

David James Crawford.  
Du Pré Rainey Dance.  
John Hughes Wallace.  
William Augustine Burns, jr.  
Theodore Frederick Straub.  
Alfred Eugene Kastner.  
Mark McClure.

Harold Thomas Molloy.  
Charles Perry Holweger.  
Blackshear Morrison Bryan, jr.  
Donald Quitman Harris.  
John Percy Kennedy, jr.  
William Andrew Wedemeyer.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.  
*To be second lieutenants.*

Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Schuyler.	Myron Leedy.
Lawrence Coy Leonard.	Alba Carlton Spalding.
Arthur William Glass.	Perry McCoy Smith.
Charles Newsom Branham.	Henry Edwin Tyler.
Arthur Alexander Klein.	Edward Arthur Kleinman.
Stator Marcellus Miller.	William Beck Goddard, 3d.
Granger Anderson.	Donald Harold Hayselden.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.  
*To be assistant naval constructors.*

Richard M. Watt, jr.	Oliver D. Colvin, jr.
Carleton Shugg.	Robert C. Sprague.
Robert K. Wells.	Paul E. Pihl.
Mortimer E. Serat, jr.	William Webster, jr.
Ralph E. McShane.	William C. Powell.
Charles D. Wheelock.	Richmond K. Kelly.

REJECTION.

*Executive nomination rejected by the Senate June 26 (legislative day of April 20), 1922.*

[Omitted from the Record of June 26, 1922.]

POSTMASTER.

GEORGIA.

Joe B. Crane to be postmaster at Dixie, Ga.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1922.

The House met at 12 o'clock, noon.

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

Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin. Enable us to resume our work with new strength of mind and body. Direct us along the widening ways of life that lead to greater vision and broader outlook. Give restraint to all unguarded impulses and encouragement to all worthy endeavor. O bless our Nation, and may it love Thy law. Lift the light of Thy countenance upon all citizens. Do Thou help them to adjust all their differences. Bring them together in the bonds of mutual concern for the welfare, peace, and happiness of all. Preserve in our memories Thy wisdom and mercy, and may they never lie there in the spirit of ingratitude or let go unheeded. In Thy name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

During the reading of the Journal the following occurred:

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House. The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Andrew, Mass.	Cantrill	Dunn	Husted
Andrews, Nebr.	Carter	Edmonds	Ireland
Anthony	Christopherson	Evans	James
Arentz	Clark, Fla.	Fields	Jefferis, Nebr.
Bacharach	Classon	Frear	Johnson, Miss.
Bankhead	Cockran	Free	Johnson, S. Dak.
Beck	Codd	Fulmer	Kahn
Beedy	Colton	Garrett, Tex.	Kearns
Black	Cooper, Ohio	Gilbert	Kelley, Mich.
Blakeney	Copley	Gorman	Kiess
Blanton	Crowther	Greene, Mass.	Kindred
Brennan	Dale	Greene, Vt.	Kinkaid
Britten	Davis, Minn.	Griffin	Kitchin
Brooks, Pa.	Deal	Herrick	Klecza
Buchanan	Dickinson	Hersey	Kunz
Burtness	Drane	Hicks	Langley
Campbell, Kans.	Drewry	Hukriede	Larson, Minn.
Campbell, Pa.	Driver	Humphreys	Lawrence

Leatherwood	Olpp	Sabath	Taylor, Tenn.
Logan	Osborne	Sanders, Ind.	Ten Eyck
Longworth	Padgett	Shaw	Tilson
Luce	Parks, Ark.	Shelton	Treadway
Luhning	Patterson, Mo.	Sinclair	Tucker
Lyon	Patterson, N. J.	Sinnot	Tyson
McClintic	Rainey, Ala.	Snyder	Vestal
McSwain	Rainey, Ill.	Steagall	Ward, N. Y.
Maloney	Rayburn	Stedman	Ward, N. C.
Martin	Reber	Stevenson	Wason
Miller	Reed, N. Y.	Stiness	Webster
Montague	Riordan	Stoll	Wilson
Montoya	Roach	Strong, Pa.	Winslow
Mudd	Robertson	Sullivan	Wise
Nelson, A. P.	Robson	Summers, Wash.	Woods, Va.
Nelson, J. M.	Rodenberg	Swank	Yates
Nolan	Rouse	Taylor, Ark.	Young
O'Connor	Rucker	Taylor, Colo.	Zihlman

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and eighty-six Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CRAMTON) there were 200 ayes and 100 noes.

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk proceeded with the reading of the Journal.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the Journal is not being read in full, and I insist on the reading of the last amendment referred to.

The Clerk proceeded with the reading of the Journal.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, the conference report presented by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VOLSTEAD] should be a part of the Journal. I make the point of order that the conference report (H. Rept. 9103) would be a part of the Journal, and if a part of the Journal, it should be read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. CRAMTON. It is not included in the Journal?

The SPEAKER. It is not.

The Clerk completed the reading of the Journal.

The Journal was approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing in 8-point type a treatise on the "Consolidation of Government science under the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution." It is a paper prepared by Mr. Arthur McDonald, formerly in the Government service, and would be of interest to those who are considering the reorganization of the governmental departments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record by printing a treatise on the "Consolidation of Government science." Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, who is Mr. McDonald?

Mr. LEHLBACH. He is a distinguished savant, a scholar for many years connected with the Government, a graduate of Harvard and various European universities, and has made a life study of science as applied to the Government service.

Mr. STAFFORD. What is the title of the paper?

Mr. LEHLBACH. "Consolidation of Government science under the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution."

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the article is well written and useful, but it does not seem to me that it should be inserted in the Record. I trust that it will be given proper publicity in another way.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by publishing a very brief article on "Americanization."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to are here printed in full as follows:

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the Record I include a very brief article on Americanization. The article is as follows:

FOREIGNERS' CHILDREN TEACH PARENTS THE ENGLISH TONGUE—EXPERIMENT BEGUN FIVE WEEKS AGO GREAT AMERICANIZATION SCHEME, SAYS ALLIED PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES HEAD.

[By Mary Margaret McBride.]

"Mother's started back to school again—real school, under a stern master who insists upon the sacredness of lesson hours, frowns at holidays, and disapproves with all the vigor of his 15 years when mother misses a word.

"Father, too, has been hanging round the classroom lately, looking a little sheepish but unmistakably interested. And grandmama, who brought out her most scornful stock of old-fashioned Russian when the lesson thing was first mentioned, now sits in on the sessions every day with undisguised enthusiasm.

"Alexander, who, by an arrangement between the Allied Patriotic Societies of New York and the board of education, has been appointed special instructor in reading and writing, is only one of a number of higher-grade school children of foreign birth who have volunteered and qualified for this task.

#### OWN KIN THE PUPILS.

"Pupils of the newly made teachers in every case are members of their own families, who do not speak English, and such neighbors of foreign birth as care to join the classes. Fifteen-minute English classes are held on week days and 60-minute classes on Sundays. Every tenement is suddenly a schoolroom.

"We of the Allied Patriotic Societies believe this experiment, begun five weeks ago at P. S. 62, is one of the greatest Americanization schemes ever tried,' Dwight Braman, president of the Allied Societies and one of the prime movers in the new plan, said yesterday at a meeting of the organization.

"It is hard to realize that there actually are men and women in New York who have been here 20 years without learning to speak a single word of English. But pathetic cases of the sort are all the time coming to our notice.

"A most interesting instance was brought to my attention recently when a father came down to one of the courts to plead for his son, who had been arrested. The son spoke perfect English, but the father, though he had been here 18 years, still knew only his native tongue.

"The judge sentenced the son to teach the father English.' According to Mr. Braman, there are about 3,000,000 foreign born in New York who need instruction in English. These include chiefly Russians, Italians, Germans, and Poles, he declares.

"Aliens can never become citizens until they have learned English,' he pointed out. 'They can not vote in this State until they can read and write English, and they can not even obey the laws when they do not know what they are.

#### SEES CURE TO CRIME.

"We believe our new system will help put down crime, and certainly it will make home life happier and will increase the respect of children for their parents.

"Now many of the Americanized boys and girls are ashamed of their foreign-speaking fathers and mothers, who, neither reading nor writing the language, are unable to absorb the manners and customs of this new country.

"The children are enthusiastic over the chance to become instructors, and their ardor will be further kept alive by the award of prizes to those who get best results.

"A great many of the men now in public life started as teachers, and we are convinced this training will be of inestimable value to the boys and girls themselves, as well as the members of their classes.'

"Among the other subjects discussed yesterday at a conference of representatives of the more than 30 patriotic organizations included in the Allied Societies was a plan for establishing a school for training patriotic speakers. Already there are 10 candidates for this school.

"There will be no more formal conferences of the Allied Societies until fall, Mr. Braman announced, but some of the members will remain on the job through the summer to see that Alexander and the other youthful preceptors keep their parent-pupils in the straight and narrow path of knowledge seeking."

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the business under the Calendar Wednesday rule.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to dispense with business under the Calendar Wednesday rule. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with the business in order on Calendar Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming moves to dispense with the business of Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, on that motion I ask for recognition.

The SPEAKER. There are five minutes' debate for and against.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Wyoming yield for a question?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; but the gentleman is entitled to five minutes in his own right, and I prefer to have him use his own time.

Mr. CRAMTON. I should think the affirmative would speak first. I would simply like to ask the gentleman from Wyoming what business would be in order on Calendar Wednesday to-day?

Mr. MONDELL. A bill providing a standard flour barrel. [Applause.]

Mr. CRAMTON. Very important. Mr. Speaker, I take it the gentleman from Wyoming has the floor, and when he has concluded I wish recognition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming has the right to conclude the debate.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, am I recognized at this time? The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. CRAMTON. I had supposed that the gentleman making the motion to dispense with the business of Calendar Wednesday would first give the House some idea of the reason for doing so, this being the one day, the only day, when much important business can secure recognition.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, Mr. Speaker, of course I can not yield to the gentleman as I have only five minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. I thought we all understood we were trying to get through with our business and adjourn.

Mr. CRAMTON. I decline to yield, and I hope this is not taken out of my time, although I will reserve the balance of my time and yield the floor to the gentleman if he prefers. On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, there are reasons why we should not to-day do away with Calendar Wednesday under present conditions. This administration has accomplished a great record of economy and one of our great desires in the coming month will be to demonstrate to the country that fact, and it seems to me we ought not during the closing hours of this session do away with Calendar Wednesday for the prime purpose of bringing up a bill here simply to destroy certain economies which have been effected by the Committee on Appropriations. The primary purpose of this motion is to permit the consideration of a bill to restore nearly all of 19 land offices that have been abolished by one of the appropriation bills passed only a few weeks ago. It seems to me that it is hardly in accord with the program of economy that has been so generally heralded to restore or attempt to restore useless offices that have only been abolished a few weeks ago, because it may give the country an idea that no sooner have we accomplished a piece of economy than we may be expected to regret the fact, reconsider our action, and try to overcome the result by new legislation. The Committee on Rules have before them much other important legislation. They have in their possession rules which have been reported out which are entitled to consideration, yet the program I am advised is to take up first to-day, if Calendar Wednesday is dispensed with, this bill to restore a number of useless land offices and thereby eliminate some very desirable economies which have been brought about by this House and the Congress. This ought not to be done. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I am in hearty agreement with the gentleman from Michigan in the effort he has made at economy as the very efficient chairman of one of the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations. He has done very excellent work. Gentlemen who are interested in these land offices are of the opinion that there was not sufficient consideration of all the conditions existing at the time the offices were abolished. They claim, and it is a fact, that the saving in abolishing a land office is comparatively small, because the business must be done and some officer somewhere is paid for doing it; and it matters not whether it goes to one official or another, so there is little saving. The abolishment of a land office at the most affects a saving, perhaps, of two or three thousand dollars a year in the maintenance of each office, and otherwise the expenditure goes on. The money simply goes to some other official. They call attention to the fact that abolishing of these land offices before the settlers make their final proof—and most of these settlers are ex-service men, let us remember—compels them to go long distances to make final proof on their homesteads. Gentlemen think they can prove to the House that their case is good. If they can not, the bill will not pass. This is not the only rule before the House. There are a number of rules, and if this bill is disposed of, as it ought to be, promptly, then these other matters can be considered. I do not think at this time, when we are all desirous of leaving for home, when we have passed three hundred and odd bills which the Senate has not considered,

that it is highly important that we should take a day to consider even the very meritorious bill that proposes to fix the standard for a flour barrel. I think it is a matter that might wait for a time, and in the meantime if we dispense with the Calendar Wednesday, we will take up the various rules which have been reported, we will complete the business, and endeavor to secure an adjournment on Friday.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wyoming to dispense with Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. In the opinion of the Chair two-thirds voted in the affirmative. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and sixteen Members are present, a quorum.

So the motion was agreed to.

PRINTING OF ARTICLE IN 8-POINT TYPE.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the article which the House gave me the privilege of printing in the Record be printed in 8-point type.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Will that be in the rear of the Record?

Mr. FISH. In the back part of the Record.

There was no objection.

REINSTATEMENT OF CERTAIN LAND OFFICES.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers a resolution from the Committee on Rules, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 385 (Rept. 1154).

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of S. 3425, "An act to continue certain land offices, and for other purposes"; that there shall be not to exceed two hours of general debate, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the bill. Thereupon the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment it shall be reported back to the House, whereupon the previous question shall be considered as ordered upon the bill and all amendments, if any, without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make the point of order that the resolution is not privileged and not entitled to consideration by the House at this time, for the reason that the Committee on Rules did not have jurisdiction of the subject matter. No resolution or petition or anything else relating to this bill that it is now sought to make in order has been referred to that committee by the House. It would seem a fundamental proposition, Mr. Speaker, that no committee of the House will have any authority except such authority as has been granted to that committee. The Committee on Rules is, like every other committee of the House, simply an agent of the House. No committee, the Committee on Rules or any other committee, has any authority to represent the House and no jurisdiction over any matter except such as has been conferred on that committee by the rules of the House or by some special resolution of the House.

Now, Rule XI defines the powers and duties of committees, it states:

All proposed legislation shall be referred to the committees named in the preceding rule, as follows:

Subdivision 47:

All proposed action touching the rules, joint rules, and order of business shall be referred to the Committee on Rules.

That is the only jurisdiction that is given the Committee on Rules by the rules of the House, that all matters pertaining to rules, joint rules, and order of business shall be referred to the Committee on Rules. Having been referred, they have jurisdiction thereof and may make reports to the House.

Subdivision 56 provides:

The following-named committee shall have leave to report at any time on matters herein stated, viz: The Committee on Rules, on rules, joint rules, and order of business; the Committee on Elections, on the right of a Member to his seat; the Committee on Ways and Means, on bills raising revenue; the committees having jurisdiction of appropriations, the general appropriation bills; the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors; the Committee on the Public Lands, bills for the forfeiture of land grants to railroads and other corporations, etc.

The Committee on Rules has the same power, but no more power than any other committee named in subdivision 56, to report at any time on matters that have been referred to them, and there is nothing in that subdivision to give them any

authority to initiate legislation any more than the Committee on Public Lands has authority to report a bill that has not been referred to it with reference to the reservation of public lands, or the Committee on Territories for the admission of new States, and so forth. The same point that I am now making seems to have been last made—and I thought I had immediately at hand the reference, but I have not been able to locate it—by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] several years ago, when the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Henry] was chairman of the Committee on Rules. When a report was made by the Committee on Rules through Mr. Henry of a certain resolution for the consideration of certain matters, the point now made by me was made at that time by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], and the validity of the point of order was immediately conceded by Mr. Henry and the resolution withdrawn.

The SPEAKER. As the Chair recollects, Mr. Henry asked unanimous consent, and that was given. So there was no decision on the question.

Mr. CRAMTON. There was not a decision by the Chair. The gentleman from Illinois made the point of order. The gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, immediately conceded that the point of order was valid, in so many words, and thereafter sought to bring the bill in by unanimous consent, which eventually was granted to him, and in all the discussion about it there was no word by anyone indicating any contrary view with reference to the point of order, but it was conceded by the chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, just a word, if I may. It seems to me very clear that the gentleman's point of order is not well taken. If it is, then the Committee on Rules has been reporting rules here from time immemorial contrary to the rules of the House. But not only has the committee to my knowledge reported rules in many cases where they did not have a rule referred to them, but where Members appeared in person appealing for a rule, but the Committee on Rules has frequently brought in a rule while the business of the House was in progress, when it would have been utterly impossible to have referred a resolution to the committee. It requires the lapse of a day to refer a matter to a committee. The matter must be placed in the basket, must in due time be referred by the Speaker, must be printed, and then it goes to the committee. If it now be held that the Committee on Rules can take no action unless there shall have been a resolution for a rule passed in the basket, referred, printed, and presented to them, then we can never hope to have that prompt action by the Committee on Rules which is at times absolutely essential to the dispatch of business.

The rule which the gentleman has cited relates to a proposition of legislation. The action of the Committee on Rules provides for consideration of legislation already reported. The rule simply makes in order by the House consideration of a certain matter which a committee has reported. If I may emphasize that point, if the point of order now made by the gentleman from Michigan is sustained, then we never can have action by the Committee on Rules while the House is in session on a matter before the House. Such action is at times absolutely essential, and it has been had time out of mind.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to take just a moment. A large amount of the argument by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] has nothing to do with the case before the House at the present time. It is a well-known fact that the Committee on Rules has a right to present rules relating to order of business at any time. This question has been before this House several times and there have been several definite and pertinent rulings made by the Chair in regard to them. I cite Fourth Hinds, sections 4359-60. These are definite and positive rulings on precisely the same question that is before the House at the present time, and so far as I am able to find there are no rulings to support the contention of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON].

Mr. CRAMTON. One word further, Mr. Speaker. There is some conflict in the decisions. Mr. Speaker Randall and Mr. Speaker Reed apparently held with the point I have made and Mr. Speaker Crisp somewhat to the contrary. Those decisions were called to the attention of the parliamentary clerk. I supposed I had the references here, but I find I have not. It is important that the question be settled on the basis of right and justice and principle, rather than entirely on the precedent set by one Speaker, with two Speakers ruling the other way.

The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], attempting to discredit the point of order by discussion of an absurdity,

and he imagines certain things that do not exist. The point of order does not in any way involve any question to the effect that there must be a printing, and so forth, and that any great period of time must elapse. The rules of the House do not give the Committee on Rules any jurisdiction except jurisdiction of what has been referred to them, and this matter not having been referred to it, even so much as by a petition, I make the point of order.

The House must understand that the Committee on Rules is necessarily given great power to direct for the House what questions the House shall consider; but it might well be thought to be a dangerous power to let them go to the limit of meeting in a session either with or without a quorum—

Mr. SNELL. There was a full quorum present—

Mr. CRAMTON. And allowing a member of the committee to call out of his inner consciousness something that was not sent to that committee, and no notice given to the minority by the introduction of the rule that the Committee on Rules had it under consideration at all.

If the Chair overrules this point of order, it will permit the Committee on Rules to come into the House with rules on matters that no Member of the House has thought of except the Committee on Rules, and let them bring it immediately to the consideration of the House. That is an extraordinary power to give to a committee. It is not a necessary power. It is a simple matter for a gentleman interested in a rule to introduce a rule through the basket, thereby giving constructive notice to the House, and then the Committee on Rules can go into session and report that rule without any great delay.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that on the ground of right and justice and convenience, to which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] appeals, even if there were no precedents, the Chair would be inclined to overrule the point of order, because the Committee on Rules is the executive organ of the majority of the House. If it were held that it could not act until the subject matter had been referred to it, then it would be impossible for it in the morning before a session to make a new decision and bring in a rule which is often necessary and desirable at the first meeting of the House.

As the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] intimated the long practice has been for the Committee on Rules to report rules without their being referred to them. Besides this precedent of custom there are expressed decisions, referred to by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL], where the point has been made. Mr. Speaker Crisp explicitly overruled the point of order, and the Chair thinks the decisions to which the gentleman refers, of Mr. Speaker Reed and Mr. Speaker Randall, can be distinguished from this case, and that this point there was not necessarily decided. Moreover, the Chair thinks the history of the rules before the revision of 1880 and after point to the same result. Therefore, both on the ground of policy and on the ground of precedent, the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I shall not take up any time in explaining this rule. I think the House fully understands it. The Committee on Rules understood there was opposition to this legislation, but the committee thought there was evidence enough before it to show an error had been made in cutting out all these offices and that they should let the House decide the matter. Therefore the committee brought in this rule.

I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. POU].

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to state my reasons for believing that this rule should not be adopted.

The Committee on Appropriations has at times been criticized for attempting to tack legislation upon appropriation bills. This is one occasion when it did not do so. They attempted, however, to see to it that no funds were provided to carry on useless offices where the law in existence for 80 years declared that those offices should be abolished.

I want to tell the whole truth about this thing, so that the House can act intelligently upon it. About two years ago Mr. Tallman, of the General Land Office, recommended that certain offices of surveyors general be abolished. He made out such a plain case that the Committee on Appropriations recommended it, but there was too much influence in the House in behalf of surveyors general, and the offices remained. Serving as a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Interior Department this year I determined to renew that effort in order

that the House might consider it and see whether the changed personnel would have any influence upon the action of the House. But the subcommittee thought otherwise. The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] is on that committee. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] is the very active and efficient chairman of it. They finally told me that the subcommittee would not agree to strike out the surveyors general, but they would not appropriate any money for those offices which, under the law, should be abolished.

We determined to try them one at a time, so that we would not have so many members with offices interested and that some economy might be effected. Therefore we reported to the House the plan that was devised by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], who is as active a man on behalf of the interests of the West as there is in the House of Representatives to-day. That plan as devised did not provide for the abolition of all the offices that ought to be abolished under the law as it exists to-day, because we wanted to go easy with them, but it did provide for the abolition by the department of those offices for which there was least justification.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. I am sorry I can not. I want to state this case. The bill provided no appropriation for certain offices, for the existence of which there is no authority in law. That bill came into the House. Gentlemen from the West were on the floor. That limitation was in the appropriation bill, but as long as these surveyors general were up in the air no man even rose to demand a division on the adoption of the limitation that provided for the abolition of these land offices; but when the Interior Department bill went through and was signed by the President and the surveyors general were safe, then these gentlemen said, "Let us go and get these land offices restored"; and knowing that they could not have it done by the Committee on Appropriations they stepped downstairs to the Committee on the Public Lands, where all men are friends, Democrats and Republicans alike. [Applause.] That committee came into the House recommending that you remove before July 1 all danger that the department will enforce a law that has been on the statute books for 80 years and abolish these useless offices.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] is justified in the fight he is making. Directed by this House to try to do something to protect the Treasury, he has saved more than \$128,000 a year by the abolishing of useless offices, and now as you go into the campaign are you coming in through the back door of the Public Lands Committee to restore these offices and put this additional burden upon the Treasury? [Applause.] I know there are lots of people interested in this; Members from every State in which an office is located, even if not affected by the bill. They feel they must all stand together. The bill as it comes from the Senate provides for the restoring of the land office at Springfield, Mo. There are 48 acres of public land in that district, and it costs you \$1,365 to look after that 48 acres of land. Think of it. Well, now, the House knows that the fight will not end here. Over at the other end of the Capitol all gentlemen are friends; there are no enemies, or at least they are friendly enemies. They provided for an office in Springfield, Mo., and the House struck it out; but you know that the bill is going to conference; and when it gets to conference the Senate will say to the House, "You added Sterling, Colo., which is almost as bad as Springfield, Mo., and if you want Sterling, Colo., to stay in the bill you have got to look out for our jobholder at Springfield, Mo.," and everybody here knows that when the report comes back, Springfield, Mo., will be in the bill.

Mr. VAILE. Will the gentleman yield? There is surely a difference between 48 acres and 6,000 acres.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Yes; but at Sterling, Colo., it costs \$10,000 to collect \$13,000.

Mr. VAILE. At least that was not an expense to the Government.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Not as expensive as Springfield; but it is going some when it costs \$10,000 to collect \$13,000.

Mr. MADDEN and Mr. WILLIAMSON rose.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. I can not yield to all these gentlemen, but I will yield to the chairman of my committee.

Mr. MADDEN. While the Colorado office which is proposed to be restored has only 6,000 acres of public land in the district, the law provides that they can not have an office where there are less than 100,000 acres in the district.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. The law has said for 80 years that a land office should be abolished where they have less than 100,000 acres in the district. But we did not even abolish

all those offices with less than 100,000 acres, and the question now is whether you are going to establish offices now abolished by law. What has become of the commission to abolish useless offices? Where is it? Are they responsible for this? Did the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] submit this to Mr. Brown, chairman of the commission which for two years has been considering the abolition of useless offices? Did he recommend that after this Congress deliberately adopted the limitation to the appropriation bill in order to save some money to the taxpayers you should come in now as we are about to go home and restore these useless offices? Will the gentleman from the Springfield, Mo., district say, "They abolished your office, but, thanks be to goodness, I came in and saved you your \$1,300 to look after your 48 acres in Springfield, Mo.?" The job will be saved for the country, even if it does cost \$1,300 to look after 48 acres to see that they do not run away.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. I will yield to my friend, as he persists.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Is the gentleman aware that the committee have continued at least six different offices where the acreage runs as low as 4,718 acres, while you have cut out offices that have acreages from 100,000 to 360,000 acres?

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. They did put some in that I wanted to see go out, but we wanted to apply the knife of the surgeon, and therefore we selected the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], and I turned it over to him, because I have supreme confidence in him. I wanted to do it in such a way that it would do no injury to any State. He framed that proposition, and when a Member from Idaho fixes it the country ought to know that the West is looked after.

Mr. VAILE. Can not the knife of the surgeon slip?

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. The gentleman from South Dakota and my friend from Colorado were here on the job, because they are always here, and when that provision was adopted on the appropriation bill not a single Member even asked for a division, because they were afraid that the offices of the surveyors general, that ought to be abolished, might get slaughtered, so they determined to play rabbit and lie low until the surveyors general got through. Then when the surveyors general were safe by the signature of the President to the appropriation bill, they come in here in the closing days of the session, just before the recess, thinking that you will stand for this raid on the Treasury. It demonstrates how difficult it is to abolish an office, even when the law provides that it be abolished. [Applause.]

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. If my time has not expired, I will.

Mr. BUTLER. Did I understand the gentleman to say that for two or three years he has been endeavoring to withhold the appropriations for these land offices?

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. The gentleman misunderstood me. As I remember, the Appropriations Committee struck out the appropriation for the surveyors general and reported it to the House, and gentlemen got busy on both sides of the House and defeated it. The surveyors general remains safe. This year I determined to resurrect the question and give gentlemen of the House a chance to vote on it. When that was pending and threatening the gentlemen from the West consented to the abolition of the offices. They certainly did not oppose it on the floor. Now that they are no longer threatened, the surveyors general are safe, they come in and complain about the abolition of other small offices.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand that there is no authority of law for maintaining these offices.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. No. The law directed the department to close them. But the money has been appropriated by Congress, and it is a poor Representative who can not go down there and induce the department to continue the offices. It keeps up the expenses of the department, and the more they have the better they seem satisfied. The only protection the people have is for you to do your duty and withhold the appropriation for these offices that are not authorized by law.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TILLMAN].

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES] wanted to be fair, he would have argued the facts about the majority of these land offices and not selected the weakest one of the bunch, to wit, the land office at Springfield, Mo., which is not in this bill at all. Of course, it is ridiculous to maintain the land office at Springfield, with only a few

acres; but it is not ridiculous to continue others with 100,000 to 500,000 acres contiguous thereto and subject to homestead entry.

All we ask is to have an opportunity to present to the House the facts with reference to this bill. This side of the House does not want the bill passed, nor does the other side unless we can show substantial grounds and reasons for it. The bill passed the Senate unanimously and was unanimously reported by the Public Lands Committee that has jurisdiction of land offices. The Committee on Rules unanimously reported the rule.

We are confronted with this fact, whether or not a few Members on the Appropriations Committee are going to legislate for the House. The Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Public Lands, the Committee on Indian Affairs, and 57 other committees are utterly impotent and shorn of power. The gentlemen who hold the purse strings are omnipotent to control legislation, but they should give us a chance to present our views occasionally on legislation affecting our districts. The land office in my district, to be exact, has 101,923 acres of land subject to homestead entry. It has in the Ozark reserve, near this land office, 511,616 acres, much of which is subject to entry. The total forest reserve in Arkansas totals 1,470,393 acres, whereas Nebraska has a total of only 217,808 acres.

The gentleman talks about economy. If the gentleman from Michigan, who is leading the fight against this bill, is so anxious to be economical and cut down expenses, I call attention to the heavy appropriations voted his State for Alpena Harbor, Thunder Bay River, St. Marys River, Block River at Port Huron, Frankfort Harbor, and Escanaba Harbor, Mich.

If he wants to cut off something worth while, let him pare down these appropriations and thus save much money to the Government.

Two land offices in my State and nine in the West are sought to be abolished. Give us a rule and let us argue the matter. If we do not convince you that the bill ought to pass, then vote against it upon the final roll call, but give us an opportunity to discuss it, and do not allow these demigods, these supermen, these kaisers that constitute the Appropriations Committee to dominate the legislation of this House. [Laughter and applause.] It seems that the mantle of the gentleman from Wisconsin has fallen upon or has been assumed by the gentleman from Michigan, who rises and makes the point of no quorum before the Journal is read. Deliver us from these no-quorum statesmen; we have got enough of them in this body without the gentleman from Michigan adding himself to the number. [Applause.]

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON].

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the issue now is whether the overwhelming Republican majority in this House is going to support a committee of the House that is trying to carry out the campaign pledges of economy, or whether the committee having with your support accomplished a real economy in abolishing some useless offices is going to be reversed within two weeks and the offices put back again. We have the support of prominent men on the Democratic side of the aisle and I hope we are not going to have opposition on the Republican side of the House. The Committee on Appropriations provided in the Interior Department appropriation bill for the abolition of 19 land offices and the consolidation of officers in 21 others, making a saving of \$128,000 each year from now and henceforth. That committee is attacked by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TILLMAN] as attempting to assume all the legislative power of the House, taking the legislative power away from the Committee on the Public Lands, of which the gentleman from Arkansas is a member. Still the gentleman from Arkansas does not say to you, gentlemen, that for 82 years there has been a law on the statute books, section 2248, Revised Statutes, that makes illegal the continuance of any land office in a district that has less than 100,000 acres of land subject to entry.

With that law on the statute books, if there is a land office having less than 100,000 acres, then it "shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to discontinue the land office of such district." If that is not a good law the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TILLMAN], who has been in Congress for some time and who is a member of the Committee on the Public Lands, should have sought to secure its amendment; but he has never introduced a bill to amend it. His committee has never sought to secure its amendment, and all that the Committee on Appropriations has done is, not to enact a new law, but to provide that the law on the statute books shall be lived up to, because of the offices that we have ordered closed under the Interior Department appropriation bill there were 15 out of 19 having an average of less than 100,000 acres. In fact, those 15 offices have an average acreage of only about 25,000 acres.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I regret that I can not yield at this time. One of those offices at Hugo, Colo., has 1,805 acres under its control. The Senate wants that restored, and we would have to fight that out in conference if you let this pork-barrel bill go through. There is one in Colorado of 6,191 acres that the Committee on the Public Lands thinks should be restored. Later gentlemen can explain why we should be put to a large expense to keep up a land office of 6,000 acres. Then there is one in North Dakota of 6,000 acres that they want restored. There is one at Lemmon, S. Dak.—a lemon of an office—that somebody else would like to have restored. There is another one at Timber Lake—a splendid name—in South Dakota that has 4,718 acres that they want restored, which costs more to maintain than the entire receipts of the office from fees and sale of land and everything else.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. After I conclude. There is one in New Mexico they want restored that in 1912 cost 112 per cent. There is another in North Dakota that costs 118 per cent, and another in the same State costing 123 per cent. There is another in North Dakota that costs 184 per cent, there is another in South Dakota that costs 128 per cent of all the receipts to pay the expenses of these offices, all of which they seek to restore in this pork barrel bill.

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TILLMAN] talks about what Michigan gets occasionally in an appropriation bill. There is something I assume, as he states, for the St. Marys River in an appropriation bill. It is a long way from my district; but I want to remind the gentleman that the St. Marys River is not a little stream with a couple of tugs and some water hyacinths in it, but it is a connection of commerce, over whose waters more tonnage floats every season than on any other waters in the world. The gentleman criticizes us because we appropriate for navigation in St. Marys River but thinks it all right to appropriate for a land office which does not take in enough money in a year to pay the expenses of the office.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I am sorry, but I can not yield.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. TILLMAN. The office at Harrison more than pays expenses, and that is not all.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is all I yielded for.

Mr. TILLMAN. There are 101,000 acres of land contiguous to it.

Mr. CRAMTON. Oh, Mr. Speaker, I yielded to the gentleman to correct a statement, but he refers to some statement that I did not make. I did not say anything about the office at Harrison, but I named eight or nine of these offices in this bill where it costs over 100 per cent of their receipts to pay their expenses. This is a pork-barrel bill. Members of the Senate sent it over here and this committee wants to add something to it, and when it goes to conference the only way that you can make an agreement on a pork-barrel bill of this kind is to yield to everybody all they want. It is not fair otherwise.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I am sorry. If I yield to the gentleman, I would have to yield to other gentlemen who have very interesting statements to make. The gentleman [Mr. TILLMAN] says this is the only thing the South is interested in, as if the South were particularly interested in a couple of little land offices down in Arkansas that have less than 100,000 acres of land each, when you average the amount of land under both. The only thing the South is interested in! Then, Mr. Speaker, I have been laboring under a mistaken impression. I thought the South wanted Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals proposition adopted, but the Committee on Rules has not yet found time to consider a rule for that proposition, and that committee will not, so long as pork-barrel statesmen in this House think it is more important to take care of pie in their respective districts than it is to consider things of national importance. [Applause.]

Why, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], our splendid leader, assumed to say that this would not save any money. It was gone over carefully, item by item, and every clerk was provided that was needed. Notices have gone out now from the General Land Office, and these places are being closed. Clerks are being done away with, except those that are necessary to keep up the work, and \$128,000 is saved this year and will be saved every year hereafter, if this House will simply stand pat. When you once accomplish a desired reform, then I say stand pat; do not back up. I thank you. I hope

this rule will be defeated and this pork-barrel legislation will go no further in this Congress.

Mr. CHALMERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. CHALMERS. I understand there was a land office formerly in the State of Ohio, but that it has been abandoned. Would it be in order in the consideration of this bill to move to amend by reinstating that land office in Ohio?

Mr. CRAMTON. We might take what is left out of the receipts of the office at Harrison or at Hugo, Colo., or at some of these other places, and erect a monument at Steubenville, Ohio, in memory of the fact that there are places in this country that once did have land offices, but that were willing to let them go when there was no more need for them.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Why is the gentleman so unfair as to keep referring to Hugo, Colo., that had only 1,800 acres, when nobody has made any offer at any time to have it restored in this bill either in the Senate or the House.

Mr. CRAMTON. Oh, in the Senate they started out in this way: One Senator brought in a report for three land offices—

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. It was not the one at Hugo, Colo. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes more to the gentleman.

Mr. CRAMTON. One Senator started in with three land offices, and then another Senator said, "I have a couple in my State I would like to have included," and so it went on, building itself up until finally the Senator from Missouri got up and said that Springfield is just like the rest, and that he wanted that put in. Then it came over here to the House, and the House committee put in Sterling, in the State of Colorado. There is no guaranty what Members will do on the floor when consideration of this bill is reached under the five-minute rule. It will be in order to offer an amendment to have Hugo restored, and if some of the others are restored, Hugo ought to be.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. The gentleman's argument is based on Hugo, Colo., which nobody is asking to be restored.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Does not the gentleman think in the interest of efficiency it would have been much better if these offices had been abandoned next year instead of—

Mr. CRAMTON. Our committee has no legislative power, we can only provide for the appropriations for the ensuing year. I may say further that we felt sure no needed service was being interfered with. We were guided by conditions in Arizona. Arizona has 16,000,000 acres of public land unsold; 1,400,000 acres were entered last year; and the State has only one land office. They say they like it better that way, because in that one land office there is a lot of business and responsibility, and they get good men as registers and receivers, that they have competent clerks, the decisions made are sustained by the General Land Office. We thought what was good for Arizona would be good enough for Colorado, especially as we leave Colorado with seven after all this is done.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. As a matter of fact is not Arizona a one-road State, you can only get into it and out of it by going to the one place where the land office is?

Mr. CRAMTON. But distances are nevertheless considerable. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT].

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the reason this bill is before the House is because the Committee on Appropriations puts a limitation in the Interior Department bill, which is as follows:

*Provided further,* That with the exception of the land offices mentioned in the last preceding proviso—

And some others—

no money herein appropriated shall be expended for the maintenance of any land office other than as is provided by this paragraph in a district having a public-land area of less than 100,000 acres or whose cost of maintenance shall exceed 33½ per cent of the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

Now, the main reason for inserting that clause in the Interior Department bill was conception by somebody that the

President had been violating section 2248 of the Revised Statutes, which has been upon the statute books since 1840, because the language in the appropriation bill is really a reenactment, in the way of a limitation, of the language in section 2248 of the Revised Statutes passed in 1840. Now, it seems to me that right there began the mistake of the Committee on Appropriations and began the mistake of the department. The Committee on Appropriations was misled, possibly by some one in the department, as to the meaning of the language in section 2248 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

Whenever a quantity of public lands remaining unsold in any land district is reduced in number of acres to less than 100,000, it shall be the duty to discontinue the office.

Now, what was the meaning of that language, "whenever the quantity of public land remaining unsold is reduced to less than 100,000 acres"? In 1840, when this statute was passed, we had just one way of disposing of public lands. They were sold outright for cash, and as soon as that sale was made the interest of the General Government in the land ceased. The incident was closed, and the General Government had no further concern about the land. What is the situation to-day? It is entirely different from the situation in 1840.

The Government does not sell outright its land to-day. It permits homestead entry upon the land and then the man has five years in which to comply with the law; he must reside upon and cultivate the land and earn a patent to the land. So during all that time it is necessary to have these land offices, to have the registers and receivers superintend and oversee these Government lands that have been entered in that way.

Mr. LAYTON. Whether they are below the 100,000 acres or not as directed by the law?

Mr. SINNOTT. I am going to explain that. If 100,000 acres of land has been entered to-day, it may be perfected under the homestead law in three or five years for the purpose of this section 2248; that is public land as far as section 2248, Revised Statutes, is concerned, until the homestead entryman makes his final proof and secures his title to the land.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SINNOTT. Now, instead of these land offices, say Sterling, Colo., which the gentleman from Wisconsin has ridiculed, viewing the matter in that light, that land office has over 200,000 acres of public lands, Government lands, for the purpose of this statute until the final proof is made and patent is delivered to the entryman, and the decisions are to that effect. Then, again, another thing that the Appropriations Committee has entirely overlooked is the Indian lands. Take, for instance, Judge WEBSTER'S case. The department made an absolute mistake in reporting upon his land office at Waterville, Wash. It first reported that the land office only had about 65,000 acres. The department or the register and receiver at the Waterville land office made an absolute mistake in reporting 65,000 acres, whereas as a matter of fact that land office has over 330,000 acres. And, furthermore, the receipts from the Indian lands, which, properly speaking, should be classified as public lands as far as section 2248 is concerned, because they are open to the public to make their homestead entry—the receipts from that land office from Indian lands were \$20,538, yet according to the contention of the Committee on Appropriations the receipts were only \$11,913.49. The same way with this Timber Lake land office that the gentleman ridiculed. There are 171,600 acres of unperfected homestead entries in the land office held by entrymen who require the services, attention, and supervision of a register and receiver of the land office.

That office at Timber Lake is ridiculed on account of its name, and yet the receipts from Indian lands last year were \$226,202. These are some of the offices we propose to restore, not Timber Lake but Bellefourche. The Senate, it is true, inserted in its bill the restoration of 15 offices. The House committee struck out six of the Senate offices, and inserted but one—the Sterling office. So, as a matter of fact, we are merely restoring by the House bill 10 offices. The gentleman has extolled the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH]. They left the matter to him. Mr. FRENCH came before our committee and admitted that five of these land offices were inadvertently abolished by the Appropriations Committee, and I do not think the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] will deny but what some were inadvertently abolished—

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman would not say that the gentleman from Idaho said that five were inadvertently abolished, and the gentleman from Michigan would not only say that five were not inadvertently abolished, but six or seven were inadvertently left out of the bill.

Mr. SINNOTT. Do not take too much of my time. I propose to read the language of the gentleman from Idaho, who had charge of the bill before your committee. What did he say before our committee?

On page 12 of the hearings he said:

Now, I would say, as to the several land offices, that we did not have all the facts that I think your committee now has.

That is the testimony of the gentleman that had charge of the abolishment of these land offices.

For instance, in the case of the Waterville office, in the State of Washington, the records of the department showed that in that land district there were, in round numbers, 65,000 acres of public land. As a matter of fact, I understand—and I think the gentleman from Washington here will be able to show it to you—the local office has indicated that the reports from the department are in error, and that instead of having 65,000 acres of public lands there were approximately 350,000 acres of public lands. I do not hesitate at all to say that, in my judgment, the committee would not have provided for that office being abolished if it could have shown that fact.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. SINNOTT. Will the gentleman from New York yield to me five minutes more?

Mr. SNELL. I yield to the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. SINNOTT. He says:

I do not hesitate at all to say that, in my judgment, the committee would not have provided for that office being abolished if it could have known the fact.

There is one office we propose to restore.

Then the chairman asked:

That is in Judge WEBSTER'S district?

Mr. FRENCH. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. That has been put into the Senate bill by amendment.

Mr. FRENCH. Probably so; but it was discovered in time to be taken care of on the appropriation bill.

Then he takes up another office. He says:

Take the case of the Bellefourche land office. A situation there has arisen that is most unusual. I do not know of any other such case, though possibly some other land district may present a parallel. There is a situation in the Bellefourche district where the public domain within the district to-day is approximately 51,000 acres, and yet there are 450,000 acres of land that have been entered upon but that are unpatented.

In other words, there are settlers upon 450,000 acres of that land who are not taken into consideration in any way by the Appropriations Committee in abolishing that office.

Then Mr. FRENCH goes on to say, on page 13:

As you will at once grasp, it is really an astounding situation to find a district where all but about one-tenth of the land has been entered upon and where nine-tenths of the lands remain unpatented.

Then Mr. VAILE asks this question:

How did it happen that you did not have those facts at the time?

Mr. FRENCH. That is a very unusual thing. Mr. VAILE, or the conditions there were very unusual. I do not want to blame anybody. Personally I did not think to inquire into that, and the question was not raised by anyone representing the Interior Department or by anyone on the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that the Bellefourche office should be reinstated?

Mr. FRENCH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the Timber Lake office?

Mr. FRENCH. I would rather not comment upon the next two land offices mentioned by Mr. WILLIAMSON, for the reason that the facts that he has submitted touching the Indian-land receipts, etc., are questions with which I am not acquainted.

He was not acquainted with the Indian-land situation, and yet the Committee on the Public Lands went into that particular feature of the case and decided the office should be restored. Then he goes on to say:

The CHAIRMAN. At the Timber Lake office the total receipts were \$231,434.91, of which \$226,202.45 were Indian funds, making the receipts from the public lands only \$5,232.46. Now, that indicates a great deal of business, does it not?

Mr. FRENCH. Yes. But the Indian-fund receipts were not furnished by the committee. You will notice this, that under the Timber Lake office there are only 4,718 acres of public land unentered, which is a little over a quarter of a township.

The Appropriations Committee did not have these Indian-fund receipts, and did not take that into consideration, but the Committee on the Public Lands did, and Mr. FRENCH makes the same statement regarding the Del Norte office. He makes the same statement in regard to the Alliance and the Broken Bow offices, and says they were all inadvertently abolished. It was not the intention of the committee to abolish them.

Mr. LAYTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SINNOTT. I will.

Mr. LAYTON. If this bill is not passed by the House, I take it that there is no State in the West where there is any considerable amount of public land that will be deprived of one

land office, and that in many States there will be more than one within the State.

Mr. SINNOTT. I do not get the gentleman's query.

Mr. LAYTON. I will state it again. Even if this bill is not passed, I take it for granted there will be no State that has not got one land office?

Mr. SINNOTT. There will be a land office possibly in each State, with the exception of—

Mr. VAILE. The States out there are larger than Delaware.

Mr. LAYTON. Yes; but Delaware helps to pay the taxes.

Mr. SINNOTT. People will be greatly handicapped in their relation with the land offices—

Mr. TILLMAN. We could have one land office here at Washington.

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes; we could to the great emolument of Washington attorneys.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I think this matter has been pretty fully discussed. I want to say for the Rules Committee that the reason they granted this rule was because of the definite statement that there was evidence before the Appropriations Committee that should have been considered, and, as a matter of fact, the business of the Government in certain places would be hindered to a certain degree if these land offices were not continued, and we felt it was only proper to give them an opportunity to lay their proposition before the House and let the House act on it as they saw fit.

I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York moves the previous question on the adoption of the rule.

The previous question was ordered.

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

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the "noes" appeared to have it.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York demands a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 38, noes 28.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. It is clear that there is no quorum present.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Andrew, Mass.	Evans	Klecicka	Roach
Andrews, Nebr.	Fairfield	Kunz	Robertson
Arentz	Fields	Langley	Robison
Atkinson	Focht	Larson, Minn.	Rodenberg
Bacharach	Frear	Lawrence	Rouse
Bankhead	Free	Leatherwood	Rucker
Beck	Fulmer	Logan	Sabath
Beedy	Funk	Longworth	Sanders, Ind.
Black	Garrett, Tenn.	Lourey	Shelton
Blakeney	Garrett, Tex.	Luce	Sinclair
Eland, Ind.	Gilbert	Lyon	Snyder
Blanton	Goldsborough	McChitic	Siedman
Brennan	Goodykoontz	McKenzie	Stevenson
Britten	Gorman	McSwain	Stiness
Brooks, Pa.	Graham, Pa.	Maloney	Stoll
Buchanan	Greene, Mass.	Mansfield	Strong, Pa.
Burtness	Greene, Vt.	Miller	Sullivan
Campbell, Kans.	Harrison	Montague	Summers, Wash.
Campbell, Pa.	Hawley	Montoya	Summers, Tex.
Cantrill	Hays	Medd	Swank
Carter	Herrick	Murphy	Sweet
Chandler, Okla.	Hersey	Nelson, A. P.	Taylor, Ark.
Christopherson	Hicks	Nelson, J. M.	Taylor, Colo.
Clark, Fla.	Hukriede	Nolan	Taylor, N. J.
Classon	Humphreys	Oipp	Taylor, Tenn.
Cockran	Husted	Osborne	Ten Eyck
Codd	Ireland	Padgett	Tilson
Colton	Jefferis, Nebr.	Park, Ga.	Treadway
Cooper, Ohio	Johnson, Miss.	Parks, Ark.	Tucker
Copley	Johnson, S. Dak.	Patterson, Mo.	Tyson
Davis, Minn.	Jones, Pa.	Patterson, N. J.	Ward, N. Y.
Deal	Kahn	Purnell	Ward, N. C.
Dickinson	Kearns	Rainey, Ala.	Wason
Dominick	Kelley, Mich.	Rainey, Ill.	Webster
Drane	Kiess	Rayburn	Wilson
Drewry	Kindred	Reber	Wise
Driver	Kinkaid	Reed, N. Y.	Woods, Va.
Dunn	Kirkpatrick	Riddick	Yates
Ellis	Kitchin	Riordan	Young

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 274 Members are shown to be present—a quorum.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend further proceedings under the call.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York moves to suspend further proceedings under the call. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

The doors were opened.

#### CONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN LAND OFFICES.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3425) to continue certain land offices, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 3425, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3425) to continue certain land offices, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Oregon.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER] will please take the chair.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 3425) to continue certain land offices, and for other purposes, with Mr. TOWNER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 3425, which the Clerk will report by title.

The title of the bill was again read.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, can it be determined now as to who will have the control of the other hour?

Mr. SINNOTT. I will have one hour, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], opposed to the bill, will have another hour. I will endeavor to dispose of the time equitably among the Members who favor the bill.

Mr. RAKER. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire the other hour?

Mr. CRAMTON. I shall be glad if the arrangement suggested by the gentleman from Oregon is made. I desire an hour. I will yield generously to Members on that side in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT] is recognized for one hour.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BENHAM].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BENHAM. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am not a western man, rather a mid-eastern man. Am not, at least, radically in favor of what is sometimes termed "western legislation." Sometimes I think I am oversensitive. However, I always doubt the good judgment, to say the least, of a man or set of men who are afraid of the judgment of their fellows and resort to technicalities to prevent the membership of the House from hearing discussions for and against a measure and to express their views by their votes. I might say a little more along the same line. As a member of the Committee on the Public Lands, I distinctly remember one of the bills upon which that committee has acted, about which the merits were somewhat questionable, but which was taken up at the request of the gentleman who has wasted so much time in opposition to this bill. My remembrance is that that bill was reported favorably when a minority of the committee were present. The bill was reported favorably, and I have never yet heard of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] raising a point of order against it because it may have been reported by a minority of the membership of the committee.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAMTON. To what bill does the gentleman refer?

Mr. BENHAM. I do not remember it by number. It was a bill introduced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON]



for the benefit of certain interests in his district. I might say further that at the request of the chairman of the committee I reported that bill, and it is one bill, among the few which I have reported, as to the merits of which I had some doubts. I acted upon it favorably, in part for the reason that I gave the gentleman from Michigan credit for sincerity. But the gentleman has not treated members of the Land Committee with the same degree of consideration.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENHAM. I have not the time. There are several things I should like to say. The law—justly I think—provides for the discontinuance of offices that have less than 100,000 acres of land connected therewith or whose income is less than three times the expense. The membership of the special committee which has provided for the discontinuance of these offices has lost sight of one very vital consideration, which I can illustrate by example probably better than in an abstract way. I have in mind one State which has five public-land offices at the present time. Four of them are discontinued by the operation of the appropriation act. The committee thought that when two or three of the five were discontinued, it would add to the acreage attached to the other offices, and also add to the emoluments of those offices without proportionately increasing the expense. Taking this particular State—the one I have in mind—the Committee on Appropriations discontinued four of the five offices. The Committee on the Public Lands provided for the continuation of one of those four, believing that in discontinuing the three the emoluments and acreage connected therewith would be very greatly increased. The expense would be added to but little. Hence we fully believed that in providing for the continuance of one of those four the discontinuance of the three others would bring the one well within the limits of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SINNOTT. I yield to the gentleman one minute more.

Mr. BENHAM. I have just one more thing I should like to state. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] was very loud in his praise of another member of the subcommittee. He was sure he could not be mistaken. Yet he acknowledged that personally he knows little or nothing about the details of these land offices. The gentleman whom the gentleman from Michigan praised for his wonderful knowledge of these offices was perfectly willing to confess that the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations had in a few instances made mistakes. [Applause.]

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, understanding that the time in opposition to the bill is in my control, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] 10 minutes.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is rather an unusual thing for members of the Committee on Appropriations to find Members of the House critical because the committee has not exceeded the authority conferred by the rules of the House. The law specifically provides that when a land office shall have less than 100,000 acres of public land tributary to it the land office shall automatically be abolished. We found that there were many land offices with much less than that acreage. Yet we did not bring in a bill that would abolish or fail to appropriate for all of those land offices.

Mr. VAILE. That would not be a reason for opposing this legislation, because we are legislating now.

Mr. FRENCH. I say it is a most unusual experience for members of the Appropriations Committee to undergo a castigation on the part of Members of the House because they have not done that which heretofore they have been severely censured for doing from time to time.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Is not that because they are so much in the habit of acting beyond their authority that the House is really surprised when they do not? [Laughter.]

Mr. FRENCH. Well, it is a relief to get a licking on the other side for having refused to exceed our authority. It is interesting that although this law has been on the books for many years the Committee on the Public Lands has not brought in a bill reducing the acreage that ought to be within a land district to justify the continuation of a land office. Why does not that committee do it? Why did not the committee do that instead of reporting this bill? Here is a bill which as it passed the Senate provided for continuing one land office in a State which has less than 50 acres of public land within the entire State. The Committee on the Public Lands has not seen fit to bring in a measure reducing the acreage that can be regarded as a yardstick or standard for the maintenance of a land office.

Mr. SINNOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRENCH. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. SINNOTT. Of course, the gentleman knows that the House committee struck out that office.

Mr. FRENCH. I intended to make that clear. The House committee eliminated the Springfield, Mo., office from the bill.

Mr. MADDEN. But the gentleman knows that the bill will go to conference, and that the Senate conferees will insist on putting back that office, and the House conferees will agree to it.

Mr. FRENCH. There is that danger. Having made the observation I have, let me make a further statement. It is always interesting to the Committee on Appropriations to see the point of view of chambers of commerce, of boards of trade, of rotary clubs, and even of Members of Congress touching appropriations. This morning there came to me resolutions urging the passage of three pieces of legislation, each one of which would involve millions upon millions a year of expense, and yet at the same time a condemnation of the Congress because of the extravagance of its appropriations and the multiplication of Government institutions. How are you going to do both things? This chamber of commerce was urging appropriations in each instance amounting to millions of dollars, and at the same time urging Congress to reduce the number of Government agencies.

In that same connection my attention was called to another State convention which was held a few days ago, which went on record as condemning the Government for its extravagances, but at the same time urging the adoption of a course of action that would entail millions upon millions of dollars of expense if it were adopted. The fact of the business is that when it comes to economy we are willing to economize at the expense of the other fellow but not at the expense of ourselves.

You remember the story of little Jimmy and Johnny. When Johnny met Jimmy, Jimmy was in the throes of agony. "What is the matter?" said Johnny. Jimmy said, "I have an awful toothache." Johnny said, "If it was my tooth I would go to the dentist and have it yanked out." Jimmy said, "So would I if it was your tooth." That is all there is to this question. We are willing to economize when it is on the other fellow, but not willing to take our own medicine. I believe that the Committee on Appropriations did the right thing, in the main, when it cut down the number of land offices and refused to appropriate to maintain them, and when it recommended the consolidation of certain registrars and receivers. We have thereby saved \$128,800. I believe, however, that there are four land offices mentioned in this bill that possibly we could continue during the coming year. Let me mention them in order.

In the first place, the land district including the land office at Waterville, Wash., was reported by the department to the subcommittee to have in it an acreage of about 65,000 acres. As a matter of fact, after the bill had become a law, we were told that a mistake was made somewhere between the Land Department and the local office, and instead of having 65,000 acres of land there are 350,000 acres of public land. If we had had that circumstance before us, I doubt if we would have abolished the office. It was not the fault of the committee, but was a mistake in the data furnished to the Congress. I would say that the Waterville office should be continued for the convenience of the people there.

Let me mention another, that of Belle Fourche in South Dakota. Within the land district surrounding this office the records show 51,000 acres of public land. But our attention was not called to the fact that more than 480,000 acres of land had been entered and not passed to patent. That circumstance is a most unusual situation touching land offices in the West. It means that there was something of a rush there within a few years, and personally I would like to see that land office continued for the convenience of the people.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRENCH. I will.

Mr. TILLMAN. Was the committee's attention called to the fact that in Arkansas, in my district, there was 102,000 acres subject to entry, and within a short distance there was 3,000 acres more in forest reserve, and that there are 1,500 nonprotected homestead entries?

Mr. FRENCH. We had the facts pertaining to that office to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. TILLMAN. That may not be as strong a showing as some others—

Mr. FRENCH. At the office the gentleman refers to the expenses of maintaining it amounted to 69.7 per cent of the total receipts for actual business.

Mr. TILLMAN. And yet it was a revenue producer, and did not cost the Government a cent.

Mr. FRENCH. No; but the yardstick which Congress has made is that the expenses shall not exceed a third of the rev-

enue of the office. It is not mandatory, but the yardstick is 33½ per cent of the revenue.

Mr. VAILE. The gentleman will remember that his committee exercised this discretion, the department did not abolish the offices.

Mr. FRENCH. No; the gentleman is correct. But I will refer to another land office where the last administration sought to abolish the office. An order was issued to abolish the office. But the order was held up for six months. At the end of six months it was set aside again, and so on for two years, and finally at the solicitation of the friends of that office the administration felt that it should rescind the order of abolishment. We were told by officers of the department that it is a very difficult thing to abolish a land office for the reason that the administration runs up against not only the influence of Members of the House and the other body but the influence of chambers of commerce and like organizations.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. VAILE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRENCH. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. The gentleman has made a very fair statement from his point of view. The gentleman has mentioned two offices which he thinks should be retained. Will the gentleman mention the others?

Mr. FRENCH. The gentleman's question recalls to me two offices I had not mentioned. There were two others that from the examination I made I think ought to be continued. One is in the gentleman's own State but not in his district. It is the office in Del Norte. From the standard of expenditures it did not seem that we would be justified in continuing the office, but it is brought to the attention of the House that geographically it is so situated, the mountain ranges are such, the canons and means of transportation are such that unless the office shall be continued for a while the people who have occasion to go to a land office will be inconvenienced and required to go, in some instances, several hundred miles, and I feel that we could well afford to restore that office.

There is one other office that I would like to call attention to, and that is the office at Alliance, Nebr. Here is an instance where I think the mistake is on the part of probably myself or the subcommittee. Here is an office which Congress a year ago singled out in which to combine the offices of register and receiver. Since that has been done the committee overlooked the necessity of continuing the language this year, and through inadvertence it was omitted from the provisions of the bill. As regards other land offices mentioned in the bill, as reported to the House and indicated by the Senate, very frankly I have seen no good reason for the continuance of the offices and do not think one can be advanced.

Mr. HOCH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRENCH. Yes.

Mr. HOCH. Does the gentleman intend to offer an amendment to continue these offices which he speaks of?

Mr. FRENCH. I have not thought of doing that.

Mr. HOCH. I am wondering whether the committee is going to have a chance to express itself along the lines the gentleman has stated.

Mr. FRENCH. I have no doubt there will be that opportunity.

If the bill should pass providing for the continuation of the four offices I have mentioned, in my judgment the appropriation already carried in the bill, which has become a law, is ample to care for the continued offices. On the other hand, if you add the other offices to the bill, I do not believe the amount carried in the bill will be sufficient.

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

Mr. FRENCH. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. I want to satisfy myself of the gentleman's position. The gentleman appeared before the committee and included both Alliance and Broken Bow among those inadvertently abolished?

Mr. FRENCH. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. But I understand the gentleman desires to have only Alliance continued.

Mr. FRENCH. That would be my judgment, and more than that, the gentleman's committee, as I understand it, has eliminated Broken Bow.

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes; we did.

Mr. FRENCH. I think that is good business. If, however, we intend to pass this bill adding five or six other land offices, and if then we take the chance of adding a few more when the bill goes to conference, then I want to say that I do not believe

the appropriation passed by the House for the continuation of land offices will be sufficient to meet the situation.

If we limit the bill to about four I think the appropriation will be sufficient, because we figured our appropriation upon the basis of the officers in all of the land districts being maximum salaried; in other words, receiving \$3,000 each, when, as a matter of fact, I do not think they all will receive \$3,000. They are in large part dependent on the fee system, and, in my judgment, the fees they receive will not make their salaries, in some instances, greater than \$2,000 or \$2,500, and so in a number of instances we will be able to save from \$500 to \$1,000 and in that way provide a sufficient amount to care for those other four offices, if you see fit to pass a bill providing for their restoration.

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

Mr. FRENCH. Yes.

Mr. MANN. The appropriation is a lump-sum appropriation?

Mr. FRENCH. Yes.

Mr. MANN. If this bill should pass in any shape and no additional appropriation should be made at the present time the lump-sum appropriation would be available, would it not, for the maintenance of these offices until Congress has an opportunity to provide for a deficiency?

Mr. FRENCH. It would seem so to me, although I have understood the officers of the Interior Department feel that it would not be. One of the officers of the Interior Department told me that he believed it would run contrary to some of the decisions of the comptroller, and that probably it would be impossible to pay the salaries of some of the officers unless we provide a specific appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has again expired.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I do not know just exactly how many acres of land are in any one of the districts involved in this bill. I do not believe there was any deep, dark conspiracy upon the part of the Committee on Appropriations to do any injustice to anyone. I think it well may have been the case that if the gentlemen in whose districts the land offices are located had not slept upon their rights, we might not have had all of this trouble. I want to say to you that I am in favor of this bill because I believe those people out there feel that it is essential and vital to their best interests. They feel that the middle of the world is the land office. They are out there making a fight for a living. They are having about the hardest time of any class of people I know of in the United States, and I am in favor of the passage of this bill for another reason, and that is because I have read and also heard it quoted from Holy Writ that in the latter days the old men shall see visions and your young men shall dream dreams, and this is the day when old men are seeing visions, I do not know how clearly, but I am thoroughly satisfied that every old woman and young woman and every young man in this country, is dreaming dreams, and I think there is no such iridescent dream as that contained perhaps in the authorization of \$350,000,000 to make farms out in some of those districts, which is involved in a bill that we are going to be asked to consider one of these days, the title of which is known as the Smith-McNary bill—a bill proposing to authorize \$350,000,000 to try an experiment. These poor people have tried fighting the battle of their lives, to see whether they can win it. There is not much money involved, and let us help them about that. In that tragic narrative of Byron's about the Ride of Mazeppa, fleeing from the Duke of Warsaw on the unbridled Ukraine, bound to his back, we find the lines—

Not even an ignis fatuus rose  
To make him merry with my woes;  
That very cheat had cheer'd me then!  
Although detected, welcome still,  
Reminding me, through every ill,  
Of the abodes of men.

Gentlemen, we propose to try an experiment on the part of this Government, a most incompetent supervisor, if we are to believe the recent experiences of our excursions into governmental supervision and management of business—an experiment that these poor, brave, strong-hearted men and women have been trying for years and years. We have extended their time of payment time and again, not only upon the reclamation projects but upon those lands opened under the Kinkaid Act, those lands taken for grazing, where they take up 320 acres, or under the homestead law, where they may take 120. It has been a losing game to the dreamers of dreams, and they have come to us, and what those people can not do with every private interest involved, with all of the stimulus that is the mainspring of all human effort, they say this Government can do,

and in the Smith-McNary bill it is proposed to authorize \$350,000,000 with which to try the experiment. Let us give those poor people every chance we can to demonstrate whether this experiment can be made a success or if at the last it is to be a disappointing and a disheartening failure. [Applause.]

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TILLMAN].

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to submit a statement touching upon the necessity and importance of the continuation of the land office offices in my district at Harrison, Ark., and the one at Camden, in the district of my colleague, Mr. PARKS, who is not present. Harrison is located in the northern portion of the State. There are contiguous to this land office nearly 102,000 acres of land unentered, so that we fall clearly within the limits of the law upon the subject of acreage, and in my judgment that is more important than is the question of expense of maintenance.

This office is not an expense to the Government. It yields more revenue than the expenses amount to. In addition to the 102,000 acres that are near to the land office there, there are forest reserves amounting to 511,616 acres a short distance from this land office. Much of this forest reserve is agricultural land. Much of it is subject to homestead entry. All that is required of an intending homesteader is to get a location in a forest reserve and show that it is agricultural land and the department will O. K. the request and he will be allowed to homestead it. In addition to that we have 1,500 unperfected homestead entries pending in this office. This information I get in a telegram from the receiver, Mr. Moore, and is, of course, authentic. So no land office has made a stronger showing than this, and in my judgment it would be unfair to intending homesteaders to discontinue this office. It is located and has been for many years in a handsome and commodious Federal building at Harrison, and the rent does not cost the Government one cent.

I call attention to the fact that there are two railroads which run through my district from west to east [illustrating on map]. One is the Missouri Pacific, running within 12 miles of the Harrison land office, traversing much of this land, and another, the Missouri & North Arkansas, running directly through Harrison in this direction [illustrating on map]. Now, they propose to move this land office to Little Rock, south of Harrison, where there is no acreage of consequence subject to entry, and they propose to take this office from where there are more than a half million acres of public land and put it at a place where there is but little land subject to entry.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILLMAN. I will.

Mr. MANN. How much acreage is there in that land district?

Mr. TILLMAN. There are 101,923 acres now subject to entry coming clearly within the law, and in addition thereto a forest reserve, much of which is subject to entry, containing an acreage of 511,616 acres. The agricultural land in this reserve can be homesteaded, and much of it is agricultural land.

Mr. MANN. And certainly comes within the provision as to acreage—

Mr. TILLMAN. Certainly, and not only that, but it does not cost the Government a penny to maintain this land office, because it pays several thousand beyond the cost of its maintenance. It does not quite fulfill the requirement, however, that the cost must not be more than 33 per cent of all the revenue, as it goes beyond that to about 66 per cent, but my contention is that the acreage subject to homestead entry is more important than the item of expense. Of course, you might save expense to the Government by consolidating this land office with the one at Little Rock. You might save expense to the Federal Treasury by concentrating them all in Washington, but the poor homesteader would suffer. You could save expense by abolishing rural or city carriers; you might save expense in a great many ways. These gentlemen are boasting of the amount of money they are saving the Government here, and they are spending vast sums for other purposes.

Congress voted \$20,000,000 to give to the red Russians but not a red cent for the homesteaders; \$5,000,000 to the black Libेरians, but some of you seem but little interested in white home seekers. These two lines of railroad on the map run through my district. No road runs directly from Harrison to Little Rock. Every intending homesteader who has to go before the register and receiver to make proof in case of contest or on other business will have to go to Little Rock, 150 miles away. Many would not be able to do so. The land office at Camden is short on acreage, but the excess of receipts over expenditures is greater than any office considered. The percentage showing here is certainly satisfactory.

Mr. VAILE. Twenty-two per cent.

Mr. TILLMAN. Now, gentlemen, that is our case.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Will the four meritorious offices mentioned by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] absolutely fail if there is no further legislation, or is there any power of the Secretary of the Interior to continue those four meritorious offices?

Mr. TILLMAN. No; it is the law that has been quoted here, that if there are not 100,000 acres of land and the expense is more than 33½ per cent of the revenue yielded the office must be abolished.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. It must be abolished?

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. That is discretionary with regard to the proportion of expense, but it is mandatory with regard to the amount of land.

Mr. TILLMAN. The homesteaders are always poor people, and we want to encourage, not discourage, them. I was surprised to hear the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES] say that a certain land office in Missouri ought to be abolished where there are only 58 acres. That is not in this bill at all. Why does the gentleman refer to that in his argument against the bill when it is not in this bill and ought not to be.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. If the gentleman will yield, what I said was it was in the bill as it passed the Senate, was it not?

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. What I told the House was that we had to look forward to a conference, and I explained what would happen when this bill went to conference.

Mr. TILLMAN. Nothing of that kind is going to happen. The contention of the friends of the bill was that we would send the bill back to the Senate, and it will pass overwhelmingly by their agreeing to the House amendments. The Committee on the Public Lands, having jurisdiction, did the proper thing in culling out of the Senate bill 6 useless offices and providing for continuing the 10 useful and necessary offices embraced in the bill now under debate.

The Committee on Appropriations should not get too arrogant. The average member of the Committee on Appropriations bestrides this narrow hall like a colossus, and the rest of us must walk between his legs, and we can get only what crumbs he chooses to let fall. I was not consulted by any member of the Appropriations Committee when it was determined to discontinue the Harrison land office; nor was my colleague, Mr. PARKS, nor was Judge KINKAID. Mr. MADDEN is inaccurate when he says all members were notified of what his committee intended to do in the premises. It would seem that ordinary courtesy would suggest a different course.

When the Roman populace wanted a stricken gladiator killed, they turned their thumbs down. The best painting of the Emperor Nero shows him sitting in the coliseum surrounded by his lords, with his thumb turned down, while a gladiator in the arena was holding up his dripping blade for a sign from his majesty. Just in that connection and further to illustrate my point, I read from a book which is still authority in this House. In chapter 15 of the Gospel of St. Luke, I find:

What man of you, having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them, doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost, until he find it?

And when he hath found it, he layeth it on his shoulders, rejoicing. And when he cometh home, he calleth together his friends and neighbors, saying unto them, Rejoice with me; for I have found my sheep which was lost.

Some of us have just one little Government sheep in our districts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The House has control of the time.

Mr. SINNOTT. I can not yield to the gentleman any time. I am sorry.

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield two minutes to the gentleman. I want to hear the rest about it.

Mr. TILLMAN. I thank the gentleman; he shall hear. I will now attempt to bring together the Roman Emperor, a few land-office lambs, and the gentleman from Michigan.

Judge KINKAID, of Nebraska, holds up his dripping eyes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], who is playing the rôle of a legislative Nero, and says, "Will you not permit me to retain in my district this one little Government land office lamb; it is all we have?" And the gentleman from Michigan turns his thumb down. And the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] looks with pleading eyes to the gentleman

from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] and says, "Will you not spare my land-office lamb? I have no harbors, no rivers, no fish hatcheries even. May I not keep this one little meek-eyed lambkin?" The gentleman turns his thumb down. And I come before him and say, "It is the only thing I have in my district that the Government has ever given us; it has been there for 50 years; it is a revenue producer; it is a great accommodation to our homesteaders, and will you not allow it to live?" And he turns down both his thumbs.

It ought to be and is the policy of this Government to encourage the homesteader. He has made this a Government of home owners. He does go, must go, to the land office itself to try his contests, to consult about entering land, to prove up his entry, and if the land office is remote from him he often is unable to make or perfect his entry. Practice economy, of course, but not at the expense of the poor devil who has to build and live in a sod house on the plains or in a gray cabin on some wild mountain side.

Many of the Members in this House have been homesteaders. Scott Ferris was, GENSMAN IS, MONDELL, I think, was. In the West particularly live many homesteaders, and they are the men who—

Tore through ways of ashen alkali,  
And desert winds blew sudden, swift, and dry.  
The dust! It sat upon and filled the train,  
It seemed to fret and fill the very sky.  
Lo! dust upon the beasts, the tent, the plain,  
And dust, alas! on breasts that rose not up again.

[Applause.]

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. CLOUSE].

Mr. CLOUSE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CLOUSE. Mr. Chairman, I shall not at this time undertake to discuss in detail all of the facts which I have in mind concerning the expenditure of public money in the construction of public highways. My colleague, Mr. SCOTT, and myself have introduced a resolution asking an investigation of the Tennessee Highway Commission, and what I am desirous of bringing to your attention at this time is the unconscionable discrimination that is being manifested on the part of some of the State highway commissions in the location of public roads as well as in the distribution of road machinery which is furnished to them by the Government free of charge.

I should not feel justified in criticizing the commission of any other State unless first I shall have put that of my own State in order; hence I shall call your attention to the situation as I see and believe it to be in Tennessee.

I shall take up the amount of road-building machinery that has been furnished the State highway department of Tennessee since June 1, 1919, absolutely free of charge, and which, in so far as it relates to automobile trucks, amounts to \$2,261,430, according to the books of the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington.

This is but a part of the material and machinery that has been furnished by the Bureau of Public Roads, as will be seen from the letter which I received from the chief of bureau under date of June 24, 1922, in which it is stated that the actual cost to the Government would be considerable more than

\$4,000,000. The letter to which I refer reads as follows, and explains the photostatic pages of these books which I will insert in part as a part of my remarks:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,  
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1922.

HON. WYNNE F. CLOUSE,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CLOUSE: Your letter of June 16, 1922, in which you asked to be advised as to the equipment furnished by the Federal Government to the Tennessee State highway department and its value or cost to the Government has been received.

There are inclosed herewith photostat copies of our ledger sheets showing the type and quantity of material, equipment, and supplies awarded to the Tennessee State highway department from the War Department's surplus. The materials awarded are entered under the column headed "Quantity" and the amount of each item actually delivered to the State is entered under the column headed "Shipped," which also gives the date of shipment.

The appraised value of the materials delivered to the State highway department of Tennessee approximates four million dollars. Its actual cost to the Government would be considerably more than that sum. In many cases we have been unable to determine what these various items cost the Government, but their value at the time shipments were made has been estimated both by the War Department and by this department and, as stated above, the total value of the materials delivered the Tennessee State highway department is about four million dollars.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,  
Chief of Bureau.

There has been furnished to the same highway department additional road-building materials, such as mattocks, picks, axes, nails, fence posts, wire, wheelbarrows, harness, wagons, axe and pick handles, hammers, hatchets, lanterns, oil, fuse, anvils, sledges, and a thousand and one other things necessary in the construction of public roads to the amount of approximately \$2,000,000 more. What in the name of high heaven do you suppose has been done with this property? What has this highway commission accomplished with all of this material and with all of the millions of dollars that this Government has furnished in addition to the material? Why, sirs, let me tell you that up until May 31 of this year they had completed and the Government had accepted but 40 miles of road.

In my congressional district, which is by far the largest in area of any in Tennessee, they have started but two projects, and these two involve disconnected links amounting to 27½ miles.

The Government has furnished on these two projects already, saying nothing of the contribution made by the taxpayers of the counties affected, the sum total of \$121,602.80, and yet these projects are less than 50 per cent completed.

Instead of taking counsel of the people and cooperating with the people, it seems that the highway commissioners of my State, as well as those of some other States, have arrogated unto themselves the right to arbitrarily, and sometimes, no doubt, for personal or partisan reasons, expend this money which is the people's without regard for economy or without regard to the wishes and interests of the masses. One of these projects to which I have referred has been under construction for more than two years, and yet when I was in that county last fall there was less than 5 miles of that road completed.

That the people of my State and the country generally may know just how liberal and how interested the Government is in the building of highways, I here insert the statement of materials, other than automobile trucks, and so forth, which have been furnished to the highway department of my State to the present time:

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Jacks:									
Barrett cap, 15-ton.....	L2-1132	Apr. 17, 1920	1	OS-274771A	Apr. 20, 1920	Jacksonville, Tenn....	June 7, 1920	1	
Simplex track cap, 10-ton.	L2-1132	.....do.....	1	OS-274771A	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1	
Barrett, 15-ton.....	L2-1132	.....do.....	1	OS-274771A	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1	
Barrett, No. 2.....	L2-1132	.....do.....	2	OS-274771A	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	2	
Axes (dozens).....	L2-1132	.....do.....	2	OS-274771A	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	2	
Sledges:									
16-pound.....	L2-1132	.....do.....	40	OS-274771A	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	40	
18-pound.....	L2-1132	.....do.....	40	OS-274771A	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	30	
Jacks, 14-screw, No. 8.....	L2-1132	.....do.....	10	OS-274771A	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	10	
Hooks, carrying cant (pairs)	L2-1132	.....do.....	12	OS-274771A	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	12	
Bars, pinch, 6 to 20 pounds.	L2-1132	.....do.....	80	OS-274771A	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	80	
Bars, claw, 25 pounds (dozens).	L2-1132	.....do.....	1	OS-274771A	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	12	
Picks (dozens).....	L2-1132	.....do.....	40	OS-274771A OS-274771B	.....do..... .....do.....	.....do..... .....do.....	.....do..... .....do.....		Amd. omit, May 15, 1920.





Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Plow shares, 12-inch.			11						
Ratchets, reversible sheet boiler, 10-inch.	L3-576	Mar. 27, 1922	600			Newark, N. J.	Apr. 20, 1922	600	
Tools, heading, assorted sizes.	L3-577	do.	20			Columbus, Ohio.	June 1, 1922	20	
Racking, rubber, 1/2 inch thick (pounds).			700				do.	686	
Nippers, farrier's (pairs).	L3-578	Mar. 27, 1922	70			New Orleans, La.	May 15, 1922	70	
Nails, wire, common, 12-penny (pounds).			5,000				do.	5,000	
Files, assorted.			4,000				June 9, 1922	1,204	
Chisels:									
Socket, 1/2-inch.	L3-579	Mar. 27, 1922	40	Req. E-1192		Schenectady, N. Y.	May 5, 1922	40	
Cold, 1/2-inch.			50			do.	do.	50	
Pumps, No. 9 Blackmere rotary.	L3-614	Mar. 24, 1922	2			Camp Holabird, Md.	Apr. 5, 1922	2	
Duck, gray (yards).	L3-615	do.	50			Atlanta, Ga.			
Mauls, round-wood.	L3-630	Mar. 23, 1922	21			Camp Funston, Kans.	Apr. 21, 1922	21	
Shovels, short-handled.			2,600				do.	2,472	
Points, plow.	L3-637	Mar. 24, 1922	11			New Orleans, La.	May 15, 1922	11	
Tents, storage.	L3-682	Mar. 25, 1922	800			Camp Pike, Ark.	Apr. 26, 1922	31	
Shovels, short-handled.			1,452				do.	800	
Do.			100			Americus, Ga.	do.	1,452	
Belting, double-ply leather, 4-inch (feet).	L3-57X	Mar. 31, 1922	300			Amatol Arsenal, N. J.	May 27, 1922	300	
Belting, leather, 1/2 to 10 inch (feet).	L3-863	Apr. 5, 1922	25				May 12, 1922	25	
Cutters, pipe, assorted.			20				do.	20	
Stocks, pipe, assorted.			100				do.	100	
Oil:			200				do.	200	
2 barrels, 50 gallons each (gallons).			1				do.	1	
Cylinder, in steel drums, 50 gallons to drum (gallons).			1				do.	1	
Pump, 3-inch suction, 3-inch discharge.			1				do.	1	
Engine, gas:			1				do.	1	
12-horsepower.			1				do.	1	
1 1/2-horsepower.			1				do.	1	
Pump, rotary, 1 1/2-horsepower.			1,000				do.	1,151	
Belting, conveyors:			400				do.	408	
6-inch, 5-ply (feet).			10				do.	10	4,463 feet.
10-inch, 7-ply (feet).			1,000				do.	1,000	
10-inch, 6-ply (rolls).			1,000				May 27, 1922	1,151	
10-inch, 7-ply (feet).			1,000				Apr. 15, 1922	10	
6-inch, 5-ply (feet).			20			Norfolk, Va.	do.	20	
Protractors, celluloid.	L3-616	Apr. 7, 1922	40				do.	40	
Rods, level, plain.			100				do.	100	
Scales, engineer, boxwood, flat.			5				do.	5	
Edges, straight.			100				do.	100	
T squares, pearwood, fixed head.			100				do.	100	
Bits for screw drivers.	L3-116	Mar. 15, 1922	30			Newark, N. J.	Mar. 28, 1922	30	
Do.			30			do.	do.	30	
Levels, and plumb.	L3-116B	Apr. 11, 1922	66			New Orleans, La.	May 15, 1922	86	
Oil, lubricating (cans).			4				do.	4	
Scales, platform.			200				do.	200	
Files, hand bastard cut.			50				do.	50	
Hammers, machinist, cross pein.			500				do.	500	
Files, assorted.			30			Newark, N. J.	Apr. 20, 1922	30	
Angers, crank:	L3-493	Mar. 17, 1922	20			do.	do.	20	
1-inch bore.	L3-493	do.	20			do.	do.	20	
1 1/2-inch bore.	L3-193	do.	30			do.	do.	300	
Do.	L3-193	do.	1,000			do.	do.	1,000	
Adzes, miscellaneous.	L3-198	do.	900			do.	do.	496	
Axes:	L3-193	do.	194			do.	do.	194	
W/o handles, 3/4-inch Bd. cornered, broad.	L3-193	do.	220			do.	do.	220	
Broad w/o handles.	L3-493	do.	239			do.	do.	228	
SB w/o handles, 3/4-inch.	L3-194	do.	51			Omaha, Nebr.			
Hammers, cross pein.			91			do.			
Saws, hand crosscut:	L3-194	do.	27			do.			
26-inch.	L3-194	do.	276			Boston, Mass.	Apr. 12, 1922	276	
Do.	L3-195	do.	20			do.	do.	20	
Squares, carpenters', steel.									
Rules, folding, carpenter.	L3-195	do.							
Washers, red rubber:			1,000			Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apr. 14, 1922	1,000	
5/8-inch.	L3-196	do.	1,000			do.	do.	1,000	
6/8-inch.	L3-196	do.	1,000			do.	do.	1,000	
3 1/2-inch.	L3-196	do.	1,000			do.	do.	1,000	
4 1/2-inch.	L3-196	do.	1,000			do.	do.	1,000	
4 3/4-inch.	L3-196	do.	1,000			do.	do.	1,000	
2 1/4-inch.	L3-196	do.	1,000			do.	do.	1,000	
2 1/2-inch.	L3-196	do.	1,000			do.	do.	1,000	
Chisels, B. S.:			23			St. Louis, Mo.	May 15, 1922	23	
1-inch.	L3-197	do.	80			do.	do.	80	
1 1/2-inch.	L3-197	do.	30			do.	do.	30	
1 3/4-inch.	L3-197	do.	34			do.	do.	34	
2-inch.	L3-197	do.	84			do.	do.	84	







Materials furnished highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Liberty, spare parts (lot)...	SLib-31	June 3, 1922	1			Camp Pike, Ark.	June 8, 1922	1	
Do.....	SLib-2	Nov. 25, 1921	1			Camp Holabird, Md.	Dec. 23, 1921	1	
Do.....	SLib-7	Dec. 5, 1921	1			Camp Jesup, Ga.	Dec. 9, 1921	1	
Compressor, Nash.....	L2-2331	June 28, 1920	1			Baltimore, Md.			
Bucket, conveyor, 2 lengths	L2-2331	do.	1						
Pump:									
Gas-engine water.....	L2-2331	do.	1						
Hand-suction with 2 lengths of hose.	L2-2331	do.	1						Cancelled June 24, 1920; reallocated.
Conveyor, gravity (feet)....	L2-2375	June 29, 1920	1,000			A. S. B., Norfolk, Va.		1,000	
Derrick with bull wheel, Guy.	L2-2379	do.	1	OS-279869A	Aug. 27, 1920	Ancor, Ohio	Oct. 13, 1920	1	
Pole, gin on rollers, 22-foot mast with winch.	L2-2379	do.	1	OS-279869A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Axes, chopping, with helves	12-2412	July 2, 1920	75	OS-279345A	July 20, 1920	Seven Pines, Va.	Aug. 10, 1920	75	
Mauls, track, without helves	12-2412	do.	30	OS-279345A	do.	do.	do.	30	
Rope, manila:									
2-inch (feet).....	L2-2442	July 8, 1920	8,500	OS-279818-B	Sept. 2, 1920	Augusta, Ga.	Sept. 14, 1920	8,500	
3-inch (feet).....	L2-2442	do.	1,200	OS-279818A	Aug. 2, 1920	do.	Aug. 11, 1920	1,200	
Cord, sash 1/4-inch (feet)...	L2-2442	do.	4,100	OS-279818A	do.	do.	do.	4,100	
Nails, sixpenny, finishing (100 pounds per keg.)	L2-2442	do.	10	OS-279818A	do.	do.	do.	1,000	
Tractor, 15-30 horsepower International.	L2-2467	July 12, 1920	1			Camp Humphreys, Va.	Aug. 21, 1920	1	
Sprinklers, 2-wheel water, also one 4-wheel.	L2-2467	do.	2			do.	do.	2	
Car, dump, 24-inch gauge...	L2-2467	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Carts, dump, 2-wheel.....	L2-2493	July 16, 1920	3			do.	July 23, 1920	3	
Drills, steam, with tripods...	L2-2493	do.	2			do.	do.	2	
Cars, dump, revolving, 36-inch gauge.	L2-2493	do.	3			do.	do.	3	
Rail, 25 pounds (feet).....	L2-2493	do.	1,200			do.	do.	1,200	
T. N. T. (pounds).....	L2-2515	Aug. 16, 1920	300,000	OS-182026A		Charleston, S. C.			Cancelled Dec. 8, 1920.
Engine:									
Gasoline, 93 horsepower on truck, 6 cylinders.	L2-2537	July 21, 1920	1						Cancelled Sept. 3, 1920.
Steam, 72 horsepower Chandler & Taylor, with spare parts.	L2-2537	do.	1	37824	June 29, 1920	Portlock Yards, Va.	Aug. 18, 1920	1	
Gears, lumber wagon, 34 by 10, 40-inch and 44-inch wheels.	L2-2655	Aug. 5, 1920	8	SPD 20593 Sales 28731	Nov. 13, 1920	New Cumberland, Pa.	Oct. 12, 1920	8	
Pumps, centrifugal, 2-inch intake, 2-inch discharge, Morris.	L2-2662	Aug. 6, 1920	2	H 2710198AX OS-2710198A	Sept. 16, 1920	Chgo. Storage Depot.	Nov. 17, 1920	1	Cancellation.
Hoists, air, 4-foot lift, Vulcan.	L2-2675	Aug. 7, 1920	6	SPD 3527 Sales 28478	Aug. 19, 1920	Pullman, Ill.	Sept. 14, 1920	6	
Detonators, No. 8.....	L2-2770	Aug. 20, 1920	10,000	OS-182026A		Charleston, S. C.	Aug. 24, 1920	10,000	
Crane, locomotive, 10-ton, raised pier, comp., Dravo-Doyle.	L2-2780	Aug. 24, 1920	2	E-1997		Camp Kearney, N. J.	Jan. 8, 1921	2	
Shovel, Thew steam, capacity 3 yard.	L2-2785	Aug. 17, 1920	1			Camp Knox, Ky.			
Wheelbarrows.....	L2-2822	Aug. 26, 1920	49	OS-2710276A	Sept. 8, 1920	Jacksonville, Tenn.	Nov. 20, 1920	49	
Shovels, R. P. D. H.....	L2-2822	do.	167	OS-2710276A	do.	do.	do.	167	
Jacks, telescopic screw, 1 1/2 by 14 inches.	L2-2822	do.	2	OS-2710276A	do.	do.	do.	2	
Hose, gasoline:									
2 1/2-inch, 15-foot sections (feet).	L2-2865	Aug. 28, 1920	750	SPD 14690		Kearney, N. J.			
2 1/2-inch, 50-foot sections (feet).	L2-2865	do.	250	SPD 14684		do.			Cancelled Oct. 13, 1920; L2-2865X.
Clamps, hose:									
2 1/2-inch galvanized steel.	L2-2865	do.	210			New Cumberland, Pa.			
Novo.....	L2-2865	do.	180	SPD 14685		Kearney, N. J.			
Hose, gasoline, 2 1/2-inch, 15-foot sections (feet).	L2-2865X	Oct. 13, 1920	750	SPD 14690 Sales, 29701		A. B., Kearney, N. J.	Mar. 14, 1921	750	
Clamps, hose:									
2 1/2-inch galvanized steel.	L2-2865X	do.	210	SPD 13190 Sales 29702		A. R. D., New Cumberland, Pa.	Nov. 20, 1920	210	
Novo.....	L2-2865X	do.	180	SPD 14685 Sales, 29703		A. B., Kearney, N. J.	Mar. 14, 1921	180	
Engine, steam, 72-horsepower, and spare parts.	L2-2881	Aug. 31, 1920	1	50091		Norfolk, Va.	Sept. 17, 1920	1	
Derrick, stiff leg, 3-ton.....	L2-2881	do.	1			do.			Cancelled Oct. 9, 1920; L2-3134.
Shovels, D-handle.....	L2-3036	Sept. 24, 1920	490	SPD 19717 Sales, 29368		New Cumberland, Pa.	Nov. 1, 1920	490	
Fixtures, babbitting: Comp. for 75 and 120 horsepower Artillery tractors (set).	L2-3081	Sept. 29, 1920	1	OS-2711062A	Oct. 9, 1920	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	Dec. 23, 1920	1	
Do.....	L2-3081	do.	1	OS-2711062A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Comp. for 120-horsepower Artillery tractor (set).	L2-3081	do.	1	OS-2711062A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Derrick, stiff-leg, 5-ton.....	L2-3134	Oct. 9, 1920	1	SPD 269 Sales, 29588		A. R. D., Columbus, Ohio.	Jan. 3, 1920	1	
Hoist, steam: 2-drum, 25-horsepower, Lambert.	L2-3143	Oct. 11, 1920	1			Camp McClellan, Ala.			
3-drum, 15-horsepower, Mundy.	L2-3143	do.	1			do.			
Cable, plow steel (feet)....	L2-3221	Oct. 20, 1920	1,600	Req. 3594720		Norfolk, Va.	Nov. 18, 1920	1,643	
Jacks, trench.....	L2-3248	Oct. 21, 1920	25	Req. 5015	Nov. 12, 1920	Camp Sherman, Ohio.	do.	25	
Splks, 10-inch (pounds)....	L2-3262	Oct. 23, 1920	5,000	Req. 109955		A. S. B., Charleston, S. C.	Jan. 24, 1921	5,000	
Machine, magneto hand-blasting.	L2-3324	do.	6	SPD 3430 Sales, 30135		Washington, D. C.	Nov. 15, 1920	6	
Detectors, circuit.....	L2-3416	Nov. 8, 1920	6	SPD-3019 Sales, 30239		Washington, D. C.	Nov. 23, 1920	6	

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Track, narrow gauge, laid on ground, complete with 36 switches (yards).	L2-3505	Nov. 20, 1920	3,520	OS-2712600		Penniman, Va.	June 10, 1921	1	
Crane, locomotive, 25-ton, Ohio, 50-foot boom.	L2-3538	Nov. 24, 1920	1	OS-2712934	Dec. 20, 1920	Curtis Bay, Baltimore, Md.	Dec. 29, 1920	1	
Planimeters.	P-40	Dec. 23, 1919	3			Washington, D. C.	Jan. 15, 1920	3	
Bin, crushed stone.	L2-3704	Dec. 24, 1920	1	{ SPD-13189 Sales, 30824		Pittsburgh, Pa.	Feb. 1, 1921	1	
Pumps, hand, Red Jacket, double-action, 2-inch suction and discharge.	L2-3757	Dec. 30, 1920	15	{ SPD-12715 Sales, 30855		New Cumberland, Pa.	Feb. 14, 1921	15	
Chests, tool, complete with tools.	L2-3809	Nov. 20, 1920	13			Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y.	Dec. 11, 1920	14	
Miscellaneous road-building equipment:									
Machines, Ajax boring.	L2-3864	Jan. 5, 1921	2			do.	Dec. 31, 1920	2	
Blocks, 8-inch.	L2-3864	do.	40			do.	do.	40	
Handles, hatchet (crate).	L2-3864	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Axes (bundles).	L2-3864	do.	40			do.	do.	290	
Axes.	L2-3864	do.	25			do.	do.	25	
Hammers, claw.	L2-3864	do.	90			do.	do.	90	
Crowbars, 5-foot.	L2-3864	do.	14			do.	do.	14	
Squares, steel, 24 by 16 inches.	L2-3864	do.	51			do.	do.	51	
Chisels (chest).	L2-3864	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Gauges, wood.	L2-3864	do.	200			do.	do.	208	
Hammers, brick (cases).	L2-3864	do.	3			do.	do.	3	
Trowels, masons.	L2-3864	do.	2			do.	do.	2	
Saws, hand, 9-point.	L2-3864	do.	70			do.	do.	70	
Picks.	L2-3864	do.	882			do.	do.	882	
Mattocks.	L2-3864	do.	313			do.	do.	313	
Handles, pick.	L2-3864	do.	47			do.	do.	47	
Poles, Simplex jack.	L2-3864	do.	32			do.	do.	32	
Pails.	L2-3864	do.	174			do.	do.	174	
Extinguishers, fire, 2½-gallon.	L2-3864	do.	24			do.	do.	24	
Shovels, assorted.	L2-3864	do.	1,600			do.	do.	1,600	
Hoes, mortar.	L2-3864	do.	20			do.	do.	20	
Shovel handles, spoon bill, 8-foot.	L2-3864	do.	20			do.	do.	20	
Wheelbarrows.	L2-3864	do.	24			do.	do.	24	
Hose, water, 1-inch.	L2-3864	do.	3,000			do.	do.	3,000	
Squares, tri and miter.	L2-3864	do.	120			do.	do.	120	
Cant hooks (boxes).	L2-3864	do.	2			do.	do.	2	
Saws, 6-point.	L2-3864	do.	120			do.	do.	120	
Belvels, 4-foot.	L2-3864	do.	40			do.	do.	40	
Saws, 2-man crosscut.	L2-3864	do.	87			do.	do.	87	
Levels, wood, 2 by 24 inches (cases).	L2-3864	do.	4			do.	do.	144	
Claw bars, 5-foot.	L2-3864	do.	3			do.	do.	3	
Mauls, iron with wooden faces (case).	L2-3864	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Handles for crosscut saws.	L2-3864	do.	150			do.	do.	156	
Chains, towing.	L2-3864	do.	42			do.	do.	42	
Chests, steel.	L2-3864	do.	5			do.	do.	5	
Plows, road (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	3	
Points, plow, extra (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	24	
Vises, assorted (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	9	
Block, swage (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	1	
Anvil—									
Small, 58-pound (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	2	
Large (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	1	
Cans, 2-gallon (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	18	
Cutters, bolt, No. 3 (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	2	
Stocks and dies (set) (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	1	
Graphite, 5-pound cans (cans) (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	25	
Files, assorted (dozens) (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	12	
Rope, ½-inch (coils) (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	6	
Grinders, valve (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	6	
Drills, breast, hand (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	6	
Scrapers, bearing (to Rogersville) (sets).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	2	
Calipers, pocket, slide (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	2	
Micrometers (to Rogersville) (set).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	1	
Sledges, 8 and 12 pound (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	30	
Heaters, quick meal (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	2	
Wagon, chemical, 40-gallon (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	1	
Lights, acetylene (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	10	
Tanks, gas, 60-gallon (to Rogersville).	L2-3864	do.				do.	do.	2	



Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Hose:									
60 feet per box, 2-inch suction (boxes).	L2-3928	Jan. 12, 1921	47	Sales 31273 SPD C-273		Columbus, Ohio.....	Mar. 10, 1921	2,280	
125 feet per box, 2-inch discharge (boxes).	L2-3928	.....do.....	72	Sales 31274 SPD C-274		.....do.....	.....do.....	9,000	
Trailers, 4-wheel.....	L2-3992	Jan. 18, 1921	5			Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.	Mar. 7, 1921	5	
Lanterns, railroad, style No. 59, Rayo (new).	L2-4125	Feb. 5, 1921	140	SPD 13999 Sales 31191		Governors Island, N.Y.	Apr. 9, 1921	140	
Carts, ration.....	L2-4152	Feb. 15, 1921	12			Camp McClellan, Ala.	.....do.....		Canceled Mar. 7, 1921.
Spare parts for variety raised pier cranes (boxes).	L2-4184	Mar. 1, 1921	10	SPD-E1030 E1035		Camp Kearny, N. J.	Apr. 6, 1921	10	
Axes, various weights.....	L2-4211	Mar. 3, 1921	160	SPD E-1694 Sales 31606		Baltimore, Md.....	Apr. 16, 1921	160	
Lanterns, complete.....	L2-4211	.....do.....	16	SPD E-1589 Sales 31607		.....do.....	.....do.....	16	
Plows, large chilled patent clevison, 3-horse.	L2-4211	.....do.....	4	SPD E-1875 Sales 31700		.....do.....	Apr. 14, 1921	4	
Share, plow, chilled point, No. 1-78.	L2-4211	.....do.....	7	SPD E-1874 Sales 31609		.....do.....	.....do.....	7	
Barometers, aneroid, with case and straps.	L2-4236	.....do.....	10	SPD 13600		Chicago, Ill.....	.....do.....		Canceled Apr. 19, 1921, D. S.
Engines, gasoline:									
45-horsepower, new.....	L2-4256	Mar. 5, 1921	6	SPD 1671 ME		ARD Columbus, Ohio.	Mar. 29, 1921	6	
50-horsepower, new.....	L2-4256	.....do.....	2	SPD 1670 ME		.....do.....	.....do.....	2	
Covers, canvas, for ammunition bodies.	L2-4372	Mar. 11, 1921	16	RA-10421		Raritan Arsenal, N. J.	Apr. 7, 1921	16	
Setter, hydraulic tire, complete.	L2-4393	Mar. 12, 1921	1	Sales 31682 SPD 18423MV	Mar. 13, 1921	Jeffersonville, Ind.....	Apr. 30, 1921	1	
Motor:									
General Electric induction, 50-horsepower, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 550-volt, 900 revolutions per minute.	L2-4450	Mar. 19, 1921	1			Phillipsdale, R. I.....	Mar. 23, 1921	1	
Watson induction, 35-horsepower, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 550-volt, 900 revolutions per minute.	L2-4450	.....do.....	1			.....do.....	.....do.....	1	
Motors:									
Watson, induction, 15 horsepower, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 550-volt, 1,200 revolutions per minute.	L2-4450	.....do.....	3			.....do.....	.....do.....	3	
Watson, induction, 15 horsepower, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 550-volt, 900 revolutions per minute.	L2-4450	.....do.....	2			.....do.....	.....do.....	2	
Drills, track, Buda type....	L2-4461	Mar. 21, 1921	3	SPD E-1258 Sales 31858.		New Cumberland, Pa.	May 2, 1921	3	
Tapes, steel.....	L2-4499	Mar. 26, 1921	3			Boston, Mass.....	.....do.....		Canceled by War Department.
Globes, lantern, red.....	L2-4476	Mar. 21, 1921	150	SPD 17588 Sales 31832		Philadelphia, Pa.....	Apr. 29, 1921	150	
Spades, D handle.....	L2-4529	Mar. 29, 1921	1,100	SPD 1037GS Sales 31936		Brooklyn, N. Y.....	May 2, 1921	1,100	
Shovels, short handle.....	L2-4609	Apr. 6, 1921	200	SPD E-2711 Sales 33572		Philadelphia, Pa.....	Aug. 18, 1921	200	
Harness, 6-mule, jerkline (Rogersville) (sets).	L2-4615	.....do.....	35	SPD 16223 Sales 31913		Schenectady, N. Y.....	May 2, 1921	35	
Pads, neck collar (Rogersville).	L2-4615	.....do.....	200	SPD 19666		.....do.....	.....do.....		
Wagons, sprinkling, 450 gallons, Studebaker.	L2-4644	Apr. 9, 1921	1	SPD 10458MV Sales 32465		.....do.....	May 20, 1921	1	
Tractors, with tool box complete.	L2-4650	Apr. 11, 1921	29			Erie Proving Grounds, Port Clinton, Ohio.	Apr. 30, 1921	29	
Hose, 2-inch rubber discharge (feet).	L2-4702	Apr. 13, 1921	2,400	SPD E-1718 Sales 32368		Kearney, N. J.....	May 20, 1921	2,400	
Harness, 6-mule, jerkline (sets).	L2-4741	Apr. 19, 1921	200	SPD 16223 Sales 32527		Schenectady, N. Y.....	June 1, 1921	188	
Pads, neck collar.....	L2-4741	.....do.....	1,282	SPD 19666 Sales 32248		Rowen, W. Va.....	July 20, 1921	985	
Chassis, trailer, 3-ton, Anderson.	L2-4767	Apr. 20, 1921	30	2003-11		Camp Jesup, Ga.....	June 6, 1921	30	
Shovels:									
S. P., D handles, new..	L2-4903	Apr. 23, 1921	1,300	SPD 2217 Sales 32423		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	May 19, 1921	1,296	
R. P., D handles, new..	L2-4903	.....do.....	4,800	SPD 2220 Sales 32429		.....do.....	.....do.....	4,800	
Grader (Square Deal No. 7) and ditcher, Adam.	L2-4852	May 2, 1921	1	21892		Aero supply warehouse, Park Field, Millington, Tenn.	June 1, 1921	1	
Diggers, post-hole, common 6-inch, double handle.	L2-4852	.....do.....	10			.....do.....	.....do.....	10	
Grader, steel frame, with adjustable rear wheels, national reversible.	L2-4852	.....do.....	1			.....do.....	.....do.....	1	
Handles, pick, clear oak....	L2-4852	.....do.....	100			.....do.....	.....do.....	100	
Poles, powder-tamping, iron rod.	L2-4852	.....do.....	15			.....do.....	.....do.....	15	
Saws, crosscut, 7 inches width at center.	L2-4852	.....do.....	15			.....do.....	.....do.....	15	
Covers, canopy (for 10-ton tractors).	L2-4902	May 5, 1921	20			Erie Proving Grounds, Port Clinton, Ohio.	May 18, 1921	20	
Tires, solid, with disk steel wheel 36 by 10, heavy aviation.	L2-4913	.....do.....	50			Camp Jesup, Ga.....	May 24, 1921	52	
Saws, hand rip, 28-inch, 5-point.	L2-4937	May 6, 1921	61	SPD 15573 Sales 32503		Jeffersonville, Ind.....	June 13, 1921	61	

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Desks, Army field, new....	L2-5006	May 14, 1921	36	{ SPD 13766 Sales 32842		Schenectady, N. Y....	June 27, 1921	33	
Handles, pick, 36-inch (car-load).	L2-5038	May 24, 1921	1	{ SPD 15445 Sales 32861		Boston, Mass.....	July 19, 1921	10,000	
Tractors, 10-ton, with hardwood box with tools, complete.	L2-5058	May 25, 1921	6			Erie Proving Grounds, Port Clinton, Ohio.	May 27, 1921	6	
Covers, canopy, for 10-ton tractors.	L2-5058	do.....	6			do.....	June 6, 1921	6	
Transformer.....	L2-5114	June 7, 1921	1	OS-2714498A	June 16, 1921	Stillwater, Minn.....	do.....	1	
Board, switch.....	L2-5114	do.....	1	OS-2714498A	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	
Do.....	L2-5114	do.....	1	OS-2714498A	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	
Cabinet, steel, 16 by 36 inches.	L2-5114	do.....	1	OS-2714498A	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	
Starter, automatic, Cutler-Hammer.	L2-5114	do.....	1	OS-2714498A	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	
Regulator, pressure.....	L2-5114	do.....	1	OS-2714498A	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	
Sets, generating, gasoline, electric, 25-kilowatt.	L2-5120	do.....	3	Req. E-3487		New Cumberland, Pa.	June 23, 1921	3	
Pumps, Pyr., 4 by 5 inches, with 3-horsepower Novo engine.	L2-5212	June 14, 1921	7	{ SPD C-1724 Sales 32933		Chicago, Ill.....	Aug. 10, 1921	7	
Stocks and dies, 1/4-inch to 1 1/2-inch.	L2-5303	June 18, 1921	8	{ SPD 786 Sales 33119	July 26, 1921	Chicago district.....	Aug. 12, 1921	8	
Machine, tapping, R. & S. vertical belt drive, standard equipment.	L2-5344	June 22, 1921	1			Curtiss plant, Buffalo, N. Y.			
Grinder, No. 20, deep-hole chucking, belt drive.	L2-5344	do.....	1			do.....	July 25, 1921	1	
Grinder, size 20-inch; Taylor & Fern.	L2-5344	do.....	1			do.....	do.....		
Guards, No. 2 C. D., used for emery wheel.	L2-5344	do.....	2			do.....	do.....	2	
Drill, Natco mult. spindle, 1 1/2-inch, 0 diameter, No. 2, Morse taper.	L2-5344	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Grinder, 14-inch B. & S. plain, emery wheel, etc.	L2-5344	do.....	2			do.....	do.....	2	
Miller, 10 gibs, 25 1/2 long, 1 1/2 wide, 4-B, Becker.	L2-5344	do.....	2			do.....	do.....	2	
Miller, 10 taper spindles, hand, Whitney.	L2-5344	do.....	2			do.....	do.....	2	
Machine, lapping, 12-inch swing, belt drive.	L2-5344	do.....	2			do.....	do.....	2	
Forges, portable.....	L2-5410	June 29, 1921	8	SPD 20117		Camp Humphreys, Va.....	do.....		Canceled WD.
Levels, engineer's.....	L2-5446	July 1, 1921	6			Schenectady, N. Y....	Sept. 8, 1921	6	
Transits, engineer's.....	L2-5446	do.....	3			do.....	do.....	3	
Lathe, 21 by 10, LeBlond..	L2-5509	June 28, 1921	1	OS-2714549A		Kensington, Ill.....	Aug. 10, 1921	1	
Bars:									
Digging and tamping—									
6-foot.....	L2-5519	July 8, 1921	50	{ SPD SE-1510 33289		Atlanta, Ga.....	Sept. 22, 1921	50	
3-foot.....	L2-5519	do.....	241	SPD SE-1511		do.....	do.....		
Crow, pitch point—									
12-pound.....	L2-5519	do.....	265	SPD SE-1513		do.....	do.....		
16-pound.....	L2-5519	do.....	32	{ SPD SE-1517 33290		do.....	Sept. 22, 1921	22	
18-pound.....	L2-5519	do.....	9	{ SPD SE-1518 33291		do.....	do.....	9	
20-pound.....	L2-5519	do.....	29	{ SPD SE-1519 33292		do.....	do.....	29	
25-pound.....	L2-5519	do.....	6	{ SPD SE-1520 Sales 33293		do.....	do.....	6	
Wrecking—									
Straight, 30-inch..	L2-5519	do.....	72	{ SPD SE-1521 33294		do.....	do.....	72	
Goose-neck, 30 inch.	L2-5519	do.....	111	{ SPD SE-1523 33295		do.....	do.....	111	
Do.....	L2-5519	do.....	64	{ SPD SE-1524 33296		do.....	do.....	64	
Shovels, short-handle:									
Square point.....	L2-5519	do.....	2,000	{ SPD SE-1412 33297		do.....	do.....	2,000	
Round point.....	L2-5519	do.....	2,300	{ SPD SE-1413 33298		do.....	do.....	2,300	
Spades, short-handle, square point.	L2-5519	do.....	500	{ SPD SE-1415 33229		do.....	do.....	500	
Drills, blacksmith, post, hand-power, Champion, No. 101.	L2-5563	July 12, 1921	4	{ SPD E-2058 Sales 33243		Inland warehouse, Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 3, 1921	4	
Chests, steel, tool, 18 by 18 by 36 inches (empty).	L2-5588	July 11, 1921	18	{ SPD 10605-5 Man.-S-4996 P-13.		Fairfield, Ohio.....	Aug. 11, 1921	18	
Jacks, badger No. 5, cap. 3 T.	L2-5588	do.....	12	{ SPD 10605-1 Man.-S-4996 P-13.		do.....	do.....	12	
Grinders, Webster & Perkes	L2-5389	June 28, 1921	2	OS-2714550B		Kensington, Ill.....	Aug. 10, 1921	2	
Wheels, emery, for above grinders.	L2-5389	do.....	3	OS-2714550B		do.....	Aug. 11, 1921	3	
Pliers, sidecutting, 8-inch.	L2-6299	Aug. 10, 1921	68	OS-2714550B		Norfolk, Va.....	Sept. 21, 1921	68	
Bars, wrecking.....	L2-6299	do.....	597	OS-2714550B		do.....	do.....	597	
Chisels:									
Cold, 1/2-inch.....	L2-6299	do.....	31	OS-2714550B		do.....	do.....	31	
Cold, 1-inch.....	L2-6299	do.....	10	OS-2714550B		do.....	do.....	10	
Cold, 1 1/2-inch.....	L2-6299	do.....	10	OS-2714550B		do.....	do.....	10	
Axes, hand.....	L2-6299	do.....	120	OS-2714550B		do.....	do.....	120	
Trucks, 3 by 6 feet, Howe..	L2-5654	July 12, 1921	2			Amatol Ordnance Reserve Depot, Amatol, N. J.	Aug. 4, 1921	2	
Motor, induction, 220 volt, 3 phase, 720 revolutions per minute, 10 horse-power.	L2-5654	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Rope and pulleys (box)...	L2-5654	July 13, 1921				Amatol Ordnance Reserve Depot, Amatol, N. J.	Aug. 4, 1921	1	
Hangers, 1 barrel.....	L2-5654	do.	60			do.	do.	1	
Trolleys, 1 barrel.....	L2-5654	do.	21			do.	do.	1	
Plates, angle:									
Large, 1 keg.....	L2-5654	do.	16			do.	do.	1	
Small, 1 keg.....	L2-5654	do.	16			do.	do.	1	
Washers, square, 3/4-inch, 1 keg.	L2-5654	do.	195			do.	do.	1	
Switch, electric start, H 1 foot 6 inches, 1 1/2' 1, 150 pounds.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Motor, induction, H 1 foot 6 inches, 250 pounds.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Press, power, consolidated, 5 by 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet, 500 pounds.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Drill, vert. comp., 300 pounds.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Crane, 1 by 4 feet by 10 inches, 75 pounds.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Track, overhead, straight, with equipment (pieces).	L2-5654	do.	20			do.	do.	1	
Truck, Fairbanks, flat, 2 by 6 feet by 3 feet, 500 pounds.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Do.....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Parts for air hoist (box)....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Do.....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Track, overhead, with equipment (lot).	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Hanger and bearing, 2 feet 6 inches drop.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Shaft, line, with coupling, 14 feet long by 2 1/4 diameter.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Hangers and bearings, complete:									
7 inches drop.....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
8 inches drop.....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Shaft with collars, 1 1/2 inch diameter by 5 1/2 feet long.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Pulley, flat face:									
10-inch diameter by 21-inch face, 20 pounds.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
2 foot-diameter by 1 foot 2 inch face, 100 pounds.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
10-inch diameter by 12 1/2 inch face, 100 pounds.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Track overhead, curves....	L2-5654	do.	2			do.	do.	1	
Trolleys, for overhead track (sets).	L2-5654	do.	2			do.	do.	2	
Tank, oil, 4 by 4 by 3 feet.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Pump for tank.....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Part, main, of tilting machine, 5 by 3 by 5 feet.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Scale:									
Complete, Howe, 6 by 4 foot platform.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	3	
4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, 300 pounds, Howe.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Pulley, split pr. steel:									
6 by 4 by 1 1/4 inches....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
14 by 4 by 1 1/4 inches....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
18 by 4 by 1 1/4 inches....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
6 by 2 by 1 1/4 inches....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Fan No. 1, Buffalo.....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Radiators, 3 by 4 feet by 8 inches, 300 pounds.	L2-5654	do.	8			do.	Aug. 4, 1921	8	
Shafting, assorted lengths:									
13 feet by 1 1/4 by 2 1/4 inches, total (pieces).	L2-5654	do.	2			do.	do.	2	
88 feet 6 inches by 1 1/4 inches, total (pieces).	L2-5654	do.	2			do.	do.	2	
12 feet 4 inches by 2 1/4 inches, total (pieces).	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
12 feet 4 inches by 1 1/4 inches (piece).	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Hanger and bearings, shaft, 30-inch drop, 2 1/4-inch bore.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	2	
Clutch for shaft, 12 by 10 by 1 1/4 inches.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Clutch, 12 by 10 by 1 1/4 inches.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Main part of clutch, 12 by 10 by 1 1/4 inches.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Clutch and lever, complete, 12 by 10 by 1 1/4 inches.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Do.....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Shaft and clutch, 22 feet by 2 1/2 inches.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Shaft, 18 feet by 2 1/2 inches.	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Drill, track.....	L2-5654	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Steel, 7/8-inch hex. C. R. open hearth (pounds).	L2-5663	July 13, 1921	300	SPD-10332-14		Curtiss plant, Buffalo, N. Y.	July 25, 1921	300	
Bars, steel, 3/4-inch, round, H. R. (pounds).	L2-5663	do.	400	SPD-10333-8		do.	do.	400	
Bars, steel, nickel, 3/4-inch, round, C. R., in 8-foot to 14-foot lengths (pounds).	L2-5663	do.	1,000	SPD-10333-9		do.	do.	1,000	

3 additional crts.

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Steel, round, C. D.: 1/2 by 12-inch steel (pounds).	L2-5663	July 13, 1922	500	SPD-10333-11		Curtiss plant, Buffalo, N. Y.	July 25, 1921	500	
1/2 by 11-inch steel (pounds).	L2-5663	.....do.....	100	SPD-10333-12		.....do.....	.....do.....	100	
1/2 by 12-inch steel (pounds).	L2-5663	.....do.....	300	SPD-10333-13		.....do.....	.....do.....	300	
1/2 C. D. carbon 0.35 steel (pounds).	L2-5663	.....do.....	100	SPD-10333-14		.....do.....	.....do.....	100	
1/2 by 12 feet (pounds).	L2-5663	.....do.....	100	SPD-10333-15		.....do.....	.....do.....	100	
Axes, chopping, S. B. 3/4 and 4 pound, handled.	L2-5710	July 16, 1921	2,000	SPD E-3557 Sales 33398		Pittsburgh, Pa.	Aug. 8, 1921	2,000	
Axes, round corner, 11-inch blade, broad, Canadian pattern.	L2-5710	.....do.....	600	SPD E-3561 Sales 33399		.....do.....	.....do.....	600	
Handles, pickax, new.....	L2-5735	July 18, 1921	2,000	SPD-21136 Sales 34044		Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 8, 1921	2,000	
Saws, crosscut, two-man, w/hdle, 6-foot.	L2-5767	.....do.....	500	SPD C-2109 Sales 33582		Chicago, Ill., depot	Aug. 19, 1921	500	
Shovels: Long handle, round point.	L2-5776	July 19, 1921	5,000	SPD E-3445 35454		Newport News, Va.	Aug. 25, 1921	5,000	
Short handle, square point.	L2-5776	.....do.....	3,000	SPD E-3446 Sales 33455		.....do.....	Sept. 5, 1921	3,000	
Short handle, round point.	L2-5776	.....do.....	5,000	SPD E-3448 33456		.....do.....	Aug. 26, 1921	5,000	8,000.
Barometers, aneroid.....	L2-5816	July 20, 1921	10	SPD E-2012 Req. E-3598		Schenectady, N. Y.	Aug. 8, 1921	10	
Braces: Bit, 10-inch.....	L2-5851	.....do.....	440	SPD E-3438 33920		B. S., Norfolk, Va.	Sept. 3, 1921	440	
Ratchet, 8-inch, Sweet.	L2-5853	.....do.....	60	SPD SE-1409		Atlanta, Ga.			Not available.
Saws, nests of 3, with handles	L2-5873	July 21, 1921	300	SPD E-3462 Sales 33487		New Cumberland, Pa.	Aug. 26, 1921	282	
Saws, one-man, crosscut, 3-foot.	L2-5911	July 22, 1921	500	SPD E-3460 Sales 33657		.....do.....	.....do.....	500	
Saws, hand, crosscut, 20- inch.	L2-5911	.....do.....	300	SPD E-2459 3459 Sales 33656		.....do.....	.....do.....	300	
Spades.....	L2-5927	.....do.....	5,000	SPD E-3447 33503		Newport News, Va.	Aug. 25, 1921	5,000	
Saws, panel, hand, steel, wooden handle.	L2-5942	.....do.....	300	SPD NE-514		Boston, Mass.			
Table, for drill press, 10-inch, round.	L2-5951	July 23, 1921	1	SPD NE-514		Penniman Ord. Res. Depot, Penniman, Va.		1	
Blower, forge, 24-inch, Buf- falo.	L2-5951	.....do.....	1	CS-2714583		.....do.....	Sept. 13, 1921	1	
Pulley, 2 1/2-inch face, 7-inch diameter, 1-inch bore.	L2-5951	.....do.....	5	CS-2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....	5	
Reamer, taper, assorted sizes.	L2-5951	.....do.....	4	CS-2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....		
Bars: Bending.....	L2-5951	.....do.....	2	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....	2	
Lever, 25-inch lengths.	L2-5951	.....do.....	5	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....	5	
Steel, tool, for gauges, 1 1/4 by 6 inches (pieces).	L2-5951	.....do.....	45	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....	33	
Blocks: Single, 1-inch rope.....	L2-5951	.....do.....	2	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....		
Single, 8-inch diameter sheave, 1 iron, 1 wood.	L2-5951	.....do.....	2	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....		
Double iron, 1-inch rope	L2-5951	.....do.....	4	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....	2	
Triple, wood, 1-inch rope.	L2-5951	.....do.....	3	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....	2	
Pulleys, side wheel, ja- panned, block.	L2-5951	.....do.....	6	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....		
Chain: Detachable link, No. 62 (feet).	L2-5951	.....do.....	10	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....	10	
Sprocket, 2 1/2 by 2 1/2 links (feet).	L2-5951	.....do.....	20	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....	20	
Sprocket, 1-inch (3 pieces) (feet).	L2-5951	.....do.....	40	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....	40	
G. I. plumbers (feet)...	L2-5951	.....do.....	20	OS2714583		.....do.....	.....do.....	20	
Trailers, 4-wheel, 3-ton chassis, Velie.	L2-3992	July 26, 1921	8	OS2714583		General Supply De- pot, Jeffersonville, Ind.	Aug. 10, 1921	8	
Belting: Leather, 5-inch, 2-ply (feet).	L2-6010	July 27, 1921	285	OS2714583		Amatol Ordnance Re- serve Depot, Am- atol, N. J.			Canceled Oct. 4, 1921, W. D.
Rubber, 6-inch, 7-ply (feet).	L2-6010	.....do.....	500	OS2714583		.....do.....			
Rubber, 10-inch, 7-ply (feet).	L2-6010	.....do.....	1,000	OS2714583		.....do.....			
Spades, long handle, square pointed.	L2-6049	July 29, 1921	500	SPD E-3737 Sales 33827		Schenectady, N. Y.	Aug. 27, 1921	500	
Rope, manila, 7/8-inch (pounds).	L2-6049	.....do.....	5,000	SPD E-3835 Sales 33828		.....do.....	.....do.....	5,000	
Rope, manila, 1/2-inch, new (pounds).	L2-6077	July 30, 1921	2,000	SPD S-276 Sales 33895		San Antonio, Tex.	Sept. 1, 1921	2,042	
Pumps, rotary, No. 2, Blackmere.	L2-6091	Aug. 1, 1921	8	OS27146117-A	Aug. 8, 1921	Toledo, Ohio.	Aug. 17, 1921	8	
Axes, double bit, new.....	L2-6102	.....do.....	580	SPD E-3844 Sales 33799		Schenectady, N. Y.	Aug. 23, 1921	580	
Tapes, measuring, steel, 5- foot, new.	L2-6132	Aug. 3, 1921	170	SPD W-292 Sales 34017		Fort Mason, Calif.	Oct. 3, 1921	170	
Mattocks: Pick, 6-pound.....	L2-6161	Aug. 8, 1921	1,000	SPD E-3811 Sales 34143		Pittsburgh, Pa.	Aug. 29, 1921	1,000	
1/2 C, 5-pound.....	L2-6161	.....do.....	500	SPD E-3812 Sales 34144		.....do.....	.....do.....	500	3,000 pound mattocks, delivered.
Adz eye, 5 1/2-pound.....	L2-6161	.....do.....	400	SPD E-3813 Sales 34145		.....do.....	.....do.....	400	



Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Picks:									
RR, 6 to 7 pounds.....	L2-6161	Aug. 8, 1921	591	SPD E-3815 Sales 34146		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Aug. 29, 1921	591	
Clay, 6 to 7 pounds.....	L2-6161	do.....	2,000	SPD E-3817 Sales 34147		do.....	do.....	2,000	
Tamping.....	L2-6161	do.....	92	SPD E-3816 Sales 34148		do.....	do.....	92	
Trailers, chassis, 14-ton.....	L2-6206	Aug. 6, 1921	12			Camp Holabird, Md.....	Sept. 1, 1921	12	
Grousers for 10-ton Holly tractor.	L2-6237	Aug. 9, 1921	710			Port Clinton, Ohio.....	Nov. 14, 1921	710	
Axes, without handles.....	L2-6247	do.....	1,000	SPD C-2104 Sales 34069		St. Louis, Mo.....	Sept. 8, 1921	1,000	
Axes, short handle.....	L2-6248	do.....	1,000	SPD E-20782		Washington, D. C.....			Cancelled Sept. 12, 1921, D. S.
Planes:									
Jointer.....	L2-6331	Aug. 11, 1921	100	SPD-3772 Sales 34205		Schenectady, N. Y.....	Sept. 13, 1921	100	
Jack.....	L2-6331	do.....	200	SPD-3773 Sales 34206		do.....	do.....	200	
Wrenches, monkey, 8-inch..	L2-6372	Aug. 12, 1921	106			Jeffersonville, Ind.....	Sept. 21, 1921	106	
Bars, claw.....	L2-6372	do.....	100			do.....	do.....	100	
Picks, without handles.....	L2-6372	do.....	10,000			do.....	do.....	10,000	
Planes, smooth, 8-inch.....	L2-6372	do.....	1,000			do.....	do.....	1,000	
Chisels, cold.....	L2-6372	do.....	110			do.....	do.....	110	
Poles, range:									
Wood, 8 feet 2 1/2 inches by 1 inch.	L2-6409	Aug. 16, 1921	8	SPD E-2021 Sales 12700	Aug. 19, 1921	Atlanta, Ga.....	Sept. 9, 1921	8	
Metal, 6 feet 3/4 inch diameter.	L2-6409	do.....	1	SPD E-2021 Sales 12700		do.....	do.....	1	
Squares, T, maple wood, 42-inch.	L2-6409	do.....	2	SPD E-2021 Sales 12700		do.....	do.....	2	
Tripods for plane tables:									
16 by 16 inches.....	L2-6410	do.....	14	SPD E-2019 Req. E-3719-D		Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 28, 1921	14	
15 by 15 inches.....	L2-6410	do.....	2	SPD E-2019 Req. E-3719-D		do.....	do.....	2	
Boards, plane table:									
16 by 16 inches.....	L2-6410	do.....	15	SPD E-2019 Req. E-3719-D		do.....	do.....	15	
15 by 15 inches.....	L2-6410	do.....	2	SPD E-2019 Req. E-3719-D		do.....	do.....	2	
Poles, range, wood, 8-foot..	L2-6410	do.....	2	SPD E-2019 Req. E-3719-D		do.....	do.....	2	
Rods, level:									
Metric, Philadelphia.....	L2-6410	do.....	6	SPD E-2019 Req. E-3719-D		do.....	do.....	6	
New York.....	L2-6410	do.....	2	SPD E-2019 Req. E-3719-D		do.....	do.....	2	
Axes, without handles.....	L2-6486	Aug. 24, 1921	1,000	SPD C-2404 Sales 34259		St. Louis, Mo., depot..	Sept. 23, 1921	1,000	
Saws, crosscut, one-man, with handle, 6 feet long.	L2-6487	do.....	2,000	SPD C-2109 Sales 34264		Building C, Chicago depot.	Sept. 14, 1921	2,000	
Axes, cut steel, new.....	L2-6488	do.....	2,000	SPD NE-472 Sales 34260		A. S. B., Boston, Mass.	Sept. 29, 1921	2,000	
Saws, one-man, crosscut, 3-foot.	L2-6489	do.....	1,000	SPD E-3460 Sales 34261		New Cumberland, Pa.	Sept. 1, 1921	1,000	
Axes, short handle, M. D. S.	L2-6490	do.....	1,000	SPD 20782		Washington, D. C.....			Do
Axes, steel, with handles:									
Double bit, new.....	L2-6491	do.....	3,000	SPD E-3784 Sales 34262		Philadelphia, Pa.....	Sept. 13, 1921	3,000	
Single bit, new.....	L2-6491	do.....	2,000	SPD E-3785 Sales 34263		do.....	do.....	2,000	
Saws, hand, crosscut.....	L2-6492	do.....	1,000	SPD E-3729 Sales 3457		Schenectady, N. Y.....	do.....	1,000	
Machine:									
Lapping, 12-inch swing belt drive.	L2-6495	do.....	1			Buffalo, N. Y.....	Sept. 14, 1921	1	
Milling, SC No. 95.....	L2-6495	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Screw, No. 1, fitted turret, belt drive.	L2-6495	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Lathe, 8 by 60 inches, L-swing, belt driven, 6-change speed.	L2-6495	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Grinder, 20 micrometer feed pistons.	L2-6495	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Sleeve, Natco, 1/2-inch OD, No. 1 Morse taper.	L2-6495	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Drill:									
Multiple spindle, bearings with studs.	L2-6495	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Knit spindle, 13-inch, comp., cast B-750-4.	L2-6495	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Spindle, complete, 13-inch sleeve case.	L2-6495	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Drill, bronze bearing.....	L2-6495	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Grinder, plain, 10-inch, Brown & Sharpe, complete.	L2-6495	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Drill, main spindle housing, with shaft and change gears, complete.	L2-6495	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Scale beam:									
10 by 12 by 18 inches, Howe.	L2-6507	Aug. 29, 1921	1			Amatol, N. J.....	Sept. 10, 1921	1	
4 by 6 foot platform.....	L2-6507	do.....	2			do.....	do.....	14	
Machine, power screw setting, 3 by 9 feet by 2 inches	L2-6507	do.....	1			do.....	do.....	1	
Mattocks, pick, heads only..	L2-6542	Sept. 3, 1921	3,000	SPD E-4267 Sales 34330		Schenectady, N. Y.....	Sept. 26, 1921	3,000	
Picks, railroad, heads only..	L2-6542	do.....	2,000	SPD E-4268 Sales 34331		do.....	do.....	2,000	
Rope, manilla, 1/2-inch (pounds).	L2-6552	do.....	5,585	SPD C-2365 Sales 34366		St. Louis, Mo.....	Oct. 1, 1921	1,112	

<sup>1</sup>Crates.

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Shears:									
10-inch, black japanned handles, new.	L2-6576	Sept. 6, 1921	20	SPD E-4239 Sales 34398		Washington, D. C.	Oct. 13, 1921	20	
8-inch, black japanned handles, new.	L2-6576	do.	7	SPD E-4246 Sales 34399		do.	do.	7	
Cloth, emery (quires).	L2-6593	Sept. 3, 1921	50	OS 2714697 P		Penniman Ord. Res. Depot, Penniman, Va.	Sept. 24, 1921	50	
Batteries, storage, Edison, 21-cell.	L2-6607	Sept. 6, 1921	4	Req. B-2235 Cl. 12800	Sept. 8, 1921	New York City, Signal Corps.	Feb. 2, 1922	4	
Chisels, cold, diamond edge, 1/4 by 6 1/2 inches.	L2-6607	do.	300	Req. B-2235 Cl. 12800	do.	do.	do.	300	
Telephones:									
Desk, complete, Dean L. B.	L2-6607	do.	2	Req. B-2235 Cl. 12800	do.	do.	do.	2	
Field artillery, model 1910.	L2-6607	do.	2			do.	do.		
Buzzer.	L2-6619	do.	3	P. R. 8674 Cl. 12799	Sept. 9, 1921	Atlanta, Ga., Signal Corps.	Sept. 22, 1921	3	
Inter. W. E.	L2-6619	do.	2	P. R. 8674 Cl. 12799	do.	do.	do.	2	
Batteries, wet cell, Edison.	L2-6628	do.	6	Req. W-1015 Cl. 12805	do.	Washington, D. C., Signal Corps.	Sept. 21, 1921	6	
Rope, manila:									
1/4-inch, 3-strand, in 1,200-foot coils, new.	L2-6717	Sept. 13, 1921	6,000	SPD XE-4326 Sales 34583		New Cumberland, Pa.	Oct. 20, 1921	6,000	
1/4-inch, 3-strand, in 1,200-foot coils, new.	L2-6717	do.	5,000	SPD XE-4327 Sales 34584		do.	do.	4,962	
Shovels, malleable, D-handle, round point, No. 1, new.	L2-6717	do.	2,000	SPD E-3822 Sales 34585		do.	do.	2,000	
Wrenches, monkey:									
18-inch, railroad special, new.	L2-6717	do.	500	SPD XE-4328 Sales 34586		do.	Nov. 26, 1921	500	
10-inch, knife handle, new.	L2-6717	do.	50	SPD XE-4330 Sales 34587		do.	Oct. 20, 1921	40	
Shovels.	L2-2043	June 21, 1920	7	OS-279337A	July 6, 1920	Neville Island, Pa.	Sept. 4, 1920		10 delivered.
Do.	L2-2043	do.	36	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Do.	L2-2043	do.	60	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Do.	L2-2043	do.	6	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Do.	L2-2043	do.	120	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Do.	L2-2043	do.	7	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Do.	L2-2043	do.	54	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Do.	L2-2043	do.	96	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Sledges.	L2-2043	do.	6	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Do.	L2-2043	do.	6	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Handles (spike maul No. 9).	L2-2043	do.	12	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	6	
Melting pot.	L2-2043	do.	1	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Pump, centrifugal:									
No. 3.	L2-2043	do.	1	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	1	
No. 4.	L2-2043	do.	1	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Vertical.	L2-2043	do.	1	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Do.	L2-2043	do.	1	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Shovels.	L2-2043	do.	14	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Do.	L2-2043	do.	60	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Do.	L2-2043	do.	132	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Do.	L2-2043	do.	156	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Driver, pile, incomplete.	L2-2043	do.	1	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Chutes, concrete-pouring, 50 feet long.	L2-2043	do.	4	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Hoppers, Insley concrete receiving.	L2-2043	do.	2	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Cars, Koppel dump.	L2-2043	do.	2	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	2	
Compressor, vertical, 2-cylinder, air.	L2-2043	do.	1	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Pump, cylindrical, 5-inch outlet.	L2-2043	do.	1	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Levels, Loche.	L2-2043	do.	5	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Levels, Gurley engineering, 18-inch.	L2-2043	do.	1	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Poles, steel, octagonal, range.	L2-2043	do.	2	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Poles, steel, range, 6-foot.	L2-2043	do.	6	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Poles, octagonal, wood, range, 8-foot.	L2-2043	do.	4	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	1	
Poles, hexagonal, sight, 8-foot.	L2-2043	do.	6	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Level, Loche, bronze.	L2-2043	do.	2	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Teeth, bucket, clamshell (5 in set) (sets).	L2-2043	do.	1	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
Hose:									
1/2-inch with fittings (feet).	L2-2043	do.	5	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.		
1/2-inch with fittings (feet).	L2-2043	do.	5	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	5	
1/2-inch rubber (feet).	L2-2043	do.	246	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	246	
1/2-inch rubber (feet).	L2-2043	do.	50	OS-279337A	do.	do.	do.	50	
Posts, fence, angle, 6-foot.	L2-2045	do.	25,000	37137821	June 29, 1920	A. S. B., Norfolk, Va.	Aug. 12, 1920	25,000	
Wire, black-painted, barbed (tons).	L2-2072	June 22, 1920	23	SPD 3515 Sales 27868		New Cumberland	July 8, 1920	23	
Compasses, engineer's and cruiser's.	L2-2113	June 23, 1920	28	SPD 3039 Sales 27441		Washington, D. C.	July 14, 1921	28	
Pumps:									
Trench, Gould, 4 by 5 inch, 3-horsepower Novo engine.	L2-2162	do.	7	SPD 14204 Sales 27546	July 22, 1920	Pullman, Ill.	Aug. 26, 1920	7	
Typhoon, power, 3-horsepower gasoline engine on 4-wheel truck, F. & M. Co.	L2-2162	do.	8	SPD 14635 Sales 27547	do.	do.	do.	8	
Hills, power, 4 by 5 inch, 3-horsepower, gasoline engine, Midwest Engine Co.	L2-2162	do.	4	SPD 12718 Sales 27548	July 30, 1920	do.	do.	4	
Gould, rotary.	L2-2187	do.	2	OS-279316A	July 1, 1920	Leaside, Ontario	July 24, 1920	2	

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Engines, hoisting, 3-drum, 7 by 10 inch, cylinder, American.	L2-2240	June 25, 1920	4			Pullman, Ill.			
Cars, dump, 1-yard, 24-gauge, steel, V-shaped, Lakewood.	L2-2244	do	10	OS-279305A	June 30, 1920	Port Clinton, Ohio	Sept. 24, 1920	10	
Wheelbarrows	L2-2244	do	50	OS-279306	do	do	Sept. 21, 1920	50	
Engines: 6 by 8 inch, double cylinder, double drum, hoisting, with boiler.	L2-2244	do	1	OS-279306		do	Sept. 24, 1920	1	
3-drum, hoisting, double cylinder, 7 by 10 inch, with boiler and derrick.	L2-2249	do	1	Tr. 2362		Camp Eustis, Va.	Aug. 13, 1920	1	
Hoisting, single drum, with 3½ by 2 inch turbine engine, Drake.	L2-2249	do	1	Tr. 2362		do	do	1	
Winches, hand, 2 handles, 6 by 20 inch barrel	L2-2266	do	8	SPD 12623		Kearney, N. J.	Sept. 8, 1920	8	
Hoists, ½-ton, chain, C. M.	L2-2308	June 24, 1920	6			Toledo, Ohio			Canceled June 26, 1920, D. S.
Trolleys: ½-ton, chain, C. M.	L2-2308	do	3			do			Do.
½-ton, chain, Phinney & Co.	L2-2308	do	2			do			Do.
Hose: ¾-inch, steam, reinforced, 20 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			Neville Island, Pa.	Aug. 3, 1920	1	
¾-inch, steam, reinforced, 18 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
¾-inch, steam, reinforced, 15 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
1-inch, steam, reinforced, 50 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
1-inch, steam, reinforced, 30 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
1-inch, steam, reinforced, 25 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
¾-inch, steam, reinforced, 35 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
¾-inch, steam, reinforced, 11 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
1-inch, steam, reinforced, 9 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
1-inch, rubber, 35 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
¾-inch, rubber, 10 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
¾-inch, rubber, 15 feet long (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
Pipe, soil, fell and spigot, cast iron (feet).	L2-2043A		80			do	do	80	
Hooks, brush, with handles: 7-inch blade, used.	L2-2043A		20			do	do	20	
7-inch blade, new.	L2-2043A		27			do	do	27	
Chute, concrete, 11 feet, 15 inches wide at top.	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
Springs, spiral, for dump cars: 9 inches high	L2-2043A		3			do	do	3	
5 inches high	L2-2043A		3			do	do	3	
Do.	L2-2043A		15			do	do	15	
4½ inches high	L2-2043A		13			do	do	13	
7 inches high	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
6 inches high	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
Bender, rail	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
Wrench, pipe, 1¾-inch, old-style Vulcan.	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
Hooks for pulling wheelbarrow: ¾ inch by 2 feet 6 inches.	L2-2043A		14			do	do	14	
¾ inch by 1 foot	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
Lights, carbic, with reflectors.	L2-2043A		5			do	do	5	
Pot, fire, gasoline, Clayton & Lambert No. 11.	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
Tills with straps, etc., large size, paymaster's.	L2-2043A		2			do	do	2	
Pins, tent, wood: Small size	L2-2043A		295			do	do	295	
Large size	L2-2043A		179			do	do	179	
Digger, posthole	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
Hooks, rail-carrying (pairs)	L2-2043A		20			do	do	20	
Machines, track-drill	L2-2043A		3			do	do	3	
Bit, twist, ¾-inch	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
Gauge, steel track, standard	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
Level, track, wood, 6 feet 9 inches, with 2 levels.	L2-2043A		1			do	do	1	
Boots, rubber, straps and buckles attached (pairs).	L2-2043A		11			do	do	11	

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Lanterns:									
No. 2 Dietz railroad	L2-2043A		4			Neville Island, Pa.	Aug. 3, 1920	4	
No. 65 Dietz railroad	L2-2043A		3			do.	do.	3	
No. 75 hot blast	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
No. 0 Branty	L2-2043A		3			do.	do.	3	
Globes:									
Red, for above lanterns	L2-2043A		2			do.	do.	2	
White, for above lanterns	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Tampers, hand, 16-inch square base	L2-2043A		3			do.	do.	3	
Boxes, first-aid, Nos. 3, 12, 14, with pairs of stretchers	L2-2043A		3			do.	do.	3	
Stretchers, extra pairs	L2-2043A		2			do.	do.	2	
Peavies, with hooks and handles	L2-2043A		14			do.	do.	14	
Hooks, cant.	L2-2043A		5			do.	do.	5	
Rope, manilla:									
1½-inch (feet)	L2-2043A		59			do.	do.	59	
1½-inch (feet)	L2-2043A		50			do.	do.	50	
Picks, tamping	L2-2043A		194			do.	do.	194	
Handles, pick, tamping	L2-2043A		122			do.	do.	122	
Shovels, coke, Diamond brand, 19 inches wide	L2-2043A					do.	do.		
Adzes, foot:									
26 inches long, with handles	L2-2043A		3			do.	do.	3	
30 inches long, with handles	L2-2043A		3			do.	do.	3	
33 inches long, with handles	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Without handles	L2-2043A		8			do.	do.	8	
Globes, ruby, No. 39, for railroad lanterns	L2-2043A		17			do.	do.	17	
Lanterns, railroad, without globes	L2-2043A		12			do.	do.	12	
Lights, carbic, No. 4, without reflectors	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Do.	L2-2043A		2			do.	do.	2	
Cabinet, oak:									
24½ by 15 by 46 inches, with 1 drawer and sliding door	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
26 by 15 by 30 inches, 4 drawers and 2 sliding doors	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Hose:									
1½-inch buckskin (feet)	L2-2043A		50			do.	do.	50	
1½-inch new, Yoca, water (feet)	L2-2043A		37			do.	do.	37	
1½-inch new, nitroglycerine (feet)	L2-2043A		50			do.	do.	50	
1½-inch used, nitroglycerine (feet)	L2-2043A		197			do.	do.	197	
1½-inch Goliath, water (feet)	L2-2043A		50			do.	do.	50	
1½-inch Yoca, water, 4 ply (feet)	L2-2043A		50			do.	do.	50	
1½-inch Yoca, water (feet)	L2-2043A		50			do.	do.	50	
1½-inch water, salvaged (feet)	L2-2043A		50			do.	do.	50	
Do.	L2-2043A		15			do.	do.	15	
Steam, ½-inch (feet)	L2-2043A		24			do.	do.	24	
Water (salvage), ½-inch (feet)	L2-2043A		25			do.	do.	25	
Steam, 2-inch (feet)	L2-2043A		15			do.	do.	15	
Water, 1½-inch (feet)	L2-2043A		12			do.	do.	12	
Screens, sand, No. 4	L2-2043A		2			do.	do.	2	
Hose, 1½-inch, water (feet)	L2-2043A		50			do.	do.	50	
Picks, clay, with handles	L2-2043A		76			do.	do.	76	
Hook, boat, with peavy 14 feet long	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Jack:									
No. 1 Barrett	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
No. 2 Barrett	L2-2043A		3			do.	do.	3	
No. 10 Barrett	L2-2043A		22			do.	do.	22	
No. 20 Barrett	L2-2043A		5			do.	do.	5	
No. 18 Barrett	L2-2043A		2			do.	do.	2	
No. 2-A, Buckeye	L2-2043A		6			do.	do.	6	
Hooks, timber-carrying	L2-2043A		22			do.	do.	22	
Saw:									
7 inches wide, single tooth, crosscut, 54 feet long, double handle	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
6½ inches wide, double tooth, crosscut, 6 feet long, double handle	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
6½ inches wide, double tooth crosscut saw, 5½ inches long, double handle	L2-2043A		2			do.	do.	2	
Single tooth crosscut saw, 64 inches wide, 5½ feet long, double handle	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Single tooth, crosscut saw, 6 inches wide, 5½ feet long, double handle	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Saw—Continued.									
Single tooth, crosscut saw, 6½ inches wide, 5 feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			Neville Island, Pa.	Aug. 3, 1920	1	
Double tooth, crosscut saw, 5 inches wide, 5½ feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Double tooth, crosscut saw, 5 inches wide, 5½ feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Double tooth, crosscut saw, 6 inches wide, 5 feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Double tooth, crosscut saw, 6 inches wide, 5 feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Single tooth, crosscut saw, 7 inches wide, 5½ feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Single tooth, crosscut saw, 6½ inches wide, 5½ feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Single tooth, crosscut saw, 6½ inches wide, 5½ feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Double tooth, crosscut saw, 5½ inches wide, 5½ feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Single tooth, crosscut 7 inches wide, 5½ feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Single tooth, crosscut, 7½ inches wide, 5½ feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Single tooth, crosscut, 7 inches wide, 5½ feet long, double handle.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Gaskets, red rubber, 6 by 11 by ½ inches thick.	L2-2043A		150			do.	do.	150	
Carbide, drum union, 100 pounds net.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Torch, pint size, pyramid.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Washers, square, 5 by 6 by ½ inches, with ¼-inch hole.	L2-2043A		88			do.	do.	88	
Rubber, rainbow, ½-inch thick (pounds).	L2-2043A		10			do.	do.	10	
Tee, black C. I., 5-inch.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Cross, C. I. black, 5 by 5 by 3 by 3 inches.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Cross, cast-iron, black, 5-inch.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Rope:									
½-inch, hemp (feet).	L2-2043A		10			do.	do.	10	
Do.	L2-2043A		13			do.	do.	13	
Do.	L2-2043A		44			do.	do.	44	
½-inch, manila (feet).	L2-2043A		376			do.	do.	376	
½-inch, hemp (feet).	L2-2043A		35			do.	do.	35	
Cans, 5-gallon, oil.	L2-2043A		13			do.	do.	13	
Paper, sheathing:									
No. 30 Barrett, weatherproof (rolls).	L2-2043A		135			do.	do.	135	
No. 25 Barrett, weatherproof (rolls).	L2-2043A		25			do.	do.	25	
No. 40 Barrett, weatherproof (rolls).	L2-2043A		15			do.	do.	15	
Paper, tar, 38-inch, 4-ply (rolls).	L2-2043A		3			do.	do.	3	
Points, stone:									
¾ by 1¼ inches.	L2-2043A		3			do.	do.	3	
1-inch, eyes.	L2-2043A		4			do.	do.	4	
Punches, hand, various sizes.	L2-2043A		6			do.	do.	6	
Drill, stone, 1½ by 26 inches.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Frames, manhole, with covers, 4 by 3 feet by 14 inches.	L2-2043A		3			do.	do.	3	
Handles, jack.	L2-2043A		46			do.	do.	46	
Braces, trench:									
Dunn.	L2-2043A		47			do.	do.	47	
Alliance.	L2-2043A		4			do.	do.	4	
Pipe, miscellaneous (pounds).	L2-2043A		900			do.	do.	900	
Mauls:									
8-pound, double-face, striking, without handles.	L2-2043A		2			do.	do.	2	
14-pound, double-face, striking, without handles.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
12-pound, double-face, striking, without handles.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
8-pound, double-face, striking, with handles.	L2-2043A		6			do.	do.	6	

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Mauls—Continued.									
10-pound, double-face, striking, with handles	L2-2043A		2			Neville Island, Pa.	Aug. 3, 1920.	2	
Scoops:									
No. 2	L2-2043A		21			do.	do.	21	
No. 3	L2-2043A		82			do.	do.	82	
No. 4	L2-2043A		7			do.	do.	7	
No. 5	L2-2043A		2			do.	do.	2	
Handles:									
No. 2 crooked Dayton shovel.	L2-2043A		12			do.	do.	12	
No. 2 straight Dayton shovel.	L2-2043A		18			do.	do.	18	
5-inch black cast-iron cross shovel.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Running trap, galvanized cast iron, 6 by 6 by 4 by 4 inches:									
With 2-inch cleanout..	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Drainage.....	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Conveyors:									
6-foot section, 4-inch roller (pieces).	L2-2043A		168			do.	do.	168	
Curve section, 4-inch roller (pieces).	L2-2043A		58			do.	do.	58	
Frog section, 4-inch roller (pieces).	L2-2043A		12			do.	do.	12	
Supports (pieces).....	L2-2043A		645			do.	do.	645	
6-foot section, 3 by 8 inch roller (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
8-foot section, 1½ by 8 inch roller (pieces).	L2-2043A		2			do.	do.	2	
6-foot section, 4-inch roller (pieces).	L2-2043A		500			do.	do.	500	
4-foot section, 4-inch roller (pieces).	L2-2043A		55			do.	do.	55	
1 foot 6 inch section, 4-inch roller (piece).	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Supports, conveyor (pieces).	L2-2043A		205			do.	do.	205	
Conveyors:									
6-foot section roller (pieces).	L2-2043A		456			do.	do.	456	
4-foot section roller (pieces).	L2-2043A		20			do.	do.	20	
2-foot section roller (pieces).	L2-2043A		10			do.	do.	10	
Section, curved (pieces)....	L2-2043A		14			do.	do.	14	
Bucket, automatic dumping, concrete.	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Parts, miscellaneous structural steel for supports (carload).	L2-2043A		1			do.	do.	1	
Cable, stranded, No. 10 Brown & Sharpe gauge (feet).	L3-2048	May 10, 1922	1,000	SPD-E-3034		Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla.			
Plugs, spark:									
Bethlehem, 5 point.....	L3-2048	do.	200			do.			
Mosler, Gnome motor ..	L3-2048	do.	250			do.			
Bolts, machine:									
½ by 1 inch.....	L3-2098	do.	20,000	SPD-E-11526		do.			
½ by 3 inches.....	L3-2225	May 13, 1922	90,000	SPD-E-11527		New Cumberland, Pa.			
Pots, soldering:									
6-inch.....	L3-2226	do.	10	SPD-W-1179		Fort Mason, Calif.			
8-inch.....	L3-2226	do.	20	SPD-W-1179		do.			
9-inch.....	L3-2226	do.	20	SPD-W-1179		do.			
Trucks, hand, 2-wheel.....	L3-2257	do.	8			Port Newark, N. J.	May 22, 1920	8	
Sheeting, steel, black, soft, 16 gauge (sheets).	L3-2257	do.	75			do.	do.	75	
Grease, worm-gear (67 per can) (cans).	L3-2257	do.	100			do.	do.	100	
Chests, tool, wood, 12 by 14 inches by 9 feet.	L3-2257	do.	20			do.	do.	20	
Sheeting:									
Metal, ½ by 86 by 92 inches, approximate (sheets).	L3-2257	do.	120			do.			
Steel, 34 by 68½ inches, 20 gauge, approximate (sheets).	L3-2257	do.	200			do.	do.	198	
Oil, motor cycle (barrels)...	L3-2258	do.	2			Metuchen, N. J.	June 1, 1922	2	
Paint, red metallic (barrels)	L3-2258	do.	3			do.		3	
Oil, heavy motor (barrels) ..	L3-2258	do.	5			do.	May 29, 1922	5	
Pumps, Blackmere, rotary.	L3-2260	do.	48			Camp Holabird, Md.	May 19, 1922	48	
Ball bearings, 1½ by ½ inch..	L3-2316	do.	100	SPD-NE-1244		Boston, Mass.	June 2, 1922	100	
Beltin:									
Canvas, white—									
1-inch (yards).....	L3-2316	do.	32	SPD-NE-1323		do.	do.	32	
1½ inches wide (yards).	L3-2316	do.	280	SPD-NE-1323		do.	do.	280	
Leather, ¾-inch (feet)..	L3-2316	do.	100	SPD-NE-1323		do.	do.	100	
Calipers, inside, firm joint, 10-inch, No. 110.	L3-2316	do.	5	SPD-NE-1331		do.	do.	5	
Handles:									
Tool.....	L3-2316	do.	40	SPD-NE-1235		do.	do.	40	
Broom, assorted types, 54 inches long.	L3-2316	do.	138	SPD-NE-1235		do.	do.	138	
Hammers, farriers', driving, 12-ounce.	L3-2316	do.	51	SPD-NE-1332		do.	do.	51	
Hatchets, hunter handled..	L3-2316	do.	50	SPD-NE-1332		do.	do.	50	
Hinges:									
T, 42-strap.....	L3-2316	do.	50	SPD-NE-1332		do.	do.	50	
Strap, 6-inch.....	L3-2316	do.	500	SPD-NE-1332		do.	do.	500	







Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Hangers, cast-iron, with 2 1/2-inch bearing.	L3-2564	June 1, 1922	8			Chicago, Ill.			
Pumps, hand, for draining manholes.	L3-2564	do.	8			do.			
Cans, oil, squirt.	L3-2564	do.	15			do.			
Bolts and nuts, machine, assorted sizes.	L3-2564	do.	600			do.			
Wrenches, hexagon, box, 1 1/2-inch.	L3-2564	do.	7			do.			
Nuts, 1/2-inch.	L3-2564	do.	500			do.			
Screws, lag, 8 by 3/4 inch.	L3-2564	do.	500			do.			
Hammer, sledge, 14-pound.	L3-2564	do.	1			do.			
Blocks, sheave, 3 inches to 10 inches.	do.	do.	18			do.			
Hoists, chain, various sizes, 1/4 to 5-ton.	do.	do.	3			do.			
Handles, pick.	do.	do.	250			do.			
Bolts and nuts, 1/2 inch by 1 inch.	do.	do.	300			do.			
Screws, machine, assorted sizes.	do.	do.	100			do.			
Nuts, hexagon, 1/2-inch.	do.	do.	200			do.			
Cuspidors.	do.	do.	12			do.			
Machine, milling (heads only), automatic.	do.	do.	3			do.			
Furnaces.	do.	do.	2			do.			
Axes, apparatus, fire.	L3-2589	June 2, 1922	250	SPD-5367		New Orleans, La.	June 4, 1922	250	
Tractors, Holt caterpillar, 10-ton.	L3-2603	do.	17			Eric Proving Grounds, LaCrane, Ohio.			
Files, bastard, half-round, 8-inch.	L3-2716	June 8, 1922	100			Americus, Ga.			
Drills, wire gauge, assorted sizes.	do.	do.	3,800						
Grinder, complete.	do.	do.	1						
Stocks and dies, Armstrong, No. 3, 1 1/2-inch to 2-inch.	do.	do.	10						
Heads, assorted.	do.	do.	10						
Dies, assorted (sets).	do.	do.	94						
Do.	do.	do.	22						
Saw, jig, complete.	L3-2717	June 8, 1922	1			Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.			
Grinders, floor type.	do.	do.	2						
Drills, electric, bench type.	do.	do.	2						
Press, drill, floor type.	do.	do.	1						
Shaper, belt drive.	do.	do.	1						
Planer, Cincinnati.	L3-2737	June 9, 1922	1	SPD-C-18764		Camp Pike, Ark.			
Levels, hand, locators, Locke.	do.	do.	60						
Machine, milling.	L3-2857	June 12, 1922	1			Dover, N. J.			
Pump, centrifugal, 1-inch suction.	do.	do.	1						
Motor, small.	do.	do.	1						
Motor, starting compensator, 12 to 15 horsepower.	do.	do.	1						
Boiler, vertical, 40 horsepower, Nagle.	L2-40	June 10, 1919	1	OBS-36479-a	Nov. 14, 1919	D. S. O. Cincinnati, Ohio.	Nov. 28, 1919	1	
Engine, hoisting, with boiler, 9 by 12 inches, No. 112.	L2-40	do.	1	OBS-634	Sept. 20, 1919				
Mixers, concrete, Foote No. 40, Dandy.	L2-40	do.	2	OBS-36909A		Jacksonville, Tenn.	Apr. 2, 1920	2	
Picks.	L2-40	do.	38	OS-27775A	Feb. 4, 1920	Ancor, Ohio.	Mar. 9, 1920	38	
Scrapers.	L2-40	do.	52	do.	do.	do.	do.	52	
Wheelbarrows.	L2-40	do.	10	OS-27775	Feb. 4, 1920	Ancor, Ohio.	Mar. 9, 1920	10	
Crane, auto, Byers, and clamshell bucket.	L2-49	Aug. 18, 1919	1	OBS-533	Sept. 3, 1919	Jacksonville, Tenn.	Sept. 25, 1919	1	
Bucket, clamshell.	L2-49A	Aug. 28, 1919	1	OS-27763A	Feb. 3, 1920	do.	Apr. 20, 1920	1	
Crane, auto, Byers.	L2-49A	do.	1	OBS-570Amd.	Sept. 11, 1919	do.	Apr. 1, 1920	1	
T. N. T. (pounds).	L2-70	Aug. 20, 1919	125,400						
Tanks, 16 1/2-gallon, galvanized iron.	L2-124	Sept. 10, 1919	10	{ SPD 2741 Sales 4464	Sept. 27, 1920	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Nov. 4, 1919	10	
Pump, Barnes, plunger, and 6-horsepower engine.	L2-124	do.	1						
Detonators, No. 8.	L2-153	Sept. 18, 1919	7,600			Benicia, Calif.			
Hoes, mortar.	L2-233X	Nov. 28, 1919	6	7626		Newport News, Va.	Feb. 23, 1920	6	
Picks, without handles.	L2-233X	do.	24	7626		do.	do.	24	
Wheelbarrows.	L2-233X	do.	17	7626		do.	do.	17	
Mixer, concrete, Ransome.	L2-233X	do.	4	7820		do.	do.	4	
Hoes, grub.	L2-233X	do.	24	7626		do.	do.	24	
Forks, stone.	L2-233X	do.	8	7626		do.	do.	8	
Ranges, Nos. 1 and 2, Army cooks.	L2-314	Jan. 8, 1920	5	{ SPD 13769 Sales 11986 OS-27724A	Feb. 20, 1920	Camp Lee, Va.	Apr. 2, 1920	5	
Hoist, chain, Peerless, 1-ton.	L2-369	Jan. 15, 1920	1	Amd. 27724B	do.	Hamilton, Ohio.	Apr. 20, 1920	1	
Powder, No. 3-F, black blasting (pounds).	L2-430	Jan. 28, 1920	100,000	OS-18166	do.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Mar. 4, 1920	55,900	1 car diverted to Arkansas.
Tables, folding, 24 by 36 inches.	L2-502	Feb. 10, 1920	3			Atlanta, Ga.	Mar. 19, 1920	3	
Pumps, hand.	L2-561	Feb. 7, 1920	43	{ SPD 12627 Sales 13291		Columbus, Ohio.	Apr. 21, 1920	43	
Brooms, stable, with handles.	L2-592	Feb. 6, 1920	256	SPD 849 Sales 7990		Chicago, Ill.	Apr. 5, 1920	256	
Chains:									
Antiskid.	L2-640	Feb. 11, 1920	178			do.			
Antiskid, Packard.	L2-640X	Feb. 26, 1920	140			do.	Feb. 26, 1920	140	
Pumps, gas, Midwest.	L2-688	Feb. 12, 1920	3						
Shelters, trench.	L2-688	do.	7	{ SPD 13667 Sales 14471		Schenectady, N. Y.	June 15, 1920	7	
Conveyor, gravity (feet).	L2-688	do.	290						
Drills, steam.	L2-688	do.	2						
Roofing, metal (sheets).	L2-688	do.	1,781	SPD, sales		Pittsburgh, Pa.	June 15, 1920	1,781	

This cancels ship. instr. L2-233, dated Nov. 6, 1919.

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Table, drawing.....	L2-729	Feb. 19, 1920	1	OS-271499A OS-271499AX	Feb. 25, 1920				Canceled Apr. 3, 1920.
Wagons, escort.....	L2-768	Feb. 21, 1920	133	SPD 13146 Sales 18120 SPD 14661 Sales 18114 SPD 13146 Sales 18113		Chicago, Ill. Camp Jackson, S. C. Camp Hill, Va. Camp Wadsworth, Atlanta, Ga.	June 15, 1920 Dec. 3, 1920 May 5, 1920 June 14, 1920	1 4 68 61	
Harness: Double, with cable traces (sets).....	L2-768	.....do.....	400	SPD 15187 Sales 16133		Jeffersonville, Ind.	Apr. 1, 1920	400	
Cart (single) (sets).....	L2-768	.....do.....	96	SPD 17400 Sales 19736		A. S. B., New Orleans, La.	Apr. 5, 1921	87	
Chains, Stanley skid, 40 by 6 inches (sets).....	L2-825	Mar. 3, 1920	20			Camp Holabird, Md.	Apr. 7, 1920	20	
Pipe: 2-inch black iron, and assorted fittings (linear feet).....	L2-870	Mar. 5, 1920	7,100			Norfolk, Va.			Canceled May 7, 1920.
3-inch black iron, and assorted fittings (linear feet).....	L2-870	.....do.....	8,000						Do.
Lanterns, railroad.....	L2-924	Mar. 10, 1920	232	SPD 13228 Sales 15807		Chicago, Ill.	Dec. 3, 1920	232	
Lights, carbic flare.....	L2-960	Mar. 12, 1920	5	OS-272324A	Mar. 19, 1920	Toledo, Ohio	June 15, 1920	5	
Cake, carbic (pounds).....	L2-960	.....do.....	500	OS-272324A	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
Bows, wood for tops, Nash drivers' seats.....	L2-1078	Apr. 5, 1920	117	OS-274270A		Detroit, Mich.	June 2, 1920	117	
Harness: Single.....	L2-765YY	.....do.....				Boston, Mass.	Feb. 22, 1920	10	Reshipped by Del.
Double.....	L2-765YY	.....do.....				.....do.....	Jan. 24, 1922	38	Do.
Frames, saw, portable, with 5-horsepower gasoline en- gine.....	O-48	Oct. 14, 1919	3			Army base, Norfolk, Va.			Cancels shipping instructions; same items dated Sept. 5, 1919.
Mixer, concrete, with gaso- line engine.....	O-48	.....do.....	1			.....do.....			
Tractors, 5-ton, Reo.....	O-48	.....do.....	10			.....do.....			
Buckets, clamshell.....	O-84	Sept. 16, 1919	4	SPD 11008 Sales 1899	Feb. 24, 1920	Kearny, N. J.		2	
Buckets, orange-peel.....	O-84	.....do.....	2			.....do.....			
Wagon, sprinkling.....	O-116	Sept. 23, 1919	1			.....do.....			
Do.....	O-116	.....do.....	3	SPD 10457 Sales 12139		A. R. D., Schenectady.	Mar. 30, 1920	2	
Drills, No. 3A Little Da- vid, air.....	O-116	.....do.....	2	OS-271782A OS-271782AX	Mar. 1, 1920	Chicago, Ill.			Canceled May 12, 1920.
Tractors, 10-ton.....	O-116	.....do.....	2			Schenectady, N. Y.			
Roller, 5-ton tandem, Iro- quois, steam.....	O-116	.....do.....	1			Kearny, N. J.			
Compressor, air, with Novo engine.....	O-116	.....do.....	1			A. R. D., New Cum- berland, Pa.			
Tractor, plow, with spare parts, complete.....	O-117X	Feb. 5, 1920	1			New Cumberland, Pa.			
Rods, level.....	O-179	Sept. 25, 1919	24			Kearny, N. J.			
Level, hand.....	O-179	.....do.....	1			.....do.....			
Tapes, steel.....	O-179	.....do.....	20			.....do.....			
Transits.....	O-179	.....do.....	9			.....do.....			
Mixing plant, asphalt, port- able, Warren, complete.....	O-196	Sept. 24, 1919	1			.....do.....	Oct. 4, 1919	1	S. S. Liberty, and Western Scout.
Carts, 150 gallons, 2 wheel, water.....	O-236	Sept. 27, 1919	10	SPD 15196 Sales 13572		Atlanta, Ga.	Apr. 27, 1920	10	
Pumps, piston, hand power.....	O-236	.....do.....	24			.....do.....			
Tractors: 10-ton, Holt.....	O-296	Oct. 13, 1919	1			A. S. B., Norfolk, Va.			This cancels ship- ping instructions, same items, dated Sept. 29, 1919.
5-ton, Reo.....	O-296	.....do.....	3			.....do.....			
Crane, locomotive, 10-ton, Osgood, complete.....	O-332	Oct. 1, 1919	1			Marion, Ohio			
Rail, 25-pound (tons).....	O-391	Oct. 8, 1919	88			A. S. B., Norfolk, Va.			
Tractors: 5-ton, Maxwell.....	O-423	Oct. 6, 1919	7			Rock Island Ars., Ill.			
5-ton, Reo.....	O-456	Oct. 10, 1919	5			.....do.....			
10-ton, Holt.....	O-456	.....do.....	5			Port Clinton, Ohio			
Mixer, concrete.....	O-614	Oct. 17, 1919	1			Norfolk, Va.			S. S. Fort Stevens.
Pipe: 2-inch, black iron (feet).....	O-570	Oct. 20, 1919	5,900			.....do.....			Canceled.
3-inch, black iron (feet).....	O-570	.....do.....	8,000			.....do.....			Do.
Roller, motor, tandem, Austin.....	O-780	Nov. 11, 1919	1	STRC-3931		.....do.....	Nov. 18, 1919	1	S. S. West Islay.
Mixer, concrete, Rex.....	O-780	.....do.....	1	STRC-3931		.....do.....	.....do.....	1	Do.
Plows, road.....	O-780	.....do.....	2	STRC-3931		.....do.....	.....do.....	2	Do.
Carts, concrete, push.....	O-57Y	.....do.....	2			.....do.....			Reshipped from districts.
Transits, engineers'.....	L1-22	June 4, 1919	6	SPD 2782 Sales 1366	June 23, 1919	Atlanta, Ga.		6	
Levels: Engineers'.....	L1-22	.....do.....	10	SPD 2210 Sales 1693	July 1, 1919	(Depot No. 3, Wash- ington, D. C.)	Sept. 10, 1919	7	
Abney, hand.....	L1-22	.....do.....	2			.....do.....			
Levels, rod.....	L1-22	.....do.....	4			.....do.....			
Mattocks.....	L1-22	.....do.....	4,000			.....do.....			
Buckets.....	L1-22	.....do.....	600			.....do.....			
Caps, electric blasting, te- tryl, 12-foot wire.....	L1-22	.....do.....	12,000	SPD 1085 Sales 3810	July 11, 1919	P. S. O., Norfolk, Va.	Oct. 17, 1919	12,000	
Lanterns.....	L1-22	.....do.....	100	SPD 273 Sales 2244	July 23, 1919	ZSO, Jeffersonville, Ind.	Aug. 18, 1919	100	
Transit and tripod, Warren & Knight.....	L1-22A	Jan. 28, 1920	1	OS-27704-A	Jan. 30, 1920	Jacksonville, Tenn.	Apr. 9, 1920	1	
Level, Y, Beckman.....	L1-22A	.....do.....	1	27,705	.....do.....	O. S. D. No. 1, Toledo, Ohio.	Mar. 4, 1920	1	
Tractors, 20-ton, Holt.....	L1-68	June 4, 1919	40	BS-93	June 11, 1919	Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill.	July 30, 1919	40	



Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Wood, white pine, or Norway common—Contd. No. 2, 1 by 8 inch by 12 feet (board feet).	L2-7787	Dec. 22, 1921	10,000			Rock Arsenal, Ill.	Jan. 9, 1922	10,000	
Harness, art. lead, for 2 horses.	L2-7987	Jan. 4, 1922	50	{ SPD C-8342 Sales, 37,159 }		{ R-5 Bay 52, Chicago, Ill. }	Mar. 3, 1922	50	
Paper: Detail, buff, 15 by 15 drawing (sheets).	L2-7988	do.	10,000	SPD E-2090		Brooklyn N. Y.			Canceled by DS Dec. 6, 1921.
Tracing, cardinal vellum, 15 by 15, plain (sheets).	L2-7988	do.	10,000	SPD E-2090		do.			Do.
Tracing, cross section, metric grad (sheets).	L2-7988	do.	10,000	SPD E-2090		do.			Do.
Batteries, No. 4 reserve dry cell new.	L2-7989	do.	495	{ SPD C-8640 Sales 37,304 }		Camp Dodge, Iowa	May 2, 1922	495	
Trowels, bricklayers', 11-inch, new.	L2-7989	do.	508	SPD C-8665		do.	do.		
Belting, combination, canvas and rubber, 4-ply, 2-inch (feet).	L2-7990	do.	300	SPD E-6654		Norfolk, Va.	Feb. 10, 1922	300	
Lacing, belt steel, alligator No. 35, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (feet).	L2-7990	do.	300	SPD E-6621		do.	do.	300	
Flatts, cement, steel, 6 by 24 inch, No. 59.	L2-7990	do.	20	SPD E-6634		do.	do.	20	
Tools, hand, concrete finishing (sets).	L2-7990	do.	36	WPD E-6614		do.	do.	36	
Jacks, ratchet, lever height, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, lift 6 inches.	L2-7990	do.	70	SPD E-7009		do.	do.	70	
Blocks: Snatch, steel, 7-inch.	L2-7991	do.	100	{ SPD C-8843 Sales, 37,191 }		Columbus, Ohio.	Mar. 2, 1922	100	
Tackle, steel, triple, 8-inch.	L2-7991	do.	10	{ SPD C-8841 Sales, 37,190 }		do.	do.	10	
Anvils, blacksmith: 34-pound.	L2-7991	do.	20	{ SPD C-8824 Sales, 37,189 }		do.	do.	20	
100-pound.	L2-7991	do.	10	{ SPD C-8825 Sales, 37,188 }		do.	do.	10	
Oil cans.	L2-8009	do.	1,000	{ SPD E-6762 Sales, 36,707 }		Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1922	1,000	
Mills: Special plain, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch face by 1-inch hole, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter.	L2-8066	Jan. 6, 1922	71			Buffalo, N. Y.	Jan. 30, 1922	71	
Lathe, plain C. S. shank, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, o. a.	L2-8066	do.	2			do.	do.	2	
Lathe, plain, C. S. shank, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1-inch diameter by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, o. a.	L2-8066	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Wire, cable, towing, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch (feet).	L2-8067	do.	100			Fort Bliss, Tex.	do.	100	
Wire, cable, towing, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (feet).	L2-8067	do.	120			do.	do.	120	
Mattocks, pick.	L2-8067	do.	927			do.	do.	927	
Pickaxes, with helms.	L2-8067	do.	1,195	SPD S-871		do.	do.	1,195	
Duck: Gray, 12-ounce, 19-inch, reclaimed, 2 raw selvages (yards).	L2-8068	Jan. 7, 1922	1,827	SPD C-10652		Jeffersonville, Ind.	Jan. 26, 1922	1,827	
Khaki, No. 9, 30-inch construction (yards).	L2-8068	do.	10,000	SPD C-10659		do.	do.	10,000	
OD. W. P. No. 4-44 construction, 30 by 20 (yards).	L2-8068	do.	3,620	SPD C-10669		do.	do.	3,620	
Paulin, canvas: 16 by 33 feet.	L2-8069	do.	10			Norfolk, Va.	Jan. 30, 1922	10	
18 by 24 feet.	L2-8069	do.	5			do.	do.	5	
17 feet 6 inches by 30 feet, white.	L2-8069	do.	30			do.	do.	30	
14 by 15 feet, chemically treated.	L2-8069	do.	8			do.	do.	8	
12 by 14 feet, chemically treated.	L2-8069	do.	4			do.	do.	4	
10 feet 6 inches by 12 feet, chemically treated.	L2-8069	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
11 feet 9 inches by 14 feet 8 inches.	L2-8069	do.	1			do.	do.	1	
Paper: Detail, buff (sheets).	L2-7988X	Jan. 11, 1922	10,000	SPD E-2090		Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	Feb. 6, 1922	10,000	
Tracing, cardinal (sheets).	L2-7988X	do.	10,000	SPD E-2090		do.	do.	10,000	
Tracing, cross section (sheets).	L2-7988X	do.	10,000	SPD E-2090		do.	do.	10,000	
Sets, generator, gasoline.	L2-8112	Jan. 9, 1922	2	SPD E-2090		Camp Holabird, Md.	do.		
Augers, ship, with handle.	L2-8166	Jan. 10, 1922	25	SPD SE-3862		Atlanta, Ga.	Feb. 27, 1922	25	
Bars: Spike, pulling, heeled.	L2-8167	do.	125	SPD E-7922		Newark, N. J.	May 10, 1922	125	
Crow.	L2-8167	do.	50	SPD E-7922		do.	do.	50	
Do.	L2-8167	do.	141	SPD E-7922		do.	do.	141	
Pinch.	L2-8167	do.	122	SPD E-7922		do.	do.	122	
Do.	L2-8167	do.	213	SPD E-7922		do.	do.	213	
Wrecking.	L2-8169	do.	190	SPD SE-3849		New Orleans, La.	Mar. 7, 1922	190	
Cable, steel, galvanized, non-flexible (feet).	L2-8170	do.	2,227			Buffalo, N. Y.	Apr. 25, 1922	2,227	
Cable, steel, galvanized, non-flexible (pounds).	L2-8170	do.	235			do.	Mar. 22, 1922	235	
Blocks, chain, Yale triplex Machine, boring, No. 2.	L2-8301	Jan. 14, 1922	5	SPD E-7006		Newark, N. J.			Not cleaned.
Lan. p., Mazda electric, 500-watt, 200-volt.	L2-8301	do.	1	SPD E-7031		do.	Feb. 23, 1922	1	
	L2-8301	do.	10	SPD E-7029		do.	do.	10	

## Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Hammers, jack	L2-8301	Jan. 14, 1922	15	SPD E-7027		Newark, N. J.	Feb. 23, 1922	15	
Drills, No. 13	L2-8301	do	4	SPD E-7021		do	do	4	
Sets, generator, gas engine	L2-8301	do	6	SPD E-7022		do	do	6	
Shovels, short handle, S. P., "D" handle.	L2-7347	Nov. 29, 1921	2,000	SPD C-2285		Chicago, Ill.	Dec. 27, 1921	2,000	
Helves, pickax, railroad, 36-inch.	L2-7347	do	3,000	Sales, 35827 SPD C-2950		do	do	3,000	
Axes, pick, railroad, without helves.	L2-7347	do	5,000	Sales, 35828 SPD C-2951		do	do	5,000	
Wrenches, monkey:									
10-inch	L2-7347	do	1,000	SPD C-2947		do	Dec. 20, 1921	1,000	
18-inch	L2-7350	do	322	Sales, 35830 SPD C-2309		Jeffersonville, Ind.	Dec. 13, 1921	322	
Pliers, side cutting, 6-inch.	L2-7350	do	1,000	SPD C-2309		do	do	1,000	
Wrenches, spanner, L. & C. wagon.	L2-7350	do	278	SPD C-6751		do	do	278	
Forges, portable, with hand blowers.	L2-7370	Dec. 1, 1921	100			Camp Holabird, Md.	Jan. 26, 1922	75	
Pumps, Blackmere No. 9, rotary, complete.	L2-7370	do	30			do	do	30	
Machine, profiling.	L2-7370	do	2			do	do	2	
Rope, manila:									
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 3-strand, 1,200 coils (Maryville) (pounds).	L2-7407	Dec. 2, 1921	500	SPD E-4326		New Cumberland, Pa.	Feb. 2, 1922	397	
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 3-strand (Maryville) (pounds).	L2-7408	Dec. 3, 1921	800	Sales, 36226 SPD NE-621		A. S. B., Boston, Mass.	Jan. 13, 1922	120	
Lanterns, railroad, No. 39, new (Maryville).	L2-7435	do	50	Sales, 35894		Brooklyn, N. Y.			
Lacing, belt, rawhide, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (feet).	L2-7445	do	100			Buffalo, N. Y.	Jan. 14, 1922	100	
Tubing, steel:									
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch by 20 gauge, welded, in 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lengths (feet).	L2-7445	do	500			do	do	500	
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 22 gauge, welded, in 6 to 11 foot lengths (feet).	L2-7445	do	500			do	do	500	
Oil, neat's-foot, 1-pint cans (cans).	L2-7446	Dec. 5, 1921	170	SPD S-452		San Antonio, Tex.	Dec. 28, 1921	170	
Machine, pipe threading, 3-speed.	L2-7447	Dec. 3, 1921	1	Sales, 35961		Brooklyn, N. Y.			
Picks, new	L2-7448	do	6,000	SPD E-4217		Newark, N. J.			
Lubricant, auto transmission (barrels).	L2-7524	Dec. 7, 1921	17			Camp Holabird, Md.	Jan. 16, 1922	17	
Wagons, tool, engineers':									
Caisson, Dayton	L2-7557	Dec. 8, 1921	6	SPD 3239		Port Newark, N. J.	Jan. 6, 1922	6	
Limber, Dayton	L2-7557	do	6	SP 3525		do	Jan. 7, 1922	6	
Picks, new, Dayton	L2-7557	do	100	Sales, 35998 SPD 3240		do			
Rail, steel, 80-pound (Dayton) (tons).	L2-7570	Dec. 9, 1921	60	Req. E3601		Kearney, N. J.	Jan. 10, 1922	60	
Spikes, Dayton (kegs)	L2-7570	do	10			do	do	10	
Scrapers, wheel, Dayton	L2-7571	do	5	SPD SC-3027		Camp Gordon, Ga.			Canceled Oct. 14, 1921.
Wagons, caisson, engineer tool.	L2-7597	Dec. 12, 1921	25	SPD E-4816		New Cumberland, Pa.	Mar. 31, 1922	25	
Limber, engineer tool	L2-7597	do	25	SPD E-4815		do	do	25	
Engineer, spring tools	L2-7597	do	6	SPD E-4821		do	do	6	
Transformers, General Electric Co., 60 cycles, 25 KVA.	L2-7629	Dec. 14, 1921	2			Woodbury, N. J.	Jan. 20, 1922	2	
Wire, galvanized, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch (224-pound) (feet).	L2-7629	do	500			do	do	500	
Iron, corrugated, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 84 inches, 18-gauge (sheets).	L2-7636	do	2,000	SPD 3077		New Cumberland, Pa.			
Harness:									
Artillery, black, wheel, reclaimed (sets).	L2-7636	do	30	SPD 13452		do			
Russet, wheel, reclaimed (sets).	L2-7636	do	50	SPD 13453		do	May 10, 1922	50	
Black, lead, Class B (sets).	L2-7636	do	45	SPD 13454		do	do	47	
Russet, lead, Class B (sets).	L2-7636	do	52	SPD 13455		do			
Nails, roofing:									
2D (pounds)	L2-7637	do	775			Rock Island, Ill.	Jan. 9, 1922	700	
American felt, No. 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (pounds).	L2-7637	do	800			do	do	800	
American felt, No. 10, 1-inch (pounds).	L2-7637	do	100			do	do	100	
American felt, No. 12, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (pounds).	L2-7637	do	200			do	do	200	
Nails, wire, common:									
4D (100-pound kegs) (pounds).	L2-7637	do	200			do	do	200	
10D (100-pound kegs) (pounds).	L2-7637	do	2,000			do	do	2,000	
16D (100-pound kegs) (pounds).	L2-7637	do	2,000			do	do	2,000	
60D (100-pound kegs) (pounds).	L2-7637	do	3,000			do	do	3,000	
Spikes, railroad, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (pounds).	L2-7637	do	2,000			do	do	2,000	
Trucks, hand, 2-wheel	L2-7768	Dec. 21, 1921	6			Baltimore, Md.			
Forges, w/bellows, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	L2-7773	do	3	SPD SE-2690		Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	Feb. 18, 1922	3	
Anvils		do	6			do	do	6	
Spikes, railroad, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (kegs).	L2-7774	do	250			Camp Kearney, N. J.	Jan. 6, 1922	250	
Trucks, hydraulic, hand, platform.	L2-7775	do	2			Baltimore, Md.	Jan. 18, 1922	2	

Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Trucks, hand, 2-wheel		Dec. 21, 1921	6			Baltimore, Md.	Jan. 18, 1922	6	
Saws, hack, hand, Starrett, 18 inches long.	L2-7776	do.	25			Hammonton, N. J.			
Tripods for surveyor's transits, asst.		do.	6			do.			
Vises, pipe, No. 1A, Erie.		do.	4			do.	Dec. 30, 1921	4	
Belting, 5-inch, leather, 2-ply (feet).		do.	100			do.			
Trailers, 4-wheel, 1-ton trailmobiles, new.	L2-6730	Sept. 17, 1921	2	2003-92		Park Field, Millington, Tenn.	Nov. 14, 1921	2	
Tapes, foot measuring, 1/2-inch width, heavily sized.	L2-6757	Sept. 24, 1921	50	SPD NE-646		Boston, Mass.	Nov. 8, 1921	50	
Picks, without handles.	L2-6824	Sept. 29, 1921	1,000	Sales 34906		Jeffersonville, Ind.	Oct. 11, 1921	1,000	
Trailers: Highway, 3-ton, 4-wheel, cargo bodies (Rogersville).	L2-6861	Sept. 30, 1921	2			do.			Canceled by L2-6861X.
Troy, 3-ton, 4-wheel, cargo bodies (Rogersville).			2			do.			
Troy, 3-ton, 4-wheel, chassis (Rogersville).			4			do.			
Carbide, 2-pound cans (pounds).	L2-6887	Oct. 5, 1921	2,000	Req. 2354 Cl. 13030	Oct. 7, 1921	New York City	Oct. 11, 1921	2,000	
Wire, double lead, firing (Chattanooga) (feet).	L2-6916	Oct. 12, 1921	50,000	SPD E-2049		Columbus, Ohio	Nov. 9, 1921	50,184	
Fuse, safety, time (Bickford) (feet).	L2-6915	do.	5,000	Req E-3915		Pig Point, Va.	Nov. 8, 1921	11	
Fuse, lighters (Bickford) (feet).			10,000	SPD E-2048		do.	do.	11	
Motors, induction type 302, 7 1/2 horsepower, 220-volt, 25-cycle, 3-phase.	L2-6914	Oct. 12, 1922	2			Amatol Ordnance Reserve Depot, Amatol, N. J.	Oct. 14, 1921	2	
Trailers: Highway, 3-ton, 4-wheel, cargo bodies (Rogersville).	L2-6861X	Oct. 14, 1921	2	Tr. 2003-112		Jeffersonville, Ind.	Nov. 16, 1921	2	
Troy, 3-ton, 4-wheel, cargo bodies (Rogersville).			2	Tr. 2003-112		do.	do.	2	
Troy, 3-ton, 4-wheel, chassis (Rogersville).			4	Tr. 2003-112		do.	do.	4	
Pliers: Combination, 7-inch.	L2-6931	Oct. 13, 1921	105	SPD C-5091		do.	Nov. 1, 1921	105	
Flat nose, new.	L2-6943	Oct. 14, 1921	170	Sales 35208		Norfolk, Va.			
Compasses, box.	L2-6948	do.	60	SPD E-3832		Fort Mason, Calif.	Nov. 23, 1921	60	
Machine, screw, No. 1 tilted turret, belt drive.	L2-6949	do.	2	SPD E-2028		Curtiss Aero Plant, Buffalo, N. Y.	Nov. 21, 1921	2	
Gears, contour grinding, 19-inch diameter, 2 1/2-inch face.			2	Req. E-3916		do.	do.	2	
Stands and rollers for screw machine, 1/8 inch diameter.			12			do.	do.	12	
Picks, without handles.	L2-6950	Oct. 14, 1921	5,720			Jeffersonville, Ind.	Oct. 22, 1921	5,720	
Lathe, automobile, 21 inches by 8 feet, with countershafts (LeBlond).	L2-6972	Oct. 19, 1921	1	OS-2714865B	Dec. 6, 1921	New York City			Not available Jan. 5, 1922.
Grinder, double base, 18 by 18 inches (Greenfield).			1	OS-2714865B		do.			Do.
Machine, milling, special, with moving arbor.			1	OS-2714865B		do.	Jan. 16, 1922	1	
Forges, 30 by 24 by 13 inches, new.	L2-6974	Oct. 19, 1921	2	OS-2714865		Pittsburgh, Pa.	Dec. 9, 1921	23	
Trailers, 1 1/2-ton.	L2-7032	Oct. 31, 1921	10	SPD-4535		Jeffersonville, Ind.	Nov. 23, 1921	10	
Pipe, steel: 3-inch, with fittings (feet).	L2-7033	do.	12,000	Sales-35238		Norfolk, Va.	Nov. 22, 1921	14,440	
2-inch, with fittings (feet).			4,000			do.	do.	13,453	
Tractors, new (Mercury)	L2-7034	Oct. 31, 1921	2			Woodbury Ordnance Reserve Depot, Westville, N. J.			
Nippers: End cutters, 8-inch, new.	L2-7083	Nov. 2, 1921	300			Boston, Mass.	Dec. 17, 1921	300	
14-inch, new.			100	SPDNE 665		do.	do.	100	
Pliers, 10-inch, wire-cutting, new.	L2-7084	Nov. 2, 1921	380	Sales 35431		Washington, D. C.	Dec. 13, 1921	360	
Caps, blasting (Chattanooga).	L2-7085	do.	1,800	SPD-E-4237		do.			
Fuse, electric wire (Chattanooga).			1,500	Sales 35429		Camp Upton, N. Y.			Cancellation.
Hoists, steel, safety derrick.	L2-7086	Nov. 2, 1921	2	OS-2714707-AX	Dec. 24, 1921	do.			Do.
Picks.	L2-7087	do.	3,000	OS-2714707	Nov. 16, 1921	Amatol Arsenal, N. J.	Dec. 6, 1921	2	Canceled Reallotted.
Mattocks, pick.			2,000			do.			Do.
Axes, pick, without helves.			3,000			do.			Do.
Compressor, air: No. 1 complete, but not connected.	L2-7145	Nov. 7, 1921	1	OS-2714828AX	Dec. 5, 1921	American Steel & Mach Co., Kensington, Pa.			Cancellation
No. 1, two tanks, one motor and starter.			1	OS-2714828	Nov. 30, 1921	do.			Do.
Mattocks, pick, new, 5 1/2 to 7 pounds.	L2-7146	Nov. 7, 1921	5,000	OS-2714828AX	Dec. 5, 1921	do.			
Picks: Railroad, new.			3,000	SPD 4451		New Cumberland, Pa.	Nov. 28, 1921	5,000	
Railroad, 7 pounds.	L2-7147	Nov. 7, 1921	1,785	Sales 35471		do.	do.	3,000	
Clay, 7 pounds.			4,000	SPD 4440		Norfolk, Va.	Nov. 30, 1921	1,785	
				Sales 35470		do.	do.	4,000	

<sup>1</sup> Boxes.

<sup>2</sup> Pounds.









Materials furnished to highway department of Tennessee—Continued.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
Escort wagons, etc.—Contd.									
Axle:									
Front (per set of 1).	L2-997	Mar. 19, 1920	1	SPD-3061 Sales 23774	June 7, 1920	Jeffersonville, Ind.	June 14, 1920	133	
Hind (per set of 1).	L2-997	do.	1	SPD-3061 Sales 23774	do.	do.	do.	133	
Blocks, brake (per set of 2).	L2-997	do.	2	SPD-3031 Sales 23772	do.	do.	do.	266	
Bow (per set of 1).	L2-997	do.	1	SPD-18426 Sales 29931	do.	(A. R. D., Columbus, Ohio.)	July 17, 1920	665	
Wheel:									
Front (per set of 2).	L2-997	do.	2	SPD-18424 Sales 29934	do.	do.	do.	266	
Hind (per set of 2).	L2-997	do.	2	SPD-18425 Sales 29933	do.	do.	July 21, 1920	266	
Class B trucks, wheels (lot).	L2-8581	Jan. 24, 1922	1			Camp Jesup, Ga.	Feb. 18, 1922	1	
Do.	L2-8725	Jan. 28, 1922	1			do.	do.	1	
Stones, scythe.	L2-9284	Feb. 24, 1922	50			Atlanta, Ga.		17	
Stones, scythe, (No. 191).	L2-9284	do.	25			do.			
Swages, Brown & Sharpe:									
Bottom—									
1/2	L2-9284	do.	4			do.			
3/4	L2-9284	do.	18			do.			
1	L2-9284	do.	17			do.		17	
1 1/4	L2-9284	do.	2			do.			
1 1/2	L2-9284	do.	12			do.			
1 3/4	L2-9284	do.	28			do.			
Top—									
1/2-inch.	L2-9284	do.	7			do.			
1/2-inch, without handle.	L2-9284	do.	17			do.			
3/4-inch.	L2-9284	do.	7			do.		7	
3/4-inch, with handle.	L2-9284	do.	15			do.			
1-inch.	L2-9284	do.	7			do.			
1-inch, without handle.	L2-9284	do.	12			do.		12	
Oval top and bottom—									
1/2-inch (pairs).	L2-9284	do.	6			do.			
3/4-inch (pairs).	L2-9284	do.	6			do.			
1-inch (pairs).	L2-9284	do.	4			do.			
Taps, pipe, 1/2-inch.									
	L2-9284	do.	10			do.			
Tools:									
Sledge—									
11-pound.	L2-9284	do.	25			do.			
Horseshoer's.	L2-9284	do.	15			do.		15	
Saddler's set (sets).									
Do.	L2-9284	do.	6			do.		6	
Do.	L2-9284	do.	13			do.		13	
Bits, screw driver, 1/2-inch.									
	L2-9284	do.	25			do.			
Tubing, rubber (feet).									
	L2-9284	do.	200			do.			
Vises:									
Bench—									
4 1/2-inch.	L2-9284	do.	17			do.			
No. 161 1/2.	L2-9284	do.	10			do.			
No. 163.	L2-9284	do.	10			do.			
Blacksmith—									
4 1/2-inch.	L2-9284	do.	10			do.			
5-inch.	L2-9284	do.	14			do.			
6-inch.	L2-9284	do.	12			do.			
Hand, for Artillery heavy battery.	L2-9284	do.	4			do.			
Wheelbarrows.									
	L2-9284	do.	10			do.			
Wicks:									
Lamp—									
1/2-inch.	L2-9284	do.	1,000			do.		1,000	
1 1/2-inch.	L2-9284	do.	500			do.		500	
Hand.	L2-9284	do.	300			do.		300	
Lantern.									
1-inch.	L2-9284	do.	1,500			do.			
	L2-9284	do.	500			do.			
Wrenches:									
Awl.	L2-9284	do.	80			do.			
Fire plug.	L2-9284	do.	3			do.		3	
Forge 1/2-inch by 5 inches.	L2-9284	do.	6			do.			
Machinist, W. & B. improved 8-inch.	L2-9284	do.	25			do.			
Compound, valve-grinding:									
Coarse (cans).	L2-9284	do.	5			do.			
Fine (cans).	L2-9284	do.	5			do.			
Dressing:									
Carriage top (cans).	L2-9284	do.	20			do.			
Harness, black (cans).	L2-9284	do.	45			do.			
Harness, black (gallons).	L2-9284	do.	37			do.			
Harness, black (cans).									
Do.	L2-9284	do.	4			do.			
Do.	L2-9284	do.	7			do.			
Harness, black (tins).	L2-9284	do.	62			do.			
Grease, axle (cans).	L2-9284	do.	36			do.			
Grease, axle (pounds).	L2-9284	do.	210			do.		480	
Do.	L2-9284	do.	63 1/2			do.			
Grease, axle (cans).	L2-9284	do.	19			do.			
Grease, axle (pounds).	L2-9284	do.	60			do.			
Oil:									
Leather, bulk (gallons).	L2-9284	do.	61			do.		60	
Neat's-foot (gallons).	L2-9284	do.	50			do.		48	
Harness, cart, single set (sets).	L2-9284	do.	56			do.		56	
Ranges, field, No. 1.	L2-9284	do.	10			do.		10	
Hatchets:									
Broad, No. 1.	L2-9284	do.	50			do.			
Broad, 4 1/2.	L2-9284	do.	75			do.			
Claw.	L2-9284	do.	25			do.		25	
4-inch.	L2-9284	do.	188			do.			
Half, No. 2, with handle.	L2-9284	do.	15			do.		15	
Camp, with handle, 3 1/2.	L2-9284	do.	125			do.		115	





Just a few days ago I received a letter from the auditor of the State of Tennessee asking me to furnish him with a detailed statement of equipment furnished by the Government to the Tennessee State Highway Department, and in which it is stated that he is unable to get such information from the State highway department. Here is what he said to me in this connection:

STATE OF TENNESSEE,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUDITOR,  
Nashville, June 13, 1922.

Hon. W. F. CLOUSE,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: If I remember correctly, the equipment furnished the various States for good-road purposes is distributed through the Agricultural Department, shipped to the State highway departments, and this department is desirous of securing a complete inventory of all equipment furnished the State highway department of this State, and would like, if possible, to have cost price of each item of equipment furnished by the Government to Tennessee.

We have not the act of Congress providing for a distribution of such road equipment before us and may be mistaken as to what department that distributes, whether it is the War Department or Agricultural Department, but are of the impression that it all comes from the War Department through the Agricultural.

If not asking too much of you, will be under obligations if you will see that we get this inventory, to the end that we can make a proper showing to the people of Tennessee of the equipment received from the Government and the disposition of the same, as complaint is being made against the highway department of the State, and I have been unable to secure this from the State highway department.

With best wishes, I am,  
Truly your friend,

T. W. WADE, State Auditor.

I do not know just what is meant by the language "unable to get this information from the State highway department" in the letter of the State auditor, but this I do know: If it is because they do not have much data, then they have shown themselves to be utterly incapable of management, and if it is because they have deliberately refused to give an account, then

the investigation which is asked for in the resolution introduced by my colleague and by myself, in either event, should be adopted and the matter carefully investigated to the end that the greatest good may be attained in the expenditure of the moneys which we have provided for building good roads for the next three years.

The roads upon which they are now working in my district are meritorious, but the progress is too slow. The roads upon which I hope to see work commenced and prosecuted to completion under both business and economical methods will open up a territory rich in the natural resources of the Nation, such as is to be found in Clay and Pickett and Cumberland and Fentress and Overton and other counties in my district, than which no richer soil is to be found anywhere, and where the people are of the purest strain of Anglo-Saxon blood in all the world. [Applause.]

AUTOMOBILE TRUCKS, TRACTORS, MOTOR CYCLES, AND BICYCLES.

I here insert the statement furnished me by the Bureau of Public Roads showing the number of trucks, tractors, and so forth, furnished to the State highway department of Tennessee out of surplus war material and which shows the kind and number as well as the date when shipped and the appraised value of same.

From this statement we see that there has been furnished 660 one to five ton trucks and 233 bicycles, a sufficient number to have supplied each of the 95 counties in Tennessee with seven automobile trucks, or enough to have enabled each county to carry on the work of improving their roads in an economical manner. This has not been done. If this property had been equitably distributed among the counties of my State, each county would have received, according to appraised values, the sum of \$23,804.58 in automobile trucks alone.

Trucks, tractors, etc., furnished to State Highway Department of Tennessee.

Item.	Requisition No.	Date.	Quantity.	Authority.		Ship from—	Shipped.		Remarks.
				No.	Date.		Date.	Number.	
2-ton International Harvester, new.	T-71	May 24, 1919	2	6460-121	June 4, 1919	Camp Jesup, Ga.	Oct. 9, 1919	2	
3-ton Peerless, new.			17			Cleveland, Ohio.	June 25, 1919	17	
3-ton heavy aviation, new.			21			Camp Holabird, Md.	July 23, 1919	21	
2-ton Nash Quads, new.			88			Chicago, Ill.	July 3, 1919	83	
2-ton Nash Quads, used.	T2-27	May 28, 1919	29	6651-255	June 14, 1919	Camp Jackson, S. C.	July 12, 1919	29	
Do.			1			Lexington, Ky.			
3-ton heavy aviation, used.			20			Camp Holabird, Md.	July 11, 1919	20	Received Oct. 9.
2-ton Nash Quads, used.			2			Port Newark, N. J.	June 24, 1919	2	
Do.	T2-102		2	6652-256	July 2, 1919	Park Field, Tenn.			See T4.
2-ton Republic.	T2-27X	Nov. 25, 1919	3	9043-57		Camp Jesup, Ga.	Jan. 16, 1920	3	Unserviceable.
2-ton Nash Quads, new.	T3-40	June 19, 1919	67	7282-559	July 3, 1919	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Aug. 19-25, 1919.	67	Received Oct. 9.
2-ton light aviation, new.			11			Camp Jesup, Ga.	Aug. 22, 1919	11	
3-ton Kelly-Springfield (heavy aviation), new.			13						Canceled M. T. C., Dec. 20, 1919.
5-ton Hulbert, new.			1			P. & S. O. Sq., Amboy, N. J.	Sept. 2,	1	
Packard, 3-ton.	T4-40	Apr. 3, 1920	3	9043-311		Camp Jackson, S. C.	Apr. 29, 1920	3	
Do.		do.	3	9043-89		do.	May 1, 1920	3	Rated unserviceable.
Do.		Feb. 9, 1920	3	9043-254		Curtiss p., Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 13, 1920	3	
F. W. D., 3-ton.		Jan. 27, 1920	26	9043-98		Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	Mar. 1, 1920	26	
Do.		Dec. 18, 1919	47	9043-90		Minig Pier, Chicago, Ill.	Dec. 26, 1920	15	F. W. D. Auto Co.
Selden, 3-ton.		Mar. 23, 1920	6	9043-99		Lee Hall, Va.	May 20, 1920	6	
Nash, 2-ton.		Mar. 12, 1920	14	9043-175		Camp Bragg, N. C.	Mar. 19, 1920	14	
Velsie, 1 1/2-ton.		Feb. 18, 1920	3	9043-279		Willington, Tenn.	Mar. 17, 1920	3	
G. M. C. (light aviation).		Mar. 5, 1920	4	9043-54		Camp Jesup, Ga.	Apr. 28, 1920	4	
Republic, 1-ton.		do.	4	9043-57		do.	do.	4	
Nash, 2-ton.		do.	1	9043-183		do.	do.	1	
Pierce Arrow, 4-ton.		do.	1	9043-24		do.	May 5, 1920	1	
Pierce Arrow (Nashville), 5-ton.		Dec. 29, 1919	21	9043-10		Camp Holabird, Md.	Feb. 18, 1920	21	
Pierce Arrow, 2-ton.		Jan. 13, 1920	2	9043-72		Buffalo, N. Y.	Jan. 29, 1920	2	
Pierce Arrow, Knoxville, 5-ton.		Dec. 29, 1919	4	9043-16		Camp Holabird, Md.	Feb. 18, 1920	4	
Pierce Arrow (Jackson), 5-ton.		do.	4	9043-10		do.	Feb. 25, 1920	4	
Standard, 3 1/2-ton.		Feb. 6, 1920	4	9043-95		Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 13, 1920	2	Canceled.
Pierce Arrow, 2-ton.		Apr. 20, 1920	3	9043-101		Camp Wadsworth, S. C.	Apr. 29, 1920	3	
G. M. C., 1 1/2-ton.		May 6, 1920	1	9043-308		Jacksonville, Tenn.	June 8, 1920	1	Convoyed.
G. M. C., 2-ton.		do.	4	9043-308		do.	do.	4	
G. M. C., 3 1/2-ton.		do.	2	9043-308		do.	do.	2	
G. M. C., 5-ton.		do.	2	9043-308		do.	June 19, 1920	2	
Republic, 2-ton.		July 10, 1920	1	9043-308		do.	Sept. 17, 1920	1	
Republic, 3 1/2-ton.		do.	1	9043-308		do.	do.	1	
G. M. C., 5-ton.		do.	1	9043-308		do.	June 8, 1920	1	
G. M. C., 3 1/2-ton.		do.	1	9043-308		do.	do.	1	
Vim, 2-ton.		do.	1	9043-308		do.	do.	1	
Dodge, light delivery.		Apr. 2, 1921	3			Camp Jesup, Ga.	Apr. 23, 1921	3	
Do.	T4-40	July 25, 1921	2	2003-26		do.	do.	2	
Butcks.	A-50		9	6928-419	Aug. 5, 1919	Sheffield, Ala.	Aug. 26, 1919	9	Five to be returned canceled.

Trucks, tractors, etc., furnished to State Highway Department of Tennessee—Continued.

Table with columns: Item, Requisition No., Date, Quantity, Authority (No., Date), Ship from, Shipped (Date, Number), Remarks. Contains multiple rows of vehicle requisitions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TIMBERLAKE]. Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I very much regret that in the limited time allotted to me it will be impossible for me to give to this House the information which I believe will have a tendency at least to elicit the sympathy of the Members of the House toward the homesteaders who are building up the empire in the West. I have heard to-day from the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations that this was a Congress that was pledged to economy; and in this connection I want to say that I represent a constituency that believes in economy, and I am not presenting this measure for your favorable consideration with any other view than that of economy; not a false economy. I do not believe it is true economy when we deprive the citizens of this country of the rights to which they are justly entitled and subject them to hardships which they should not be called upon to bear. I do not believe that is the economy which we desire to practice. I am glad to announce that I have been a homesteader myself. I homesteaded in eastern Colorado in 1885. I know the hardships of the homesteader's life, and therefore the situation in the land district in my own district appeals to me very strongly. In addition to having knowledge of the hardships undergone by the homestead entrymen, for 17 years I was receiver of the land office at Sterling, Colo. This land district comprises eight counties of eastern Colorado. It is two hundred and fifty-odd miles from the eastern portion of that district to the place where

this office will be located if the office at Sterling is abolished, and it will work a great hardship on the homestead entrymen residing in that locality to transact their business that far remote from the office. Those of you who are not acquainted with conditions may say that it will not be necessary for them to go to the local office to transact their business; but I say to you that it is very much more satisfactory for them to do so. They can have their final proof taken before a court of record, but that is an additional expense upon them, and while I know that the conditions reported from the department are not very flattering with reference to the continuance of the Sterling office, I want to recite what those conditions are. It is reported that there are only 6,000 acres of land subject to homestead entry. That is approximately true; but, in addition to that, gentlemen, there are over 600 homestead entrymen who are to-day holding lands upon which final proof has not been made, and these proofs must be made before patents can issue and before these lands are placed in the category of entered lands; so that with these claims pending there are now unsold public lands within that district amounting to more than 250,000 acres. So that in my view of the law and of the construction that should be placed upon the statute that was passed 80 years ago in reference to doing away with offices where the unsold lands were found to be less than 100,000 acres, it should not apply to the Sterling district. The vacant Government lands that remain are not in contiguous bodies. They are in isolated tracts throughout the confines of the district. They will eventually be entered, and

thereby an additional number of parties will be called upon to make final proof away from their land offices and subject to expenses which they should not be subjected to. The receipts of the office last year were over \$13,000. The expenses of administration were too high, I admit, and do not come within the 33½ per cent limit. The expenses should have been reduced, and the Secretary of the Interior would have been justified in consolidating the offices of register and receiver long before this time, thereby reducing expenditures. The recommendation that I made to the Committee on the Public Lands was that I would be glad to have the offices of register and receiver consolidated, and that is recommended in this bill, and it should be carried out in cutting down expenses for next year, which would give opportunity for these 600 entrymen to perfect their proof without inconvenience to them; it would, in addition to paying the expense of the maintenance of the office, return a revenue to the Treasury of about \$6,000 or \$7,000.

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

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McKENZIE. I have heard it stated that this bill, if enacted into law, will not place any additional burden on the taxpayers of the country. Is that the understanding of the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. That is my understanding. It will not add to the expense. It is true that an appropriation must be made by Congress to pay the expenses, because the receipts of the office are returned to the Treasury of the United States. But in addition to the amount of money that will be necessary to retain these offices another year—and I believe confidently that within that year many of the proofs will be made—

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Yes.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Suppose the office is paying \$20,000 in fees now, and the office is abolished. Would those fees be lost to the Treasury, or would they be paid somewhere else?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. They would naturally be returned to the Treasury from some source. I want to refer to the entrymen, whose proofs are unperfected in that district. They are largely returned soldiers.

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

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman very briefly state what advantage it is to the settlers to have a land office in that vicinity? Can they not do all this business by mail?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that they can not. They must either go to the office that has been designated to take the place of the local office in order to make their proof, or they must go before a court of record in the county where they live and pay an additional fee beyond the amount they have to return to the land office for repayment to the department, and that is from \$5 to \$7; usually \$5.

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

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. The gentleman has been register and receiver of the land office himself?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I was receiver for 17 years in the Sterling office. The applicants for this Government land are largely at the present time returned soldiers. They were called to the service of their country by reason of the great World War. They made that sacrifice, and they have now returned, and many of them have found themselves in a condition that does not enable them to improve their land. With the serious failure of crops that we have had in recent years and the inability of banks to furnish them credit, they have not had the money with which to complete the proof, and I am begging for them an additional year, so that they can complete their entries without additional expense on their part. [Applause.]

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. OGDEN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. OGDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. OGDEN. Mr. Chairman, the recent legislation for the concentration of distilled spirits into a limited number of warehouses, and which was tacked on the Treasury appropriation bill, provides that the transfer shall be made upon the initiative of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who shall prescribe regulations for the removal and shall also prescribe the forms and penal sums of the bonds to be executed, one to cover

the liquor while in storage and the other to cover it in transit and in storage. The regulations have just been formulated, and I presume the work of concentration will begin soon.

I wish to call attention to the situation that is created by this act and the complications that will very likely follow any attempt to proceed as mapped out by the regulations. By section 5 the commissioner initiates the transfer of the spirits by directing their removal to a concentration warehouse designated by him, and as a means of carrying his order into effect he may invoke the power conferred by sections 3272, Revised Statutes, and 57 of the act of August 27, 1894. These statutes provide that the commissioner may require distilled spirits to be transferred to some other warehouse designated by him whenever, in his opinion, any distillery or other warehouse is unsafe or unfit for use, or the merchandise therein is liable to loss or great wastage, or whenever distilling shall have been suspended for a certain period and the quantity of spirits remaining in the distillery warehouse is less than a fixed number of proof gallons.

The new act extends the commissioner's powers by authorizing him to direct removal for the purpose of concentration. Hence it was deemed necessary to expressly authorize the transfer of whisky to concentration warehouses and not rely upon existing statutes to accomplish that purpose.

The purpose of the concentration is to serve the Government by cutting off the present cost of guarding the warehouses and shifting that expense and responsibility to others. The penalty part of the old statutes to which the regulations refer as embracing the power to compel the removal reads as follows:

Whenever the owner of such merchandise fails to make such transfer within the time prescribed, or to pay the just and proper expense of such transfer as ascertained and determined by the commissioner, such merchandise may be seized and sold by the collector in the same manner as goods are sold upon distraint for taxes, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the payment of the taxes due thereon and the cost and expenses of such sale and removal, and the balance paid over to the owner of such merchandise.

Evidently if this penalty is relied upon for the authority to compel removal it will be mandatory upon the officer to sell the whisky at public auction to the highest bidder and turn it over to his possession. The duty to do so can not be evaded if the law is to be followed, because delivery is necessary to complete the sale. There is no provision in existing law and none referred to in the regulations that permits a seizure and taking possession of goods of this character for the purpose of concentration, and there is no appropriation to cover the cost incident to the transfer of liquor from one warehouse to another. The only source from which funds may be obtained under present law to defray the expenses incident to enforced removal is from the seizure and sale of the liquor and delivery thereof to the highest bidder. Is it to be presumed that the commissioner will proceed in this manner and thus defeat the very purpose of the prohibition act? Indeed, if such course were taken there would hardly be any need for the concentration warehouse.

Without the consent of the distiller to the removal, the transfer can not be lawfully effected. Then, shall it be assumed that through some agency of the Government it will be sought to compel concentration, if not under the law, then in the name of prohibition? It will be illuminating in this connection to read the evidence of Assistant Attorney General Holland, who was very ably examined by my colleague from Kentucky, Mr. JOHNSON, who, by the way, is the best-posted Member of the House on this subject:

Mr. JOHNSON. You say the rights are found in this (the concentration legislation). I find in here the right of the commissioner to take the initiative toward removing spirits for the purpose of concentration; but, beyond taking the initiative, I do not find any authority conveyed upon him by which the removal may be concluded.

Mr. HOLLAND. I think, Mr. Congressman, that I read the act the same as you do, and I entertain the same opinion that your question indicates you entertain.

Notwithstanding the plain meaning of the statute and the opinion of the Department of Justice that there is no authority of law for the use of force to compel removal, the department has incorporated in the regulations this language:

The powers in section 3272 . . . will be invoked by the commission to compel the removal . . .

Why this threat of force when none can be legally used? Is it the intention to intimidate the distiller and thereby obtain his consent to removal or to actually override the law and force the transfer? But if neither is the purpose, then what is the justification for putting the prohibition enforcement service before the public as inspiring claims to powers which it does not possess? Such action is certainly not in keeping with the candor and fairness that should characterize the administration of law enforcement and deserves to be denounced as being unworthy of any agency of this Government.

I do not apprehend, however, that citizens whose rights are involved will submit to having their property buffeted around by Federal officers claiming authority under statutes which are wholly inapplicable. I apprehend that injunctive relief will be sought from such threatened unlawful acts by these officers and that ultimately the Government will be forced to abandon its high-handed methods and deal with the question with due and proper regard for the rights of these citizens.

Relative to the treatment of accrued charges against distilled spirits and the cost of transportation, the regulations make the following provision:

Upon removal of spirits to a concentration warehouse, by order of the commissioner, settlement of accrued charges against such spirits and transportation costs to the concentration warehouse may be had, for example, in one of the following ways:

(a) Payment of accrued charges by the owner of the spirits to the distiller or proprietor of the warehouse from which spirits are to be removed, and payment of transportation costs by the owner.

(b) Assumption of accrued charges and transportation costs by the proprietor of the concentration warehouse to which the spirits are removed.

It would appear that the department may have in mind other ways for handling these charges, as the two given are referred to as mere "examples." It will be noted that in seeking to make a success of this undertaking the interests of both the owner and distiller are given slight, if any, consideration. The proprietor of the concentration warehouse is permitted to "assume" the accrued charges on the spirits, whether the warehouseman, to whom they are payable, consents to it or not, and, although he may be rated as slow pay, or even insolvent, he is not even required to secure the payment of these charges by collateral or otherwise. No provision whatever is made for safeguarding the distillers' interest, but he must stand by in silence while the rights guaranteed to him under the organic law of the land are trampled under foot and held in contempt. Therefore, the time has now come in the history of prohibition enforcement when public officials feel justified in doing indirectly that which they are expressly prohibited from doing directly. The people owning and having an interest in this property are not outlaws or enemies to society, but many of them are among the best citizens. They engaged in the distillery business and created their stocks under the sanction and approval of the law, and for four years or more they have waited for their Government to announce a policy that will permanently fix the status of these stocks. They are entitled to have their property rights respected and treated on a basis of fairness, and not otherwise.

The regulations failed to enumerate the items constituting the so-called "accrued charges." The warehouseman has a lien on the liquor for storage, bottling, reoperation, and insurance, and besides, under the laws of some of the States, including Kentucky, he is liable for the State, county, and municipal taxes which are assessed. It is not stated whether all or only a part of these items are included. The fact is the question is left open to doubt and perhaps litigation to the annoyance, inconvenience, and expense to the parties concerned.

There are many other elements left to conjecture which enter very largely into the removal proposal, such, for instance, as allowance for leakage or loss by unavoidable accident. We should enact a full and comprehensive statute setting forth the obligations which the distiller should bear and such burdens as the Government should assume instead of attempting to cover this large field by an extremely narrow and limited act.

I have read the bond which the proprietor of a concentration warehouse is required to execute and considering its far-reaching and exacting terms I doubt whether any solvent person would be willing to assume the obligations. However, I do not care at this time to enter upon a discussion of this feature of the question. Mr. Chairman, if concentration is the remedy and we are to proceed as outlined by the department, then I favor the Government purchasing all of the whisky contained in the warehouses of the country at a fair price, thus bringing to an end the state of uncertainty in which this question has existed since the enactment of the so-called Volstead law. [Applause.]

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. WILLIAMSON].

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] a moment ago asked what is the need of these land offices and what is the necessity for maintaining them? That is the real question with which we are dealing here at

the present time. If these offices are not needed, they ought not to be continued; but, on the other hand, if they are needed and if the local situation is such that the people there need the continuation of these offices, and it is to their advantage to continue them, they should be continued.

But before I deal with that question I desire to take up just for a moment some of the figures in connection with these offices, because I think some of the figures which have been given to the House are incorrect. All of the figures which I shall give you are taken from the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, which are the latest available or received directly from the local land offices, so that I have reason to believe that they are entirely accurate, or at least nearly so.

From the report it appears that the Bellefourche office had an income of \$30,326.80 for 1921. The expenses were \$10,205.25, so that that office turned into the Treasury \$20,121.55 above all expenses. It is fair to assume that it will continue for some time to turn in a large revenue.

The same is true of every office, with one exception, that is contained in this bill.

The receipts of these offices as a whole for 1921 were \$151,618.39. The total expense of operation was \$80,407.76. So that the net revenue to the Government above all expenses for maintaining them was \$71,210.63.

Following are the figures in detail:

Statement of income and expense and net gain to the Government in the following land offices for the year ending June 30, 1921.

Bellefourche, S. Dak.:	
Income	\$30,326.80
Expense	10,205.25
Net gain	20,121.55
Westerville, Wash.:	
Income	11,913.49
Expense	8,186.27
Net gain	3,727.22
Dickinson, N. Dak.:	
Income	5,482.00
Expense	6,787.41
Net loss	1,305.41
Del Norte, Colo.:	
Income	5,129.23
Expense	3,067.18
Net gain	2,062.05
Sterling, Colo.:	
Income	13,070.18
Expense	10,802.04
Net gain	2,268.14
Clayton, N. Mex.:	
Income	18,114.71
Expense	12,657.50
Net gain	5,457.21
Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:	
Income	29,218.22
Expense	11,767.00
Net gain	17,511.22
Harrison, Ark.:	
Income	8,815.11
Expense	6,148.60
Net gain	2,666.51
Camden, Ark.:	
Income	20,135.52
Expense	4,482.85
Net gain	15,652.67
Alliance, Nebr.:	
Income	9,413.13
Expense	6,363.66
Net gain	3,049.47
Gross earnings of all land offices	151,618.39
Total expense of operation	80,407.76
Total net earning of United States	71,210.63

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

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes.

Mr. LAYTON. If there were no land offices at all it would all go into the Treasury for the benefit of the people, would it not?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The fees would still go into the Treasury; but let me say to my friend that while this money would go into the Treasury it would not eliminate the expense. It is proposed, for instance, in my district, to eliminate the office at



Timber Lake. The entire office force has been ordered to go into the Pierre land office, to which the work of the Timber Lake office will be transferred, with the exception of the register and receiver, and these offices are consolidated in the bill, so that in the event the office is closed the saving will be nothing like what is claimed here. It has been said that the saving will be \$128,000 a year if the offices in this bill are discontinued. As a matter of fact, the saving would not be over \$35,000 or \$40,000. The statement shows that the total operating expenses are only \$80,407.76; then, how can there be a saving of \$128,000? The loss to the settlers would be many times the amount that the Government can possibly save.

Now, gentlemen, why should these offices be continued? My father was a homesteader and I grew up on that homestead. When I was old enough I went still farther west and filed on a tract of land myself and proved it up. So I think I know something about homesteading conditions. I have lived among homesteaders all my life. I have practiced in the land offices and have handled a good many contest cases before those offices in the State of South Dakota. Now, gentlemen, there are pending to-day a large number of contests in most of these offices. For instance, at the Lemmon land office—which, by the way, has been cut out by this bill—there were 196 contests filed last year, and there are exactly the same reasons for trying a contest case before the officials of the land office that there are for trying lawsuits before a court and jury. For that reason alone these offices should be maintained.

There is a considerable number of contests now pending and undisposed of in all these offices. These people have the right to have those cases tried before the officials in the land office. If you abolish the land offices in my district, the people tributary to the Lemmon office will have to go an average of 195 miles overland and 325 miles by rail to reach Pierre, to which point it is proposed to transfer the business. If the Timber Lake office is abolished, they will have to travel an average of 95 miles overland and 300 miles by rail in order to reach the new office.

Mr. LAYTON. To what body for an appeal?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. They have an appeal from the local land office to the General Land Office and from the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. LAYTON. Where is the General Land Office?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Located in Washington, D. C. My point is that if these two offices are abolished they will have to go the distances which I have mentioned to get to the nearest remaining land office. I have here a telegram from John A. Ross, register of the Bellefourche land office. Mr. Ross can not be said to be an interested party, because he retires from the office on June 30 and is not even an applicant for re-appointment. I received this telegram from him the other day:

BELLEFOURCHE, S. DAK., June 15, 1922.

Hon. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

We find from actual experience about 50 per cent of filings and proofs made before outside officers, clerks, or commissioners are erroneous and have to be rejected. This greatly increases expense to homesteaders and generally requires a trip to land office before finally straightened out. We have one proof which has been advertised four times because of such errors, and not yet completed.

JOHN A. ROSS, Register.  
RAY L. BRONSON, Receiver.

Now that is simply an illustration of what happens every day when you attempt to submit the proof before inexperienced officials. These homesteaders will most of them want to go to the land office, no matter where it is located, to make their proof. It will subject each of them to an additional expense of all the way from \$25 to \$100 if these officers are removed. Even if they prove up before a local official they will have to pay \$5 extra for making their proof, and in my district alone these additional fees and expenses will be more than enough in the coming year to maintain all the offices there.

I want to take a little time to discuss the two offices that have been stricken from the bill by the Committee on the Public Lands of the House. The committee has stricken out Timber Lake and Lemmon, and I believe both offices are entitled to be retained in this bill.

While it is true that in the Timber Lake land district there are only 4,718 acres of land unentered, there are 171,600 acres of unperfected homestead entries. There are in the same district 408,373 acres proved up but not patented. The patents are held up because the people are too poor to pay for their lands. That is a fair illustration of the condition out there, and yet you are proposing to take away this land office and put these people to extra expense. The total income of the office is \$231,434.91, and the total expenditure is \$11,235.50. Of course these are not all earnings, because the office retains only 2 per cent of the Indian moneys collected, but by consolidating the

offices of register and receiver it will be more than self-sustaining.

Now, take the office at Lemmon, S. Dak. There are 15,487 acres of land that has not been entered. There are 240,479 acres of unperfected homestead entries, so that the total acreage is over 255,000 acres. In that office there were filed in 1921 and 1922, 196 contests, of which 14 are now pending and undisposed of in the local office. In this same land district—Lemmon—there are 150,000 acres of mineral land subject to entry, upon which three oil wells are now going down. Are you going to take away this office and compel the parties to go 195 miles to get to a land office for the purpose of entering their filings?

Let me just read you what some of the people who are on the ground have to say about it. Here is a telegram from Mr. Fjetland, the editor of the local paper:

LEMMON, S. DAK., June 13, 1922.

Congressman WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,  
Washington, D. C.:

Note that Lemmon land office is eliminated in report of committee on your bill. Should this action be sustained by House, a serious hardship will be imposed on more than 2,000 entrymen not yet proved up, whose only accessible point at all times is Lemmon. Please impress on Members that these entrymen hold more than 240,000 acres of Government land, and an accessible land office means a direct saving of thousands of dollars to them at a time when they can scarcely carry their present burdens.

O. K. FJETLAND,  
Chairman of Mass Meeting.

Mr. J. A. Ross, the register of the Bellefourche office, to whom I have already referred, writes:

Economy is argued and honestly intended; but I believe that, while the Government would save some in expenses no doubt, the extra amount it would cost the people to go such long distances to transact business, the longer time they would be away from home on expenses, would be a much larger sum than the Government would save. And this expense would fall not on the whole people in the conduct of Government, but on a few pioneers, whose hard lot in opening up and developing this western country surely must excite the interest and pity of every man and woman who knows the facts of their hardships. I feel sure that, if all facts were known as you and I understand them, no change at this time would be made.

But becoming somewhat acquainted with the people and their financial condition during the almost eight years I have been here, my heart aches for them; many of them are in such financial condition that if a "fake" contest should be brought against them they could not stand the expense of defending themselves, especially at such long distances as would be imposed in a change, if tried at the land office. At best, the hard financial circumstance and short crops will drive many of those who have pioneered, toiled, and striven on these prairies to bankruptcy and ruin. I can not see how suffering can be prevented, and a change of places or the consolidation of this land office at this time with Rapid City I believe would work a hardship on many homesteaders, some living 80 miles from this office.

[Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SCOTT].

Mr. SCOTT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, my colleague [Mr. CLOUSE] and I have just introduced a resolution authorizing the Speaker of the House to appoint a select committee of five to inquire into the expenditures and distribution of moneys and properties furnished by the United States Government to the Tennessee State Highway Commission under the Federal-aid plan.

Numerous and vigorous complaints are being made by the citizens of Tennessee against alleged discriminations of the operation of the Tennessee State Highway Commission. I am authoritatively advised that the commission has refused to permit the State auditor of Tennessee to see its records. The Congress of the United States makes the Federal-aid appropriation for the specific purpose of cooperating with the States of the Union in the construction of highways, and should not permit any State highway commission to become so arrogant as to refuse to permit the records of its office to be reviewed by the representative clothed with authority, be he State or Federal official.

The taxpayers of Tennessee are entitled to know how and for what purpose their money is being expended. If the Tennessee Highway Commission has faithfully performed its duty, it should welcome an investigation, that the charge of discrimination and inefficiency might be successfully refuted and thereby restore the confidence of the people of the State.

Mr. Chairman, the blue-print report submitted by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Public Roads, giving status of expenditures on post-road projects submitted by the State of Tennessee to the Secretary of Agriculture May 31, 1922, discloses some interesting facts, which the Members of this Congress and the people of Tennessee should know. I therefore ask permission to extend this report in the RECORD.

Statement of post road projects submitted by the State of Tennessee to the Secretary of Agriculture to May 31, 1922, under the provisions of the acts of Congress of 1916, 1919, and 1921. [United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Public Roads.]

NOTE.—A highway project is first submitted by the State highway department as a "project statement" which sets forth the location of the road, a general statement of the improvements contemplated, an estimate of the total cost, and a statement of the amount of Federal aid to be requested. When the project statement has been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, the State then prepares and submits detailed plans, specifications, and estimates of cost of the project. From this data the "project agreement" is prepared and executed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the proper officials of the State. Approval of the project statement thus designates the project as one on which Federal funds may be expended while execution of the project agreement allots a specified amount of Federal funds for expenditure on the project.

PROJECT STATEMENTS PRESENTED BY STATE (PENDING APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE).

Table with 8 columns: Project No., Total cost., Federal aid., Miles., Type., County., Name of road., Federal aid paid. Row 55: \$316,512.28, \$158,256.14, 10, Bituminous macadam, Roane, Rockwood-Kingston.

PROJECT STATEMENTS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE (AWAITING SUBMISSION OF PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND ESTIMATES BY STATE).

Table with 8 columns: Project No., Total cost., Federal aid., Miles., Type., County., Name of road., Federal aid paid. Rows 16-84: Various projects including Bridge, Bituminous macadam, Pen. asphalt, etc. in counties like Montgomery, Knox, Cannon, Warren, Haywood, Warren and Van Buren, Bledsoe.

PROJECT STATEMENTS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOR WHICH PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL BY DISTRICT ENGINEER (INACTIVE).

None.

PROJECT STATEMENTS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOR WHICH PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL BY DISTRICT ENGINEER (UNDER CONSTRUCTION).

Table with 8 columns: Project No., Total cost., Federal aid., Miles., Type., County., Name of road., Federal aid paid. Rows 10-63, 5: Various projects including Chert, Bituminous macadam, etc. in counties like Henry, Campbell, Rutherford, Lawrence, Sumner.

PROJECTS FOR WHICH AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE (INACTIVE).

None.

PROJECTS FOR WHICH AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE (UNDER CONSTRUCTION).

Table with 8 columns: Project No., Total cost., Federal aid., Miles., Type., County., Name of road., Federal aid paid. Rows 2-26: Large table of projects including W. B. macadam and bridge, W. B. macadam, Rock asphalt, Concrete, etc. in various counties like Hamilton, Franklin, Greene, Washington, Shelby, Benton, Johnson and Sullivan, Union and Claiborne, Grainger, Hawkins, and Sullivan, Overton, Pentress, Carroll and Weakley, Marion, Giles, McMinn, Hamilton, White, Knox, Hamblen, Dickson, Lincoln, Dyer, Madison, Marion, Davidson, Marshall.

PROJECTS FOR WHICH AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE (REPORTED COMPLETE).

Table with 8 columns: Project No., Total cost., Federal aid., Miles., Type., County., Name of road., Federal aid paid. Rows 21-27, 2: Projects including Chert, Graded and drained, etc. in counties like Carroll, Lewis and Lawrence.

PROJECTS FOR WHICH AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE (COMPLETED AND FINAL INSPECTION MADE).

Table with 8 columns: Project No., Total cost., Federal aid., Miles., Type., County., Name of road., Federal aid paid. Rows 7, 26, 2: Projects including Chert, Rock asphalt, etc. in counties like Henry, Maury.

PROJECTS FOR WHICH AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE (COMPLETED AND PAID FOR).

Table with 8 columns: Project No., Total cost., Federal aid., Miles., Type., County., Name of road., Federal aid paid. Rows 4-7: Projects including W. B. macadam and gravel, Chert, Bridge, Bituminous macadam, etc. in counties like Moore & Bedford, Carroll, Madison, Tipton, Lauderdale, Crockett, Shelby.

NOTE.—Of the serial numbers omitted from the above list No. 1 was canceled and No. 59 was disapproved by the Secretary. Nos. 18, 19, 23, 29, 31, 34, 39, 40, 44, 45, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 60, 61, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, and 82 were not submitted.

Summary of Federal-aid operations in Tennessee to May 31, 1922.

Project agreement stage.	Number of projects.	Miles.	Total cost.	Federal aid.	
				Allotted.	Paid.
Projects completed and paid for.....	7	41.0	\$1,241,632.29	\$586,897.44	\$586,897.44
Projects completed and final inspection made.....	2	27.3	652,555.13	326,277.56	237,866.45
Projects reported complete.....	2	32.7	504,428.43	252,214.21	119,088.47
Projects under construction.....	26	314.0	9,166,971.14	4,548,147.59	1,813,354.94
Total for agreement stage.....	37	415.0	11,565,586.99	5,713,536.80	2,757,207.30
Projects for which plans, specifications, and estimates have been recommended favorably by district engineer to Secretary of Agriculture, under construction.....					
	5	76.1	\$1,893,848.89	\$946,924.43	.....
Projects for which project statements have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.....					
	7	40.7	1,720,693.00	860,346.49	.....
Project statements pending approval by Secretary of Agriculture.....					
	1	10.0	316,512.28	158,256.14	.....
Total for statement stage.....	13	126.8	3,931,054.17	1,965,527.06	.....

Financial statement.

	Apportionment.	Value of project agreements.	Payments made by United States on project agreements.	Project statements.
Total apportionment to State by United States.....	\$7,875,830.22			
Project agreements completed.....		\$586,897.44	\$586,897.44	
Project agreements incomplete.....		5,126,639.36	2,170,309.86	
Total, agreement stage.....		5,713,536.80	2,757,207.30	
Balance of apportionment not under agreement.....	2,162,293.42			
Project statements approved.....				\$1,807,270.92
Balance for project statements.....	355,022.50			
Project statements pending.....				158,256.14
Balance available for new work.....	196,766.36			

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. LAYTON].

Mr. LAYTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing my personal views on the merchant marine.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Delaware asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to are here printed in full as follows:

Mr. LAYTON. Mr. Speaker, in the matter before the House the question resolves itself primarily into the interrogation whether the Nation needs a merchant marine and why it needs it.

Before deciding this it is reasonably necessary to keep in mind certain facts which exist and which we as legislators can not evade or forget. The first fact of great importance is that the Nation has on hand a large number of vessels of various sorts and qualities, some of them fit for the purpose of merchant marine, but some unfit. Second, it costs \$16,000,000 per annum to officer, equip, guard, and generally care for this fleet now owned by the Government, a fleet which, it should be borne in mind, cost the people, under the last administration, three and a half billions of dollars. Third, it is evident that these vessels must be got rid of some time by selling them either

to our own people or to foreigners, unless we intend to keep them and use them under Government control.

Government control and ownership is not a very popular idea at this time, and I suspect it might as well be eliminated from consideration. We can not sell these vessels to our own people without doing something to equalize the cost difference in operation which American standards create, not only naturally but because of our laws, which compel a higher standard in the cost of operation. Now, if we sell our vessels to foreigners, advertising in advance that neither the Government of the United States nor its individual citizens will compete at the selling, which fact will be advertised by the failure to pass this bill, it follows in a common-sense fashion that without competition the fleet will be sold for a song. A \$3,000,000,000 fleet will be sold for a mere tithe of its cost. If, however, a subsidy is granted, the competition will be such as to make the receipts aggregate many millions more than they otherwise would, and possibly to the extent of paying for the subsidy for at least two or three years to come, which may be time enough to establish the value of a merchant-marine service to those who now disapprove, as well as establish the necessity for the subsidy itself. If we sell this marine fleet to foreigners at a minimum price, we shall get a ridiculously petty return for what cost billions. If we put \$30,000,000 a year behind the proposition as a policy of encouragement and protection, we will get more for the fleet beyond a doubt, and possibly demonstrate the necessity as well as the value of a merchant marine to the objectors of the country, without costing a penny until the demonstration is made. This is, briefly, one angle of the problem.

Another is, ought we to have a merchant marine? Personally, I believe we should. This is an age of transportation. Under modern discoveries in power and machinery, the whole world has become a great market. It makes no difference that it means transportation on the water. Transportation as a national matter must include transportation on water as well as on land. We would not let foreigners come in and buy and control our railroads or public highways, nor our internal water and coastwise trade.

I fail to understand the argument of those who say it will cost more than if we leave our Atlantic and Pacific commerce to the Jap, the Norwegian, or the British merchant marine. No doubt our coastwise traffic and even that on our rivers and canals and the Great Lakes might be cheaper if we permitted foreigners to enter into competition. But every bit of business done by foreigners is that much less done by Americans, and therefore that much less capital employed and wages paid out for the benefit of our people. Transportation on land is a prime and indispensable necessity for national commerce. If, under the Esch-Cummins law, the railroads should cease to function because profits were impossible, capital would go out of all railroads and the Government would be compelled to take them over and pay for their maintenance and operation. You gentlemen, especially from the Middle West, forget that your prosperity, your very life indeed, depends on transportation much more than those sections of the country bordering on the littoral of the continent, which in the beginning, now, and ever will furnish the people living near them transportation facilities whether the Congress cares or does not care to take an interest in the matter. I am personally amazed that the Middle West should not be more interested in transportation than any other section of the country, seeing that they have no natural transportation of any sort, and are far remote in many instances from the internal waterways which, together with the railroads, afford them their only relief. To state the problem in another way: I can not understand why the Middle West should not be the most ardent advocate of all forms of transportation inasmuch as it needs transportation most. To-day, and for a very long future, the railroads and the rivers will be the sole agencies by which the farmer, the miner, or the manufacturer of the Middle West can get his product into the marts not of the world alone but even into the congested places of the eastern sections of this country as well.

Railroad and river transportation should not be all the Middle Westerners are concerned in, unless they are satisfied to fulfill the demands of trade alone of this country and care nothing for foreign trade. If they are content to land their products on the wharves where foreigners will transport them, content because it is cheaper, it is neither patriotic nor wise. It is, on the contrary, wholly selfish, sectional, and imbued with a spirit that, carried logically into all sections of the country, means national decadence and disintegration instead of national unity and strength. In my judgment a great nation like the United States—the greatest in agriculture, the greatest in manufacturing, and

the greatest in mining—should carry its own products under its own flag into every port of trade throughout the world, for the sake of the honor of the Nation and its pride as well as the material advantages that must accrue therefrom. The late war is ended in a manner on the land. In spite of all altruism, of any idealism, there still remains the irreconcilable conflict and struggle in international trade and commerce. I am well aware of the repugnance of the dreamy idealist to such a statement; but we who still live, as well as those who will hereafter come into being, must have a chance to live, and this can be done only by being strong enough to live. Year by year our population will grow. The 100,000,000 of people of to-day will become 200,000,000 by the end of the century. Every advance made in conserving human life means a more rapid increase in population. In order to live these millions must have food, and food can only be had by labor. Whether labor is a commodity or not, it must have a living wage or the greater part of the world would starve. We might endure after a fashion by simply trading among ourselves; but this never has been done successfully, I mean prosperously and happily, by any nation we have a record of.

The greatest nations of the past owned and operated their own shipping. In fact the measure of their shipping was the measure of their power and affluence. In the late war we paid a heavy price for the lack of shipping, which would have cost most nations their national existence, and came near changing an allied victory into a German victory, thereby changing the history of man and the destiny of nations.

We have a surplus of many things—of many supremely important things, such as corn, cotton, wheat, and mineral products. A mere home market for these things would inevitably result in the decline of these productions, and so a decline of capital in the employment of labor and a decline in wages paid. Many now so employed would have to seek other employment, thus overcrowding other pursuits. No matter how beautiful the dream of life when there shall be no rivalry, no necessity for the conflict of living, it is a mere fancy and a futile hope. Such a dream is not life and never can be, except with the making of a new world, with a new humanity, and an absolute change in natural conditions. We in some way live and must live by toil and constant effort. It is the law to live by the sweat of the brow. It was the first law, and a Congress can not change it.

A millenium is a beautiful concept, but unattainable except in dreams. Of all nations, this Nation must have a market for its products because of the magnitude of its products. Therefore we must have a commanding place in international commerce, which our products of every sort demand. This must be unless we are willing to tamely and heedlessly yield that same commanding place to others who are eagerly intent upon the same purpose and who beyond a doubt, in the pursuit of that purpose, will not be afflicted by dreams of altruistic benevolence, but who will take all they can get, and take it in the most ruthless manner. Nations must strive to live as well as individuals. The same law of survival of the fittest applies equally to both.

It is the duty of Congress to furnish the same care to the Nation in all these matters as the directors of a corporation employ for the corporation which they represent. Our only reason for existence as representatives of the people is the conservation of the national interest in every legitimate and proper manner. If in doing this some section is not benefited as much as some other section, that is no reason why a body of this character should become divided and forget its duty to the national interest. There is no law passed by this body that bears equally upon all sections and confers an equal benefit upon them all. The question involved in this measure now under discussion is whether the passage of the law will prove to be a salutary measure from a national standpoint. Personally, I have always favored a subsidy on the same grounds that I favor a national post-office system, even if at the end of any fiscal year there is a deficit in the running of it, inasmuch as it is evident that the national good involved is beyond all argument when the stupendous benefits are considered.

The farmer is directly and deeply interested in a merchant marine. It is a question whether or not he is not equally interested with any other national enterprise. In order that this may be specifically shown, I am including a statement made by the National Merchant Marine Association, which shows how the farmers of the United States lost millions in the late war because, having no merchant marine of our own, and that of all the other nations being naturally employed in their own immediate war necessities, there were no vessels to transport our foreign products to Europe, though the need there was both constant and great and the prices high.

The statement is as follows:

During the war there was a practically unlimited market abroad for the production of American farms. For years we had relied upon foreign ships to do more than 90 per cent of our ocean transportation. Now, however, these ships were diverted to the direct war needs of the European belligerents. And there was only a handful of American ships to fall back on, for the American shipbuilding drive did not begin to produce results in measurable volume until 1919. What was the result?

The answer is found in the reports of the Secretary of Agriculture, showing the exports of farm products since the beginning of the war period. Wheat is a characteristic example. Its exportation, in bushels, has been as follows:

Fiscal year 1915	259,000,000
Fiscal year 1916	173,000,000
Fiscal year 1917	149,000,000
Fiscal year 1918	34,000,000
Fiscal year 1919	178,000,000
Fiscal year 1920	122,000,000
Fiscal year 1921	293,000,000

How the constantly dwindling supply of ocean tonnage during the war affected wheat exports progressively is plain. In 1919, however, American shipyards began to achieve quantity production; and, with facilities under our own flag available in an increasing degree, wheat shipments jumped 400 per cent over the previous year. And what is true of wheat has been true of other farm production.

Last year's exports of agricultural products, according to the Government's own figures, were valued at \$2,119,000,000, or nearly half the total for all the Nation's exports. In 1917 less than a third of the aggregate was agricultural; but, with American ships in service, the proportion of farm products to the total outbound shipment is now above the pre-war level. What the effect would be of the more than \$2,000,000,000 worth of excess production thrown on the home markets for lack of ocean tonnage to carry it, needs no explanation.

The share of the American farmer in the country's export trade makes the maintenance of adequate shipping facilities under the American flag more vital to him than to any other class of American producers.

I am surprised also at the report that union labor opposes the subsidy.

The aim of all labor, especially of organized labor, is, or should be, to create employment as well as conserve the interest of the unemployed. It is obvious that if we abandon all idea of a merchant marine that two results will inevitably follow: First, the practical abandonment of the shipyards of the country; second, the resulting unemployment of all Americans now employed in manning our vessels engaged in international commerce, except so far as they may obtain employment on foreign ships and get foreign wages and be under foreign conditions generally. The result in substance will be that foreign shipyards will be busy; ours will be deserted. Foreign sailors will be employed; ours will be idle. Altogether, it occurs to me that not only capital but labor itself would be practically driven away from a vast enterprise which concerns not only our national greatness and our national power, but our national opportunities for trade and commerce as well. It would be illuminating to ascertain the reason why the declaration was made by organized labor in taking this position, when everything would seem to substantiate the belief that in the very nature of things it would favor it, provided, of course, that employment and wages are desirable—the way by which millions of our people live and must live.

It is often of value in the consideration of an economic problem to ascertain if possible what "the other fellow" thinks of it, what his interest is, and what his attitude. It is very evident that from this angle of the problem our rivals in international commerce are not only deeply concerned but are in fact much opposed to the building up of a great merchant marine of the United States. This is especially true of Great Britain, which retains in active memory the knowledge that when this country gave Government aid to its shipping it equaled any merchant marine in the world, not excepting that of herself, whose command of the commerce of the world was undisputed until that time.

England has no desire to see this country support again a merchant marine. This is due not only to the loss to be sustained by her in reduced freight and passenger traffic but to the fear of the loss of power as well. The presence of the British flag flying in every port of the seven seas has been a commanding factor in not only attaining and retaining trade and commerce, but in commanding fear and respect for her power. It would be a pitiful spectacle of national weakness for this country to foolishly resolve to surrender to other nations the transportation of its products.

It would be foolish to deny that products carried in an American ship, commanded by American seamen, and flying the American flag, would have no added value nor a greater chance for barter and trade. If this is not so, why have all the great nations striven for their own merchant marine, going even to the extent of subsidizing them in order to maintain them? Without her merchant marine England would have become long ago a very unimportant power. Without it she would have

starved when the German U-boat was at work in the Great War. It was her actual salvation in that struggle. It has been a national disgrace as well as a constant national menace that this country in the face of every war emergency should have been compelled to rely on foreign shipping for water transportation.

It is proposed to scrap or sell at an astounding loss the shipping which in every emergency we stood in vital need of. Can it be seriously proposed that we suffer this loss and go back to the old conditions when foreign vessels flying foreign flags and manned by foreign seamen filled American ports, discharging and receiving cargoes? This service should be done by ourselves. There are some things connected with national interest in which the consideration of cost can not be allowed to determine the result, and this is one of them beyond a doubt. This measure involves not only the interest of the Nation in this generation but the national interest of generations to come, involving as it does national profit, prosperity, and power.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON] five minutes.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend and revise his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, in view of the constant attacks on the Republican administration, I want to incorporate in the Record a eulogy of the administration from a most unexpected source. [Applause.]

The Nation, one of the few valuable weeklies in the United States, and a most reliable publication, in its issue of June 21, 1922, contains under the heading "The monarchists commend Mr. Hughes," the following most interesting item:

According to the New York Russian monarchist paper, Prikarpat'skaia Russ, of May 20, the "highest monarchist council" addressed the following "note" to Secretary of State Hughes indicating where the Government may expect to find support for its Russian policy:

"DEAR SIR: The highest monarchist council, heading all the Russian monarchist organizations, was deeply gratified to learn that the Government of the United States had declined all official participation at the Genoa Conference, to which representatives of the soviets had been invited by the European powers.

"The highest council of the Russian monarchists has never recognized the soviets as the legal government of Russia. It has repeatedly called the attention of the powers to the danger which menaces the world by reason of the very existence of such a destructive system based upon crime and the violation of all the spiritual and moral laws and statutes of Christian peoples.

"The highest monarchist council has deeply regretted the steps taken by the European Governments, the results of which will inevitably lead toward the recognition of the tyrants of Russia and will strengthen their rule over the unhappy country. But the truthful, eloquent, and noble voice of the United States in this affair gave new hopes to all real Russian patriots. The highest monarchist council is perfectly aware of the importance of the American point of view and the numerous good results it will bring to the whole world.

"Firmly convinced of the inevitability of the establishment of a monarchy in Russia, the highest monarchist council, in the name of the Russia that is to be, expresses its deep gratitude to the Government of the United States for the service it has rendered their fatherland, a service which resurrected Russia will never forget."

It has been my contention all along that the failure of this Government to restore friendly relations with Russia is playing into the hands of the czarists. To continue to refuse recognition to the soviet government is to refuse to recognize a fact.

At the earliest opportunity I shall take up the question at length.

For the present, utilizing the leave to extend my remarks, I shall content myself with incorporating my resolution on the subject of recognition of Russia. The resolution was introduced a year ago. Here is the resolution:

Whereas the restoration of world peace is inconceivable without the reestablishing of friendly relations with a country the territory of which extends over one-half of Europe and over one-third of Asia, and which has a population of more than 140,000,000 people; and

Whereas the Russian people, after generations of heroic effort, have overthrown the autocratic czarist government; and

Whereas the Russian people have suffered the martyrdom of nearly seven years of war, of blockading, and of excommunication by other nations; and

Whereas in order to establish normal conditions after the havoc worked by foreign and civil war it is essential that the Russian people be not only permitted to solve their complex problems without obstruction or intervention by outside powers, but that generous aid and assistance by countries with democratic institutions and democratic experience be extended to the people of Russia; and

Whereas the refusal to recognize the present government of Russia necessarily encourages professional soldiers, political adventurers, and the adherents of the czarist régime in fomenting civil war, thus intensifying the distress of a long-suffering people; and

Whereas the restoration of czarism would be inevitably followed by the oppression of religious, national, and racial minorities, by the brutal crushing of all forms of political, civil, and religious liberty, by organized pogroms and by the reestablishment of medieval institutions; and

Whereas the refusal to deal with Russia as a friendly nation is an act of injustice, is contrary to the best ideals and traditions of the American people, and is injurious to the people of the United States as well as to the people of Russia; Now, therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States be advised and requested, and he hereby is advised and requested, to recognize the existing Government of Russia and to reestablish friendly relations with the Government and the people of Russia.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield half a minute to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. LOWREY].

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to are here printed in full as follows:

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Speaker, after diligent effort to hold its membership here in sufficient number to maintain a working force, we understand that the majority is about to give up and throw the House into recess. The minority is opposed to this recess, because there are many things that ought to be attended to before it is taken. However, if our friends across the aisle are willing to accept the responsibility and go home to their constituents empty handed, who are we that we should refuse to go home also? As the humorous John Allen would have said:

We realize that the country is anxiously awaiting to hear from us. We must go home and discuss with our constituents the vital question as to whether or not we are to represent them in this House for another two years. When that is finished and—

When we can see our title clear  
To two more years unfurled,  
Then we can smile at Satan's rage  
And face a frowning world.

Then I presume that the majority will be willing to come back and wind up its affairs, as becomes men who realize that the end is near.

But, gentlemen, at last there is a very serious side to this campaign business. A man who is capable of representing a district in Congress ought also to be capable of leading the thought and shaping the ideals of his constituency. God pity the man whose principles are so low and whose motives are so sordid that in order to win votes for himself he is willing to degrade the ideals and poison the minds of the citizens to whom he speaks or with whom he mixes.

There are many ways in which this is done, but I have observed three which seem to me peculiarly pernicious.

First, the evil which has been much discussed—and for good reason, since this Congress met—the corrupt use of money in campaigns. It seems to me to make very little difference which end of a corrupt money transaction a man may be at. He is guilty whether he gives or receives. If a man of standing and leadership is at one end of the bargain he is peculiarly guilty. For he is in position to understand what he is doing. He is not only taking advantage of a fellow man and corrupting an individual voter; he is undermining the very foundation of our Government.

The second of these pernicious evils is the use of slander and vilification. This, perhaps, is worse than the use of money. I have recently had brought to my attention a forceful article written on this subject by the Rev. L. E. Hall and published in the Southern Sentinel, a paper of my own district, on September 8, 1921. After commenting strongly and justly on the improper use of money in elections, the reverend gentleman well says:

There is another class of men equally as dangerous as the one mentioned above. They are in reality the tools of the former. I allude to those who will publish or tell a lie in order to mislead or influence some one or more to cast a vote or their votes against his or their interest, and in many instances against his or their private judgment. Of all the despicable and detestable creatures on this earth in the shape of men, the man who would, knowingly and purposely, publish or tell a lie in order to defeat one man by misleading another is the meanest and the most despicable. If I had to draw a picture of such a creature I would put a tail on it—and then apologize to the tail.

But little above the sin of the man who willfully tells what he knows to be untrue is the sin of the man who catches up scandal and repeats it without waiting to know the evidence of its truth. Yet many people seem to think that they have a perfect right to assassinate the character of a man who is in politics by the free circulation of any sort of accusation, though it be backed by no higher authority than "they tell me" or "I have heard." Unfortunately this vicious practice seems to obtain all over the country, from the election of the humblest beat official to the election of President.

Sometimes a candidate for office maliciously cultivates this infamy among the people if he thinks it will injure his opponent. In that way he seeks to escape the responsibility himself and yet to reap the tainted harvest. He forgets the awful

curse which our Master pronounced against "whoso causeth one of the least of these my little ones to stumble."

This is an evil which can not be controlled by any law except the divine law. The misuse of money may be reached; the publishing of libel may be held accountable; but the insidious spreading of rumor is hardly tangible before human law. Yet—

Who steals my purse steals trash;  
But he that filches from me my good name  
Robs me of that which not enriches him  
And makes me poor indeed.

The man who goes out to vilify his opponent or in any way to injure unjustly and unfairly the good name of his opponent has taken something more valuable than money or office and has done a meaner thing than the man who has bought, bribed, or stolen.

Third. Possibly the most hurtful crime of the demagogue, and the wickedest, is the practice of arousing a general spirit of bitterness and suspicion among the people that he may be carried into office or position on the wave thus set in motion. Just now our country and the world are passing through the most sinister period of unrest that modern civilization has seen. It seems to me that just about the highest duty of any public man is to do all in his power to allay this unrest. The man who augments it is a menace to the peace of the world and a traitor to humanity. He threatens the direct ruin of our civilization and the destruction of free institutions.

The most important thing in the world now to every individual in the world is the maintenance of world peace. Thoughtful men everywhere realize that this is a task which challenges our best strength. With the present advancement in means of destruction—in the production of explosives and poisonous gases—one shudders to think what another world war would mean.

The world is made up of nations, nations are made up of communities; and communities are made up of individuals. Some one has recently spoken of conditions in our country as "America gone mad." Whoever or whatever excites the passions of the people fans flames which may result in general conflagration. There is everywhere a spirit of disregard for law and fretting against authority—a kind of feeling that government is oppressive and is making itself a curse rather than a blessing, and that those who are in position of authority or leadership are corrupt and oppressive and are willfully responsible for the ills that beset us. The demagogues of each political party and of each section encourage this. It is to their selfish interest to have the people believe that the men who are in responsible positions in the Government are scoundrels and tyrants and are bound together in a heartless league to exploit and oppress the masses. "They are your enemies, and we are your saviors; hence it is a virtue that you hate and destroy them and love and promote us." Such has been the cry of the demagogue from ancient Greece until now; and history has yet to record where any man or group of men who rode into elective office on such a creed as that brought good and not evil.

It behooves us to remember, gentlemen, that every one of us who goes out to talk to the people on public matters has just now a serious responsibility. We may cultivate the spirit of peace and good will, the spirit of faith, hope, and charity; or we may add our little mite to bitterness and antagonism between factions, between sections, between political parties, between races, and between classes.

I have sat and looked over this House and thought of the possibilities. We 400 men may do eternal good if we go out and pitch our campaigns on a high plane; or we may do unspeakable harm, for which we become responsible, if we go into these campaigns with no higher ideal or ambition than to get reelected. Men from this House will speak within the next few months to practically every community in America. "What will the harvest be?"

"I believe, therefore have I spoken."

I trust I may be pardoned.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HARDY].

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon another subject, legislation of interest to the West.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, regarding this bill most all of the argument so far has been predicated upon the theory that somebody is endeavoring to have the land office at Hugo, Colo., continued, that office having within the land district but 1,800 acres and costing 280 per cent to conduct. That has been the big talk before the committee and before the

Congress by some who oppose this bill. I come to talk about another office in the State of Colorado, which is quite differently situated. In the first place, let me say not a single effort has been made in the Senate or in the House or anywhere else to continue the office at Hugo. Everyone who knows anything about it knows that Hugo and any office like it ought to be closed up. The other office in Colorado that I am about to speak of is at Del Norte, in the San Luis Valley. The San Luis Valley is an empire in and of itself. It is surrounded by mountains on all sides. There are six counties within it, some of them larger than Rhode Island or Delaware. It is very hard for some of our friends here to appreciate the distances and the circumstances under which these people do their work. Delaware has been mentioned a time or two. I want to say that the public lands in this land office district of Del Norte are greater in extent than the entire area of Delaware or Rhode Island. There are in the land office district of Del Norte 492,709 acres of vacant public land. In addition to that there are 1,135,167 acres in the forest reserve. The distances from places in this district to the office they would be attached to if this office is closed up are greater than from here to New York City in accessibility. It would take the people of some sections in that district three days to go and come from the new land office with which they would have to do business.

The people of that district, of course, never heard about this proposition until it was settled by the Committee on Appropriations. Since then from every quarter come protests against the closing up of the office. It is a matter of convenience to the people rather than the holding of any one man in his job. The figures under which this office will be closed by the Appropriation Committee are made up of last year's records, which was a very dull year in many agricultural sections and especially in the West. Activity this year is much greater than last year. Already this year entries have been made at this office to the extent of 54,774 acres, and oil and gas permits have been made covering 13,040 acres. An irrigation district has been organized and \$350,000 worth of bonds have been issued covering 14,000 acres of ground, most of it still pending proof. Twenty-eight thousand acres of land are now pending designation of stock-raising homesteads. The American Legion in every part of that district has been active in settling up that territory, and has been sending in resolutions urging that the office be maintained in order to bring ex-service men to that section of the country, where public lands may still be had.

The homesteader does not ride in Cadillacs and Packards and Pullman cars. He is a poor man, usually. He is the developer. Many times he does not reap the profit of his efforts. He is often without money or stock. He is the pioneer for the people who follow after him, and we ought to make it as easy as possible for him to develop the ground and perfect his title.

The cost of this little proposition in this bill does not exceed over about \$40,000. By consolidating the register and the receiver in one person and reducing the expenses, it does not amount to very much. I honestly believe that if the offices are closed up, as legislation provides, the receipts will fall off more than the cost will be to the Government if this bill passes and these land offices continue to operate. The bill ought to be passed as it is written. [Applause.]

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. VAILE].

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], in his usual fair and scholarly way, has cleared away some of the smoke that seems to have accumulated around this bill. But he is not entirely right yet by any means, and I desire to clear away a little bit more. In the first place this is absolutely as clean a proposition as was ever presented in this House. Gentlemen get up here and talk about this being a "pork barrel bill." Here we in this very Congress have voted \$20,000,000, without batting an eye, for the people in Russia, and now we are accused of endeavoring to pass a "pork barrel bill," because in providing necessary service for people who amply deserve it and who themselves pay the expense of it, it does provide for the salaries of a few officers, but the aggregate of those salaries does not amount to more than \$40,000, the maximum salary being \$3,000 and the minimum \$500. It is perfectly absurd under the circumstances to talk about this being a "pork barrel bill."

We generally have the idea of a "pork barrel bill" as one where the expenditures of the Government are on a large scale and there is nothing returned. Who pays for these offices? Does Uncle Sam dig down in his pocket to pay for them? My friends, they are paid for by the poorest, the hardest working, the most miserably situated men in the world, those who ought to command our sympathy. They are paid for by the poor

devils who are trying to make a home against incredible difficulties on the public lands, on the last agricultural lands which we have left. My friends, this bill is the last stand of the agricultural public lands of the United States. Some gentlemen say, "Well, there are no land offices in my district, I am against this bill," but this is not a question of whether you have a land office in your district. Gentlemen, I appeal to your sense of fairness.

The whole country, from east of the Alleghenies, was built up by enterprising people who moved to the public lands and established their homes there and anchored themselves on the soil, so much so that now there is very little agricultural land left in the country which is at the same time both good and cheap. Right in that connection let me call attention to the fact that this is a large part of the trouble with our population to-day. There is not inducement enough to take up new land and make it productive. There is not much of it left which is attractive to the poor man. We have had to increase our homestead preemption law from 160 acres to 320, and then to 640, because there is not much cheap land left of which less than a full section will support a family. Of course we have good land, but the good land is expensive land, or it costs a great deal of money to irrigate it. This economic land situation is really at the base of our immigration problem. Formerly we had lands which would attract the sturdy, steady, self-reliant agricultural immigrant, who would bring his family, establish himself on the soil, build his home there, and help develop the community and be a worthy part of it. With the passing in large measure of such opportunities for the agricultural immigrant we are now attracting mere laborers, who do not expect to bear permanent allegiance to the new country, who go into large industries and herd together in large cities, bringing with them discontent and revolution and fomenting industrial strife. Many of these people do not have the qualifications, even if they had the desire, to become Americans.

Now it is the main and primary purpose of land offices to help establish American people on the relatively small amount of cheap and at the same time possibly productive land which still remains, to make the poor man's land available for the poor man. Of course, a few officers are necessary in order to extend this assistance in order to do this work, but the salaries of those officers are paid entirely—not by general taxation with which you are so justly concerned—but by the poor little fees which the homesteaders pay for the service which is rendered to them.

And to-day you want to abolish the service and compel the man who can hardly afford to clothe his children to travel two or three hundred miles to a distant office in order to pay these little fees into the Treasury. Gentlemen, it is a most niggardly policy. Oh, economy, economy, how many crimes are committed in thy name! What can you possibly save to the Treasury of the United States by defeating this bill and abolishing the services of these offices? Why, obviously, all the Treasury will gain will be the salaries of the 10 or 12 officers, a maximum total of some thirty to thirty-six thousand dollars, plus the rent of the offices, a maximum of some \$15,000 more. You'll take many times that amount out of the pockets of poor people who deserve and ought to have the active support of their Government, for they are doing a work which is vital to the future of the country.

Right to-day when you ride through some parts of eastern Colorado and western Kansas and Nebraska with a good dinner under your vest and a good cigar between your teeth you wonder as you view the country from the back platform of an observation car at the apparent barrenness of the land. You wonder how anybody can live there. And yet all the time splendid farms are being developed, though usually the original homesteader is not the one to reap the reward. He and perhaps several successors do the hard work which some day will mean a developed and productive farm for some one else.

Go out with me to some of those homesteads and talk to my brave friends who have started them. You will see people in the direst poverty. You will wonder how they can stick it out year after year, with the most meager returns, trying to live without money, without machinery, with very little live stock, fighting droughts and prairie dogs and grasshoppers. Sometimes you will see—I have seen—a man actually spading up a tract of land because he can not afford to plow or the team to pull it.

Until this good hour it has never been the policy of the Government to extract a profit from the pitiful labors of the homesteader. In more enlightened days we tried to induce people to go upon the land. But now, if the opposition to this bill should be effectual, we shall have sacrificed that policy in order that the homesteaders may pay a paltry \$50,000 into the Treasury of the United States. I hope the day is far distant when Uncle Sam will be such a penny-pinching Shylock,

Pork! My friends, this bill is as free from pork as the cabin of a homesteader is free from the odor of fresh meat. He is lucky if he gets enough canned tomatoes to keep him alive. He ought to be paid a pension for building up a home and a farm against such adverse conditions. The most absurd charge ever presented to this House is to call this, of all bills, a "pork barrel bill."

Let me correct one or two slight errors which have been made on the floor. The gentleman from Michigan, including a number of land offices which are not in this bill, stated that the average amount of acreage in those land offices altogether was 25,000. The average amount of acres in the jurisdiction of the land offices included in this bill is 154,719.

Here are the figures:

	Acres.
Bellefourche	51,580
Waterville	65,563
Dickinson	60,771
Del Norte	492,709
Sterling	6,191
Clayton	66,136
Fort Sumner	655,450
Harrison	101,923
Camden	31,919
Alliance	14,950
Total (10 offices)	1,547,192

But these figures, large as they are, do not include the very great additional amount mentioned by the gentleman from Idaho when he was referring to the mistakes the committee had made. They do not include the forest lands, they do not include the Indian lands, and they do not include the entered lands. Merely the unentered public lands give an average of nearly 155,000 acres for each of these offices.

As to the argument that the law did not authorize the continuance of these land offices, all that needs be said is that we are legislating right now. That is what Congress is for.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. VAILE. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I think that in the time I have been in the Congress I have introduced two bills that have gone to the Committee on the Public Lands, and I am glad to say that both of those bills were favorably reported and eventually passed the Congress and became laws. The second one chanced to be during the present session. I attended the hearings upon it before that committee. I do not mean to say whether there was a quorum, and I did not feel that responsibility was upon me particularly. Everyone present seemed to think it was a very fine bill, and I agreed with them. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BENHAM] reported that bill to the House in a very fine report and a very laudatory report. I am sorry to hear from him to-day that he did not sincerely feel as enthusiastic as his report indicated. I certainly did not realize when I went before the Committee on the Public Lands and asked them to send out a very worthy measure, which only permitted the holder of land to make a little wider use of it than otherwise he could have made—as I said, I did not realize that pork-barrel principles had come to control that committee to such an extent that by securing a favorable report from that committee upon one of my bills I was not supposed thereafter at any time to oppose any bill from that committee. I think maybe if I had understood that there was to be a trade of that kind I would have given up my own little private bill. [Applause.] But I think Brother BENHAM, a splendid gentleman, only desired to have a little fun with me and wanted to bring about this little outburst.

Now, this bill originated in the Committee on Appropriations. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES] said there were members of the subcommittee who felt that the surveyors general that were maintained through the West are useless, were an unnecessary expense. So Land Commissioner Tallman recommended during his administration. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] a year or two ago tried to get legislation abolishing them, a saving of somewhere from \$40,000 to \$100,000, and as chairman of the subcommittee I had in mind following up that example and doing what ought to be done, and if you will examine the hearings before the committee you will find that a great deal of attention was given to this subject.

But it developed in the course of things in the subcommittee that the committee did not all agree with my position in that, but that there was an opportunity for unanimous action of the subcommittee with reference to these land offices. Now, let us understand. I am going to submit that I do not know as much about land offices and public lands and their administration as

you gentlemen from the West do. I think, on the other hand, you ought to give me credit for sincerity, and when I am charged with the care of one of the appropriation bills it is my duty to try to eliminate anything in that bill that the individuals who want the money can not justify. So I took up this with no prejudice toward the West, no prejudice against any of these delightful gentlemen who want these land offices continued in their districts. But on the face of the facts before us, the subcommittee unanimously believed that a number of these offices ought to be abolished in the interest of public economy, and that it could be done with no loss of efficiency. And on that subcommittee were two very able men from the West—the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CAMPER] and the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH]—and I requested the gentleman from Idaho to make a study of the subject. He is a student. There is no man in the House that goes more thoroughly into things than does Mr. FRENCH, of Idaho. He made a thorough study of it. He finally sat down for half a day with the chief clerk of the Land Office, going over the matter with him, and then he went over the matter carefully by himself, and came to the subcommittee with his recommendation as to what ought to be done.

Now, I think that it is due to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], who comes from a State out there where I suppose some people think he ought to stand for any expenditure in his State or section whether it is necessary or not, that I am glad to say he is not that kind. He has some interest in the protection of the Treasury of the United States. But I said to Mr. FRENCH, after he got his report ready, that I think he did not cut deep enough, and I think so now because there are six or seven or eight other offices that have not been touched at all, that will be maintained next year in violation of the act of 1840, unless the Comptroller General takes notice of the situation. But Mr. FRENCH thought we ought not to be too harsh, and I felt it is hard to get through this House a bill abolishing offices even if you have a united committee back of it. So we all got back of the recommendation of the gentleman from Idaho. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES] agrees with me that we ought to have gone a little deeper. But to agree with Mr. FRENCH, that was the practical thing to do. We did not take Congress by surprise. The language of the appropriation bill was plain.

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TILLMAN], who used to be at the head of a university, if I remember, could have understood plainly that we were going to put his office out of business. We were not putting any shenanigan in here. The bill originated in a conservative attempt, but when you abolish some offices and leave some others, there is going to be a shadow line as to whether some offices ought to go in or not. Maybe we have abolished one or two that ought to have been continued, as the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] has admitted. However that may be, we followed a general policy that the House ought to indorse, and it ought not to let one or two cases that are debatable carry through a bill that is to restore ten or a dozen that are absolutely indefensible.

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I will.

Mr. FESS. Is it true that there is no law for the continuance of these land offices?

Mr. CRAMTON. This is true; That as to 19 we abolished, 15 or 16 were maintained this current year in violation of the law and would be next year if this bill did not pass, even if we had not touched them in our bill.

Mr. FESS. Has that ever been called to the attention of the comptroller?

Mr. CRAMTON. I think not specifically; otherwise they would have been put out of business.

Mr. FESS. No doubt whatever, if there is no law for it, about their going out by his decision.

Mr. CRAMTON. There are five or six—Eureka, Calif., and several others—that if anyone spoke a word to the Comptroller General about, they will be going out of business. I hope this debate will be kept secret from the Comptroller General.

Some one has said that the figures for last year are not fair, because it was a dull year. The only available figures—the figures we have used—are the figures for the year ending June 30, 1921, and that was not such a dull year, if you please. Furthermore, the figures that I put in the RECORD as to the acreage of these several districts—those 15 or 16 that were maintained in violation of the law—see page 9190 of the RECORD, are the figures of a year ago, and any lands disposed of last year should be subtracted from those totals. So the present figures are even less than the ones we are using. One of the gentlemen has said that the average is not 25,000 acres in each

of these districts but 150,000. The average in the districts that are being maintained in violation of the act of 1840 is about 25,000 acres. There are in our list three or four, including Del Norte, where there is a large acreage, but it is only mountain tops or deserts and there is nobody filing on the land, and they are not doing any business; and hence while it costs a lot of money to maintain the offices, there are no large receipts.

Mr. VAILE. Will the gentleman refer to the record of the receipts? That shows it.

Mr. CRAMTON. I am taking the figures of the Land Office.

Mr. VAILE. The Land Office figures show the receipts.

Mr. CRAMTON. I take the figures of the Land Office. The Land Office considered all these. They ought to know something about it, if I do not. They say that the only acreage to be considered is that which is open to entry, and that is a good, sensible decision.

Mr. LONDON. Will the gentleman yield for a question for information?

Mr. CRAMTON. Very briefly.

Mr. LONDON. The gentleman from California stated that these offices paid themselves. What is the necessity for an appropriation then?

Mr. CRAMTON. It is in this way. The receipts for fees and the receipts for sale of the land go into the Federal Treasury, and then appropriation is made for maintenance of the offices. Some of these offices we are debating about to-day do take care of themselves, although there are half a dozen of them here that do not bring in enough receipts to take care of themselves. There are several of them, as I have heretofore referred to, where the expenses are 112, 128, 118, and 184 per cent of the receipts, but even as to those where the receipts are more than the cost of the office let me call your attention to this, that we of the Nation in administering the national domain are entitled, and inasmuch as we are selling and leasing the land where we are getting large resources from oil leases, and so forth, to have that land service self-maintained, but it costs \$1,500,000 every year out of the Federal Treasury to maintain the land service. Why? The receipts are enough, notwithstanding that we maintain all of these useless offices, but the money goes into the Reclamation Service, the money that comes from the sale of land and from leases, to such an extent that we spend about a million and a half a year to carry on the land service more than goes into the Treasury.

And then Members here say we are "trying to rape the West." Why, we are not only letting them have this money to go into the Reclamation Service to such an extent that we have to draw on the Treasury to carry on the land service, but in addition to that, when it goes into the Reclamation Service, we loan it to them for 20 years at 5 per cent per annum, and then make a present to them of the principal. That is all they have to pay, and then if they can not pay their annual installments, as they did this year, we give them extensions time and time again. I think the western Members do not want to come in here and talk about the House being so severe on the homesteader and so severe on the development of the West.

The gentleman from Utah [Mr. COLTON], who is well informed, asked an illuminating question in the Public Lands Committee hearings. They object because we consider only the lands subject to entry. They say we ought to consider other lands. The gentleman from Utah said this:

The only particular advantage of having a land office locally is in the matter of entry, is it not, so that plats may be examined? After the land is once entered there is no particular advantage in having a land office, is there?

Why, the gentleman from South Dakota, even with all that we are doing to him, when he gets through with the bill, even in the way it stands now in the law, will have only 212,000 acres subject to entry in his State. The acreage is now probably cut down to 200,000 acres, I suppose, and we have left him two land offices to take care of 200,000 acres of land.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I realize that I have not been able to present this matter in all the detail that the House may have desired, but the big point at issue is whether the economy that we are proposing, the economy that we are trying to hold in the law, is going to interfere with the service, the proper service. Manifestly we can not have a land office at an expense of \$1,000 or \$2,000 a year next to every available site for a homestead. Nobody, even from Colorado, where they have more land offices than any other State in the country, would urge anything like that. On the other hand, we ought to have enough land offices to give the public reasonable service.

Now, the law has fixed certain tests. Those tests have existed for a long time. They were not fixed by me or by any other man from the East. They are tests representing the sense of Con-



gress. One of them is that when there is only 100,000 acres of land in a district, that land office should be closed. That act was enacted in 1840, when they did not have Cadillac automobiles, and methods of travel were everywhere slow. There was also the test that when the expenditures of conducting a certain office amount to over one-third of the receipts, that office may be closed in the discretion of the department.

There was the yardstick, the measure laid down. Now, there is one other test. Let us test the matter here by comparison as to what is a reasonable service. I want to refer again to the State of Arizona. If you will look at the report you will see that Arizona has only one land office. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is in the Chamber, and he will correct me if I am wrong. Arizona has only one land office within its boundaries. There is no pressing demand from homesteaders or would-be homesteaders for any more. Arizona has over 16,000,000 acres of land available for entry. They entered last year—1921—in the State of Arizona more acres of land than any other State in the country—over 1,400,000 acres. So that it is apparent they are doing some business down there in public lands, and they have a good land office, and they are not suffering at all.

Mr. MADDEN. But these gentlemen say mountains must be crossed in the other States. Are there mountains in Arizona?

Mr. CRAMTON. I would not say anything derogatory to Arizona. I understand there are mountains in Arizona. I understand the homesteaders are no richer there than they are anywhere else. But when they go to the receiver's office they want to see there a man of capacity, who can decide an important question aright, and not somebody who is just loafing around on a sinecure, who can not decide the question aright, but must communicate with Washington for advice, or have his decision overruled.

Mr. MADDEN. The creation of these land offices is mostly a matter of patronage, is it not?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; they are political appointments. Most of these registers and receivers have had no previous experience and must let the clerks do the work.

An illustration of the kind of service you get at land offices is afforded by the office at Waterville, Wash., where, year after year, they reported to the General Land Office that they had less than 100,000 acres of land. When we proposed closing the office, they worked the matter up and then they claimed over 300,000 acres. What kind of inefficiency is that on the part of a register of a land office who will repeatedly underestimate, ten times, the amount of land that is under his jurisdiction? That is the kind of inefficiency I refer to. [Applause.]

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

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has nine minutes remaining.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I will yield five minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD. That is, outside of this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, the five minutes allotted to me gives me but a poor opportunity to present this question fairly to the House. The committee heard all parties fully. They heard the members of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. The gentleman having it in charge, the RECORD shows, claimed, as I understand it now, that these offices ought to be maintained. The committee up to this day has never been given an opportunity to find out who is the originator of this scheme to abolish these offices and deprive the people in these districts of a proper court in which their cases may be presented. It was denied the committee. The long history of facts presented here is not borne out either by the law or the facts. I am for this bill as reported by the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back three minutes.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I left?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has six minutes.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I will take this time merely for the purpose of endeavoring to remove the fallacy which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] has been indulging in during the debate upon this bill. How shall we estimate the

100,000 acres which mark the line of demarcation between the further existence of a land office and its mandatory abolition under section 2248, Revised Statutes? It is the position of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] that the Indian lands shall not be counted in estimating the 100,000 acres. It is his position that when lands are once entered then they are to be subtracted from the 100,000 acres.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SINNOTT. For a question.

Mr. CRAMTON. Is not my position the same as that of the Land Office?

Mr. SINNOTT. The gentleman's position is the same as that of the Land Office, and he was led into that error by the Land Office, and he is excusable for indulging in that error. I wish to cite some cases on the meaning of the words "public lands."

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will yield for one more question, if it should prove that I am wrong and that the Land Office is wrong, and a court should construe that law differently, then the provision in the appropriation act would be a nullity so far as any offices removed by that holding were concerned.

Mr. SINNOTT. Except that you have not provided a large enough appropriation to take care of those land offices under this theory—

You take my house when you do take the prop by which it is sustained.

And in this case the prop is the appropriation.

Mr. MADDEN. That is the whole story, the appropriation. That is what they are fighting for.

Mr. SINNOTT. The first case that was decided was *United States v. Blendaur* (128 Fed. Rep. 910). In this case the court holds that Indian land, similar to the land that we are considering to-day, should be considered public land. Here is what they say about it:

The words "public lands" are not always used in the same sense. Their true meaning and effect are to be determined by the context in which they are used, and it is the duty of the court not to give such a meaning to the words as would destroy the object and purpose of the law or lead to absurd results.

Then they go on citing a case:

There is no statutory definition of the words "public lands," and the meaning may vary somewhat in different statutes passed for different purposes, and they should be given such meaning as comports with the intention of Congress in their use.

Now, applying that interpretation to this statute 2248, is it not reasonable to say that public land, the title to which has not passed from the Federal Government and which the entryman must live upon for three or five years, supervised by the registrar and receiver and under his jurisdiction, should be considered public land?

The next case is an Indian case, in 225 United States, page 583. I will have time to read merely from the syllabus, but the syllabus is supported by the text of the decision.

While the phrase "public lands" is a term ordinarily used to designate lands subject to sale under general laws, it is sometimes used in a larger sense. As used in section 2 of the act of July, 1862, it includes lands within Indian reservations. Congress so intended and such has been the construction placed upon the words by the Interior Department.

Then we have another very late decision in the case of *Nadeau v. Union Pacific Railroad Co.* (253 U. S., p. 444).

The court says:

Lands in the Delaware Diminished Indian Reservation were declared to be public lands within the intentment of the right-of-way clause, act of 1862, although then actually occupied by individual members of the tribe under assignments executed under the treaty.

That case renders clear the definite purpose of Congress to treat Indian reservations subject to its control as public lands within the right-of-way provision.

Then we have the case of *United States v. Minidoka & S. W. R. Co.* (190 Fed. Rep., p. 491), a decision of the circuit court of appeals, holding that lands although entered upon by homestead settlers should be classified as public lands within the meaning of a right-of-way act through "public lands."

Applying these constructions and interpretations of the courts, there is not a land office that the House bill proposes to reestablish but what has a great many thousand acres more than the required 100,000 acres. Furthermore, we do not propose to reestablish in the House bill a solitary land office that is not more than paying its expenses, except one land office, and that is Dickinson, in North Dakota. But we abolish two other land offices in North Dakota—Williston and Minot. They may be consolidated with the Dickinson or some other office, and doubtless the consolidated office will easily pay much more than the running expenses. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MANN). The time of the gentleman has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the land offices now located, respectively, at Bellefourche, Timber Lake, and Lemmon in the State of South Dakota, Waterville in the State of Washington, Williston, Minot, and Dickinson in the State of North Dakota, Del Norte in the State of Colorado, Clayton and Fort Sumner in the State of New Mexico, Harrison and Camden in the State of Arkansas, Alliance and Broken Bow in the State of Nebraska, and Springfield in the State of Missouri, are hereby continued for and during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1922, and thereafter, in the discretion of the President, as long as the public business at such offices shall warrant: *Provided, however,* That the President may consolidate the offices of register and receiver in any of said offices whenever he may deem it in the public interest.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "Bellefourche," strike out "Timber Lake and Lemmon."

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the committee amendment. I want to make just one observation. I know that the membership of this House are so fair that they are ready and willing to act upon the matter as it really exists, without any camouflage and without a great statement that we are for retrenchment and reform and that we are economizing for the benefit of the people. You know that sounds good, but when there is nothing in it, it does not amount to much. The two legal features involved in this question have not been properly stated, and I will leave it to the fair judgment of any Member of the House. It involves the two sections in regard to the abolition of the office. I want to read to the committee section 2250 of the Revised Statutes:

Whenever the cost of collecting the revenue from the sale of the public lands in any district is as much as one-third of the volume of the whole amount of revenue collected in such district it may be lawful for the President, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest—

It has been determined by the Land Office in every case presented here—the report is on file—that the Secretary of the Interior says it is incompatible with the public interest to abandon these offices. So the statement made that these offices must be abandoned because the cost is more than 33½ per cent goes without saying that it has no foundation.

Now, on the second proposition I know the committee wants to be fair.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman has not understood the committee to say that the provision for closing the offices was on account of the cost being more than 33½ per cent, that that was mandatory?

Mr. RAKER. I understood the gentleman to so state in his answer to a question by the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. CRAMTON. That was with reference to the provision of 100,000 acres.

Mr. RAKER. Now, section 3872 reads "whenever the quantity of public lands remaining unsold." Now, in addition to what the gentleman from Oregon said, in every one of these cases it runs from one hundred to a million and a half, and in some cases 3,000,000, acres of land in the district that is unsold. I want to call attention to the fact that much of this land is open and subject to homestead entry, and further that land withdrawn from forest protection is open to homestead entry. Therefore, in the Del Norte case there were more than a million and a half acres of land in the forest reserve, and under the law it is open to homestead entry, notwithstanding the fact that it is forest reserve land. In one case there was over 150,000 acres involved in the homestead lands and other claims that had not been disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RAKER. I ask for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California asks that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAKER. So you have the lands that are filed upon and not sold because of the fact that the Government has not issued its patents. In some of these cases it runs up from 50,000 to 150,000 acres; you have in the forest reserve from 100,000 to 3,000,000 acres of land unsold and on which homestead entries can be made, and yet you say that under section 2248 the commissioner can abolish the land office. He can not do it, because the law does not authorize it.

These men are within their rights. The facts presented to the committee show that in each instance the department reported favorably on the legislation. Men appeared before the committee and showed the necessity of the land office in these districts so that the people might be able to do their work, and instead of abolishing the office you make them go 100 or 500 miles farther, costing them \$50 or \$150 to do the work. This office was established originally and kept and maintained solely and entirely by reason of the fact that it was necessary for

these people to do their work. It was established so that they might file on their lands, dispose of contests, save their money for building up the home instead of paying it for traveling 100 or 150 miles—in some cases 500 miles. Is that what you call pork-barrel legislation? I want to say that this is an illustration, or demonstration, with all due respect to my lovable, good friend from Michigan, one of the members of the great Appropriations Committee, which not only put on a rider but gave these men no opportunity to present their cases, and they passed it through the House. He comes here as a special counsel, a member of the great Committee on Appropriations, and says, "I am their special counsel. Whenever we have spoken our word is final law. No man shall have a hearing; no man shall have a right to present his case, and if the whole House differs with him, you are wrong, because the Committee on Appropriations have said so."

I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman of the committee, that the record shows that not a word of evidence was taken, no hearing was had to determine whether the land offices were necessary or not by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Is it not a fact that in the Committee on Public Lands the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURNES] said, "I think some have overlooked the fact that that legislation is on the book, and all the Appropriations Committee has done is to put the legislation that is in on the books into effect." And did not the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BENHAM] in the same committee say, "If one committee year after year has failed to do its duty, does it not give another committee, who can assume jurisdiction, at least an excuse for doing what the other committee has failed to do?"

Mr. RAKER. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURNES] had not gotten all the facts; we had just started in.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, if this was a matter of good fellowship only it would be easy for us to agree, but this is a matter affecting the Treasury of the United States, and we have, after careful consideration and consultation with the men whose districts were affected in the House, decided that the economy included in the appropriation for the Interior Department was not only essential but necessary. Nobody complained; everybody agreed. This bill went through the Senate.

Mr. SINNOTT. Who is the gentleman quoting when he said everybody agreed?

Mr. MADDEN. The bill went to the Senate, and the Senate had notice and knew that economy was the object. They knew that the land offices existed, and they knew that we proposed to close them up.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman does not want to leave the impression which he has made. He said he consulted the gentlemen who are interested and that they agreed. The gentleman is very much in error in that statement.

Mr. MADDEN. I am not in error.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman did not consult me.

Mr. MADDEN. It may be that we did not talk to everybody, but I said in the public-land States.

Mr. WINGO. But my State is a public-land State.

Mr. MADDEN. I know, but not generally recognized as a public-land State.

Mr. WINGO. That is the trouble. The gentleman does not know about the matter evidently.

Mr. MADDEN. I do. I know as much about it as the gentleman.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman's statement shows that he does not.

Mr. MADDEN. I know what I am talking about, and the gentleman is unfair.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman is unfair when he made the deliberate false statement that he consulted me.

Mr. MADDEN. I did not say that I consulted the gentleman.

Mr. WINGO. Oh, yes; you did.

Mr. MADDEN. I said the men who were interested in this matter had been consulted. I say so now. They agreed, and we abolished the offices, because they ought not to exist, and I say now that the only reason why they are proposed to be restored, except in one or two cases, is because of a matter of patronage. That is what I say, and I will prove it. There was no question about the right to abolish these places until notice went out to the men who occupied the positions, and when they found that they were going to be discharged on the

1st of July then the reform that was inaugurated upon the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations must be reconsidered, forsooth, and so we have a bill before us for the reconsideration of the action taken by both the House and the Senate.

The bill which abolished these offices was not surreptitiously passed. It was passed after careful and deliberate consideration. Everyone had notice. The bill was here under discussion for several days, and the economy that ought to have been made was made, and I am here to say now that the bill that is before the House ought not to pass. [Applause.]

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. How much will these 10 offices cost us during the next fiscal year?

Mr. MADDEN. One hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Where does the gentleman get those figures?

Mr. MADDEN. That is what we save at the offices that we abolish.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. That is an entirely different matter. About thirty or forty thousand dollars at the outside is the most that it will cost.

Mr. MADDEN. There are only four out of the whole lot for which any justification can be made, and in the face of the facts presented to the Committee on Appropriations when this section was under consideration those were not entitled to any consideration.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The total expense as shown by the last report of the General Land Office of the operation of these offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, was \$80,407.76.

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

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], who has just left the floor, made the statement that the Members from the various States who had land offices were consulted; that they consented to the abolition of these offices. There were four offices abolished in my district, and I did not consent to the abolition of more than one of them, and that was the Gregory office, and I was given to understand that that was the only office that would be affected by the bill.

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

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman did have some notice that the question was under consideration?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes; I did have some notice, but understood from what the committee member told me that the Gregory office would be the only office affected by the bill then under consideration.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. As a matter of fact, about being consulted, the gentleman was practically told that that was what the bill was doing.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. That was my understanding from what they told me.

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

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. Did the gentleman have any notice or knowledge of the interpretation that the committee or the department was placing upon the words "public lands"?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Absolutely none whatever, and I do not think the committee put that interpretation upon them at that time.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not a fact that one of the subcommittee admitted before the Committee on Public Lands—oh, but the gentleman is not a member of the Committee on Public Lands?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. No.

Mr. RAKER. Then I withdraw the question.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I would like to talk a little about these offices. Take the office of Lemmon, that has been eliminated by the House committee.

This office has now over 255,000 acres of unpatented land, or did have at the last report. There were 196 contests filed last year that had to be tried. There are 14 now pending. There are 3 oil wells going down within the Lemmon district. There are 150,000 acres of mineral land within that land district and oil filings covering 12,000 acres were made in the district in the month of May alone, and yet the opponents of this bill say there is no need of that office. One gentleman said upon the floor, the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. CRAMTON], that the people

themselves were not demanding this office. Here are petitions signed by 915 people praying for the reinstatement of one of these offices alone, besides scores of telegrams and letters which show they want them reinstated. It has been repeatedly said in this House that the saving by abolishing these offices would be \$128,000, whereas the total expense of the operation for 1921 was only \$80,000, and you could not by any means save more than 50 per cent, so any saving could not possibly exceed \$40,000. There will be no such saving as has been stated. The Timber Lake office has over 175,000 acres of unpatented land, to which I have already called the attention of the committee. Besides this, it has over 400,000 acres of land upon which proof has been offered where issuance of patents is held up on account of the inability of the settlers to make their payments. In all fairness both this office and Lemmon should be retained. I hope the committee will vote down the amendment striking these offices from the bill.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be recognized as a member of the committee in support of the amendment, as no one has spoken in favor of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman is entitled to preference.

Mr. SINNOTT. I will give way to the gentleman from Arkansas with the understanding that I am to be recognized in support of the committee amendment.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, of course anyone has the right to differ on a proposition, but the thing I protest against is leaving Members, who are absent necessarily, in an attitude of having agreed to the abolishing of a land office in their district when I happen to know that they did not. It is not necessary for those fighting this bill to put Members of Congress in that embarrassing attitude. It is unfair to do it; it is not right to do it. Of course, gentlemen can say Arkansas is not a public-land State. Of course, men can say that because it is not a wealthy State, but I know more about that State than those gentlemen, and I deny it. The public records show that in spite of the peculiar definition of the words "public lands" here, that in the time I have been in Congress a little over a million acres have been taken out of the forest reserves, with the Forest Service fighting it, and classed as agricultural land and thrown open to homestead entry. And there is lying this other great domain, the greater part of which can be made into successful and happy agricultural homes and can be thrown open to agricultural entry.

Any man who knows anything about the situation in one of the land offices in my State—the men who hold the positions do not appeal to me, they are Republican appointees—I am speaking of only the men who are interested, the possible homesteader. It will not cost the Government one single red penny if a man is honest and fair and will tell the facts as they are. That is all there is to it. You can retain—if the other offices are like those I am familiar with—you can retain them without costing you anything. The thing that controls me is public convenience, not the officeholders—why they have two Republican officeholders there, and do you suppose I would be asking that they be retained? That is not it. It is on behalf of the homesteader, the people who are filing or may file on lands. In one district of a gentleman who is absent, and who I know did not agree to the office being abolished, there is a great development of oil fields, a feverish activity not alone in what technically might be termed public lands, but the great mass in the forest that might become subject to homestead entry if properly classed. If a Democrat speaks for the benefit of those people is he to be charged with great ado with trying to save offices for two Republican officeholders? Why, gentlemen, it is absurd. Keep within the bounds of reason and fairness if you want to oppose the bill. You can ride roughshod over us, but if this is your idea of economy that is all right, but be fair about it.

Do not accuse Democrats of having agreed to something they did not agree to, and then in the next breath try to accuse them of saving Republican officers, and then—

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The gentleman understands that the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee was not particularly aiming at the Democratic Members of the State of Arkansas but at the Republican Members of other States.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman said that two of these officers were in Arkansas, and when I called his attention to it he showed as much passion as a younger man would.

Mr. SINNOTT. As nothing has been said in favor of the committee amendment in striking out Timber Lake and Lem-

mon, I would like to say a word. The Senate bill restored Lemmon and Timber Lake, in South Dakota. The House committee, after consideration of this matter, struck out Timber Lake and Lemmon and left the one office of Bellefourche. We struck out Timber Lake and Lemmon, in the State of South Dakota, for the reason, according to the strictest interpretation of the words "public lands," Timber Lake had something over 4,000 acres, and Lemmon, in the State of South Dakota, had 15,000 acres, and we thought the consolidation of those two offices with Bellefourche would give some reasonable consideration to the State. Furthermore, we felt to load this bill would kill it; and that is the reason the committee struck out Timber Lake and Lemmon, and I hope the House will uphold it.

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

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 79, noes 5.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out "Williston, Minot, and."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to call to the attention of the House that Minot had 6,000 acres in the whole district and Williston 20,267 acres. And I want to call the attention of the committee to this fact, that the gentleman from Oregon and those who worked with him in the Public Lands Committee and tried to keep this bill down somewhat, find that however small the acreage and worthless the office, the gentleman representing that district is going to stand up here and demand a division, and when they get into conference with the Senate there is somebody going to stand up there for these offices in regular pork-barrel style.

In answer to the gentleman who said that we did not save \$128,000 by these reductions, your subcommittee took estimates by the Land Office for the maintenance of the Land Office and for contingent expenses, and then after going over this matter in consultation with the Chief Clerk of the Land Office made a cut of \$128,000 from the amount used for the current year for that purpose, on the understanding that these offices would be taken out, and there could be a saving of \$128,000 unless the House sees fit to upset it.

There is a legal question involved here. And I will insert in my remarks a few lines here, if there is no objection. The Land Office—see hearings, page 63—points out that it is their holding that the words "lands unsold" mean the land that is now open to entry, and "public-land area must therefore be considered to be actually vacant, unappropriated public land." That is the holding of the Land Office.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. The gentleman is familiar with the statutes in the Forest Service, and that there is a statute authorizing homesteading?

Mr. CRAMTON. Let us leave the law to the Land Office, because I am too much of an easterner to be supposed to know public land law. It may be they are wrong, as the gentleman from Oregon insists. If so, there must be some way of getting into court; and once you get into court, if the court makes a different construction, the language in the appropriation bill will be construed accordingly. If the 100,000 acres means something different from what we contend, then that different construction will obtain as to the appropriation bill and these gentlemen are not hurt at all and they will not need this bill. But if we are correct—and I still think the Land Office is correct—the passage of this bill will mean a deficiency appropriation to take care of the offices provided for in this bill.

I hope this amendment, and any amendment that will tend to keep them down, will carry.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate No. 7 to the bill (H. R. 11450) to provide for the printing and distribution of the Supreme Court Reports and amending sections 225, 226, 227, and 228 of the Judicial Code; that the Senate had receded from its amendment No. 11 to said bill.

#### REINSTATEMENT OF CERTAIN LAND OFFICES.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. SINNOTT. Replying to the gentleman from Michigan, here is the argument of the Interior Department:

Lands which have been appropriated but the title to which has not yet passed from the United States to the entryman we have not considered "unsold," since the situation with respect to such lands is analogous to private land covered by an option to purchase.

Applying that reason to the statute in question, would any landowner who gave a thousand options such as the Government has given to a thousand individuals in these land flings take his private agent away from the community? No. He would want to leave that private agent in that community so that he could look after his land and collect the installments due from time to time. And that is the reason for the Government having these local land offices, so that they can oversee and superintend the administration of the law regarding the entries.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman would not say it was not a sale. If I sold you a house and you paid only 25 per cent on it, you would not say that you had not bought it?

Mr. SINNOTT. I would say that, according to the provision in section 2248 of the Revised Statutes, that that land is not sold land of the United States until the title passes from the United States. Otherwise you may have several million acres of unperfected land entries in a State and not a land office to care for them.

I hope the committee amendment will be adopted.

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

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks for a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 83, noes none.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, lines 6 and 7, after the words "Del Norte," insert "and Sterling."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, if there is an unjustifiable thing in the bill it is this amendment. Here is a case where they are putting in a new office where there is only 6,100 acres of land in the district. If anybody can justify that I would like to have him try it.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I would like to justify it if I have opportunity.

Mr. MADDEN. I will give the gentleman an opportunity after I get through characterizing it.

Here is an opportunity for economy by leaving out this amendment. This amendment is put into the bill by the Committee on Public Lands at the request of a single Member of the House without any justification whatever, and it is as much justified as most of the other cases in the bill.

We have reached the stage where we ought, at least for a moment occasionally, to consider the public interest and not the interest of the individual anywhere. Here is a case that can not be justified on any terms whatever. Sixty-one hundred acres of land in a district, and they want a public land office and all the attendant expenses that it carries with it! And what for? Can it be for any other purpose than to give patronage to some man who wants a job? Surely the people who live within an area containing only 6,100 acres can travel beyond the boundary of that 6,100 acres to another land office if they have business with a land office.

But the Public Treasury must meet the cost and accommodate the local interests. Does anybody who advocates that sort of legislation ever think of the Public Treasury? Do they ever coordinate the great problems that must be confronted by the American people, all of which must be paid out of the pockets of the taxpayers?

It will not do to say that we live in a mountain territory; that our people can not travel beyond certain lines; that the distance is too far, the travel too hard, the facilities not adequate. We must consider the Nation once in a while. I do not ask that it be considered always, but in some cases such as this no one ever stops to consider the Nation. Those who do and who stand upon the floor of the House advocating the Nation's rights generally meet with scorn for their efforts. I protest against this sort of legislation, and I protest vigorously against the incorporation of this amendment in the bill. [Applause.]

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], has made some very extravagant statements with reference to this amendment which has been offered by the Committee on the Public Lands in the House regarding this bill, and that is the inclusion of Sterling, Colo., land office as one that in the judgment of the committee, when the rights of the citizens there are considered, would not be justified in being continued for at least another year.

The gentleman from Illinois says that there are only 6,100 acres of land there. It is true that there are only 6,100 acres of unentered land, but those of you who were here and heard the decision read by the chairman of the committee [Mr. SINNOTT] regarding the opinion held by the court as to the provision in section 2240 of the Revised Statutes, which provided for the discontinuance of a land office where there were less than 100,000 acres, will understand that that was you should include those lands that were unsold.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Yes, I yield.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman tell us how many land offices there are in Colorado, or will be in Colorado, if this does not go in?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I want to tell the committee that there is not another land office in my district other than the Sterling office, Hugo being discontinued without objection.

Mr. MADDEN. How many are there in the State? Are there not seven or eight?

Mr. FRENCH. There are 10, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. That does not alter the situation down in the district which is under consideration. That district is composed of eight large counties. The distance to travel to the land office to which the business of this office will be assigned is more than 250 miles. There are 600 unperfected homestead entries in that locality. Most of them are held by ex-service men who have not been able to make their final proof, and we are simply asking that this be continued for one year. With the consolidation of the office of registrar and receiver it will not cost the Government of the United States one dollar, for the fees paid into the office will more than twice pay the expenses of administration.

Mr. TINCHER. As I understand it, there are 96,000 acres of land to which titles have not been perfected.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. There are over 200,000 acres the title to which has not passed from the Government.

Mr. TINCHER. Then, these men have business with the land office?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. They surely have, and they have the right to transact their business with a land office within reasonable distance.

Mr. MADDEN. In the State of Arizona there are 16,000,000 acres of public land, and there is only one land office in that State, and nobody is complaining there.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I am not able to discuss the Arizona situation. I am not acquainted with it, but I was receiver of this land office for 17 years. I was a homesteader myself. I know the hardships it would entail upon these 600 unperfected homestead entries, entrymen, and women and those which will follow in taking up the additional unoccupied land. I know that they are entitled to the service which the local office will give them, and that to deprive them would do them a great injustice.

Mr. TILLMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] stated that Arizona has only one land office and that there are 16,000,000 acres of public land in that State. Is it not true that about 15,500,000 acres of that land are desert and mountain land that can not be entered?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I could not state about that.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. With reference to this office I think it would be of interest to the committee to know that on page 41 of the hearings the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TIMBERLAKE] estimated that the receipts of this office next year will be around \$8,500 or \$9,000. The expenses for the last fiscal year, 1921, were something over \$10,000, and we have here a very good illustration of the way these little offices are conducted. On page 42 of the hearings the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TIMBERLAKE] said—

I was there last September and they had two clerks. I told the register, whom I knew very well, and he was a conscientious fellow. I said, "Is there need of your having two clerks?" He said, "Do not mention it; it is awfully nice, but we could do the work." And he recalled the fact that when I was there the register and receiver did work amounting to more than twice the receipts of the office at that time and had no clerk.

That is the way these things go up, and your committee are simply trying to shut up that kind of an office.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I want to say that for the year in which the gentleman said the expenses were \$10,000 the income was more than \$13,000, and there was an actual revenue turned in to the Government of \$2,268.

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; the expenses were over 80 per cent of the receipts.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the House that this is the only land office that the Committee on the Public Lands of the House added to the Senate bill. In addition to what the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TIMBERLAKE] has stated regarding the number of unperfected entries, I may say that last year there were 728 new entries in this land office. I hope the committee amendment will be adopted.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to get a little information from one of these two gentlemen. This office took in \$13,000 in receipts which indicates that they did some business.

Mr. SINNOTT. Certainly it does.

Mr. FRENCH. May I interrupt. The expenses in conducting the business was \$10,802.

Mr. MANN. I was coming to that. If the office took in \$13,000, it indicates that there was some business. Now, the expenses of the office are dependent very largely on the allowance made by the department here. If the expenses are too great, why do they not cut them down. If there was no occasion for so many employees in the office, why do they not cut them off. And if they do business by which they take in \$13,000, to me that indicates that they are doing some business. If they require an expenditure of \$10,800 to do that, it may be legitimate or it may be improper, I do not know, for no explanation has been made of that.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Briefly.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Under the provisions in the bill the office of register and receiver are recommended for consolidation. The expenses of last year were unjustifiable, in my opinion, and should have been corrected. There was a wasteful expenditure in having too many clerks. I have done the business when there was much more than there is now and we had no clerks. They had two clerks. That was the fault of somebody, but the people of the district who are to be benefited by this office should not suffer from the faults of others.

Mr. MANN. It occurred to me that instead of the department recommending the office be abolished when it does a considerable amount of business, that it had better reduce the expenditures of the office and cut it down to a reasonable amount. In that case I think my friend from Michigan would not object.

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

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. Mr. Chairman, I regret to take up the time of the committee at this late hour, but I do think it is rather important that we should all understand just what the situation is. I sympathize with the view of the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I want to cooperate with them, and I have cooperated with them in the reduction of expenditures. They have both done perfectly wonderful work along these lines. [Applause.] They are entitled to a great deal of credit for the work that they have done.

Let us see what the situation is in regard to the land offices. How much do we save by abolishing a land office? Well, we save the rent, which may be from \$50 to \$100 a month—I think never more than \$100 in these country towns—let us put it at \$100. That is \$1,200. Then you save the light and fuel. It may be that in those items you save \$300 more. That makes \$1,500, and that is all we save to a certainty when we abolish a land office. You may save something more, but there is no certainty that we save another penny. One thing is sure, that if there are, say, 100 homesteaders in the district who must make final proof on their land we put them to an expense not of a few hundred dollars but many thousands of dollars when we compel them to go very long distances to reach a land office. Remember these officers are all paid out of fees, and wherever the proof of entry is made somebody gets the fee. If these offices were abolished, the clerk of the court in the county or the United States commissioner in the county would accept the filing and hear the proof. The contest must be tried at the land office, and that means compelling the poor contestant to go long distances. As far as the other matters are concerned, some other officer does the work and

receives the fee. It is said that they have been employing more clerks than they should. I am inclined to think that there has been no great extravagance along that line. I doubt if there has been much.

Thirteen thousand dollars' worth of business in a land office means that the register and receiver have been busy. There are hundreds of thousands of acres on which proof must be made. They are the people who hear this proof, and if they do not some one else must. It is very much better for the Government to have the proof made before its own sworn officer rather than to have the proof made before a clerk of the court, who can not be expected to have the interest in the matter or the information in the matter that the land officer has, or before a United States commissioner, to whom the duty of taking final proof is purely incidental.

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

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. And the fee that will be charged by this clerk of a court of record or the commissioner would be an additional cost upon the entryman making final proof over that which he would have to pay if he appeared at the local office.

Mr. MONDELL. That is true.

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

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SINNOTT) there were—ayes 52, noes 50.

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "Alliance," strike out the words "and Broken Bow."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "Nebraska," strike out the words "and Springfield in the State of Missouri."

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment to the section which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FRENCH: Page 1, line 3, strike out all of section 1 and in lieu thereof insert:

"That the land offices now located, respectively, at Bellefourche, in the State of South Dakota; Waterville, in the State of Washington; Del Norte, in the State of Colorado; and Alliance, in the State of Nebraska, are hereby continued for and during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1922, and that the offices of register and receiver shall on said date be consolidated into one office.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment. It is really a substitute for the language reported by the committee and the bill which is already before the House and which has been agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the time of the committee in discussing this amendment at length. What it does is to provide for the maintenance of the four land offices to which I referred in the course of the general debate, where I think the evidence is such that we can well continue the office for another year. As regards the other five offices, I am of opinion that nothing has been presented to the committee that would justify continuation of those land offices. I hope that the amendment that I have offered will prevail.

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

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CRAMTON) there were—ayes 56, noes 53.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, on that I demand tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oregon demands tellers. Those in favor of ordering tellers will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Seventeen Members—not a sufficient number—and tellers are refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the land office now located at Durango, Colo., is also hereby continued for and during said fiscal year, but the provisions of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other

purposes," approved May 25, 1922, shall not apply to the said land office in so far as they relate to the consolidation of the offices of register and receiver of such land offices.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, the committee has just adopted the amendment of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH]. Suppose the House votes against his amendment, then will the amendments adopted by the committee heretofore, wherein they strike out certain items, stand, and the bill pass in that way?

The CHAIRMAN. It would be inappropriate for the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to pass on a matter that will have to be decided by the Speaker of the House.

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Chairman, I have the right to offer a perfecting amendment to section 2, have I not?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly; the gentleman from Colorado offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. VAILE: Page 2, line 5, strike out the word "office" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "offices," and after the word "Durango" insert the words "and Montrose"; and in line 6 strike out the word "is" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "are"; and in line 11 strike out the word "office" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "offices," so that said section shall read:

"Sec. 2. That the land offices now located at Durango and Montrose, Colo., are also hereby continued for and during said fiscal year, but the provisions of the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes,' approved May 25, 1922, shall not apply to the said land offices in so far as they relate to the consolidation of the offices of register and receiver of such land offices."

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Chairman, I want to call to the attention of the Members the fact that the land offices at Durango and Montrose are both large offices. At Durango there are some 475,000 acres of public lands, and much of it is agricultural lands which might yet be taken. This is in the extreme southwest corner of the State, a rather inaccessible part of the State but a part which at the same time we believe in the near future will fill up with settlers. It seems to me that the register and receiver should not be consolidated at that point, at least yet, in view of the probable early influx of settlers. As for Montrose, the office serves seven counties, and they have an enormous amount—2,370,000 acres—of unappropriated public land. I do not think the register and receiver should be consolidated there as yet. These offices are both slightly above the 33 per cent of ratio of expense to revenue, but the revenues are very greatly in excess of the total expenses. They are very important offices, serving large communities where there is yet suitable agricultural land. These offices are not overmanned now. The registers and receivers at both places are capable and experienced men, and they have all they can do. Each of these offices, in addition to other public lands, serves large areas of Indian lands and of forest lands. The service will be greatly curtailed by consolidating the offices of register and receiver, and for at least a year both these officers should be retained.

At Montrose, with its enormous quantity of land, more than all the other offices in this bill combined, the ratio of expenses to receipts is very little over the maximum which makes it discretionary, not mandatory, to consolidate the offices, that ratio being only 38.6 per cent.

I submit herewith the figures for both offices and urge that the register and receiver be retained at each place, in accordance with the amendment which I have offered:

<i>Montrose land office for the year 1921.</i>	
Total earnings.....	\$36,853
Indian land receipts.....	8,596
Net earnings.....	28,257
Expenses.....	11,084
Commissions from sales of Indian lands.....	172
	10,912
Ratio..... per cent.....	38.6
Acres of unappropriated public land.....	2,370,351

<i>Durango land office for the year 1921.</i>	
Receipts.....	\$20,272.30
Expenses.....	\$8,691.46
Acres.....	474,457
Additional receipts, Indian lands.....	\$10,320.19

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard in opposition to the amendment. The Montrose office is something new. It was not submitted to the committee when the bill was being considered. We think that section 2 should be stricken out, for the reason that the receipts at Durango were \$10,320.19 and the total expenses were \$8,691.45. As far as the receipts and expenses are concerned this office stands in no better posi-

tion than the other offices, and we felt that we ought to try to do the practical thing and get some kind of a bill that we could pass through the House, and if it is going to be loaded down we might as well strike out the enacting clause right now. [Cries of "Vote!"]

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

The question was taken, and the Chair announced the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. VAILE. Division, Mr. Chairman. I withdraw the demand.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado withdraws his demand for a division.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 5, strike out all of section 2.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 3. That such appropriations as are sufficient to maintain said offices are hereby authorized to be made from time to time as conditions may require.

The committee amendment was read as follows:

Page 2, line 13, strike out the figure "3" and insert the figure "2."

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

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the entire bill after the enacting clause.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers a substitute for the entire bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute offered by Mr. MANN: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the land offices now located, respectively, at Bellefourche, in the State of South Dakota; Waterville, in the State of Washington; Dickinson, in the State of North Dakota; Del Norte and Sterling, in the State of Colorado; Clayton and Fort Sumner, in the State of New Mexico; Harrison and Camden, in the State of Arkansas; and Alliance, in the State of Nebraska, are hereby continued for and during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1922, and thereafter, in the discretion of the President, as long as the public business of such offices shall warrant: *Provided, however,* That the President may consolidate the offices of register and receiver in any of said offices whenever he may deem it in the public interest.

Sec. 2. That such appropriations as are sufficient to maintain said offices are hereby authorized to be made from time to time as conditions may require."

Mr. CRAMTON. I make the point of order on the substitute that it simply attempts to restore to the bill the language which was omitted by the amendment of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], the amendment adopted to section 1.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman offers it in the form of a substitute for the entire bill. But it seems to me desirable for the Chair to know exactly the nature of the substitute which the gentleman offers. The bill before the House is in two sections. The substitute offered by the gentleman from Illinois is of two sections. Section 2 in the bill is absolutely identical, word for word, with the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Illinois. Section 1 of the bill as it stood before the committee, when the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] offered his amendment, was identical with the language now in section 1 of the substitute. Now, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] knows probably better than anyone else in the House that he could not have offered a straight-out proposition to have this committee consider a second time the same proposition. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho was adopted by a standing vote of the committee. It is possible to have a roll call upon it in the House. It would not have been possible for the gentleman from Illinois to have offered as an amendment to section 1 that which he now seeks to bring before us through this substitute for the full bill. In other words, he is attempting through a subterfuge to do that which could not have been done directly, and if it be possible to do that, then at any time when a bill is pending in the Committee of the Whole House, if an amendment has been adopted to any one section of the bill, and somebody in the House wants a rehearing on that particular amendment, all he has to do is at the end of a bill to offer to substitute a bill that is identical with the bill before the House, except to return certain language which the committee has already thrown out. I urge that the substitute is not in order, the House already having passed upon the elimination of the very language which the gentleman now seeks to have restored.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I think the point of order should be sustained.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, if this precedent be fixed now its effect will be to destroy for all time to come a vote of the House upon amendments. This proposition, Mr. Chairman, is much more far-reaching than this particular bill necessitates. This bill may or may not be important. I do not know anything about it. I have been willing to support it. I do know that if one can offer an amendment at the end of a bill wiping out all amendments that have been adopted by the committee and restore the bill as it came from the committee, you have destroyed the will of the Committee of the Whole and destroyed the possibility of the House passing upon it.

Mr. MANN. The Committee of the Whole passes upon this, does it not? How does it destroy the Committee of the Whole passing upon it?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. By reason of the fact that they can not pass upon the separate amendments.

Mr. MANN. Take this case: The Committee of the Whole has agreed to three or four or more amendments to the first section of this bill and then adopted another amendment striking all of them out. Does the gentleman doubt their right to do that? They had agreed to certain amendments, and then they adopted an amendment wiping those all out. Does the gentleman doubt their parliamentary right to do that?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. No; I do not.

Mr. MANN. Why is it not just the same thing?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Oh, it is quite different. Here the gentleman proposes to restore a bill that has been amended.

Mr. MANN. I do not propose to restore a bill at all. I offer a substitute to the entire bill, and, I may say, not in the language of the bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman never petti-

fofs.

Mr. MANN. I do not. When the gentleman from Michigan thought it was the same thing, I wish to say that in the language "and" is omitted.

Mr. CRAMTON. I followed it as closely as I could—

Mr. LONDON. What is the object of the substitute?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The object, in my opinion, is to fix a precedent to be used in the future for destroying the power to pass legislation.

Mr. MANN. The precedent was fixed before the gentleman from Tennessee or myself came to Congress or saw the light of day.

Mr. LONDON. What is the object of the gentleman from Illinois in offering the substitute?

Mr. MANN. I am perfectly willing to say I want to give the committee an opportunity to practically pass upon this same question again, but in a parliamentary way, and one that is in order. Now, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. MANN. I do not want to take the gentleman's time.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman. Mr. Chairman, the committee, of course, or the House will have its opportunity of passing upon these amendments after the committee has risen and reported the matter to the House.

Mr. MANN. Nobody knows whether the House would have an opportunity to pass upon the amendments to the bill or not if they should defeat the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH].

However, I saw this occur in the House, and it was in order. After long consideration of the bill and many amendments adopted to the bill in Committee of the Whole, when it was reported back to the House the gentleman in charge of the bill, instead of moving the previous question, moved as a substitute for the entire bill practically all of the bill with a few slight changes. A point of order was made, but, of course, it was overruled.

It is in order to offer a substitute for this bill. The fact that the Committee of the Whole has agreed to an amendment has not written that amendment into the bill. If it had, it could not have stricken out all these amendments that had already been agreed to; and the motion which I offer as a substitute is just as much in order in its way as the substitute for the first section was in order when it was offered. That was in order when it was offered, and that which I offer to the entire bill is in order when the entire bill is in committee.

That does not make a precedent. The precedent runs back to time immemorial.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois be held in order and is adopted, then, of course, there will be only one vote, or can be only one vote.

Mr. MANN. There would be only one vote if that amendment should be agreed to by the House.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes; so it destroys the amendments that have already been adopted, and destroys the possibility of the House passing upon it.

Mr. MANN. The amendments that have already been adopted, all but one of them to the first section, were amendments to the text of the first section. They have all been wiped out by the amendment of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], if his amendment should be agreed to by the House.

If his amendment should not be agreed to by the House, I do not know, because there was a controversy before, and I remember, if I remember correctly, that the Speaker, after he had ruled upon that subject temporarily, stated afterwards that he did not desire the ruling to positively stand. I do not know, but I think that if the amendment of the gentleman from Idaho in the House should be defeated, then the House is called upon to vote for the original Senate provision without any amendment. That is what I am trying to get the House out of—to give them a chance to do what they want to do, amend a Senate bill. The gentleman's position would be that no amendment can be submitted to the House as to the first section except the amendment of the gentleman from Idaho, and if that be disagreed to, then the House will be called upon to vote upon the original first section of the bill, still including in there all of these land offices which the majority of the House want to eliminate. I am trying to extricate the House from that difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. [Cries of "Rule!"]

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to what I understood to be some weeks ago the ruling of the Speaker reversing the very policy which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has referred to. As I understand it, the effect of the ruling was—

Mr. MANN. The Speaker ruled on that bill. The bill was passed, and the Speaker, as I recollect, the next day stated that he was not sure that his ruling was correct, and indicated that he thought his ruling of the day before was incorrect.

Mr. FRENCH. Yes; and if his ruling on this proposition was the same as he indicated his ruling might be, then—

Mr. MANN. No; on the contrary, the Speaker gave a chance to vote on these separate amendments in the first ruling, and afterwards retracted it.

Mr. FRENCH. The gentleman and I, I fear, are not speaking of the same amendments. I am not talking about the amendments in the original bill. I am referring to the amendments in the perfected bill, as to which I introduced my substitute.

Mr. MANN. I understand. As I understand the ruling of the Speaker, if he retracted his original ruling, then if the gentleman's amendment should go back to the House and it should be defeated, the House would be required to vote on the original bill without amendment. [Cries of "Rule!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. There are two methods by which substitutes for the entire bill may be offered. The first is to offer, after the first paragraph has been read, a substitute for the entire bill, with the notice that with regard to the succeeding sections of the bill as they are read a motion will be made to strike them out. That method has been used in a good many instances. In that case gentlemen will notice that, of course, there is no opportunity for amending any subsequent section of the bill, providing the substitute is agreed to.

The other method is to offer the substitute for the entire bill at the conclusion of the reading of the entire bill, as was done in this instance by the gentleman from Illinois. Of course in that case all of the amendments that have been adopted by the committee, whatever they may be, are stricken out if the substitute is adopted. If the substitute contains in effect or in actual language some of the amendments that are already agreed to, that does not deprive the mover of the substitute of the consideration of his substitute. That applies practically to the case that we have before us, in the opinion of the Chair. No matter what the effect of this substitute may be, it is the right of the committee to vote down or to support the motion of the gentleman from Illinois. The point of order is, therefore, overruled.

The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask recognition in opposition to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Illinois in order to make clear just what the proposition is.

This bill as it left the Senate provided for the restoration of 16 offices, if I am not mistaken. The French amendment cuts the number to four and provides for the continuance of the four offices that seem most necessary to be continued. It eliminates the real pork-barrel feature but avoids any chance of discontinuing any necessary offices. It provides for the continuance of 4 instead of 16.

The Mann substitute that is now before the House proposes the continuance of 10 offices instead of 4, as the bill now stands. I hope in the interest of real economy that the Mann substitute may be defeated.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOCH. The committee has perfected the first section of this bill. Now a substitute is offered for the whole bill, restoring the original language of section 1. My inquiry is this: Suppose the motion of the gentleman from Illinois prevails in the committee and then there is a separate vote in the House upon that motion to substitute, and that motion does not prevail in the House. Do we then have the original section of the bill, or do we have left the perfected section of the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. It would be improper for the Chair to venture an opinion upon a matter that is to be passed upon by the Speaker and not by the Chairman. It is for the committee to take that matter into consideration, if they desire to do so, when they vote upon the substitute.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the committee I wish to say that the committee have given this bill very careful consideration. The substitute of the gentleman from Illinois substitutes the provisions of the bill as reported by the Committee on the Public Lands. Now, it was apparent to the Committee on the Public Lands, and the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH], who had entire charge of this matter in the Interior bill, admitted before the Committee on the Public Lands that he gave absolutely no consideration to the matter of Indian lands; that he was not familiar with that subject; that he was not familiar with the acreage of Indian lands or with the revenues coming from them; and the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations showed that they gave absolutely no consideration to the technical meaning of the words "public lands." They gave no consideration to the acreage of Indian lands. They gave no consideration to the revenue from Indian lands. The Committee on the Public Lands gave careful consideration to those matters and cut down the Senate number by six and inserted one more. I hope that the committee will adopt the substitute offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the first section of the substitute, and offer the following amendment thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment as a substitute offered by Mr. FRENCH: Strike out all of section 1 of the substitute after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof the following: That the land offices now located, respectively, at Bellefourche in the State of South Dakota, Waterville in the State of Washington, Del Norte in the State of Colorado, and Alliance in the State of Nebraska, are hereby continued for and during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1922, and thereafter the offices of register and receiver shall be consolidated in said offices.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I think this is plain enough. I offer the language that was included in my former amendment.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the amendment and substitute be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Idaho.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. FRENCH and Mr. CRAMTON) there were 66 ayes and 61 noes.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. SINNOTT and Mr. FRENCH.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were 67 ayes and 71 noes. So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken, and the Chair being in doubt, the committee divided, and there were 61 ayes and 55 noes.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I call for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. SINNOTT and Mr. FRENCH.

The committee again divided, and there were 84 ayes and 59 noes.

So the substitute was agreed to.





The Clerk announced the following pairs:  
Until further notice:

Mr. Davis of Minnesota with Mr. Sisson.  
Mr. Sinclair with Mr. Carter.  
Mr. Hicks with Mr. Hooker.  
Mr. Burtness with Mr. Fisher.  
Mr. Rodenberg with Mr. Rucker.  
Mr. Sanders of Indiana with Mr. Driver.  
Mr. Stiness with Mr. McClintic.  
Mr. Kahn with Mr. Cantrill.  
Mr. Langley with Mr. Clark of Florida.  
Mr. Treadway with Mr. Cockran.  
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania with Mr. Bankhead.  
Mr. Beedy with Mr. Hawes.  
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania with Mr. Rayburn.  
Mr. Christopherson with Mr. Dominick.  
Mr. Robsion with Mr. McSwain.  
Mr. Dunn with Mr. Thomas.  
Mr. Arentz with Mr. Fields.  
Mr. Taylor of New Jersey with Mr. Overstreet.  
Mr. Brown of Tennessee with Mr. Wilson.  
Mr. Knight with Mr. Fulmer.  
Mr. Osborne with Mr. Rainey of Illinois.  
Mr. Riddick with Mr. Woods of Virginia.  
Mr. McArthur with Mr. Barkley.  
Mr. Codd with Mr. Riordan.  
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania with Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania.  
Mr. Wason with Mr. Kindred.  
Mr. Yates with Mr. Buchanan.  
Mr. Gahn with Mr. Jones of Texas.  
Mr. McKenzie with Mr. Stedman.  
Mr. Rose with Mr. Deal.  
Mr. McPherson with Mr. Ten Eyck.  
Mr. Glynn with Mr. Favrot.  
Mr. Brennan with Mr. Oliver.  
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee with Mr. Ward of North Carolina.  
Mr. Williams of Illinois with Mr. Sullivan.  
Mr. Anthony with Mr. Brand.  
Mr. Shelton with Mr. Jeffers of Alabama.  
Mr. Nolan with Mr. Sears.  
Mr. Leatherwood with Mr. Black.  
Mr. Patterson of Missouri with Mr. Drane.  
Mr. Schall with Mr. Montague.  
Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma with Mr. Vinson.  
Mr. Webster with Mr. Gilbert.  
Mr. Campbell of Kansas with Mr. Pou.  
Mr. Hukriede with Mr. Wise.  
Mr. Larson of Minnesota with Mr. Garrett of Texas.  
Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts with Mr. Crisp.  
Mr. Bacharach with Mr. Bland of Virginia.  
Mr. Summers of Washington with Mr. Humphreys.  
Mr. Dickinson with Mr. Sabath.  
Mr. Bland of Indiana with Mr. Tyson.  
Mr. Kelley of Michigan with Mr. Hardy of Texas.  
Mr. Kearns with Mr. Blanton.  
Mr. A. P. Nelson with Mr. Johnson of Kentucky.  
Mr. Evans with Mr. Stoll.  
Mr. Beck with Mr. Drewry.  
Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania with Mr. Goldsborough.  
Mr. Fitzgerald with Mr. Parks of Arkansas.  
Mr. Frear with Mr. Tucker.  
Mr. Kiess with Mr. Padgett.  
Mr. Olpp with Mr. Mansfield.  
Mr. Murphy with Mr. Logan.  
Mr. Clarke of New York with Mr. Kitchin.  
Mr. Luce with Mr. Stevenson.  
Mr. Maloney with Mr. Taylor of Colorado.  
Mr. Cooper of Ohio with Mr. Park of Georgia.  
Mr. White of Kansas with Mr. Linthicum.  
Mr. Snyder with Mr. Swank.  
Mr. Kendall with Mr. Kunz.  
Mr. Newton of Missouri with Mr. Taylor of Arkansas.  
Mr. Roach with Mr. Lyon.  
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts with Mr. Moore of Virginia.  
Mr. Boies with Mr. Rainey of Alabama.  
Mr. Greene of Vermont with Mr. Johnson of Mississippi.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will open the doors. The question is on the third reading of the bill.  
Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill.  
The SPEAKER. This is a Senate bill.  
The bill was ordered to be read the third time; was read the third time.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit. The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CRAMTON. I am opposed to the bill. I move that the bill be recommitment to the Committee on the Public Lands with instructions to strike out section 1 thereof and amend by inserting the language which I send to the Clerk's desk and report back forthwith to the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CRAMTON moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Public Lands with instructions to report the bill back forthwith amended to read as follows:

"That the land offices now located, respectively, at Bellefourche, Timber Lake, and Lemmon in the State of South Dakota, Waterville in the State of Washington, Williston, Minot, and Del Norte in the State of Colorado, and Alliance and Broken Bow in the State of Nebraska, and Springfield in the State of Missouri, are hereby continued for and during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1922, and at the offices named the offices of register and receiver shall be consolidated in one office."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the motion offered by the gentleman is not in order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. Speaker Clark ruled on a number of occasions, I think, and it has become the established ruling of the House, that where a bill with an amendment was reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and the amendment was agreed to by the House, it was not in order on a motion to recommit to strike out the amendment. That ruling has been followed by the present Speaker. It is a clear-cut ruling by Speaker Clark, reiterated by him on several occasions, and if I am not mistaken it was followed by the present Speaker, that where an amendment reported has been agreed to by the House it was not in order on a motion to recommit to move to strike out the amendment. A motion to recommit to the committee, of course, is in order.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard on the point of order. I would like to call the attention of the Speaker to the peculiar circumstances that exist in reference to section 1 of this bill. As it passed the Senate it provided for the continuance of 15 land offices. The Committee on the Public Lands of the House reported the bill to the House striking out some six or seven of these land offices and adding one additional, making a total of 10 offices to be continued in the bill as reported by the Committee on the Public Lands. Now, I want particularly to direct the attention of the Speaker to this proposition, that when we went into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union certain action was taken back and forth, about which the Speaker is supposed to know nothing and about which this House is supposed to know nothing. Finally, there came out of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union the Mann amendment, on which we have just voted. Now, it is the very essence of this point of order to be clear what that amendment did. That Mann amendment attached to the Senate bill provided in effect for the cutting out of six land offices carried in the Senate bill. That is what the amendment we have just voted on did. It added nothing to the Senate bill; it did not pass upon anything else in section 1 of the Senate bill except the six offices at Timber Lake and Lemmon, in the State of South Dakota; Williston and Minot, in the State of North Dakota; Broken Bow, in the State of Nebraska; and Springfield, in the State of Missouri. The Mann amendment cut out those six offices. As to the other nine which were originally in the Senate bill, the amendment made no change whatever in the Senate bill. Now, the motion to recommit which I have offered does not attempt to restore any one of those six offices stricken out by the Mann amendment. We accept the situation as to those six.

We are not trying to upset the effect of the Mann amendment at all, but we are trying now to deal with another part of section 1 that was not affected by the Mann amendment; that is to say, we want to strike out several other places and reduce the number which was originally in the Senate bill—15. In the Mann amendment it was 10, and in the motion to recommit which I have offered it is reduced to 4. In other words, I am trying to give the House a chance to cut this bill still further, and not to upset anything done by the Mann amendment, but to supplement it. I submit that the motion to recommit must be held in order.

Mr. MANN. The statement of fact has nothing to do with it. Here is the parliamentary situation—

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule. While the practical objection stated by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] is forceful, still this question has been settled by a uniform line of decisions and has been ruled upon by the present Speaker several times.

Mr. CRAMTON. Do not all those precedents have in mind that the motion to recommit would in some way seek to contravene the effect of the amendment which has been adopted, which in this case is not true?

The SPEAKER. The rule is laid down very conclusively. After the House has adopted an amendment, as it has in this case, it is not subject to amendment indirectly by a motion to recommit. The Chair thinks the only motion would be a motion to recommit without instructions.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. CRAMTON. Does the Speaker mean to rule that a motion to send to the committee with instructions to strike out one or more offices would be within his ruling? If the Chair is not ready on that I will present the motion in a definite form.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not see how the gentleman can present it in that form. The House has adopted this amendment. It is not the act of the committee, but an act of the House, and after it has been adopted the House can not amend it.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is, it was an amendment striking out certain language.

The SPEAKER. The amendment is a substitute for the entire bill.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, does this motion to recommit appear in the record? It never has been reported. The House does not know the language contained in the motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair instructed the Clerk to report it.

Mr. MANN. The Clerk proceeded to report the amendment, but I raised the question that it was subject to a point of order, and the Chair held that it was subject to a point of order.

Mr. WALSH. The Clerk did not read two lines.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think no one would object to its appearing in the record.

The SPEAKER. The Chair supposed that the motion was reported.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of it may be included in the record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(For motion to recommit, see above.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the Chair was in doubt.

Accordingly the House divided, and there were—ayes 90, noes 83.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is no quorum present, and I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absent Members. As many as are in favor of the passage of the bill will, as their names are called—

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The only motion in order would be a motion to adjourn.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee moves that the House adjourn.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I withdraw the motion.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absent Members. Those in favor of the passage of the bill will, as their names are called, answer "yea," those opposed will answer "nay," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 118, nays 98, not voting 215, as follows:

YEAS—118.

Almon Darrow Hardy, Colo. Lee, Ga.
Anderson Denison Harrison Lineberger
Barbour Doughton Haugen Little
Bell Dunbar Hawley Lowrey
Benham Dupré Hayden Lubring
Botes Elliott Hays McCormick
Bond Fairfield Hickey McDuffie
Bowers Faust Hudspeth MacGregor
Briggs Penn Jacoway Magee
Brooks, Ill. Fordney Johnson, S. Dak. Mann
Burke Freeman Johnson, Wash. Mead
Carew Fuller Keller Millsbaugh
Clague Garner Kennedy Mondell
Clouse Garrett, Tenn. King Moore, Ohio
Cole, Iowa Gensman Kline, Pa. Moores, Ind.
Collier Gerner Knutson Morgan
Collins Graham, Pa. Kreider Norton
Crowther Green, Iowa Lankford O'Brien
Cullen Griest Larsen, Ga. Oldfield
Curry Hadley Lazaro Parker, N. Y.
Dale Hammer Lea, Calif. Petersen

Raker Shaw Tillman Weaver
Rankin Sinnott Timberlake Wheeler
Reece Smith, Idaho Tincher Williamson
Reed, W. Va. Smithwick Upshaw Wingo
Rhodes Steagall Valle Wurzbach
Sanders, N. Y. Stephens Vestal Wyant
Sanders, Tex. Swing Voigt Zilman
Sandlin Tague Volstead
Scott, Tenn. Thompson Watson

NAYS—98.

Ackerman Davis, Tenn. Lanham Rogers
Ansoerge Dempsey Lee, N. Y. Rossdale
Appleby Dowell Lehlbach Ryan
Barkley Edmonds London Sears
Beggs Fess McFadden Shreve
Bird Fitzgerald McLaughlin, Mich Siegel
Bixler Foster McLaughlin, Pa. Snell
Bowling French Madden Speaks
Box Frothingham Mapes Sproul
Bulwinkle Funk Merritt Strong, Kans.
Childblom Gallvan Michener Summers, Tex.
Connally, Tex. Graham Mills Temple
Cooper, Wis. Graham, Ill. Morin Tinkham
Coughlin Henry Mott Underhill
Crago Hill Nelson, Me. Vane
Cramton Hoch Newton, Minn. Volk
Dallinger Kraus Ogden Walsh
Huddleston Paige White, Me.
Hutchinson Parker, N. J. Williams, Tex.
Jones, Tex. Perkins Winslow
Ketcham Perlman Wood, Ind.
Kincheloe Quin Woodruff
Kissel Radcliffe The Speaker
Kline, N. Y. Ransley
Ricketts

NOT VOTING—215.

Andrew, Mass. Evans Larson, Minn. Robson
Andrews, Nebr. Fairchild Lawrence Rodenberg
Anthony Favrot Layton Rose
Arentz Fields Leatherwood Rosenbloom
Atkeson Fish Linthicum Rouse
Bacharach Fisher Logan Rucker
Bankhead Focht Longworth Sabath
Beck Frear Luce Sanders, Ind.
Beedy Free Lyon Schall
Black Fulmer McArthur Scott, Mich.
Blakeney Gahn McClintic Shelton
Bland, Ind. Garrett, Tex. McKenzie Sinclair
Bland, Va. Gilbert McLaughlin, Nebr. Sisson
Blanton Glynn McPherson Slemp
Brand Goldsborough McSwain Smith, Mich.
Brennan Goodykoontz Maloney Snyder
Britten Gould Mansfield Stafford
Brooks, Pa. Greene, Mass. Martin Stedman
Brown, Tenn. Greene, Vt. Michaelson Stevenson
Browne, Wis. Griffin Miller Stevenson
Buchanan Hardy, Tex. Montague Stiness
Burrighs Hawes Montague Stoll
Burtness Herrick Moore, Ill. Strong, Pa.
Cable Hersey Moore, Va. Sullivan
Campbell, Kans. Hicks Mudd Summers, Wash.
Campbell, Pa. Himes Murphy Swank
Cannon Hooker Nelson, A. P. Sweet
Cantrill Hukriede Nelson, J. M. Taylor, Ark.
Carter Hull Newton, Mo. Taylor, Colo.
Chandler, Okla. Humphreys Nolan Taylor, N. J.
Christopherson Husted O'Connor Taylor, Tenn.
Clark, Fla. Ireland Oliver Ten Eyck
Clarke, N. Y. James Olpp Thomas
Closson Jeffers, Nebr. Osborne Tilson
Cockran Jeffers, Ala. Overstreet Tower
Codd Johnson, Ky. Padgett Treadway
Cole, Ohio Johnson, Miss. Park, Ga. Tucker
Colton Jones, Pa. Parks, Ark. Tyson
Connell Kahn Patterson, Mo. Vinson
Connolly, Pa. Kearns Patterson, N. J. Walters
Cooper, Ohio Kelley, Mich. Porter Ward, N. Y.
Copley Kelly, Pa. Pou Ward, N. C.
Crisp Kendall Pringey Wason
Davis, Minn. Kiess Purnell Webster
Deal Kindred Rainey, Ala. White, Kans.
Dickinson Kinkaid Rainey, Ill. Williams, Ill.
Dominick Kirkpatrick Ramseyer Wilson
Drane Kitchin Rayburn Wise
Drewry Kleczka Reber Woods, Va.
Driver Knight Reed, N. Y. Woodyard
Dunn Kopp Riddick Wright
Dyer Kunz Riordan Yates
Febols Lampert Roach Young
Ellis Langley Robertson

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On the vote:

Mr. Sinclair (for) with Mr. Carter (against).

Mr. Hicks (for) with Mr. Hooker (against).

Mr. Burtness (for) with Mr. Fisher (against).

Mr. Ellis (for) with Mr. Rose (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Patterson of New Jersey with Mr. Wright.

Mr. Connolly of Pennsylvania with Mr. Martin.

Mr. Moore of Illinois with Mr. Deal.

Mr. Porter with Mr. Griffin.

Mr. Kinkaid with Mr. O'Connor.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

The doors were opened.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the last vote and move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, on that I object and demand a division of the question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan objects to the motion to reconsider and the motion to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman does not bring his question to a vote I desire to give notice that I shall move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. The motion to reconsider has been made?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. MANN. If the House adjourns now, does that come up to-morrow immediately?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks so.

Mr. WALSH. A motion has been made to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT] moved that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered, and he also moved that that motion lie on the table.

Mr. WALSH. What is the pending motion?

The SPEAKER. It is to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. RICKETTS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolution of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 11450. An act to provide for the printing and distribution of the Supreme Court Reports, and amending sections 225, 226, 227, and 228 of the Judicial Code;

H. R. 10871. An act making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 337. Joint resolution granting consent of Congress and authority to the Port of New York Authority to execute the comprehensive plan approved by the States of New York and New Jersey by chapter 43, Laws of New York, 1922, and chapter 9, Laws of New Jersey, 1922.

#### MIGRATORY BIRDS.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing some observations on the migratory bird bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend remarks in the RECORD on the migratory bird bill. Is there objection?

Mr. KINCHELOE. Reserving the right to object, are they the gentleman's remarks?

Mr. FESS. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, my primary interest in the migratory bird bill, which was made in order by the Rules Committee, and which will doubtless secure final action this session, is not that of a hunter, although he represents a host of our citizens. In fact, this is a sport that I have never pursued. My primary interest in this legislation is to supply the grounds and provide the laws for the breeding and protection of wild life, especially birds.

With the advance of civilization wild life becomes less and less until it is entirely extinct. The fascinating stories of the American pioneer's life, living on the food of the chase, are of the bygone days. Francis Parkman's recitals of the buffalo hunts are excelled in interest only by those of our pioneer fathers, whose food supply for family subsistence demanded the rifle and powder horn as well as a keen eye and unerring aim.

Well do I remember in my boyhood days at the approach of winter the millions of migratory pigeons that clouded the sky as for days on ceaseless wing these millions of birds passed over our home toward their winter habitation. Their breeding places, with the invasion of civilization, finally gave way through the operation of the ax and spade, the shovel and plow, and their existence is now but a memory, whose story will hardly be believed to-day because of its apparent incredibility.

Wild life, including that on the wing, is rapidly passing and unless protected by such legislation as here proposed is destined to become extinct. It can be protected against the otherwise inevitable. The protection already given by the States shows that the bird life can be wonderfully increased if breeding

grounds are supplied and protective laws provided. Our Secretary of Agriculture, appearing before a committee of the House, marshaled the figures and facts on this subject. In the State of Minnesota in 1919 he states that 1,800,000 wild ducks were killed with a value of at least \$2,000,000. He urges this proposed Federal legislation as a conservation program in the interest of hundreds of thousands of hunters of wild life amounting to millions of dollars of food values as well as insuring the continuance of valuable natural resources. It is stated that there are 60,000,000 acres of marshland in this country which can be conserved for breeding purposes for birds without loss to agriculture. This measure proposes to utilize such stretches of country of no value for agricultural purposes for permanent breeding places for migratory birds, and to afford hunting grounds to the public. To finance the project it proposes an annual license fee of \$1 to be paid by each hunter to insure the necessary funds for the purpose of purchasing these grounds, the protection of the birds, and the cost of administering the law. Those who ought to know the possibilities of the project report that this fee will doubtless produce over \$1,000,000, which will be ample to care for all the needs of the enterprise.

Under the present law and migratory treaty we can neither procure the necessary domain nor guarantee necessary protection. We support only 28 full-time Federal wardens to enforce the migratory bird treaty, while for the enforcement of the State laws New York alone had, in 1920, 145 game wardens; Pennsylvania, 110; Michigan, 97; and California, 78. These States are the most advanced in bird breeding and protection.

The State of Pennsylvania owns 1,000,000 acres of land, with at least 20 public hunting grounds, with 40 game sanctuaries. The game commissioner reports that last year there were killed in these grounds 510 bear and 5,000 buck deer. He urges the cooperation of the Federal Government over the plan proposed in this measure, which democratizes the sport of hunting by permitting any person to hunt who pays his license fee. It gives equal advantage to the poor that is given to the wealthy. This bill is urgently pressed by the various State officials interested in the game laws.

In my own State our chief of the division of fish and game reports that 120 organizations indorsed this measure. In Ohio each county endeavors to maintain a game refuge tract of 1,000 or more acres, under rigid regulations of fish and game protection. Ohio is attempting in a small way what this measure proposes on a large scale. There was a time not long ago when our State was almost destitute of game because of neglect of those protective associations. To-day that State, like Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and others, is rapidly reproducing her wild life by rigid trespass laws to protect the game refuge tracts.

The hearings show a remarkably wide and general support of this legislation throughout the country. I want to see this proposal enacted into law, not only from a utilitarian point of view, which must ever be the primary ground of the legislator, but I wish to see it become law because of the sportsman viewpoint, which represents a very wide interest in our country, an interest that can not be sacrificed without distinctive loss to our people. Without some such protective legislation the conservation of this source of natural wealth is impossible and the American hunter will be only a memory. The friends of this legislation had hoped for immediate action. The Agriculture Committee reported it favorably with a recommendation of immediate passage, and the Rules Committee gave it a privileged status. This gives encouragement for early and favorable action.

#### CHECKS AND DRAFTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. ZIHLMAN presented the following conference report for printing in the RECORD under the rule:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill S. 1033, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1, 2, and 3, and agree to the same.

B. K. FOCHT,

F. N. ZIHLMAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

L. HEISLER BALL,

W. L. JONES,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (S. 1033) regulating the issuance of checks, drafts, and orders for the payment of money within the District of Columbia submit the following written statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the House and agrees to the same, the effect of which is to agree to the bill in precisely the terms in which it passed the House, to wit:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person within the District of Columbia who, with intent to defraud, shall make, draw, utter, or deliver any check, draft, or order for the payment of money upon any bank or other depository, knowing at the time of such making, drawing, uttering, or delivering that the maker or drawer has not sufficient funds in or credit with such bank or other depository for the payment of such check, draft, or order in full upon its presentation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, or be fined not more than \$1,000, or both. As against the maker or drawer thereof the making, drawing, uttering, or delivering by such maker or drawer of a check, draft, or order, payment of which is refused by the drawee because of insufficient funds of the maker or drawer in its possession or control, shall be prima facie evidence of the intent to defraud and of knowledge of insufficient funds in or credit with such bank or other depository, provided such maker or drawer shall not have paid the holder thereof the amount due thereon together with the amount of protest fees, if any, within five days after receiving notice in person or writing that such draft or order has not been paid. The word 'credit,' as used herein, shall be construed to mean arrangement or understanding, express or implied, with the bank or other depository for the payment of such check, draft, or order."

B. K. FOCHT,  
F. N. ZIHLMAN,

Managers on the part of the House.

## HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-night it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-night it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. I object.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes on a matter relating to the business of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, objection was made in the Senate to-day to a resolution that had been presented giving the assent of the Senate to an adjournment of the House. In that condition of affairs it will be necessary to present a resolution of adjournment in another form. I shall do that as soon as the business essential to be completed before the 1st of July has been disposed of. We can not tell, of course, whether the Senate will act promptly on our resolution. We hope it will. Our belief is that there is no objection in the Senate to concurring in our resolution of adjournment when we shall have passed it. If we are to adjourn Friday at an early hour it will be necessary for all Members to be present to-morrow. There are quite a number of matters to be considered, and I hope that all Members will be in their seats promptly to-morrow and remain here during the day. It will be necessary to do that if we are to adjourn Friday.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. What is expected to come up to-morrow—bills similar to the one which was considered to-day?

Mr. MONDELL. Possibly so.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Some economy measure.

Mr. WALSH. We ought to meet at half past 8 in the morning if we are going to have any more bills of that kind.

## ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Thursday, June 29, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

659. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill for the relief of Johanna Nagels Wouters, of Antwerp, Belgium, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Claims.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. FISHER: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 11173. A bill to amend section 126 of the national defense act, approved June 3, 1916, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1155). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JAMES: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 11492. A bill providing for the transfer or sale of Army and Navy equipment to the Boy Scouts of America; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1156). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. EDMONDS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 8533. A bill for the relief of Joe T. White; without amendment (Rept. No. 1157). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. VARE: A bill (H. R. 12206) for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 12207) to amend the revenue act of 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. APPLEBY: A bill (H. R. 12208) to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STAFFORD: A bill (H. R. 12209) amending the act of June 30, 1906, as amended by the act of March 4, 1907, relating to meat and meat animal inspection; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SEARS: A bill (H. R. 12210) to grant and confirm to the State of Florida title in and to sections 16 within the exterior limits of the area patented to the State of Florida April 23, 1903, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 12211) to authorize the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the north end of City Island, Long Island Sound, New York, N. Y.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 12212) granting the consent of Congress to the county courts of Lafayette and Ray Counties, in the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Missouri River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FISH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 363) providing for the appointment of a joint committee of Congress to investigate the causes of the strike of the coal miners in the United States; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. WINSLOW: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 364) supplementing the trading with the enemy act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DALLINGER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 365) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. VINSON: Resolution (H. Res. 386) for the appointment by the Speaker of five Members of the House to investigate the operation of the New York Cotton Exchange and the transactions conducted thereon; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SIEGEL: Resolution (H. Res. 387) for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the naturalization and Americanization of aliens; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCOTT of Tennessee: Resolution (H. Res. 388) providing that a committee of five Members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the Tennessee State Highway Commission; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CLOUSE: Resolution (H. Res. 389) providing that a committee of five Members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the Tennessee State Highway Commission; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 12213) for the relief of Thomas F. McGee; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 12214) granting a pension to Emma B. Nichols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 12215) granting a pension to Unity P. Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12216) granting a pension to Margaret J. Cuthbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLSPAUGH: A bill (H. R. 12217) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PERLMAN: A bill (H. R. 12218) for the relief of Bertha Baker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WINSLOW: A bill (H. R. 12219) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Clifford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

6105. By Mr. ANSORGE: Petition of the National Republican Club, of 54 West Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y., indorsing the demand of the President for speedy action on the tariff bill and early enactment of an adequate ship-subsidy measure; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6106. By Mr. BARBOUR: Petition of the Hanford (Calif.) Board of Trade, relative to dissolution of Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6107. By Mr. BRIGGS: Petition of Mr. H. J. Luhn, Galveston, Tex., and others, in support of the passage of the Towner-Sterling educational bill; to the Committee on Education.

6108. By Mr. BURROUGHS: Petition of the Merrimack Valley Retail Coal Dealers' Association, New Hampshire, Mendon P. Moore, president; Charles B. Bodwell, secretary; urging action by the Government to bring about the resumption of the mining of anthracite coal by July 15, 1922, in view of the acute situation developing in New England; to the Committee on Labor.

6109. Also, resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens of Manchester, N. H., interested in the welfare of the peoples of the Near East, held on Sunday, June 18, 1922, and signed by Hon. George E. Trudel, mayor; Right Rev. Edward M. Parker; Hon. Hobert Pillsbury, for Gov. Albert O. Brown; Dr. A. S. Mangurian; Mr. D. D. Grimes; Mr. George L. Kibbee; Maj. Frank Knox; and Mr. C. W. Tobey; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6110. By Mr. BURTON: Resolution from the council of the city of Cleveland favoring the completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6111. By Mr. DALLINGER: Resolution of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology favoring the admission into this country of students from abroad; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6112. By Mr. DARROW: Memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade opposing the enactment of bill (H. R. 11604) providing that 50 per cent of incoming immigrants shall be transported in American ships; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6113. Also, resolution of the Quaker City Fraternal Aid Society, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring tariff legislation based on American valuation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6114. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of the United States Finishing Co., New York City, N. Y., urging the passage of the Shortridge joint resolution relating to dyestuffs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6115. By Mr. RADCLIFFE: Petition of various citizens in Paterson, N. J., protesting against the passage of H. R. 9753, H. R. 4388, or S. 1948; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 29, 1922.

(Legislative day of Thursday, April 20, 1922.)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

ANTON ROSPOTNIK.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, before we take up the regular business of the day, the unfinished business, I ask the indulgence of the Senate for two or three minutes. I shall not take longer than that.

I report back favorably from the Committee on Public Lands, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the bill (S. 3594) for the relief of Anton Rospotnik and the exchange of certain lands owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Co., and I submit a report (No. 797) thereon. The report was ordered yesterday by a unanimous vote of the committee. It is on a little matter of very great and urgent importance. I will only take a moment to explain it.

A few years ago there was a poor man in Montana who located on 80 acres of land. The land had been prior to that time patented to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. It is a lieu selection. When this man applied to homestead it at the local land office the land office officials, either through ignorance or mistake, permitted him to file on it. He went on it and lived there two years before he knew it was railroad land. He put up a house and fenced it and cultivated it, and has now been on it five years and has put on a great deal of improvement and time and labor on the land. The bill which I have reported merely provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall be permitted to authorize the Northern Pacific Railway Co. in its discretion to select 80 acres of nonmineral public land elsewhere in Montana and to let this man make his final proof, if the railroad company may elect to do so.

I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill. It is recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, with two amendments, which were accepted by the committee and unanimously recommended by the committee. The time is getting late, and if we are going to pass the bill it must be passed now and go to the House at once.

Mr. SMOOT. I understand it is limited to public lands within Montana?

Mr. MYERS. Yes; in Montana.

Mr. SMOOT. And limited to nonmineral lands?

Mr. MYERS. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. There is none, unless it leads to discussion.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The amendment was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Northern Pacific Railway Co., upon its filing with the Secretary of the Interior a proper relinquishment disclaiming in favor of the United States all title and interest in or to the north half northwest quarter, section 15, township 8 S., range 20 E., in the Bozeman, Montana, land district, under its mineral indemnity selection, list No. 148, embracing said tract, shall be entitled to select and receive a patent for other vacant unreserved nonmineral public lands of an equal area in that State; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to permit, after the filing of such relinquishment by said railway company, the homestead entry of Anton Rospotnik, to be reinstated as though said entry had been properly allowed, the same to remain subject to compliance with the laws governing entries of like character.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Anton Rospotnik and the exchange of certain lands owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Co."

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to a resolution (H. Res. 390) requesting the consent of the Senate to an adjournment of the House until Tuesday, August 15, 1922.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

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

H. R. 10871. An act making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes;