Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, being a member of the Committee on Territories, from which this bill was reported, I beg leave to state that while I have filed no minority report, I was not present when the bill was agreed to be reported by the majority of the committee, and though I am in favor of giving Alaska aid to a reasonable extent in building railroads, I am not opposed to the Government being very much interested in the construction and operation of railroads. Therefore, I am opposed to the bill in its present form; but I am not opposed to giving the people of Alaska reasonable and proper aid in securing railroads in that country and for this relief at the present time, the appropriations for the purpose of constructing railroads in Alaska may be made. The President. It has been concluded.

Mr. OVERMAN. I only gave consent with the understanding that I would first hear the bill read, and then I would object to the consideration of the bill, as I think.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; it is. I ask for the regular order.

Mr. BRISTOW. I beg the Senator's pardon; I understood that unanimous consent was given for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. OVERMAN. I only gave consent with the understanding that I would first hear the bill read, and then I would object to its consideration. After the bill had been read I interposed an objection. So unanimous consent was not given.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. O'GORMAN. The bill provides that whenever there be a district Judge of a circuit in which he has indicated. It will be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In order.

Mr. CLARK (of Arkansas). I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill which has just been passed was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion of the Senator from Arkansas is in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the order of the Senate.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes past 2.

The address of the President of the United States, this day delivered to both Houses of Congress, is as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, gentlemen of the Congress, it is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us, that work in these Chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal convenience and personal comfort, perhaps, in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequence that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. We are now in the presence of such an occasion. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the Civil War they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been impossible on this side of the Chamber to hear what has been going on. Mr. O'GORMAN. The bill provides that whenever there be a district Judge of a circuit in which he has indicated. It will be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has no objection to the request for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. OVERMAN. That he shall designate a circuit Judge or a district Judge. Mr. O'GORMAN. A district Judge. It requires the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The President. It has been reported by the majority of the committee and has its approval.

Mr. REED. When was this bill before the committee?

Mr. O'GORMAN. Some weeks since. There is a crying need for the present time.

Mr. REED. I was not present at the meeting of the committee when the bill was considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? Mr. REED. There may not be, if the Vice President will be patient just a moment. (A pause.)

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, I understand there is no objection to the consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.
duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at also. We must show that we understand what business needs profit us to be quit of one kind of monopoly if we are to remain and individual, and its originative brains. What will it profit and superficial bis observation of the conditions now prevail of capacity and character and resource, what satisfaction is it Instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise? What will it and that we know how to supply it. No man, however casual and so dull and so slow? Shall we hasten to change the tariff laws after the demands shall have become reproaches that we were out of order. 1

The committees of the Congress to which legislation of this matter within the field of credit. We know that Shall we act upon the knowledge? Do we not know how to act upon it? If we show that we know how both to aid and to protect it? What will it do to make bis assets available at pleasure, his assets within the country has sought and seen Its path in this matter within the solemn and argent insistence.

victions of public obligation did I not press it upon you with the responsible leader of the party in power, to urge action and the demands of all. I hope to the satisfaction of all, and I shall urge at an early day the consideration of this bill. It is hoped in case any amendments are desired by the railway employees that they will be presented at an early date; otherwise it might be advisable to pass the bill in the Senate immediately and have it to the House, where a similar bill has been presented to the Judicial Committee of that body, and where all questions of difference between the Secretary of Labor and the railway employees may be thrashed out.

A bill (S. 2517) providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees, requiring the right to offer amendments on the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business has closed.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, are reports from committees in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business has closed. I have no objection, however, the report will be received out of order.

Mr. NEWLANDS. In behalf of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, I make a favorable report upon the bill (S. 2517) providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees, the members of the committee reserving the right to offer amendments on the floor.

I will state that the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson, whilst in sympathy with the general purposes of the bill, has suggested certain amendments, and that such amendments shall be taken up within a day or two under the auspices of the Civil Service Commission by the employees and the managers of the railways in consultation with Secretary Wilson.

The view of the railway employees seems to be—and they are very fixed and determined in that view—that the board of mediation and conciliation should not be attached to any department. They fear that political complications may in some way arise in the future, through the influence of the highest conventions. They have the highest confidence in the man who now presides over the Department of Labor, and they desire these matters to be under the jurisdiction of the Independent board, just as Congress has seen fit to give the jurisdiction relating to railroad rates of freight and fare to an independent commission not connected with any department. That is the sole question of difference, I believe, between the Secretary of Labor and the railway employees.

I imagine that within a few days this matter will be adjusted, I hope to the satisfaction of all, and I shall urge at an early day the consideration of this bill. It is hoped in case any amendments are desired by the railway employees that they will be presented at an early date; otherwise it might be advisable to pass the bill in the Senate immediately and have it to the House, where a similar bill has been presented to the Judicial Committee of that body, and where all questions of difference between the Secretary of Labor and the railway employees may be thrashed out.

WILLIAM S. BULkeley.

A bill (S. 2517) providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees, requiring the right to offer amendments on the floor.

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, hereby authorize a favorable report on Senate bill No. 752, for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees, requiring the right to offer amendments on the floor.

The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and roads used or operated in connection with such line, including all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether the road is in a State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States, or from any place in the United States to any foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country.

The term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or transportation, except masters of vessels and seamen, as defined in section 406. Re "transportation" shall mean every transportation of persons or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and by water, for a continued carriage or shipment from one State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States, or from any place in the United States to any other State or Territory of the United States, or from any place in the United States to any foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country.

The term "employee" as used in this act shall include all persons actually engaged in any capacity in the operation of the railroad, whether in any capacity, and any description, and notwithstanding that the car to which the employee may be assigned may be for passengers or cargo or for any other purpose.