

frequent statements in the public press that the great national exposition to take place at Tokyo has been postponed until 1917, five years from the original date when it was to be opened.

The object of the resolution is merely to get the facts officially from the Secretary of State, who, under the act of May 22, 1908, has the execution of the law in hand. That is the only purpose, and I trust the Senator will allow the resolution to be adopted rather than to be referred to a committee.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, this matter has already been before the Committee on Foreign Relations, if I may say so, and they have discussed it with the Secretary of State, and legislation is now in preparation to cover the postponement. I think the resolution ought to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. They have the subject now under consideration, and will procure for the Senate all possible information.

The resolution needs to be altered, in any event. It is not addressed as we address resolutions in regard to foreign relations, which are always directed to the President and not to the Secretary of State. I think it will be better to let the resolution go to the committee. I hope it will be referred.

Mr. CULLOM. I introduced a bill only a little while ago on this subject, and it went to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator move that it be so referred?

Mr. LODGE. I understand that the Senator from New Jersey has already made the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey made the suggestion.

Mr. KEAN. I make that motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey moves that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. [Putting the question.] The ayes have it, and the motion is agreed to.

Mr. CULBERSON. I submit that the Senate did not understand the question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will again put the question.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, before the question is put I desire to say just a word.

If the information sought were information which it was important should be immediately acted upon, I should certainly favor the desire of the Senator from Texas that the resolution should be adopted at once. But there is no such emergency. There is nothing which can immediately transpire which makes it necessary that there should be action at this time on the part of the Senate.

If it were a matter which had not already been under consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee and a matter in which the Foreign Relations Committee were not already moving, I should also favor the Senator's desire that there should be immediate action. But when the matter has been for weeks before the committee and they are already engaged in gathering all the information, and have already partly acted upon it, and in accordance with that the chairman of the committee has introduced a bill on the subject, I think it is nothing but courtesy to the committee which have already proceeded in the matter that they should continue in the control of it.

The information, of course, must be had before the Senate can act upon the bill which has been introduced by the Senator from Illinois, the chairman of the committee. The information, if it were had, could only be referred to the committee, in view of the fact that the bill, as I understand, has already been so referred.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, it is not necessary for me to say that I have the utmost confidence in the Committee on Foreign Relations, which has the matter in charge. But the Senate itself, I think, is entitled to have this information and the country is entitled to have it.

The Senator from Georgia makes the special point that there is no emergency demanding this information. If the Senator will recur to the law passed by Congress and approved by the President on the 22d of May of last year, he will observe that there is an appropriation of, I believe, \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the commission, or whatever it may be styled, with a view to the representation of this country at the exposition to be held from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, 1912.

Now, shall we continue to have that money expended by the State Department? It is only \$50,000, it is true, but it is that much. Shall we continue to have that money expended from month to month when the exposition has been in fact postponed for five years, if that be true? Ought not the Senate to know, ought not the House of Representatives to know, whether the money is being expended when there is no necessity for it, if the current rumor with reference to the postponement is true?

I submit that it is in no sense disrespectful and in no sense discourteous to the Committee on Foreign Relations for the Secretary of State to give us this information now. There are other members of the Senate interested in the legislation relative to the exposition besides the Committee on Foreign Relations. Some other Senator, with the information before him, might introduce a bill with reference to this matter, besides the chairman of the committee or members of the committee.

I hope the reference will not be made.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I want to say only one word. The very purpose of the bill I introduced is to change the law so that we may stop this expenditure.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], which is to refer the resolution submitted by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion was agreed to.

#### TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Mr. CULBERSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 240), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate:

1. Whether legal proceedings under the act of July 2, 1890, have been instituted by him or by his authority against the United States Steel Corporation, on account of the absorption by it in the year 1907 of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; and if no such proceedings have been instituted, state the reason for such nonaction.

2. Whether an opinion was rendered by him or under his authority as to the legality of such absorption; and if so, attach a copy if in writing; and if verbal, state the substance of it.

#### JOSEPHINE DRAPER.

Mr. TELLER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 239), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Josephine Draper, widow of Charles S. Draper, late a messenger of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

#### BELIEF OF EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS IN ITALY.

Mr. HALE. The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the President's message relating to the great disaster in Italy, reports favorably a joint resolution and asks for its immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The joint resolution (S. R. 109) for the relief of sufferers by earthquake in Italy and its islands was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That to enable the President of the United States to procure, transport, and distribute among the suffering people of Italy and its islands such provisions, clothing, medicines, moneys, and other articles as he shall deem advisable for the purpose of rescuing and succoring the people who are in peril and threatened with starvation in consequence of the recent earthquake, the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the action of the President in dispatching the naval vessels to Italy with food and supplies for the Italian sufferers is hereby ratified and approved.

In the execution of this act the President may use any vessels of the United States Navy and such other vessels as he may, in his discretion, employ.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution just read?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. HALE. I have asked the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations to compile a statement covering precedents in cases like this—none of them, however, of such magnitude—and I ask that, when presented, it may be printed in the Record for the information of the Senate and the public.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I believe if that be done it will simply be done in order not only to justify this, but to justify all future appropriations of this kind. I am one of those Senators who do not believe that the Federal Government possesses the power to apply the people's money in this way, and I voted "no" on the passage of the joint resolution. If it is sought to be established by precedent that the Federal Government does possess this power—and if it did possess it, I would be one of the first to exercise it in a great calamity like this—it seems to me that it is such a debatable question that it is