

kind on the theory that the proceedings in executive sessions should be secret. It is a mere farce and a mockery.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER. Just one question. I noticed that the Senator from Oklahoma said that the Democratic members did not propose to permit the Republican members of the conference committee to control the action of the conferees. Now, I will ask the Senator this question: Supposing those three Republican members held the same views that two of the Democratic members did on the matter of insuring deposits, does not the Senator think that those five men in that conference ought to have had their way on that particular point?

Mr. OWEN. I will say to the Senator that the six members of the conference committee representing the Senate were in favor of the matter to which the Senator refers, but the House absolutely refused to agree. I will say further to the Senator, answering the spirit of his question, that if there were two Democrats on the conference committee representing the Democrats of the Senate I would regard it as party perfidy on the part of one of them to vote with the Republicans to turn down his colleagues.

Mr. GALLINGER. Then a conference is of no consequence at all, if its members are not to be permitted to express their views and vote their views. I have always supposed the rule to be that it is necessary to have a majority of the conferees of each House to agree upon a report, and I had always supposed, if three Republicans chanced to agree with three Democrats in a conference committee of nine, that they ought to have their way.

Mr. OWEN. I do not understand that to be the practice; I do not think that is the practice in a matter of this kind. It may be true with regard to some immaterial matters, but not in the case of a great bill of this kind, which has been made a matter of party action by the Republicans as well as by the Democrats, because the Republicans all lined up practically unanimously against it in the Senate, as well as in the committee. They stood together in the committee as a solid phalanx and made it a political matter by their own action. In the first case the chairman of the committee attempted to prevent this matter being treated in a partisan way and thought it was possible to do so, but he found it was impossible to do it; and when he ascertained that to be a fact, he did the only thing remaining for him to do—he treated it as a party matter. He was completely justified in doing so, because there was no other way in which to get adequate results and to represent the sentiment of the Democratic Party in this country.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, let me make this suggestion: The Senate passed upon certain very important matters that have been eliminated from the bill as it comes from the conference. Suppose that three Republican Senators and two Democrats on that conference committee had stood for that provision which the Senate put in, does not the Senator think that they ought to have had that privilege?

Mr. OWEN. They might in that contingency have referred the matter back to the Senate again, but the representatives of the party in power should act together and not permit the representatives of the minority to divide their councils.

Mr. GALLINGER. Oh, well, I do not see why they should have done that.

Mr. OWEN. They should because the House refused to agree to the matter to which the Senator is referring, and if the Senate conferees did not yield, there remained nothing but a disagreement reported back to the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. Of course, then, a disagreement would have to have been reported, which is a very common thing in connection with conference reports.

Mr. OWEN. However we may argue this matter and indulge in rhetoric and in suggestions for and against across the aisle, I think it at last comes down to the question that under our present form of government, where we are moving under party organizations, there is no escape from party responsibility and the plain common-sense duty of the party to act through its organization in the management of matters for which the party feels a party responsibility. The Republicans have done that in the past and the Democrats are doing it now. I hope to see the day come when that may be obliterated, and that day will come when Senators stand on this floor and represent in truth nothing but the wishes and the desires and the welfare of the people of this country; and it never will come until then.

Mr. GALLINGER. And the Senator thinks he is the only one who does that, I presume.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock and 30 minutes having arrived, the question is, Shall the Senate agree to the report of the committee of conference?

Mr. NELSON. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GALLINGER (when Mr. BURLEIGH's name was called). The junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is detained from the Senate on account of illness.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER] which I transfer to the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. CHILTON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON], but under the terms of it I am allowed to vote on the final passage of the bill and the conference report. I therefore vote "yea."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE]. That Senator is absent because of severe illness. In his absence I withhold my vote. If he were present, and if I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. SHEPPARD (when Mr. CULBERSON's name was called). I wish to announce the necessary absence of my colleague, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. He is paired with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BRYAN (when Mr. FLETCHER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. FLETCHER] is absent. He is paired with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey (when Mr. HUGHES's name was called). My colleague [Mr. HUGHES] is out of the city on official business.

Mr. LEA (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD], but as he voted for the bill I feel at liberty to vote on this roll call. I vote "yea."

Mr. WEEKS (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). Although I have done so before to-day, I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. LODGE] is absent on account of illness, and that he has a general pair with the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. MYERS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN]. In his absence I withhold my vote, unless it should prove necessary in order to constitute a quorum. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. THORNTON] and will vote. I vote "yea."

At this time I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. STONE] is unable to attend the Senate. He is confined to his room by illness, which has lasted now for several days. If he were present and at liberty to vote, he would vote "yea." In his absence he is paired with the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK].

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COIT], and in his absence withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when Mr. SHIELDS's name was called). I am requested to announce the necessary absence from the Chamber of the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS], on account of illness.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona (when his name was called). I have before me a telegram from my pair, the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], in which he says that I am released from the pair on the final vote; and he wishes me further to announce that if he were present he would vote for this bill on its final passage. I vote "yea."

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. TOWNSEND (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Michigan was called). As has been stated by the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is paired with the junior Senator from Missouri. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARK], who, I understand, is absent. I transfer my pair to the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. RANSELL (when Mr. THORNTON's name was called). The senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. THORNTON] is unavoidably absent. He has a general pair with the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING]. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] and will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 43, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Ashurst	Jones	Owen	Smith, Ariz.
Bacon	Kern	Pittman	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Lane	Poindexter	Smith, Md.
Bryan	Lea	Pomerene	Smith, S. C.
Chamberlain	Lewis	Ransdell	Swanson
Chilton	Martin, Va.	Reed	Thomas
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Robinson	Thompson
Hitchcock	Newlands	Shaforth	Vardaman
Hollis	Norris	Sheppard	Weeks
James	O'Gorman	Shively	Williams
Johnson	Overman	Simmons	

NAYS—25.

Borah	Clapp	McCumber	Sutherland
Bradley	Dillingham	Nelson	Townsend
Brady	Gallinger	Page	Warren
Branger	Goff	Perkins	Works
Bristow	Gronna	Root	
Burton	Kenyon	Sherman	
Cañon	La Follette	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—27.

Burleigh	du Pont	McLean	Stephenson
Clark, Wyo.	Fall	Myers	Sterling
Clarke, Ark.	Fletcher	Oliver	Stone
Colt	Hughes	Penrose	Thornton
Crawford	Jackson	Saulsbury	Tillman
Culberson	Lippitt	Shields	Walsh
Cummins	Lodge	Smith, Mich.	

So the report of the committee of conference was agreed to.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES TO WORKMEN (S. DOC. NO. 336).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 22d instant, a report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics in regard to the laws of the various States and the United States and of foreign countries providing systems of compensation for injuries to workers in their employment, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed.

NAVAL SUPPLY SHIP.

Mr. WEEKS presented resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen of Melrose; of the Chamber of Commerce of Worcester; of the Board of Selectmen of Revere; and of Local Lodge No. 471, International Association of Machinists, of Lynn, all in the State of Massachusetts, favoring the construction of the proposed naval supply ship at the Boston Navy Yard, which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. OWEN. I have received two telegrams, one from the National Bank of Commerce, of Shawnee, Okla., and the other from the president of the Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHAWNEE, OKLA., December 23, 1913.

Hon. ROBERT L. OWEN,
Washington, D. C.:

We congratulate you upon the masterful manner in which you have handled the currency bill and its passage. We heartily endorse the bill, and desire to join the system. Am wiring the comptroller to-day our application.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 23, 1913.

Hon. ROBERT L. OWEN,
Washington, D. C.:

Congratulations on passage of banking and currency bill. The Third National Bank of St. Louis will enter and assist in any way possible the organization and operation of the new system.

F. O. WATTS,
President Third National Bank of St. Louis.
FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution of the Senate No. 12, providing for the printing of extra copies of the Federal reserve act, which were, in line 3, to

strike out "eighty" and insert "eighty-five," and, in line 4, to strike out "thirty" and insert "forty."

Mr. OWEN. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably without amendment the concurrent resolution of the House (H. Con. Res. 26) providing for a holiday recess, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution; and there being no objection, the Senate proceeded to its consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

BRIDGE ACROSS BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce, I report back favorably, without amendment, the bill (H. R. 8142) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew at or near Wilmot, Ark., and I ask for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I simply wish to ask the Senator when this bill reached the Senate?

Mr. SHEPPARD. It reached the Senate on yesterday. The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

A bill (S. 3867) to found and maintain a mutual insurance fund for depositors in national banks, to be kept available in the United States Treasury and to be administered by a bureau in the Treasury Department, organized and regulated for that purpose; and to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 3868) to make more efficient Indian administration, and for other purposes; and to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 3869) to amend the military record of John Morrow; and to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3870) granting a pension to Clara A. Brown;

A bill (S. 3871) granting a pension to John Leonard; and

A bill (S. 3872) granting a pension to Emanuel Johns; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RANSELL:

A bill (S. 3873) to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States of America; and to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 3874) to place on the retired list of the Army the names of the surviving officers who were mustered out under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, in reduction of the Army; and to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TRADE IN CHINA.

Mr. POMERENE. I introduce a joint resolution and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and, for the information of the Senate, I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 91) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to investigate the condition of trade in China for the purpose of determining the desirability of establishing there a permanent exposition of the products of the United States of America was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it resolved, etc. That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to investigate, by a commission of not more than three qualified persons, the condition of our trade with China, for the purpose of determining upon ways and means for its expansion and to particularly determine whether or not it would be desirable for the United States of America to establish and maintain there at some convenient commercial center a permanent exposition of the products of the field and industries of the United States on terms which might make the exposition self-sustaining when established.