

47-M-64

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REGULAR SESSION OF 1883-'84.

On Agricultural and Mechanical College—W. P. Kimball, Chairman; Messrs. W. C. Owens, Geo. V. Triplett, C. C. Cram, J. D. Kehoe, L. D. Parker, and W. L. Jackson, jr.

On Agriculture and Manufactures—J. H. Leech, Chairman; Messrs. J. S. Humphreys, J. D. Reid, W. S. Holloway, David Meriwether, Wm. Meredith, and Abner McClanahan.

On Banks—I. P. Caldwell, Chairman; Messrs. S. C. Bascom, J. H. Leech, Ed. F. Madden, M. J. Leachman, John R. Cargile, and John T. King.

On Claims—R. K. Hart, Chairman; Messrs. S. C. Bascom, W. F. Peak, G. J. Binford, John H. Jesse, Jos. B. Read, and M. J. Cook.

On Court of Appeals—W. J. Puckett, Chairman; Messrs. J. W. Perry, C. C. Cram, T. P. Hill, jr., G. J. Binford, J. O. Madden, and M. J. Cook.

On Circuit Courts—Jno. D. Carroll, Chairman; Messrs. J. M. Unthank, J. N. Culton, James W. Hamilton, and Samuel Sheets.

On County and City Courts—Jos. B. Read, Chairman; Messrs. Jno. S. Odell, S. A. Russell, Wm. Meredith, and G. J. Binford.

On Codes of Practice—A. P. Harcourt, Chairman; Messrs. J. H. Mulligan, W. H. Payne, W. F. Peak, Albert W. Moremen, M. T. Flippin, and Albert A. Stoll.

On Criminal Laws—Josiah Harris, Chairman; Messrs. J. M. Wood, W. H. Ratcliffe, A. K. Bradley, J. W. Perry, Walter Cleary, and J. N. Culton.

On Charitable Institutions—A. G. Talbott, Chairman; Messrs. W. A. Bradford, W. B. Jefferson, L. T. Brasher, J. R. Burnam, Jabez Bingham, A. P. Simpson, J. N. Culton, Phil. Gernert, jr., and Prentiss Meade.

On Corporate Institutions—L. F. Mann, Chairman; Messrs. W. J. Lewis, M. T. Flippin, Jno. S. Odell, Lee Anthony, Sam. M. Sanders, and T. P. Carothers.

On Education—Ira Julian, Chairman; Messrs. R. K. Hart, W. H. Ratcliffe, J. A. Hindman, Albert A. Stoll, L. D. Parker, J. F. Shaw, G. N. Cutchin, and Wm. Bowman.

On Enrollments—A. P. Simpson, Chairman; Messrs. J. A. Hindman, J. L. Powell, J. A. Moore, and P. Lyles.

On Federal Relations—J. P. Wells, Chairman; Messrs. J. S. Humphreys, M. H. Scott, Lewis Jones, Wm. Weddington, Jas. W. Hamilton, and L. T. Brasher.

On Fish Culture—W. J. Lewis, Chairman; Messrs. Z. C. Vinson, Elijah Hogan, Abner McClanahan, W. A. Bradford, Jno. R. Cargile, and Jno. H. Jesse.

On Geological Survey—J. M. Unthank, Chairman; Messrs. Geo. W. Sewell, G. N. Cutchin, J. P. Wells, Wm. Bowman, W. B. Jefferson, and W. P. Kimball.

On General Statutes—T. P. Carothers, Chairman; Messrs. J. R. Burnam, T. P. Hill, jr., S. A. Russell, I. P. Caldwell, J. A. Brents, and W. J. Puckett.

On Immigration and Labor—L. D. Parker, Chairman; Messrs. Ed. F. Madden, J. F. Shaw, N. S. Walton, J. O. Madden, Robt. Bates, and M. T. Flippin.

On Insurance—T. P. Hill, jr., Chairman; Messrs. E. J. Green, Samuel E. Sheets, P. Lyles, N. S. Walton, Prentiss Meade, and Wm. Berkele.

On Internal Improvement—T. G. Stuart, Chairman; Messrs. Geo. W. Sewell, J. M. Unthank, M. W. Kuykendall, John S. Humphreys, Z. C. Vinson, and Wm. Berkele.

On Judiciary—Wm. C. Owens, Chairman; Messrs. Cromwell Adair, D. C. Walker, John D. Carroll, W. L. Jackson, jr., A. K. Bradley, W. F. Peak, J. C. Beckham, and C. C. Cram.

On Military Affairs—Geo. V. Triplett, Chairman; Messrs. W. S. Holloway, J. A. Hindman, Walter Cleary, Jabez Bingham, Z. C. Vinson, and M. H. Scott.

On Printing—J. D. Kehoe, Chairman; Messrs. Geo. V. Triplett, S. A. Russell, T. G. Stuart, and J. A. Moore.

On Sinking Fund—David Meriwether, Chairman; Messrs. E. J. Green, G. J. Binford, A. Davezac, M. J. Leachman, John D. Jarvis, and L. T. Brasher.

On Sanitary Regulations—E. R. Pennington, Chairman; Messrs. C. G. Payton, W. A. Bradford, Ed. F. Madden, Prentiss Meade, W. J. Lewis, and John T. King.

On Ways and Means—Albert A. Stoll, Chairman; Messrs. R. K. Hart, Geo. W. Sewell, J. M. Wood, A. G. Talbott, Jas. W. Hamilton, and Wm. Berkele.

On Privileges and Elections—J. D. Reid, Chairman; Messrs. Z. T. Williams, J. W. Perry, Robert Bates, John R. Cargile, Elijah Hogan, and John T. King.

On Railroads—James H. Mulligan, Chairman; Messrs. I. P. Caldwell, John D. Carroll, Walter Cleary, W. H. Payne, J. P. Wells, T. P. Carothers, J. H. Leech, and T. G. Stuart.

On State Expenditures—J. M. Wood, Chairman; Messrs. W. D. Coleman, Elijah Hogan, C. G. Payton, M. S. Clark, M. J. Leachman, and J. L. Powell.

On Moral and Religious Institutions—Z. T. Williams, Chairman; Messrs. E. J. Green, B. T. Goe, Geo. W. Bell, Lee Anthony, W. D. Coleman, and M. J. Cook.

On Public Offices—Ed. F. Madden, Chairman; Messrs. Jno. S. Odell, Ira Julian, Jno. H. Jesse, and Jno. T. King.

On Propositions and Grievances—Albert W. Moremen, Chairman; Messrs. E. T. Lillard, B. T. Goe, Samuel M. Sanders, A. Davezac, G. N. Cutchin, and Wm. Weddington.

On Retrenchment and Reform—Jas. H. Rudy, Chairman; Messrs. M. W. Kuykendall, Jno. D. Jarvis, Elijah Hogan, E. R. Pennington, and Lewis Jones.

On Library—Phil. Gernert, jr., Chairman; Messrs. C. G. Payton, Geo. W. Bell, Abner McClanahan, and John D. Jarvis.

On State Prisons—W. J. Stone, Chairman; Messrs. Josiah Harris, D. C. Walker, W. H. Ratcliffe, Jas. H. Rudy, J. D. Kehoe, Jos. B. Read, L. F. Mann, and Wm. Berkele.

On Revenue and Taxation—Cromwell Adair, Chairman; Messrs. W. L. Jackson, jr., W. B. Jefferson, D. C. Walker, A. K. Bradley, Albert W. Moremen, W. J. Stone, J. D. Reid, and J. A. Brents.

On Rules—Chas. Offutt, Chairman; Messrs. W. C. Owens, Cromwell Adair, W. J. Stone, A. G. Talbott, Albert A. Stoll, and L. D. Parker.

MOBERLEY & RUTHERFORD,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
(LIMITED.)

Cadet Longevity, Extra Pay for Services in Mexican War, and Navy Mileage.

Washington, D. C., September 26, 1884.

Dear Sir: As the time is drawing near when the Morton case will be decided by the Supreme Court, we desire to respectfully state for your information the following:

1. The case will be argued by us jointly.
2. We ask **nothing whatever** for our services if we do not succeed in obtaining a favorable decision, and never have and never shall demand from those interested a "retainer."
3. The case having been advanced on the trial docket through our individual efforts, will, we expect, be reached as early as in the middle of November next. We look for the decision about January 1st next. If, as we hope and believe, the decision is a favorable one, settlement of the claims under it will begin immediately, in the order in which the claims were filed.

Having thus briefly stated these three points, which you naturally expect to be explained by us, especially after what Capt. Morton has seen fit to say in his circular of the 1st inst., of which a number have been sent to us by our clients, we cannot help going a little more fully into the 1st and 2d points.

It is unnecessary, we believe, to again trouble you with a recital of Mr. Moberley's action in the case so far, as you, no doubt, are fully aware that whatever credit there is due for the favorable decision by the Court of Claims, is in all justice due him.

Moberley & Stryker were the attorneys of record in the case before that Court and they have been certified to the Supreme Court as such attorneys. Mr. Stryker is not a member of the bar, consequently only Mr. Moberley is left to argue the case. Deeming the assistance of an experienced counsel desirable, he has associated Gen. Rutherford with him, an action which is entirely proper under the rules of the Court.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court will, of course, ignore Capt. Morton's attempt to supersede Mr. Moberley as his attorney, wholly, for the reasons already stated, and Mr. Moberley need not fear to be thus deprived of the honor of conducting the case to its final settlement. Nevertheless, we must say that we regret exceedingly that Capt. Morton, an officer of the Army, should even attempt to deprive his counsel of the well-earned distinction of being the attorney to whom the Army Officers are mainly indebted for the favorable decision which has been given in the Court of Claims, and which we feel will be upheld by the Supreme Court.

As regards Capt. Morton's proposal made in his circular, to hire competent counsel other than Mr. Moberley to represent the case in the Supreme Court, we need not say that it is not only an uncalled-for proposal, but one which he cannot carry out; Mr. Moberley is his counsel and will remain such.

The demand made by Capt. Morton for money-contributions from all interested, with which to pay the "able lawyer" * * * a good round fee" is equally unwarranted, and we not only hope, but request, that you pay no attention whatever to it.

In conclusion, we would state that Capt. Morton's statement that he has been to some expense already, is not, as far as we are aware, correct, unless the Captain means to count the postage on three letters which he sent to Moberley & Stryker. He has been to no expense whatever besides this postage; if he has, we never heard of it. Capt. Morton's case was brought merely as the test case by Mr. Moberley himself, in the interest of some two hundred other officers who had entrusted their cases to him. Capt. Morton did not even know that his case had been presented to the Court of Claims until he saw that fact stated in the army papers. Mr. Moberley brought suit in his name on July 18, 1883; Capt. Morton did not even know of this for some months later, and he submitted rather ungraciously to the institution of the suit, so that the claim which he now appears to set up, that he himself had the suit brought for the benefit of his fellow-officers, seems rather out of place.

We enclose extracts from Capt. Morton's letter to Moberley & Stryker, of September 14, 1883, which he wrote when he learned that suit had been brought in his name, and which substantiates what we say.

Very truly yours,

MOBERLEY & RUTHERFORD.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

SESSION OF 1883-'4.

On Agriculture and Manufactures—W. H. Frederick, Chairman; Messrs. E. R. Sparks, R. A. Spurr, Ferdinand Rigney, and Lafayette Green.

On Appropriations—J. W. Ogilvie, Chairman; Messrs. H. C. Bruce, J. N. Price, Edward Reiley, and J. H. Wilson.

On Banks and Insurance—Attila Cox, Chairman; Messrs. R. G. Hays, L. M. Martin, J. D. Fogle, and John Bennett.

On Charitable Institutions—W. W. Bush, Chairman; Messrs. R. A. Spurr, J. R. W. Smith, Austin Peay, Ferdinand Rigney, James Garnett, and Robert Walker.

On Claims—R. A. Burnett, Chairman; Messrs. Wilhite Carpenter, David Poole, W. H. Taulbee, and J. H. Ogilvie.

On Codes of Practice—J. D. Fogle, Chairman; Messrs. T. F. Hallam, W. W. Bush, L. M. Martin, and L. T. Moore.

On Courts of Justice—Rodney Haggard, Chairman; Messrs. Henry Dixon, John D. Fogle, R. A. Burnett, and Edward Reiley.

On Education—L. T. Moore, Chairman; Messrs. John Bennett, A. R. Clarke, W. J. Caudill, Edward Reiley, Robert Walker, and R. A. Spurr.

On Enrollments—F. D. Rigney, Chairman; Messrs. C. M. Vaughan and W. H. Taulbee.

On Executive Affairs—S. H. Boles, Chairman; Messrs. J. D. Elliott, David Poole, Austin Peay, and C. M. Vaughan.

On Federal Relations—Lafayette Green, Chairman; Messrs. J. H. Wilson, W. J. Caudill, Ben. S. Robbins, and C. J. Walton.

On Finance—R. G. Hays, Chairman; Messrs. C. M. Vaughan, C. J. Walton, James A. Munday, S. H. Boles, D. L. Moore, and John Bennett.

On General Statutes—Ben. S. Robbins, Chairman; Messrs. James A. Munday, W. W. Bush, R. A. Burnett, Henry Dixon, J. H. Wilson, and J. R. W. Smith.

On Immigration and Labor—R. A. Spurr, Chairman; Messrs. W. H. Frederick, W. H. Taulbee, W. J. Caudill, and Henry Dixon.

On Internal Improvement—H. C. Bruce, Chairman; Messrs. Wilhite Carpenter, W. J. Caudill, J. W. Ogilvie, J. D. Elliott, C. M. Vaughan, and E. R. Sparks.

On Judiciary—James Garnett, Chairman; Messrs. A. R. Clarke, T. F. Hallam, S. H. Boles, L. T. Moore, L. M. Martin, and Rodney Haggard.

On Library and Public Buildings and Offices—J. N. Price, Chairman; Messrs. Lafayette Green, F. M. Clement, J. A. Munday, and J. D. Elliott.

On Military Affairs—Austin Peay, Chairman; Messrs. Robert Walker, R. G. Hays, F. M. Clement, and Ferdinand Rigney.

On Penitentiary and House of Reform—T. F. Hallam, Chairman; Messrs. R. G. Hays, D. L. Moore, Attila Cox, C. J. Walton, S. H. Boles, and Ben. S. Robbins.

On Printing—L. M. Martin, Chairman; Messrs. James A. Munday, Ben. S. Robbins, J. N. Price, and Attila Cox.

On Privileges and Elections—D. L. Moore, Chairman; Messrs. David Poole, Ferdinand Rigney, J. H. Wilson, and Wilhite Carpenter.

On Propositions and Grievances—Jas. A. Munday, Chairman; Messrs. E. R. Sparks, H. C. Bruce, W. H. Frederick, and J. D. Elliott.

On Public Expenditures—J. R. W. Smith, Chairman; Messrs. Austin Peay, F. M. Clement, Henry Dixon, and Lafayette Green.

On Religion and Morals—Edward Reiley, Chairman; Messrs. W. W. Bush, W. H. Frederick, C. J. Walton, and Rodney Haggard.

On Railroads—A. R. Clarke, Chairman; Messrs. Attila Cox, J. D. Fogle, J. R. W. Smith, T. F. Hallam, John Bennett, and James Garnett.

On Rules—The Speaker, Chairman; Messrs. R. G. Hays, C. J. Walton, A. R. Clarke, and L. T. Moore.

On Sinking Fund—John Bennett, Chairman; Messrs. R. A. Burnett, D. L. Moore, F. M. Clement, and Wilhite Carpenter.

Personal or Private.
James H. Patterson, Ph. D.,
President etc.,

OCTOBER 30, 1884.

DEAR SIR :

In the hope of securing united action among the friends of the Bill now pending in the U. S. House of Representatives, a circular has been prepared (briefly setting forth some of the considerations in behalf of the measure) to be sent to all Senators and Representatives from their several States. We send you by this mail enough copies for your State, and, if you approve, suggest that they be signed by the President alone, or President and Faculty, and forwarded without delay to each of your members. It may be, also, that you will consider it advisable to secure the signatures of influential men among your Trustees, or of other leading citizens, especially such as are known to have public or personal influence with individual Senators or Representatives. In many cases, personal letters to Congressmen may be most effective. We have no desire to do more than indicate the common end to be sought, leaving each friend of the measure to adopt such methods of securing it as may commend themselves to his best judgment. But the importance of the Bill is so great as to entitle it to active and energetic support; and the coming session of Congress is so short and so certain to be overcrowded with business, that the only hope of securing favorable action lies in a united and determined effort to press it upon the attention of those upon whose votes its fate depends. By such an effort on the part of its friends, we are hopeful that the Bill can be passed in the House early, and in the Senate before the end of the session. If any method better than the one proposed occurs to you, we shall be glad to receive suggestions and to co-operate with you as far as possible. We shall also be glad to know from you what can be expected from your members in each House. Copies of the Bill and of the accompanying Report can probably be obtained, if you should desire them, through the Representative from your District.

Yours very respectfully,

GEO. H. COOK,

New Brunswick, N. J.

GEO. W. ATHERTON,

State College, Centre Co., Pa.

W. C. P. Breckenridge Geo. S. Johnston

J. H. Patterson +
 Dr Geo O. Brown +
 Dr R. J. Shum +
 Wm Warfield +
 Col W. C. Goodloe +
 Prof Seevill +
 Prof Crandall +
 L. W. Rouk +
 Wm Bruce
 Mayor Johnson
 Jas H Robinson Jr -
 Judge ^{Henry} Payne +
 Percy Tolbott +
 Alex Pearson +
 R. B. Metcalf +
 H. McDowell +
 Milt B Young +

Charles
 B. J. Peary

THE KENTUCKY

State Industrial and Commercial Conference.

CIRCULAR OF SUGGESTIONS.

Office of the GENERAL COMMITTEE,
Room 18, Kenyon Building, Louisville.

Governor J. PROCTOR KNOTT, Chairman.
RICHARD W. KNOTT.
BENNETT H. YOUNG.
THEODORE SCHWARTZ.
EDWARD J. McDERMOTT.

TEMPLE BODLEY.
JOHN M. ATHERTON.
JOHN J. BARRET.
J. R. PROCTER.
YOUNG E. ALLISON, Secretary.

Louisville, July 25, 1887.

The General Committee having in charge the organization of the proposed Kentucky State Industrial and Commercial Conference to be held in Louisville, October 4, 1887, are gratified to announce that they have received letters from all parts of the State giving the heartiest encouragement to the movement. Very few of the 357 auxiliary committeemen appointed for the counties have failed to accept, and where any have declined they have promptly suggested their successors. Such encouraging response seems, in advance, to secure the unqualified success of the Conference and to herald the growth of that public spirit and desire for co-operation which will confer so many benefits upon Kentucky if followed out.

The General Committee now asks of each county committee that they will call a general meeting of public-spirited and representative citizens to be held at the court house in each county on next court day or on such other day as they may think best, which meeting should adopt resolutions in regard to the Conference and select delegates to represent the county at the State Conference.

It is especially desirable that your committee should see that delegates are appointed who will attend, and that the delegation is made up of men who have taken an interest in the material development of your county, and are well informed upon one or all of the following topics:

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, MINERAL AND TIMBER INDUSTRIES.

WATER WAYS AND WATER POWERS.

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

MANUFACTURES.

Each county should send not less than TEN delegates and as many more as desired, the auxiliary committee of the county being ex-officio delegates. It is wise to use care in selecting those only who will agree to come and be prepared to discuss the above topics as they relate to general State development.

After your county meeting is held it is important that the proceedings and list of delegates be published in your county newspapers and also forwarded to this office so that a correct list of all the delegates may be prepared immediately for the distribution of programmes, etc.

It is hoped that you will hold your county meeting as early as possible, that delegates may have plenty of time in which to prepare themselves and be informed.

Please report your delegations to the secretary, Young E. Allison, Room 18, Kenyon Building, Louisville, as soon as possible, giving the post-office address of each delegate.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT, Chairman.

YOUNG E. ALLISON, Secretary.

[Dec. 5, 1904]

ANGLO-FRENCH ARBITRATION TREATY OF 1903.

[*Translation.*]

The Government of the French Republic, and the Government of His Britannic Majesty, signatories of the Convention for the pacific settlement of International disputes, concluded at The Hague, July 29, 1899,

Considering that by Article 19 of this Convention, the High Contracting Parties reserved to themselves the conclusion of agreements in view of recourse to arbitration in all cases which they judged capable of submission to it,

Have authorized the undersigned to agree as follows :

ARTICLE I.—Differences of a judicial order, or relative to the interpretation of existing treaties between the two Contracting Parties, which may arise, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the Convention of July 29, 1899, at The Hague, on condition, however, that neither the vital interests, nor the independence or honour of the two Contracting States, nor the interests of any State other than the two Contracting States, are involved.

ARTICLE II.—In each particular case the High Contracting Parties, before addressing themselves to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall sign a special undertaking determining clearly the subject of dispute, the extent of the Arbitral powers and the details to be observed in the constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal and the procedure.

ARTICLE III.—The present arrangement is concluded for a duration of five years from the date of signature.

LONDON, *October 14, 1903.*

CAMBON,
LANSDOWNE.

ARTICLE XIX OF THE HAGUE ARBITRATION CONVENTION.

ARTICLE XIX.—Independently of existing general or special treaties imposing the obligation to have recourse to arbitration on the part of any of the Signatory Powers, these Powers reserve to themselves the right to conclude, either before the ratification of the present Convention, or subsequent to that date, new agreements, general or special, with a view of extending the obligation to submit controversies to arbitration, to all cases which they consider suitable for such submission.

United States Civil Service Commission,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 16, 1905.

SIR:

The Commission invites your attention to the opportunity which now exists for graduates of colleges and normal schools, including students who will graduate in 1905, to qualify for appointment in the Philippine Service. Two examinations are pending for this service, namely, the Assistant examination and the Teacher examination. From the Assistant examination it is desired to appoint eligibles to the position of teacher and to other positions in the administrative departments in that service. This examination affords the best opportunity for college men to place on record their qualifications for special as well as for general work.

Practically all of the positions under the insular government are subject to civil service regulations and promotions are based upon the records of efficiency of employees.

The salaries of American teachers in the Philippines range from \$900 to \$1,500 and in a few special instances salaries above \$1,500 are given, the Division Superintendents in particular receiving salaries of \$1,500 to \$2,500, according to the work assigned them.

Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the Philippine Commission's act (No. 1040) governing appointments. After the examination papers of competitors are rated they will be forwarded to Manila. The Insular Bureau will be notified of the names of those selected, who will then be furnished provisional appointments and that Bureau will arrange for their transportation to Manila. Under the provisions of paragraph (a) of section 9 of act 1040 it is contemplated that where possible the appointees will deposit with that Bureau the cost of their transportation at the special Government rate, but in cases where the appointees can not deposit the full amount it is within the discretion of that Bureau to furnish such transportation subject to the deduction of 10 per cent each month from their salaries after their arrival in the Islands. Upon the arrival of appointees in Manila their assignments, both as to location and work, will be made by the insular authorities, and candidates should be willing to accept such duty and location as may be allotted them.

The Assistant examination will be held on April 5-6, 1905, and the Teacher examination on March 15-16, 1905, and those desiring to compete should apply to the Commission at Washington, D. C., for the necessary application forms.

A copy of the announcement of the Assistant examination is inclosed, and information in regard to this examination and that for Teacher will be furnished to all persons who apply.

This Commission will appreciate it very much if you will, as far as you can conveniently do so, bring the facts shown in this letter to the attention of any recent graduates or under-graduates of your institution.

Very respectfully,

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

97-M-64

No. 126—Amended.

**ASSISTANT.
PHILIPPINE SERVICE.
APRIL 5-6, 1905.**

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that in view of the very small number of applications filed for the examination for assistant in the Philippine Service, on March 1-2, this examination has been postponed to April 5-6, 1905, and will be held at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a large number of positions in the grades of clerk and teacher in the Philippines.

As a result of this examination it is desired to secure 140 college graduates, including 20 polytechnic and 20 agricultural, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, and 60 normal school graduates at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. Many of the appointees will be required in the position of teacher, while some will be required in the various clerical and administrative offices in the islands. Excellent opportunities for promotion are afforded for well-qualified appointees. For positions requiring college graduates students who graduate in 1905 will be acceptable.

Women will not be admitted to this examination, except that the wives, immediate relatives, or fiancées of men examined at the same time for, appointed to, or already employed in the Philippine Service may be examined; and if they pass, they will be preferred in appointments, provided the men through whom examination is allowed have been selected. Each of such applicants should state definitely in her application the name, address, and relationship of the person through whom examination is claimed, in order that there may be no delay in certification when the rating of the papers is considered.

The time allowed for this examination is two days of seven hours each. The first three subjects will be given on the first day, and the remaining subjects on the second day.

Age limit, 18 to 40 years on the date of the examination.

Each applicant will be required to take the eight subjects mentioned below as a preliminary to the optional subjects.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, weighted as indicated:

No.	Subjects.	Weights.	Maximum ratings.
1.	Thesis (500 words to be written on one of two topics given)	4	400
2.	Correction of rough-draft manuscript (250 words)	3	300
3.	Mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, including quadratics, and plane geometry)	3	300
4.	History and civil government of the United States	3	300
5.	General history and geography	2	200
6.	Colonial government and administration (general questions)	2	200
7.	Political economy (general principles)	1	100
8.	Education and experience	2	200
Total ratings			2,000

The figures opposite each subject indicate (1) the relative value of and (2) the credit that will be given as a maximum rating on the subject in the examination.

OPTIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Each competitor in the assistant examination may also take any one or more of the optional subjects mentioned below. These optional examinations contemplate a general knowledge of the subjects on the part of competitors, rather than thorough professional knowledge and training. The figures opposite each of these optional subjects indicate the additional credit that will be given for a maximum rating on the subject. Three hours will be allowed in the examination on each subject.

Each competitor must state, in answer to question 1 of his application, the optional subjects in which he desires examination.

No.	Subjects.	Maximum Weights.	Maximum ratings.
1.	Agriculture	1	100
2.	Bookkeeping (tests in journalizing and making a balance sheet)	1	100
3.	Chemistry	1	100
4.	Botany	1	100
5.	Civil engineering	1	100
6.	Educational methods	1	100
7.	Finance	1	100
8.	Forestry	1	100
9.	Geology	1	100
10.	Law (general)	1	100
11.	Law (international)	1	100
12.	Law (Spanish)	1	100
13.	Laws (mining) of the United States	1	100
14.	Laws (land) of the United States	1	100
15.	Language (Spanish)	1	100
16.	Mineralogy	1	100
17.	Higher mathematics, up to and including calculus	1	100
18.	Physics	1	100
19.	Mining engineering	1	100
20.	Mechanical engineering	1	100
21.	Electrical engineering	1	100
22.	Theory and practice of statistics	1	100
Total ratings			2,200

[OVER.]

The rating of a competitor on each regular or optional subject will be in proportion to the correctness of the work done, based upon the maximum rating indicated opposite the subject for perfect work. It will be observed that the total ratings that may be obtained in the regular examination are 2,000. A competitor will not receive any credit for work done on any optional subject unless his total ratings in the regular examination are 1,400 or more and 70 or more on such optional subject. The credits received by him in the optional subjects simply tend to increase his prospects of appointment. It is not expected that any one competitor will be found proficient in all of these branches, the aim in providing a variety of optional subjects in addition to the regular subjects being to enable the board to secure eligibles with such special qualifications as may be needed to meet the demands of the service. In making requisitions for certifications of eligibles, appointing officers may call for the highest three names as a result of examination in the regular and optional subjects combined; but should the needs of the service so require, as may frequently happen, requisition may be made for a certification of those standing highest on one or more of the optional subjects, and who have also passed the regular examination. For instance, if a vacancy should occur in the engineer department, requiring a knowledge of civil engineering, or in the forestry bureau, requiring a knowledge of forestry, or in the Bureau of Statistics, requiring a knowledge of statistics, a requisition would probably be made for eligibles who have shown the most proficiency in these subjects and who have also passed the regular examination.

The object of the assistant examination is to provide a method of entrance to the Philippine civil service for honest, energetic, and well-educated persons who are entitled to be examined under the law. Eligibles thus secured will be appointed as the needs of the service require. After appointment they will be attached to one of the departments or offices and will be assigned to such duty, clerical or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable.

Those appointed from the assistant examination will be preferred in promotions to the higher administrative offices unless it should appear that employees who have not passed this examination possess exceptional or technical qualifications, required in the positions to be filled by promotions, which are not possessed by any of those who have entered the service through the examination mentioned. It will thus be seen that through faithfulness, efficiency, and an honest discharge of duties, assistants have a fair opportunity, as the conditions of the service permit, to be advanced to the higher administrative positions.

The medical certificate in Form 2 must be filled in by some medical officer in the service of the United States. Special arrangements have been made with pension examining boards throughout the country to give such examination for a fee of \$2, to be paid by the applicant. If such boards can not be conveniently visited, applicants should appear before medical officers of the Army, Navy, or Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. The examining physician must show his official designation.

Each applicant for the Philippine Service will be required to submit to the examiner, on the day he is examined, a photograph of himself, taken within three years, which will be filed with his examination papers, as a means of identification in case he receives appointment. An unmounted photograph is preferred. The date, place, and kind of examination, the examination number, the competitor's name, and the year in which the photograph was taken should be indicated on the photograph.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

Applicants should at once apply either to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the board of examiners at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, for application Forms 2 and 375. No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington. In applying for this examination the exact title as given at the head of this announcement should be used in the application.

As examination papers are shipped direct from the Commission to the places of examination, it is necessary that applications be received in ample time to arrange for the examination desired at the place indicated by the applicant. The Commission will therefore arrange to examine any applicant whose application is received in time to permit the shipment of the necessary papers.

Issued February 10, 1905.

Form No. 1237.
Jan., 1905.

United States Civil Service Commission, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The examination referred to in the accompanying newspaper announcement may be taken on the date mentioned therein at any of the places named below. No request will be granted for examination on any other date or at any other place. Application blanks may be secured from the secretary of the local board at any of the following-named places. At places marked "C. H." applicants should apply at the custom-house; at other places application should be made at the post-office.

ALABAMA -----	(Birmingham. Mobile. Montgomery. (Phoenix. Prescott. Tucson. (Fort Smith. Little Rock. Texarkana.	MAINE -----	Bangor. Houlton. Mauchias. C. H. Portland. Baltimore. Cumberland. Salsbury. Boston. *Fall River. *Fitchburg. Springfield.	OKLAHOMA -----	(Enid. Guthrie. Oklahoma.
ARIZONA -----	(Phoenix. Prescott. Tucson. (Fort Smith. Little Rock. Texarkana.	MARYLAND -----	Baltimore. Cumberland. Salsbury. Boston. *Fall River. *Fitchburg. Springfield.	OREGON -----	(Astoria. Baker City. Eugene. Portland.
ARKANSAS -----	(Fort Smith. Little Rock. Texarkana.	MASSACHUSETTS -----	Boston. *Fall River. *Fitchburg. Springfield. Detroit. Grand Rapids. Manitowish. *Marquette. Saginaw. Saint Ste. Marie.	PENNSYLVANIA -----	(Altoona. Harrisburg. Philadelphia. Pittsburg. *Warren. Williamsport. Wilkesbarre.
CALIFORNIA -----	(Pismo. Los Angeles. *Marysville. San Francisco. Denver. Durango. Grand Junction. Pueblo. Trinidad.	MICHIGAN -----	Detroit. Grand Rapids. Manitowish. *Marquette. Saginaw. Saint Ste. Marie.	PORTO RICO -----	(San Juan.
COLORADO -----	(Durango. Grand Junction. Pueblo. Trinidad.	MINNESOTA -----	Duluth. Mankato. St. Paul. Greenville. *Meridian. Vicksburg. Jefferson City. Kansas City. Kirkville. Springfield. St. Louis. *Billings. *Bozeman. Butte. *Great Falls. Helena. Missoula. Grand Island. Lincoln. Omaha. *Reno. *Claremont. Concord. Keene. Portsmouth. Albuquerque. Las Vegas. Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Rutland. Syracuse. Utica. Ashville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington. Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Fremont. Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.	SOUTH CAROLINA -----	(Charleston. Columbia. *Greenville.
CONNECTICUT -----	(Hartford. Middletown.	MISSISSIPPI -----	Greenville. *Meridian. Vicksburg. Jefferson City. Kansas City. Kirkville. Springfield. St. Louis. *Billings. *Bozeman. Butte. *Great Falls. Helena. Missoula. Grand Island. Lincoln. Omaha. *Reno. *Claremont. Concord. Keene. Portsmouth. Albuquerque. Las Vegas. Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Rutland. Syracuse. Utica. Ashville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington. Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Fremont. Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.	SOUTH DAKOTA -----	(Aberdeen. Deadwood. Sioux Falls. Watertown.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA -----	(Washington.	MISSOURI -----	Jefferson City. Kansas City. Kirkville. Springfield. St. Louis. *Billings. *Bozeman. Butte. *Great Falls. Helena. Missoula. Grand Island. Lincoln. Omaha. *Reno. *Claremont. Concord. Keene. Portsmouth. Albuquerque. Las Vegas. Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Rutland. Syracuse. Utica. Ashville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington. Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Fremont. Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.	TENNESSEE -----	(Bristol. Chattanooga. Knoxville. Memphis. Nashville.
FLORIDA -----	(Jacksonville. *Key West. Pensacola. *Tampa.	MONTANA -----	Butte. *Great Falls. Helena. Missoula. Grand Island. Lincoln. Omaha. *Reno. *Claremont. Concord. Keene. Portsmouth. Albuquerque. Las Vegas. Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Rutland. Syracuse. Utica. Ashville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington. Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Fremont. Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.	TEXAS -----	(El Paso. Fort Worth. Houston. San Antonio. Waco.
GEORGIA -----	(Athens. Augusta. Macon. Savannah. *Thomasville.	NEBRASKA -----	Lincoln. Omaha. *Reno. *Claremont. Concord. Keene. Portsmouth. Albuquerque. Las Vegas. Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Rutland. Syracuse. Utica. Ashville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington. Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Fremont. Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.	UTAH -----	(*Logan. Salt Lake City.
HAWAII -----	(Honolulu. C. H.	NEVADA -----	*Reno. *Claremont. Concord. Keene. Portsmouth. Albuquerque. Las Vegas. Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Rutland. Syracuse. Utica. Ashville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington. Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Fremont. Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.	VERMONT -----	(Montpelier. Rutland. St. Johnsbury.
IDAHIO -----	(Boise. Moscow.	NEW HAMPSHIRE -----	Keene. Portsmouth. Albuquerque. Las Vegas. Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Rutland. Syracuse. Utica. Ashville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington. Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Fremont. Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.	VIRGINIA -----	(*Lynchburg. Norfolk. Richmond. Roanoke. Staunton.
ILLINOIS -----	(Chicago. Peoria. Springfield. Evanston. Fort Wayne. Indianapolis. Lafayette.	NEW MEXICO -----	Albuquerque. Las Vegas. Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Rutland. Syracuse. Utica. Ashville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington. Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Fremont. Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.	WASHINGTON -----	(Bellingham. Port Townsend. C. H. Seattle. Spokane. Tacoma. Walla Walla.
INDIANA -----	(Indianapolis. Lafayette.	NEW YORK -----	Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Rutland. Syracuse. Utica. Ashville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington. Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Fremont. Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.	WEST VIRGINIA -----	(Charleston. Fairmont. Parkersburg.
INDIAN TERRITORY -----	(Ardmore. Muskogee. South McAlester.	NORTH CAROLINA -----	Asheville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington. Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Fremont. Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.	WISCONSIN -----	(Appleton. Ashland. Chippewa Falls. La Crosse. Madison. Marquette. Milwaukee.
IOWA -----	(Des Moines. Dubuque. *Fort Madison. Iowa City. *Mason City. Sioux City.	NORTH DAKOTA -----	Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Fremont. Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.	WYOMING -----	(Cheyenne. *Laramie.
KANSAS -----	(Fort Scott. Salina. Topeka. Wichita.	OHIO -----	Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Fenton. Toledo. Zanesville.		
KENTUCKY -----	(Lexington. Louisville. Paducah.				
LOUISIANA -----	(Baton Rouge. New Orleans. C. H. Shreveport.				

* Boards of Pension Examining Surgeons are located at all places mentioned in this list, except those marked thus. *

Jan 12, 1905

United States Civil Service Commission, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The examination referred to in the accompanying newspaper announcement may be taken on the date mentioned therein at any of the places named below. **No request will be granted for examination on any other date or at any other place.** Application blanks may be secured from the secretary of the local board at any of the following-named places. At places marked "C. H." applicants should apply at the custom-house; at other places application should be made at the post-office.

ALABAMA -----	{ Birmingham. Mobile. Montgomery.	MAINE -----	{ Bangor. Houlton. Machias. C. H. Portland.	OKLAHOMA -----	{ Enid. Guthrie. Oklahoma.
ARIZONA -----	{ Phoenix. Prescott. Tucson.	MARYLAND -----	{ Baltimore. Cumberland. Salisbury.	OREGON -----	{ Astoria. Baker City. Eugene. Portland.
ARKANSAS -----	{ Fort Smith. Little Rock. Texarkana.	MASSACHUSETTS -----	{ Boston. Greenfield. Springfield.	PENNSYLVANIA -----	{ Altoona. Harrisburg. Philadelphia. Pittsburg. *Warren. Williamsport. Wilkesbarre.
CALIFORNIA -----	{ Fresno. Los Angeles. *Marysville. San Francisco.	MICHIGAN -----	{ Detroit. Grand Rapids. Manistee. *Marquette. Saginaw. Sault Ste. Marie.	PORTO RICO -----	*San Juan.
COLORADO -----	{ Denver. Durango. Grand Junction. Pueblo. Trinidad.	MINNESOTA -----	{ Duluth. Mankato. St. Paul.	SOUTH CAROLINA -----	{ Charleston. Columbia. *Greenville.
CONNECTICUT -----	{ Hartford. Middletown.	MISSISSIPPI -----	{ Greenville. *Meridian. Vicksburg.	SOUTH DAKOTA -----	{ Aberdeen. Deadwood. Sioux Falls. Watertown.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA -----	Washington.	MISSOURI -----	{ Jefferson City. Kansas City. Kirksville. Springfield. St. Louis.	TENNESSEE -----	{ Bristol. Chattanooga. Knoxville. Memphis. Nashville.
FLORIDA -----	{ Jacksonville. *Key West. Pensacola. *Tampa.	MONTANA -----	{ *Billings. *Bozeman. Butte. *Great Falls. Helena. Missoula.	TEXAS -----	{ El Paso. Fort Worth. Houston. San Antonio. Waco.
GEORGIA -----	{ *Athens. Atlanta. Augusta. Macon. Savannah. *Thomasville.	NEBRASKA -----	{ Grand Island. Lincoln. Omaha.	UTAH -----	{ *Logan. Salt Lake City.
HAWAII -----	*Honolulu. C. H.	NEVADA -----	*Reno.	VERMONT -----	{ Montpelier. Rutland. St. Johnsbury.
IDAHO -----	{ Boise. Moscow.	NEW HAMPSHIRE -----	{ *Claremont. Concord. Keene. Portsmouth.	VIRGINIA -----	{ *Lynchburg. Norfolk. Richmond. Roanoke. Staunton.
ILLINOIS -----	{ Chicago. Peoria. Springfield.	NEW MEXICO -----	{ Albuquerque. Las Vegas.	WASHINGTON -----	{ Bellingham. Port Townsend. C. H. Seattle. Spokane. Tacoma. Walla Walla.
INDIANA -----	{ Evansville. Fort Wayne. Indianapolis. Lafayette.	NEW YORK -----	{ Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Ithaca. Plattsburg. C. H. Rochester. Syracuse. Utica.	WEST VIRGINIA -----	{ Charleston. Fairmont. Parkersburg.
INDIAN TERRITORY -----	{ Ardmore. Muskogee. South McAlester.	NORTH CAROLINA -----	{ Asheville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington.	WISCONSIN -----	{ Appleton. Ashland. Chippewa Falls. La Crosse. Madison. Marinette. Milwaukee.
IOWA -----	{ Des Moines. Dubuque. *Fort Madison. Iowa City. *Mason City. Sioux City.	NORTH DAKOTA -----	{ Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Pembina. C. H.	WYOMING -----	{ Cheyenne. *Laramie.
KANSAS -----	{ Fort Scott. Salina. Topeka. Wichita.	OHIO -----	{ Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Ironton. Toledo. Zanesville.		
KENTUCKY -----	{ Lexington. Louisville. Paducah.				
LOUISIANA -----	{ Baton Rouge. New Orleans. C. H. Shreveport.				

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CIVIL ENGINEER.

PHILIPPINE SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 15--16, 1905.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on February 15--16, 1905, at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill four vacancies at \$1,200 per annum each and two vacancies at \$1,400 per annum each, in the position of civil engineer, Philippine Service, and vacancies as they may occur in that service requiring similar qualifications.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, weighted as indicated:

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Weights.</i>
1. Pure and applied mathematics (elementary problems in mensuration, solution of plane triangles, and theoretical and applied mechanics, involving a fair knowledge of pure mathematics to and including calculus).....	20
2. Construction and care of instruments (comprising transit, including stadia work, level, plane table, rods, chain, tape, current meters, etc.).....	15
3. Theory and practice of surveying (comprising surveying, leveling, and other field work required in engineering and not covered in subjects 1 and 2).....	15
4. Design and construction (involving elementary knowledge of designing and constructing highways, railroads, dams, retaining walls, foundation work, trusses, etc.).....	25
5. Training and experience	25
Total.....	100

Two days of seven hours each will be allowed for this examination. The first two subjects will be given on the first day, and the remaining subjects on the second day.

Students or graduates of engineering courses, without subsequent experience in engineering work, and persons who have had no technical engineering training and who have served only in subordinate engineering positions as rodmen, chainmen, etc., will not be admitted to this examination.

Each applicant will be required to submit to the examiner, on the day he is examined, a recent photograph, not more than three years old, of himself, which will be filed with his examination papers, as a means of identification in case he receives appointment. An unmounted photograph is preferred. The date, place, and kind of examination, the examination number, the competitor's name, and the year in which the photograph was taken should be indicated on the photograph.

The medical certificate in Form 2 must be filled in by some medical officer in the service of the United States. Special arrangements have been made with pension examining boards throughout the country to give such examination for a fee of \$2, to be paid by the applicant. If such boards can not be conveniently visited, applicants should appear before medical officers of the Army, Navy, Indian, or Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

Age limit, 18 to 40 years, on the date of the examination.

Applicants should at once apply either to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the board of examiners at any place mentioned in the accompanying list, for application Forms 2 and 375. No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington. In applying for this examination the exact title as given at the head of this announcement should be used in the application.

As examination papers are shipped direct from the Commission to the place of examination it is necessary that applications be received in ample time to arrange for the examination desired at the place indicated by the applicant. The Commission will, therefore, arrange to examine any applicant whose application is received in time to permit the shipment of the necessary papers.

Issued January 12, 1905.

Jan 12, 1905

United States Civil Service Commission, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The examination referred to in the accompanying newspaper announcement may be taken on the date mentioned therein at any of the places named below. **No request will be granted for examination on any other date or at any other place.** Application blanks may be secured from the secretary of the local board at any of the following-named places. At places marked "C. H." applicants should apply at the custom-house; at other places application should be made at the post-office.

ALABAMA -----	{ Birmingham. Mobile. Montgomery.	MAINE -----	{ Bangor. Houlton. Machias. C. H. Portland.	OKLAHOMA -----	{ Enid. Guthrie. Oklahoma.
ARIZONA -----	{ Phoenix. Prescott. Tucson.	MARYLAND -----	{ Baltimore. Cumberland. Salisbury.	OREGON -----	{ Astoria. Baker City. Eugene. Portland.
ARKANSAS -----	{ Fort Smith. Little Rock. Texarkana.	MASSACHUSETTS -----	{ Boston. Greenfield. Springfield.	PENNSYLVANIA -----	{ Altoona. Harrisburg. Philadelphia. Pittsburg. *Warren. Williamsport. Wilkesbarre.
CALIFORNIA -----	{ Fresno. Los Angeles. *Marysville. San Francisco.	MICHIGAN -----	{ Detroit. Grand Rapids. Manistee. *Marquette. Saginaw. Sault Ste. Marie.	PORTO RICO -----	*San Juan.
COLORADO -----	{ Denver. Durango. Grand Junction. Pueblo. Trinidad.	MINNESOTA -----	{ Duluth. Mankato. St. Paul.	SOUTH CAROLINA -----	{ Charleston. Columbia. *Greenville.
CONNECTICUT -----	{ Hartford. Middletown.	MISSISSIPPI -----	{ Greenville. *Meridian. Vicksburg.	SOUTH DAKOTA -----	{ Aberdeen. Deadwood. Sioux Falls. Watertown.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA -----	Washington.	MISSOURI -----	{ Jefferson City. Kansas City. Kirksville. Springfield. St. Louis.	TENNESSEE -----	{ Bristol. Chattanooga. Knoxville. Memphis. Nashville.
FLORIDA -----	{ Jacksonville. *Key West. Pensacola. *Tampa.	MONTANA -----	{ *Billings. *Bozeman. Butte. *Great Falls. Helena. Missoula.	TEXAS -----	{ El Paso. Fort Worth. Houston. San Antonio. Waco.
GEORGIA -----	{ *Athens. Atlanta. Augusta. Macon. Savannah. *Thomasville.	NEBRASKA -----	{ Grand Island. Lincoln. Omaha.	UTAH -----	{ *Logan. Salt Lake City.
HAWAII -----	*Honolulu. C. H.	NEVADA -----	*Reno.	VERMONT -----	{ Montpelier. Rutland. St. Johnsbury.
IDAHO -----	{ Boise. Moscow.	NEW HAMPSHIRE -----	{ *Claremont. Concord. Keene. Portsmouth.	VIRGINIA -----	{ *Lynchburg. Norfolk. Richmond. Roanoke. Staunton.
ILLINOIS -----	{ Chicago. Peoria. Springfield.	NEW MEXICO -----	{ Albuquerque. Las Vegas.	WASHINGTON -----	{ Bellingham. Port Townsend. C. H. Seattle. Spokane. Tacoma. Walla Walla.
INDIANA -----	{ Evansville. Fort Wayne. Indianapolis. Lafayette.	NEW YORK -----	{ Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Ithaca. Plattsburg. C. H. Rochester. Syracuse. Utica.	WEST VIRGINIA -----	{ Charleston. Fairmont. Parkersburg.
INDIAN TERRITORY -----	{ Ardmore. Muskogee. South McAlester.	NORTH CAROLINA -----	{ Asheville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington.	WISCONSIN -----	{ Appleton. Ashland. Chippewa Falls. La Crosse. Madison. Marinette. Milwaukee.
IOWA -----	{ Des Moines. Dubuque. *Fort Madison. Iowa City. *Mason City. Sioux City.	NORTH DAKOTA -----	{ Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Pembina. C. H.	WYOMING -----	{ Cheyenne. *Laramie.
KANSAS -----	{ Fort Scott. Salina. Topeka. Wichita.	OHIO -----	{ Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Ironton. Toledo. Zanesville.		
KENTUCKY -----	{ Lexington. Louisville. Paducah.				
LOUISIANA -----	{ Baton Rouge. New Orleans. C. H. Shreveport.				

* Boards of Pension Examining Surgeons are located at all places mentioned in this list, except those marked thus. *.

ASSISTANT.

OFFICE OF SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

JUNE 21, 1905.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on June 21, 1905, at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a vacancy in the position of assistant, Office of Seed and Plant Introduction, Department of Agriculture, at \$1,800 per annum, and vacancies as they may occur in any branch of the service requiring similar qualifications.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, weighted as indicated:

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Weights.</i>
1. Systematic botany	20
2. Tropical agriculture	20
3. Plant diseases, including insect parasites	20
4. Modern languages—French, German, Spanish, or Italian. (Translations from any two of these languages into English, and from English into either one of the two thus selected.)	10
5. Geography	10
6. Climatology of the world	10
7. Nursery practice	10
Total	100

The position to be filled is that of assistant in the Office of Seed and Plant Introduction (foreign explorations). It will require a man of good executive ability, well trained in systematic botany to enable him to classify the information accompanying newly imported seeds and plants. It demands a knowledge of plant diseases and methods of treatment for insect parasites and fungus diseases in order to prevent the introduction of these parasites and diseases into this country. It demands an acquaintance with the agricultural geography of foreign countries and their climatology in order to determine the adaptability of newly imported plants from different foreign countries to climatic conditions in this country. It requires a knowledge of nursery practice, including acquaintance with methods of packing and shipping of plants and their propagation, to make possible an expeditious handling of newly imported plants upon their arrival. It requires a proficiency in at least one foreign language, and a reading acquaintance with French and German, Spanish, or Italian, to facilitate the handling of foreign correspondence. While it is expected that the work will be, in the main, office work, there will be connected with it a certain amount of travel in connection with the establishment of certain plant industries in different parts of the country.

Owing to the large amount of material received from tropical countries and the increasing interest in tropical agriculture, a practical knowledge of tropical agriculture will be essential.

More than one day may be required for this examination.

Age limit, 20 years or over on the date of the examination.

Applicants should at once apply either to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the board of examiners at any place mentioned in the accompanying list, for application Form 1312. No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington. In applying for this examination the exact title as given at the head of this announcement should be used in the application.

As examination papers are shipped direct from the Commission to the places of examination, it is necessary that applications be received in ample time to arrange for the examination desired at the place indicated by the applicant. The Commission will therefore arrange to examine any applicant whose application is received in time to permit the shipment of the necessary papers.

Issued May 22, 1905.

United States Civil Service Commission, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The examination referred to in the accompanying newspaper announcement may be taken on the date mentioned therein at any of the places named below. **No request will be granted for examination on any other date or at any other place.** Application blanks may be secured from the secretary of the local board at any of the following-named places. At places marked "C. H." applicants should apply at the custom-house; at other places application should be made at the post-office.

ALABAMA -----	{ Birmingham. Mobile. Montgomery.	MAINE -----	{ Bangor. Houlton. Machias. C. H. Portland.	OKLAHOMA -----	{ Enid. Guthrie. Oklahoma.
ARIZONA -----	{ Phoenix. Prescott. Tucson.	MARYLAND -----	{ Baltimore. Cumberland. Salisbury.	OREGON -----	{ Astoria. Baker City. Eugene. Portland.
ARKANSAS -----	{ Fort Smith. Little Rock. Texarkana.	MASSACHUSETTS -----	{ Boston. *Fall River. *Fitchburg. Springfield.	PENNSYLVANIA -----	{ Altoona. Harrisburg. Philadelphia. Pittsburg. *Warren. Williamsport. Wilkesbarre.
CALIFORNIA -----	{ Fresno. Los Angeles. *Marysville. San Francisco.	MICHIGAN -----	{ Detroit. Grand Rapids. Manistee. *Marquette. Saginaw. Sault Ste. Marie.	PORTO RICO -----	*San Juan.
COLORADO -----	{ Denver. Durango. Grand Junction. Pueblo. Trinidad.	MINNESOTA -----	{ Duluth. Mankato. St. Paul.	SOUTH CAROLINA -----	{ Charleston. Columbia. *Greenville.
CONNECTICUT -----	{ Hartford. Middletown.	MISSISSIPPI -----	{ Greenville. *Meridian. Vicksburg.	SOUTH DAKOTA -----	{ Aberdeen. Deadwood. Sioux Falls. Watertown.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA -----	Washington.	MISSOURI -----	{ Jefferson City. Kansas City. Kirkville. Springfield. St. Louis.	TENNESSEE -----	{ Bristol. Chattanooga. Knoxville. Memphis. Nashville.
FLORIDA -----	{ Jacksonville. *Key West. Pensacola. *Tampa.	MONTANA -----	{ *Billings. *Bozeman. Butte. *Great Falls. Helena. Missoula.	TEXAS -----	{ El Paso. Fort Worth. Houston. San Antonio. Waco.
GEORGIA -----	{ *Athens. Atlanta. Augusta. Macon. Savannah. *Thomasville.	NEBRASKA -----	{ Grand Island. Lincoln. Omaha.	UTAH -----	{ *Logan. Salt Lake City.
HAWAII -----	*Honolulu. C. H.	NEVADA -----	*Reno.	VERMONT -----	{ Montpelier. Rutland. St. Johnsbury.
IDAHO -----	{ Boise. Moscow.	NEW HAMPSHIRE -----	{ *Claremont. Concord. Keene. Portsmouth.	VIRGINIA -----	{ *Lynchburg. Norfolk. Richmond. Roanoke. Staunton.
ILLINOIS -----	{ Chicago. Peoria. Springfield.	NEW MEXICO -----	{ Albuquerque. Las Vegas.	WASHINGTON -----	{ Bellingham. Port Townsend. C. H. Seattle. Spokane. Tacoma. Walla Walla.
INDIANA -----	{ Evansville. Fort Wayne. Indianapolis. Lafayette.	NEW YORK -----	{ Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Ithaca. Plattsburg. C. H. Rochester. Syracuse. Utica.	WEST VIRGINIA -----	{ Charleston. Fairmont. Parkersburg.
INDIAN TERRITORY -----	{ Ardmore. Muskogee. South McAlester.	NORTH CAROLINA -----	{ Asheville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington.	WISCONSIN -----	{ Appleton. Ashland. Chippewa Falls. La Crosse. Madison. Marinette. Milwaukee.
IOWA -----	{ Des Moines. Dubuque. *Fort Madison. Iowa City. *Mason City. Sioux City.	NORTH DAKOTA -----	{ Fargo. *Grand Forks. *Pembina. C. H.	WYOMING -----	{ Cheyenne. *Laramie.
KANSAS -----	{ Fort Scott. Salina. Topeka. Wichita.	OHIO -----	{ Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. *Ironton. Toledo. Zanesville.		
KENTUCKY -----	{ Lexington. Louisville. Paducah.				
LOUISIANA -----	{ Baton Rouge. New Orleans. C. H. Shreveport.				

47-M-64

IN HOUSE

REGULAR SESSION, 1906.

House Bill No. 49.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1906.

Mr. Klair introduced the following bill, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Agricultural and Mechanical College, viz:

AN ACT to provide an appropriation for the erection and equipment of buildings for the use of the Agricultural Department and of the Normal School of the A. & M. College of Kentucky.

Whereas, The buildings and equipment for the Agricultural and
2 Horticultural Education and for the Training of Teachers in the
3 Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky are no longer

4 equal to the annually increasing demands made upon the College for
5 instruction in those branches of learning; and,

6 Whereas, The failure of the State and of the College to provide
7 ample facilities for education and training in the branches relating
8 to those important avocations must compel citizens of this Common-
9 wealth either to forego the advantages of such education and train-
10 ing or to seek them abroad under conditions disadvantageous and
11 uneconomic; therefore,

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky:*

§ 1. That fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) be, and the same is
2 hereby, appropriated for the erection and equipment of a building
3 for the use of the Department of Agriculture, in which shall be
4 provided class rooms for instruction in agriculture, horticulture,
5 agricultural chemistry, botany, zoology, soil physics, animal hus-
6 bandry, dairying, forestry, and other subjects related to agricultural
7 science, with the museums and laboratories needed for instruction,
8 theoretical and practical. Temporary provision may also be made
9 in this building for the class rooms and laboratories needed for
10 instruction by the School of Mines until separate and commodious
11 arrangements can be provided for its use.

§ 2. That fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) be, and the same is
2 hereby, appropriated for the erection and equipment of a building
3 for the use of the Department of Normal School work, in which
4 shall be provided the necessary recitation rooms, library rooms,
5 museums and other appliances for the theoretical and practical train-
6 ing of teachers, in order to qualify them to give instruction in the
7 common schools, high schools and other institutions of learning in
8 the Commonwealth. Temporary provision may also be made in this
9 building for the installation and operation of the Department of

10 Domestic Economy, recently established by the Board of Trustees,
11 until a separate building can be provided for its use.

§ 3. That competent professional architects be invited to submit
2 plans, specifications and estimates for the construction of the build-
3 ings provided for in Sections 1 and 2, and that the contracts be let to
4 the lowest and best bidder on the plan or plans selected.

§ 4. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Sections
2 1, 2 and 3, a building committee consisting of three of their number be
3 appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical
4 College, who shall select the architect and pay him a reasonable
5 compensation for his plans, but the work of construction shall be
6 under the superintendence of a competent superintendent of con-
7 struction, who shall be paid a reasonable compensation for his
8 services. The funds appropriated under Sections 1 and 2 shall be
9 disbursed under the supervision and by the authority of the Building
10 Committee, and shall be accounted for by an itemized report to the
11 next General Assembly.

4 equal to the annually increasing demands made upon the College for
5 instruction in those branches of learning; and,

6 Whereas, The failure of the State and of the College to provide
7 ample facilities for education and training in the branches relating
8 to those important avocations must compel citizens of this Common-
9 wealth either to forego the advantages of such education and train-
10 ing or to seek them abroad under conditions disadvantageous and
11 uneconomic; therefore,

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky:*

§ 1. That fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) be, and the same is
2 hereby, appropriated for the erection and equipment of a building
3 for the use of the Department of Agriculture, in which shall be
4 provided class rooms for instruction in agriculture, horticulture,
5 agricultural chemistry, botany, zoology, soil physics, animal hus-
6 bandry, dairying, forestry, and other subjects related to agricultural
7 science, with the museums and laboratories needed for instruction,
8 theoretical and practical. Temporary provision may also be made
9 in this building for the class rooms and laboratories needed for
10 instruction by the School of Mines until separate and commodious
11 arrangements can be provided for its use.

§ 2. That fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) be, and the same is
2 hereby, appropriated for the erection and equipment of a building
3 for the use of the Department of Normal School work, in which
4 shall be provided the necessary recitation rooms, library rooms,
5 museums and other appliances for the theoretical and practical train-
6 ing of teachers, in order to qualify them to give instruction in the
7 common schools, high schools and other institutions of learning in
8 the Commonwealth. Temporary provision may also be made in this
9 building for the installation and operation of the Department of

10 Domestic Economy, recently established by the Board of Trustees,
11 until a separate building can be provided for its use.

§ 3. That competent professional architects be invited to submit
2 plans, specifications and estimates for the construction of the build-
3 ings provided for in Sections 1 and 2, and that the contracts be let to
4 the lowest and best bidder on the plan or plans selected.

§ 4. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Sections
2 1, 2 and 3, a building committee consisting of three of their number be
3 appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical
4 College, who shall select the architect and pay him a reasonable
5 compensation for his plans, but the work of construction shall be
6 under the superintendence of a competent superintendent of con-
7 struction, who shall be paid a reasonable compensation for his
8 services. The funds appropriated under Sections 1 and 2 shall be
9 disbursed under the supervision and by the authority of the Building
10 Committee, and shall be accounted for by an itemized report to the
11 next General Assembly.

47-M-64

IN SENATE

REGULAR SESSION, 1906.

Senate Bill No. 70.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1906.

Mr. Allen introduced the following bill, which was read the first time,
and ordered to be printed, viz:

AN ACT to provide an appropriation for the erection and equipment of
a building for the Normal Department of the Agricultural and
Mechanical College of Kentucky.

Whereas, The intelligence and moral character of the citizens of the Commonwealth and the development of its material wealth must depend largely upon the instruction and training of the common schools; and,

Whereas, The facilities for instruction in the Normal Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky are not commensurate with the requirements for the proper education of the teachers of the State; and,

Whereas, The instruction and training required by the teachers of the Commonwealth for the adequate and satisfactory discharge of their duties will, if not obtained in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, be sought elsewhere; and,

Whereas, It is the manifest duty of the State to build up and properly equip her own institution, instead of contributing by her patronage to build up those of other States; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the erection and equipment of a building for the use of the Department of Normal School work, in which shall be provided the necessary recitation rooms, library rooms, museums and other appliances for the theoretical and practical training of teachers, in order to qualify them to give instruction in the common schools, high schools and other institutions of learning in the Commonwealth. Temporary provision may also be made in this building for the installation and operation of the Department of Domestic Economy, recently established by the Board of Trustees, until a separate building can be provided for its use.

§ 2. That competent professional architects be invited to submit plans, specifications and estimates for the construction of the build-

ing provided for in Section 1, and that the contracts be let to the lowest and best bidder on the plan or plans selected.

§ 3. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, a building committee consisting of three of their number be appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, who shall select the architect and pay him a reasonable compensation for his plans, but the work of construction shall be under the superintendence of a competent superintendent of construction, who shall be paid a reasonable compensation for his services. The funds appropriated under Section 1 shall be disbursed under the supervision and by the authority of the Building Committee, and shall be accounted for by an itemized report to the next General Assembly.

47-11-64

IN SENATE

REGULAR SESSION, 1906.

Senate Bill No. 71.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1906.

Mr. Allen introduced the following bill, which was read the first time and ordered to be printed, viz:

AN ACT to provide an appropriation for the erection of a building for the Agricultural Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, and to equip the same.

Whereas, Agriculture is now and will for years to come be the predominant industry of Kentucky; and,

Whereas, The facilities for instruction in agriculture in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky are not commensurate with the requirements of the institution, and of the farmers of the Commonwealth; and,

Whereas, It is the manifest duty of the Commonwealth to make liberal provision for the industrial education of those who constitute so large a proportion of the strength and manhood of the State; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the erection and equipment of a building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, in which shall be provided class rooms for instruction in agriculture, horticulture, agricultural chemistry, botany, zoology, soil physics, animal husbandry, dairying, forestry, and other subjects related to agricultural science, with the museums and laboratories needed for instruction, theoretical and practical. Temporary provision may also be made in this building for the class rooms and laboratories needed for instruction by the School of Mines until separate and commodious arrangements can be provided for its use.

§ 2. That competent professional architects be invited to submit plans, specifications and estimates for the construction of the building provided for in Section 1, and that the contract be let to the lowest and best bidder on the plan or plans selected.

§ 3. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Sections 1 and 2, a building committee consisting of three of their number be appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical

College, who shall select the architect and pay him a reasonable compensation for his plans, but the work of construction shall be under the superintendence of a competent superintendent of construction, who shall be paid a reasonable compensation for his services. The funds appropriated under Section 1 shall be disbursed under the supervision and by the authority of the Building Committee, and shall be accounted for by an itemized report to the next General Assembly.

United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The examination referred to in the accompanying newspaper announcement may be taken on the date mentioned therein at any of the places named below. No request will be granted for examination on any other date or at any other place. Application blanks may be secured from the secretary of the local board at any of the following-named places. At places marked "C. H." applicants should apply at the custom-house; at other places application should be made at the post-office.

ALABAMA	Birmingham. Mobile. Montgomery. Phoenix. Prescott. Tucson.	MAINE	Bangor. Bath. Calais, C. H. Houlton. Lewiston. Portland.	OHIO	Cincinnati. Cleveland, C. H. Columbus. Dayton. Toledo. Zanesville.
ARIZONA	Fort Smith. Little Rock. Tomball.	MARYLAND	Baltimore. Cumberland. Salisbury.	OKLAHOMA	Enid. Guthrie. Oklahoma.
ARKANSAS	Fresno. Los Angeles. *Marysville. Sacramento. San Francisco. San Jose. San Luis Obispo.	MASSACHUSETTS	Boston. Fall River. Fitchburg. Lawrence. Pittsfield. Springfield. Worcester.	OREGON	Astoria, C. H. Baker City. Eugene. Portland.
CALIFORNIA	Denver. Durango. Fort Collins. Grand Junction. Pueblo. Trinidad.	MICHIGAN	Detroit. Grand Rapids. Manistee. *Marquette. Saginaw. Sault Ste. Marie.	PENNSYLVANIA	*Altoona. Harrisburg. Philadelphia. Pittsburg. *Warren. Williamsport. Wilkesbarre.
COLORADO	Hartford, C. H. Middletown.	MINNESOTA	Duluth. Mankato. St. Paul.	PORTO RICO	*San Juan.
CONNECTICUT	Jacksonville. *Key West.	MISSISSIPPI	*Greenville. *Meridian. Vicksburg.	SOUTH CAROLINA	Charleston. Columbia. *Greenville. Aberdeen. Deadwood. Sioux Falls. Watertown.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	Washington.	MISSOURI	Jefferson City. Kansas City. Kirksville. Springfield. St. Joseph. St. Louis.	SOUTH DAKOTA	Bristol. Chattanooga. Knoxville. Memphis. Nashville. Austin. Dallas. El Paso, C. H. Houston. San Antonio. Waco.
FLORIDA	*Athens. Atlanta. Augusta. Macon. Savannah. *Thomasville.	MONTANA	*Billings. Bozeman. Butte. *Great Falls. Helena. Missoula.	TENNESSEE	*Logan. Salt Lake City. Montpelier. Rutland. St. Johnsbury.
GEORGIA	*Honolulu, C. H.	NEBRASKA	*Omaha. Lincoln. Grand Island.	TEXAS	*Lynchburg. Norfolk. Richmond. Roanoke. Staunton. Bellingham. Port Townsend, C. H. Seattle. Tacoma. Walla Walla.
HAWAII	Boise. Moscow.	NEVADA	*Reno. *Clarendon. Concord. Keene. Portsmouth.	UTAH	Charleston. Fairmont. Parkersburg. Appleton. Ashland. Chippewa Falls. La Crosse. Madison. Marquette. Milwaukee. Vermont. Cheyenne. *Laramie. Sheridan.
IDAHO	Cairo. Champaign. Chicago. Peoria. Quincy. Springfield.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	*Albany. *Brooklyn. Buffalo. Hudson.	VERMONT	St. Johnsbury.
ILLINOIS	Bloomington. Evanston. Fort Wayne. Indianapolis. Lafayette.	NEW MEXICO	Albuquerque. Las Vegas.	VIRGINIA	Richmond. Roanoke. Staunton.
INDIANA	Ardmore. Muskegon. South McAlester.	NEW YORK	Albany. *Brooklyn. Buffalo. Hudson.	WASHINGTON	Charleston. Fairmont. Parkersburg. Appleton. Ashland. Chippewa Falls. La Crosse. Madison. Marquette. Milwaukee. Vermont. Cheyenne. *Laramie. Sheridan.
INDIAN TERRITORY	*Ames. Des Moines. Dubuque. *Fort Madison. Iowa City. *Mason City. Sioux City. Fort Scott. Salina. Topeka. Wichita.	NORTH CAROLINA	Asheville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington.	WEST VIRGINIA	Charleston. Fairmont. Parkersburg. Appleton. Ashland. Chippewa Falls. La Crosse. Madison. Marquette. Milwaukee. Vermont. Cheyenne. *Laramie. Sheridan.
IOWA	Lexington. Louisville. Paducah.	NORTH DAKOTA	*Grand Forks. *Minot. *Pembina, C. H.	WISCONSIN	Charleston. Fairmont. Parkersburg. Appleton. Ashland. Chippewa Falls. La Crosse. Madison. Marquette. Milwaukee. Vermont. Cheyenne. *Laramie. Sheridan.
KANSAS	Baton Rouge. New Orleans, C. H. Shreveport.			WYOMING	Charleston. Fairmont. Parkersburg. Appleton. Ashland. Chippewa Falls. La Crosse. Madison. Marquette. Milwaukee. Vermont. Cheyenne. *Laramie. Sheridan.

* Boards of Pension Examining Surgeons are located at all places mentioned in this list, except those marked thus: *.
† For information, application blanks, etc., apply at rooms of Civil Service Board, Custom-House, New York City.

No. 119.

ASSISTANT. PHILIPPINE SERVICE. JANUARY 25-26, 1907.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on January 25-26, 1907, at the places mentioned in the list printed hereon, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a large number of vacancies in the positions of clerk and teacher in the Philippine Service.

It is desired to secure as a result of this examination as many eligibles as possible who are college graduates, including graduates of polytechnic and agricultural schools. It is also desired to secure as many eligibles as possible who are normal school graduates.

There are at least 100 vacancies in the position of teacher to be filled, and appointments to that position as the result of this examination will be made at \$1,200 per annum. Those appointed will be eligible for promotion up to \$2,000 per annum for teacher, and from \$1,600 to \$3,000 for division superintendent. Eligibility in the assistant examination is required for promotion to division superintendent.

The work of the American men teachers is largely of a supervisory character, and the higher positions are filled as vacancies occur by the promotion of those who have demonstrated their efficiency and ability in the service.

The prospects of appointment of those who qualify in the optional subjects of agriculture, educational methods, bookkeeping, and auditing of accounts are excellent. The majority of those qualifying in the assistant examination who are willing to accept appointment as teacher are selected.

It is anticipated that appointments of eligibles resulting from this examination will be made to the position of teacher in March and April next and their transportation arranged with a view to their arrival in Manila before June 9, 1907, the beginning of the school year. Other male eligibles will be required in the various clerical and administrative offices in the Islands. The majority of appointments of eligibles resulting from the assistant examination are made at the entrance salary of \$1,200. Each college student who will graduate in 1907 should state in his application the degree he expects to receive.

Women will be admitted to this examination. If a female applicant is the wife, immediate relative, or fiancée of a man examined at the same time for, appointed to, or already employed in the Philippine Service, she should state definitely in her application the name, address, and relationship of such person. There is a special need for women to teach the domestic science subject of instruction which continues for three years throughout the intermediate course, especially for those who have had special preparation in domestic science training schools.

The time allowed for this examination is two days of seven hours each. The first three subjects will be given on the first day, and the remaining subjects on the second day.

Age limit, 18 to 40 years on the date of the examination.
Each applicant will be required to take the eight subjects mentioned below as a preliminary to the optional subjects.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, weighted as indicated:

Subjects.	Weights.	Maximum ratings.
1. Thesis (500 words to be written on one of two topics given).....	4	400
2. Correction of rough-draft manuscript (250 words).....	3	300
3. Mathematics (arithmetic, algebra including quadratics, and plane geometry).....	3	300
4. History and civil government of the United States.....	3	300
5. General history and geography.....	2	200
6. Colonial economy and administration (general questions).....	2	200
7. Political economy (general principles).....	1	100
8. Education and experience.....	2	200
Total ratings.....		2,000

The figures opposite each subject indicate (1) the relative value of and (2) the credit that will be given as a maximum rating on the subject in the examination.

OPTIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Each competitor in the assistant examination may also take any one or more of the optional subjects mentioned below. These optional examinations contemplate a general knowledge of the subjects on the part of competitors, rather than thorough professional knowledge and training. The figures opposite each of these optional subjects indicate the additional credit that will be given for a maximum rating on the subject. Three hours will be allowed in the examination on each subject.

Each competitor must state, in answer to Question 1 of his application, the optional subjects in which he desires examination.

Eligibles in the optional subjects of bookkeeping and accounting are especially desired.

Subjects.	Weights.	Maximum credits.
1. Accounting, expert	1	100
2. Agriculture	1	100
3. Auditing of accounts, practical questions on	1	100
4. Bookkeeping (tests in journalizing and making a balance sheet)	1	100
5. Chemistry	1	100
6. Botany	1	100
7. Civil engineering	1	100
8. Educational methods	1	100
9. Finance	1	100
10. Forestry	1	100
11. Geology	1	100
12. Law (general)	1	100
13. Law (international)	1	100
14. Law (Spanish)	1	100
15. Laws (mining) of the United States	1	100
16. Laws (land) of the United States	1	100
17. Language (Spanish)	1	100
18. Mineralogy	1	100
19. Higher mathematics, up to and including calculus	1	100
20. Physics	1	100
21. Mining engineering	1	100
22. Mechanical engineering	1	100
23. Electrical engineering	1	100
24. Theory and practice of statistics	1	100
Total ratings		2,400

The rating of a competitor on each regular or optional subject will be in proportion to the correctness of the work done, based upon the maximum rating indicated opposite the subject for perfect work. It will be observed that the total ratings that may be obtained in the regular examination are 2,000. A competitor will not receive any credit for work done on any optional subject unless his total ratings in the regular examination are 1,400 or more and 70 or more on such optional subject. The credits received by him in the optional subjects simply tend to increase his prospects of appointment. It is not expected that any one competitor will be found proficient in all of these branches, the aim in providing a variety of optional subjects in addition to the regular subjects being to enable the board to secure eligibles with such qualifications as may be needed to meet the demands of the service. In making requisitions for certifications of eligibles, appointing officers may call for the highest three names as a result of examination in the regular and optional subjects combined; but should the needs of the service so require, as may frequently happen, requisition may be made for a certification of those standing highest on one or more of the optional subjects, and who have also passed the regular examination. For instance, if a vacancy should occur in the Engineer Department, requiring a knowledge of civil engineering, or in the Forestry Bureau, requiring a knowledge of forestry, or in the Bureau of Statistics, requiring a knowledge of statistics, a requisition would probably be made for eligibles who have shown the most proficiency in these subjects and who have also passed the regular examination.

The object of the assistant examination is to provide a method of entrance to the Philippine civil service for honest, energetic, and well-educated persons who are entitled to be examined under the law. Eligibles thus secured will be appointed as the needs of the service require. After appointment they will be attached to one of the departments or offices and will be assigned to such duty, clerical or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable.

Those appointed from the assistant examination will be preferred in promotions to the higher administrative offices unless it should appear that employees who have not passed this examination possess exceptional or technical qualifications, required in the positions to be filled by promotions, which are not possessed by any of those who have entered the service through the examination mentioned. It will thus be seen that through faithfulness, efficiency, and an honest discharge of duties, assistants have a fair opportunity, as the conditions of the service permit, to be advanced to the higher administrative positions.

The medical certificate in Form 2 must be filled in by some medical officer in the service of the United States. Applicants should appear before medical officers of the Army, Navy, Indian, or Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. If such an officer can not be conveniently visited a pension examining surgeon may execute the certificate. Special arrangements have been made with pension examining boards throughout the country to give such examination for a fee of \$2, to be paid by the applicant. This certificate must not be executed by the family physician of the applicant. The medical officer should indicate his rank or official designation on such certificate.

Each applicant for the Philippine Service will be required to submit to the examiner, on the day he is examined, a photograph of himself, taken within three years, which will be filed with his examination papers as a means of identification in case he receives appointment. An unmounted photograph is preferred. The date, place, and name of examination, the examination number, the competitor's name, and the year in which the photograph was taken should be indicated on the photograph.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

This announcement contains all information which is communicated to applicants regarding the scope of the examination, the vacancy or vacancies to be filled, and the qualifications required.

Applicants should at once apply either to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the board of examiners at any place mentioned in the list printed hereon, for application Forms 2 and 375. No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington. In applying for this examination the exact title as given at the head of this announcement should be used in the application.

As examination papers are shipped direct from the Commission to the places of examination, it is necessary that applications be received in ample time to arrange for the examination desired at the place indicated by the applicant. The Commission will therefore arrange to examine any applicant whose application is received in time to permit the shipment of the necessary papers.

Issued December 31, 1906.

47-M-64

No. 118.

TEACHER.

PHILIPPINE SERVICE.

JANUARY 25-26, 1907.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on January 25-26, 1907, at the places mentioned in the list printed hereon, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill at least 100 vacancies in the position of teacher (male) in the Philippine Service at entrance salaries of \$1,000, \$1,100, and \$1,200 per annum, based upon the experience and the relative standing in the examination.

Those appointed will be eligible for promotion to the higher grades in the service, ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for teachers.

The work of the American men teachers is largely of a supervisory character, and the higher positions are filled as vacancies occur by the promotion of those who have demonstrated their efficiency and ability in the service.

Women will be admitted to this examination. If a female applicant is the wife, immediate relative, or fiancée of a man examined at the same time for, appointed to, or already employed in the Philippine Service, she should state definitely in her application the name, address, and relationship of such person. There is a special need for women to teach the domestic science subject of instruction which continues for three years throughout the intermediate course, especially for those who have had special preparation in domestic science training schools.

It is desired to secure as a result of this examination as many eligibles as possible who are college graduates, especially graduates of polytechnic schools and of agricultural schools. It is also desired to secure eligibles who are graduates of normal schools. It is probable that appointments will be made as a result of this examination during the months of March and April, 1907, with a view to the arrival of the appointees in Manila before June 9, 1907, the beginning of the school year.

The examination will consist of ten obligatory subjects. There will be no optional subjects given at this time.

Two days of seven hours each will be allowed for this examination. The first five subjects will be given on the first day, and the remaining subjects on the second day.

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, weighted as indicated:

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Weights.</i>
1. Thesis (of not less than 300 words on either of two subjects given, to test knowledge of syntax, spelling, punctuation, and capitalization)	12.5
2. Penmanship (rated on thesis)	5
3. Arithmetic (as comprised in the ordinary grammar school text-books)	12.5
4. English (as treated in the ordinary grammar school text-books, including analysis and parsing)	12.5
5. Geography (mathematical, physical, and political)	10
6. History and civil government of the United States (as covered in the grammar school text-books and the Constitution of the United States)	12.5
7. Physiology and hygiene (as found in the grammar school text-books)	7.5
8. Nature study and drawing (involving a knowledge of the development, growth, habits, and peculiarities of the more common animals and plants, methods of interesting pupils in the study of the same, and skill in the execution of illustrative drawings).	7.5
9. Science of teaching (comprising school government, methods of teaching, duties of the teacher, etc.)	10
10. Experience, training, and fitness (rated on application form)	10
Total	100

Age limit, 20 to 40 years on the date of the examination.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

Each applicant for the Philippine Service will be required to submit to the examiner, on the day he is examined, a photograph of himself, taken within three years, which will be filed with his examination papers as a means of identification in case he receives appointment. An unmounted

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photograph is preferred. The date, place, and name of examination, the examination number, the competitor's name, and the year in which the photograph was taken should be indicated on the photograph.

The medical certificate must be filled in by some medical officer in the service of the United States. Applicants should appear before medical officers of the Army, Navy, Indian, or Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. If such an officer can not be conveniently visited, a pension examining surgeon may execute the certificate. Special arrangements have been made with pension examining boards throughout the country to give such examination for a fee of \$2, to be paid by the applicant. **This certificate must not be executed by the family physician of the applicant.** The medical officer should indicate his rank or official designation on such certificate.

This announcement contains all information which is communicated to applicants regarding the scope of the examination, the vacancy or vacancies to be filled, and the qualifications required.

Applicants should at once apply either to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the board of examiners at any place mentioned in the list printed hereon, for application Forms 2 and 375. No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington. In applying for this examination the exact title as given at the head of this announcement should be used in the application.

As examination papers are shipped direct from the Commission to the places of examination, it is necessary that applications be received in ample time to arrange for the examination desired at the place indicated by the applicant. The Commission will therefore arrange to examine any applicant whose application is received in time to permit the shipment of the necessary papers.

Issued January 2, 1907.

Form No. 1237.

Aug. 1906

United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The examination referred to in the accompanying newspaper announcement may be taken on the date mentioned therein at any of the places named below. No request will be granted for examination on any other date or at any other place. Application blanks may be secured from the secretary of the local board at any of the following-named places. At places marked "C. H.," applicants should apply at the custom-house; at other places application should be made at the post-office.

ALABAMA	Birmingham. Mobile. Montgomery. Phenix. Tucson.	MAINE	Bangor. Barth. Calais. C. H. Houlton. Lewiston. Portland.	OHIO	Cincinnati. Cleveland. C. H. Columbus. *Ironton. Toledo. Zanesville.
ARIZONA	Prescott. Tucson.	MARYLAND	Baltimore. Cumberland. Salisbury.	OKLAHOMA	Enid. Guthrie. Oklahoma.
ARKANSAS	Fort Smith. Little Rock. Texarkana.	MASSACHUSETTS	Boston. Fall River. Fitchburg. Lawrence. Fittsfield. Springfield. Worcester.	OREGON	Astoria. C. H. Baker City. Eugene. Portland.
CALIFORNIA	Fresno. Los Angeles. *Marysville. Sacramento. San Francisco. San Jose. San Luis Obispo.	MICHIGAN	Detroit. Grand Rapids. Manistee. *Marquette. Saginaw. Sault Ste. Marie.	PENNSYLVANIA	*Altoona. Harrisburg. Philadelphia. Pittsburg. *Warren. Williamsport. Wilkesbarre.
COLORADO	Denver. Durango. Fort Collins. Grand Junction. Pueblo. Trinidad.	MINNESOTA	Duluth. Mankato. St. Paul.	PORTO RICO	*San Juan.
CONNECTICUT	Hartford. C. H. Middletown.	MISSISSIPPI	Greenville. Meridian. Vicksburg.	SOUTH CAROLINA	Charleston. Columbia. Greenville.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	Washington.	MISSOURI	Jefferson City. Kansas City. Kirksville. Springfield. St. Joseph. St. Louis.	SOUTH DAKOTA	Aberdeen. Deadwood. Sioux Falls. Watertown.
FLORIDA	Jacksonville. *Key West. Miami. Pensacola. *Tampa.	MONTANA	*Billings. *Bozeman. Butte. *Great Falls. Helena. Missoula.	TENNESSEE	Bristol. Chattanooga. Knoxville. Memphis. Nashville.
GEORGIA	Atlanta. Augusta. Macon. Savannah. *Thomasville.	NEBRASKA	*Lincoln. Omaha.	TEXAS	Austin. Dallas. El Paso. C. H. Houston. San Antonio. Waco.
HAWAII	*Honolulu. C. H.	NEVADA	Grand Island. Lincoln. Omaha.	UTAH	*Logan. Salt Lake City. Montpelier.
IDaho	Boise. Moscow. Cairo. Champaign. Chicago. Peoria. Quincy. Springfield.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	*Concord. Keene. Portsmouth.	VERMONT	Barre. St. Johnsbury.
ILLINOIS	Bloomington. Evansville. Fort Wayne. Indianapolis. Lafayette.	NEW MEXICO	Albuquerque. Las Vegas.	VIRGINIA	*Lynchburg. Norfolk. Richmond. Roanoke. Staunton. Bellingham. Port Townsend. C. H.
INDIANA	Ardmore. Muskogee. South McAlester.	NEW YORK	Albany. Brooklyn. Buffalo. Tulaca. Ogdensburg. Plattsburg. C. H. Rochester. Syracuse. Utica.	WASHINGTON	Seattle. Spokane. Tacoma. Walla Walla.
IOWA	Fort Scott. Salina. Topeka. Wichita.	NORTH CAROLINA	Asheville. Charlotte. Raleigh. Wilmington. Bismarck. Fargo.	WEST VIRGINIA	Charleston. Fairmont. Parkersburg.
KANSAS	Lexington. Louisville. Paducah.	NORTH DAKOTA	*Grand Forks. *Minot. *Pembina. C. H.	WISCONSIN	Appleton. Ashland. Chippewa Falls. La Crosse. Madison. Marquette. Milwaukee. Wausau.
KENTUCKY	Baton Rouge. New Orleans. C. H. Shreveport.			WYOMING	Cheyenne. Laramie. Sheridan.

* Boards of Pension Examining Surgeons are located at all places mentioned in this list, except those marked thus: *.
† For information, application blanks, etc., apply at rooms of Civil Service Board, Custom-House, New York City.

IN SENATE

REGULAR SESSION, 1906.

House Bill No. 112.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1906.

The following bill, which originated in the House of Representatives, was read the first time and ordered to be printed, viz :

AN ACT to establish a system of State Normal Schools in Kentucky; create Boards of Regents for the general management thereof; to create a Normal Executive Council, which shall determine the requirements for admission and graduation, and the courses of study for the said schools; to create a Commission which shall determine the location of said schools, and to appropriate funds for their maintenance.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. There shall be established and maintained, as hereinafter provided, two State Normal Schools in this State, as follows: The "Eastern Kentucky State Normal School," to be located in Normal School District No. 1, and the "Western Kentucky Normal School," to be located in Normal School District No. 2, the boundaries of which normal school districts shall be fixed by a commission appointed by the Governor for the location of normal schools as hereinafter provided, and which districts shall, as near as may be, be equal in population.

§ 2. The object of said State Normal Schools shall be to more fully carry into effect the provisions of section 183 of the Constitution of Kentucky, by giving to the teachers of the Commonwealth such training in the common school branches, in the science and art of teaching, and in such other branches as may be deemed necessary by the Normal Executive Council, hereinafter created, as will enable them to make the schools throughout the State efficient.

§ 3. There is hereby created a Board of Regents for each of said normal schools, to be known respectively as "The Board of Regents for Normal School District No. 1," and "The Board of Regents for Normal School District No. 2." Said Boards shall have perpetual succession, with power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to receive by any legal mode of conveyance property of any description, and to have and hold and enjoy the same; also to make and use a corporate seal, with power to alter the same; to adopt by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of their members, official agents and employes: *Provided*, Such by-laws shall not conflict with the Constitution of the United States or with the Constitution of the State of Kentucky.

§ 4. The Board of Regents for each of said schools shall be composed

2 of five members, including the Superintendent of Public Instruction,
3 who shall be a member and chairman of each of said boards.

§ 5. Within thirty days after the selection of the normal school sites,
2 as hereinafter provided, the Governor shall appoint four regents for
3 each of said normal schools, two of whom shall serve for two years,
4 and two for four years, and until their successors are appointed and
5 qualified, and two members shall be appointed in like manner every
6 two years thereafter to serve for a term of four years each; and, when-
7 ever a vacancy or vacancies occur in either of said boards by death,
8 resignation, removal from the district or by the operation of this law
9 or otherwise, the Governor shall, in like manner, immediately appoint
10 some competent person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies.
11 The person or persons so appointed shall hold office for the unexpired
12 term: *Provided*, That no two members of either of said boards shall be
13 residents of any one county, and that not more than three members of
14 any of said boards, including the Superintendent of Public Instruction,
15 shall belong to the same political party.

§ 6. Said regents shall hold their offices for a term of four years
2 from the 1st day of April next preceding their appointment, and until
3 their successors are duly appointed and qualified, except such as may
4 be appointed to fill vacancies, who shall hold office for the unexpired
5 term only.

§ 7. Each of said Board of Regents shall hold its first meeting with-
2 in thirty days after its appointment, the time and place of meeting
3 to be designated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall
4 administer the oath of office to each member. At this meeting there
5 shall be selected a vice-president and a secretary for each of said
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7 it may deem necessary, but no member of either of said boards shall
8 be selected as treasurer.

§ 8. Each board shall meet quarterly at such time and places as may
 be agreed upon, and until the buildings arranged for and completed,
 and as much oftener as may be necessary; but thereafter the regular
 meetings of each of said boards shall be held at its respective normal
 school building.

§ 9. A majority of the members of said board shall constitute a
 quorum for the transaction of business, but no appropriation of money,
 nor any contract which shall require any appropriation or disbursement
 of money, shall be made nor teacher employed or dismissed unless a
 majority of all of the members of the board shall vote for the same.

§ 10. Each Board of Regents shall have general control and manage-
 ment of its normal school; shall possess full power and authority to
 adopt all needful rules and regulation for the guidance and supervi-
 sion of the conduct of the students of any department thereof; to en-
 force obedience to such rules, to invest the faculty with the power to
 suspend or expel any pupil for disobedience to such rules, or for any
 contumacy, insubordination or immoral conduct, and have authority to
 appoint or dismiss all officers and teachers, to require such reports from
 such officers and instructors as it may deem necessary, to appoint a
 Treasurer for such school and to determine the amount of his bond,
 which amount shall not be less than ten thousand dollars.

§ 11. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, together with the
 president or head executive officer of each State Normal School herein
 created, shall constitute a Normal Executive Council, whose duty it shall
 be to prescribe the course of study to be taught in each State Normal
 School, and the educational qualifications for admission to and gradua-
 tion from same.

§ 12. At the first meeting of the Normal Executive Council, which
 shall occur within one month after the election of the presidents of the
 said normal school herein created, there shall be elected from the said

4 council a vice-president and a secretary; the Superintendent of Public
5 Instruction shall be ex-officio president of the council.

§ 13. This council shall hold its meetings annually, or as much oftener
2 as may be deemed necessary, at the State Capitol, or at one of the
3 normal school buildings, the place of meeting to be determined by the
4 Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a majority of the members
5 shall constitute a quorum.

§ 14. The Board of Regents shall have power and authority to confer
2 by diploma, under its common seal, upon any student of said school,
3 such certificates as are usually granted by normal schools. The
4 normal diploma conferred by the Board of Regents, upon completion
5 of the "Advanced Course" as prescribed by the Normal Executive
6 Council, shall entitle the holder thereof to teach in any county in this
7 State, without further examination, until revoked by the Board of
8 Regents granting same, or by a County Superintendent or the State
9 Superintendent of Public Instruction for incompetency, cruelty, im-
10 morality, drunkenness or neglect of duty; and the normal certificate
11 granted in like manner upon completion of the "Elementary Course"
12 shall bear the names of the branches of study completed, and said
13 certificate shall entitle the holder thereof to teach the branches therein
14 named for a period of two years, from the date thereof, unless sooner
15 revoked by said Board, County School Superintendent, or State Super-
16 intendent of Public Instruction for one or more of the causes above
17 specified. The Secretary of the Board of Regents shall annually, by
18 the 15th of June, transmit to the State Superintendent the names of
19 those receiving such diploma or certificates, with residence and date of
20 issue, and the State Superintendent shall annually, by the 1st of July,
21 forward to each County Superintendent a printed list of persons hold-
22 ing such certificates then in force, and those authorized to teach under
23 the provisions of this section, giving name, residence, date of qualifica-

tion and by whom conferred, and the date on which each normal certificate shall expire; and the holder of such State certificate shall, before commencing to teach a public school in any county in this State, notify the County Superintendent thereof of such fact, give date of qualification and by whom conferred, and the County School Superintendent shall verify same by examination of the list sent him by the State Superintendent; and, if found correct, shall duly record the said teacher as eligible to teach in such county.

§ 15. The Boards of Regents shall have power to appoint and remove the president, professors and teachers of the normal schools, to fix their compensation, the commencement and termination of their respective terms of office, not to exceed two years for any one term.

§ 16. No president, professor or teacher shall be removed except for incompetency, neglect or refusal to perform his duty, or for immoral conduct; nor shall such president, professor or teacher be removed until after ten days' notice in writing, stating the nature of the charges preferred; and such person shall have an opportunity to make a defense before the board, by counsel or otherwise, and shall be allowed to introduce testimony, which shall be heard and determined by the board. In every case of the suspension or expulsion of a student by the faculty, the person so suspended or expelled shall be allowed to appeal from the decision of the faculty to the Board of Regents, and it shall be the duty of the Board of Regents to prescribe the manner and mode of proceeding in matter of such appeal; but the decision of the Board of Regents shall be final.

§ 17. Upon the written request of any two members of the Board of Regents, or at the request of the faculty, signed by the president, and certified by the secretary thereof, the chairman of the Board of Regents may call a special meeting and the object or objects thereof, and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting unless all

The Editor of the Herald is deeply interested in Natural History. He has studied carefully the habits of certain animals especially those possessed of the more transcendent enormous and treacherous kinds, and makes heavy drafts upon his acquired knowledge for picturesque and graphic description. It is no uncommon thing for men of talent to devote themselves to the cultivation of some especially remote connection of at all with their ordinary association. Lord Rockingham a banker and statesman of distinction is the highest living authority on Bees and Ants. The Duke of Buckingham was Chemist - Fiddler Statesman and buffoon. Why should not the Editor of the Herald add to his portfolio of Sonnetists, Law, General and Municipal politician, Tragic in Real Estate, General censor, that of an authority on Natural History. His general activity and Casco there Scrivener at Weymouth could not well contend with these activities and hence his natural desire for a brain field, to take all Science and all learning for his province.

6 the members of the board are present and consent thereto.

§ 18. No member of the Board of Regents, nor member of the Normal
2 Executive Council, shall draw any salary for services as such, but shall
3 receive six cents per mile for every mile necessarily traveled in go-
4 ing to and from each meeting for the board, and other legitimate ex-
5 penses, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the school.

§ 19. No president, professor, teacher, regent, member of the Normal
3 Executive Council or other officer or employe shall keep for sale, or be
3 interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or purchase for the
4 building or repairing any structure, or for fencing or ornamenting the
5 grounds, or furnishing any supplies or material for the use of said
6 normal school.

§ 20. The president of the respective Boards of Regents shall make
2 to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction an annual report in
3 the month of August of each year, which shall contain a full account
4 of the acts of said board, of all receipts of moneys for appropriations,
5 tuition fees and all other sources, and the disbursements thereof and
6 for what purpose, and the conditions of said normal school; also a list
7 of the names and the places of residence of all students that may have
8 been taught in the normal school during the preceding year, the num-
9 ber of terms enrolled, the number of days each has taught, and the
10 amount of tuition or incidental fees paid.

§ 21. The treasurer of the respective Board of Regents, before he
2 enters upon the duties of his office shall enter into a bond to the
3 Commonwealth of Kentucky, in a sum not less than ten thousand dollars,
4 to be approved by the board, conditioned that he will faithfully per-
5 form all the duties required of him by law as such treasurer, which
6 bond shall be filed with the secretary of the board.

§ 22. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the board to receive
2 and disburse all money under the control of the Board of Regents,

3 and perform all such acts as pertain to his office under the direction of
 4 the Board of Regents, and to make report of the same to the board at
 5 its quarterly meetings. In the month of August of each year the treas-
 6 urer of said board shall also make and furnish to the Board of Regents,
 7 to be by it transmitted to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
 8 an abstract, of which shall contain full account of all moneys received
 9 and disbursed by the school during the preceding year, stating from
 10 what source received and on what account paid out, and the amount
 11 paid to each professor, teacher or other officer of the school; and on or
 12 before the second Monday in January, 1908, and every two years there-
 13 after, said treasurer shall also report to the Board of Regents, to be
 14 by it transmitted to the General Assembly, an itemized statement of all
 15 receipts and expenditures for the two calendar years preceding, show-
 16 ing minutely all disbursements of moneys received from the State or
 17 other sources. The compensation of the treasurer shall be fixed by
 18 the Board of Regents.

§ 23. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board to keep and
 2 preserve all records, books and papers belonging to the board. He
 3 shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the board, in which, if re-
 4 quested by any member of the Board of Regents, the ayes and noes on
 5 all questions shall be entered. He shall prepare, under the direction
 6 of the board, all reports, estimates and to execute all such matters as
 7 belonging to his office. His compensation shall be fixed by the board.

§ 24. The respective Boards of Regents shall at their regular meet-
 2 ings provide for the payment of any indebtedness of the school, and
 3 for that purpose they shall set apart all moneys which may be derived
 4 from tuition or other fees paid by students to the payment of, first, the
 5 incidental expenses of such school; and second, the payment of such
 6 indebtedness; and until such indebtedness shall be fully
 7 paid off no part of the fund derived from tuition or other

8 incidental fees shall be used for the payment of professors, teachers or
 9 other employes of such school nor shall the board, until such
 10 employment or payment of professors, teachers or other officials or
 11 employes of such school than will be a greater sum of money for the
 12 annual payment thereof than the amount of the appropriation by the
 13 State for the support of said normal school for that year.

§ 25. All appropriations made by the General Assembly for the sup-
 2 port of normal schools, or for the benefit thereof, and all grants, gifts,
 3 bequests or donations by any individual or corporation for a specified
 4 use, shall be applied to such use or uses, and no other.

§ 26. Each legislative district in the State shall be entitled annually
 2 to the appointment of ten pupils for gratuitous instruction in the normal
 3 school, to be chosen in the following manner: The Superintendent of
 4 Schools in each county shall receive and register the names of all
 5 applicants for admission to said school, and shall examine such appli-
 6 cants at such time and in such manner as the Normal Executive Council
 7 may direct, and the ten applicants found to possess the highest qualifi-
 8 cations shall be accepted as the pupils to which said district is en-
 9 titled. Said appointments shall be for the full term of the prescribed
 10 course of study in the school. Any vacancy in any district may be
 11 filled in the same manner as provided for regular appointments. Should
 12 the number of applicants during any term not reach the number
 13 allowed for the district, said district may, during any other term, ap-
 14 point a sufficient number to make the average for any year that to
 15 which the district is entitled under the provisions of this section. The
 16 Board of Regents shall have power, in case any pupil so appointed
 17 shall refuse to sign and file with the secretary of said board a declara-
 18 tion that he or she will teach in the public schools of this State, not
 19 fewer than three years, in case engagement can be secured by reason-
 20 able effort, to require said pupil to provide for the payment of such

21 fees and tuition as the Board of Regents may prescribe.

§ 27. The Board of Regents of each school may maintain in connection with the said normal schools a Model and Practice School, under the supervision of thoroughly trained teachers, for the purpose of giving observation and practice work to the student teachers.

§ 28. The Governor shall, within thirty days after this act becomes a law, appoint a commission, composed of seven persons, one from each appellate district of the State, who shall within thirty days after their appointment, meet at Frankfort, Kentucky, on a date fixed by the Governor, and organize and arrange to receive from those localities in Kentucky desiring to secure the location of said schools proposals for donations of suitable sites, and other valuable considerations, and shall within ninety days after their appointment locate the said schools in said normal school districts at the place making the most advantageous offers, all things considered. All proposals for sites or locations for the schools shall be in writing, and shall be entered at large on the records of the commission, and the findings of the commission fixing the locations shall be in writing, and entered at large on the records of the said commission: *Provided*, That no town or city shall be selected for the location of said school which does not have facilities for a food water supply and other conveniences necessary for the institution.

§ 29. In order to enable the Boards of Regents to carry into effect the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), to be divided equally between the two normal schools herein provided for, for the purpose of equipping suitable buildings, improving grounds, etc., and the sum of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) annually, to be divided equally between the two schools for the purpose of defraying the salaries of teachers and other current expenses: *Provided*, That the latter appropriation shall not become effective for any school until the buildings have been equipped and the

10 school regularly opened.

§ 30. The money hereby appropriated for equipment shall be available immediately for each of said normal schools upon the delivery of a good general warranty deed, conveying to the Commonwealth the property to be donated as above provided and its acceptance by the locating commission. The money appropriated under this act for the equipment and maintenance of the schools shall be disbursed as follows, viz: The chairman and secretary of the Board of Regents shall draw their warrants for the equipment and maintenance of each school provided for under this act on the Auditor of Public Accounts, payable to the treasurer of each normal school, and upon receipt of said draft by the Auditor he shall draw his warrant for the proper amount upon the Treasurer of State. The money authorized to be paid out of the State Treasury under this act shall be paid out of the general funds not otherwise appropriated.

§ 31. Whereas, In order to open during the present year the normal schools provided for in this act, it is necessary that the same become effective as soon as possible; and whereas, a public necessity exists for the immediate establishment and opening of normal schools in this State, in order to make its common school system more effective as required by the Constitution of Kentucky, an emergency is therefore declared to exist, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

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Vol. II

JANUARY, 1912

No. 9

THE AMERICAN CIVIC ALLIANCE

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CIVIC PROGRESS.

With this issue CIVIC PROGRESS enters upon its second year. It will continue to occupy its own field. The need of a news service, wherein the more important events of the civic world may be reported regularly and briefly is one of the best reasons for the publication of such a periodical as CIVIC PROGRESS.

Besides the publication of the news in the civic field, it will be the purpose of the editors of CIVIC PROGRESS to publish timely articles on questions of the day, either from original contributions, or in the form of acknowledged selections from recognized authorities.

Whatever pertains to the American citizen, including his political, his economic, his social and his international rights and duties—these will receive consideration at the hands of those who are capable of doing justice to them. The individual and the government are equally necessary themes for the intelligent citizen to consider. Liberty is as essential as law, and rights are no more important than responsibilities.

Practice in political methods, in local and state and federal matters, is quite as essential as political intelligence. To know is one thing, to do is another. The enlargement of political knowledge and experience is part of the development of the well-balanced citizen. The scientific investigation of social, economic and international problems and the publication of the results is the best way of combining thought and experience in civic conduct.

CIVIC PROGRESS will record civic undertakings, civic methods, civic achievements; whatever enters vitally into the life and labor of the American citizen as such, will be welcomed to its columns.

In these columns we shall endeavor to tell from month to month what self-governing organizations are doing. There are hundreds, yes thousands, of such associations, whose experience should be collected and diffused among those who are working in similar fields. By so doing we may save ourselves the cost of repeating the mistakes of others, we may get the benefit of experiments elsewhere, and we may greatly accelerate the rate of civic advancement. We hope in due time to have a range of correspondence which will take in a large proportion of the best work done in progressive lines of civic endeavor in the United States.

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Civic Progress

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NUMBER 9

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION OF 1911.

Our Annual Convention of 1911, at Washington, on December 28th and 29th was, in many respects, held under most favorable auspices; it contributed, in the judgment of those present, materially to the development of public opinion on the subjects discussed. Abstracts of proceedings appear in this issue covering the first session, on Pensioning and Retirement of Civil Service Employees. Papers read at the Banking Session will appear in the February issue and those on Corporations in the March issue in abstract.

The Alliance selected Washington as a meeting place because of the invitation of the Section on Social and Economic Science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. We had the advantage of co-operation with that section, not only in making out our program of topics and speakers, but also in conducting the meetings, at all of which the attendance was made up of persons interested in both the Alliance's work and that of the section. The American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Association for Labor Legislation and the American Statistical Association were holding meetings at the same time and place and mostly in the same building in which the Alliance had two of its meetings.

The opportunities were numerous for exchanging notes and comparing opinions on plans and methods. There were gathered together in Washington at this time, 21 different organizations of a scientific, technical, economic, statistical and civic character. While this simultaneous gathering made the occasion a busy one, it was, nevertheless, one which was of great profit to speakers and hearers; to speakers, because it gave larger and more varied attendance; to hearers, because it brought to them a stimulating variety of topics and discussions. Numerous expressions were given by people present of the pleasure and profit they derived in attendance upon these different sessions.

Enclosed with this issue is sent a copy of the Alliance's program of topics and speakers.

The session on "Pensioning and Retirement" concentrated its attention upon problems of the public service. The three leading papers read were representative of the Government employees, of Congress and of the actuary as the student of comparative systems. A gist of what each speaker said is presented in the following account. It is hoped that it may add to the more general understanding of the problem, and contribute, so far as is practicable, to an intelligent appreciation of a condition which is receiving closer attention on the part of public spirited people. For this reason, the Convention, recognizing the broad scope of Pensioning and Retirement,

has, as applied to local, municipal, state and federal employment, considered and passed a motion to appoint a special committee which should take up the question comprehensively, study the subject during 1912, and make its report to the next Convention to be held in December of this year.

The session at which this measure was discussed had in attendance fully 100 persons. The second session, that on Banking and Currency Reform, was still better attended, and the third session on the Corporate Problems of To-Day, was favored with an attendance of from 500 to 600 people.

All of these discussions were able, timely and helpful. Taken as a whole they comprise results of research on the part of men of public standing which any organization might be proud of enlisting in its proceedings in annual conventions.

The American Civic Alliance wishes to record here its appreciation of the ability and preparedness with which the speakers on the program responded.

MAJOR JUDSON'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Major Wm. V. Judson, U. S. A., Engineering Commissioner of the District of Columbia, delivered the Address of Welcome to the American Civic Alliance, in its initial session in the Washington Chamber of Commerce rooms. Major Judson said:

"Mr. President and members of the American Civic Alliance:

In Washington it is becoming more and more the custom for societies with all conceivable ends in view to assemble in convention. Especially do we who are charged with the administration of local governments love to have with us associations whose discussions are helpful to us in our daily work and some of whose purposes are identical with our own.

The general government contributes to the support and development of the District of Columbia because Congress recognizes that the control and upbuilding of the national capital is in large part a national function. While the theory of national participation is based largely upon sentimental grounds, it nevertheless appears practicable and altogether desirable to secure as a by-product a model city, to which other American cities may come for tried and satisfactory practices.

We have here the advantage that our laws are made by a body deemed competent to legislate for a great nation. We have in a sense the supervision and suggestion of the President, a man fit to recommend policies for and to execute the laws of the whole United States. And we have the money, because of

the national contribution, to approach ideal conditions much more nearly than can the average municipality.

It will be well therefore for all to scrutinize and criticise us, because when our faults are known we should be able to correct them,—and if,—unknown,—they continue to exist we may readily be the occasion of faults in other cities.

If any are interested in our local government we shall be glad to see them at our District Building. And if you are convinced that our aspirations to be a model city are not unreasonable, then we hope that you will help in Congress and throughout the country.

In behalf of the City of Washington it gives me great pleasure to greet you in convention assembled and to assure you of a hearty welcome. I hope that your stay here may be pleasant and your deliberations of great value to yourself and to all the nation."

THE NATION'S CIVIC AWAKENING.

At the opening session of the Washington Convention of the American Civic Alliance, President John Franklin Crowell, speaking on the subject of American Citizenship, said that the past year had been one of remarkable manifestation of a newly awakened sense of the powers and possibilities of individual and collective efforts on the part of the American people. The latest evidence was shown in the concentration of civic effort, resulting in the abrogation of the outgrown and outworn treaty of 1832 with Russia. But back of that event, rather too precipitous for good effect, lies a record of activity on the part of civic associations not only in cities, but also in the smaller towns, in the villages and even in the rural districts. In city and country throughout the nation, a new spirit of selfhelp has found its way into the heart of the people at a time when many of its once trusted institutions appear to be disappointing, if not failing the faith which men and women hitherto placed in them.

An attempt even to catalogue the number of civic organizations which have come into existence within the past few years in the larger cities alone is in itself an astonishing record. San Francisco is said, for instance, to have 75 civic improvement organizations, mostly of a local character. Other cities of equal size could no doubt duplicate this record. The fact itself shows among other things that the American citizen is attacking public problems through the instrumentality of collective thought and effort, as well as by appeals to central legislation on the part of state or nation. This, if true, is one of the most encouraging phases in the development of public opinion. As a governmental power, it shows primarily that the problems of our own day are to a much greater extent local problems than we hitherto supposed them to be. The application of remedial methods at the source of problems, namely where local self-government is free to work out its own salvation, is one of the most encouraging signs of the time.

This evident tendency creates a colossal opportunity for the training, the education, and for the practice of the larger code of duties which the more complex civilization of our day imposes upon the American citizen. It raises the question of how the conserved assets of civilization can best be diffused into the individual civic unit, the civic group and through them into the fundamental institutions of domestic, in-

dustrial, political, intellectual, moral and religious life of the nation. The power of civic life is the Samsonian force which must be trained, disciplined, enlightened and wisely led in directions which will prove constructive in the mastery of society over natural resources as the first step, and the more equitable distribution of human welfare in its widest sense.

MR. O'DONOGHUE'S ADDRESS.

The address of Mr. M. F. O'Donoghue, Director of the U. S. Retirement Association, in the advocacy of a straight pension plan was in the nature of a review of the movement to that end, including quotations of public men on the subject. He called attention to the fact that many of the great private corporations have adopted the straight pension scheme. He also called attention to the report of John T. Doyle, secretary of the Civil Service Commission, in regard to salaries, in which it is said: "The salaries paid in the Federal civil service are based upon a law of 1853. The average pay of the clerical force has not been materially changed since then, while the service has grown greatly in complexity and responsibility. * * * The chief of a division to-day usually has to pass upon questions of greater moment and responsibility than a bureau chief of fifty years ago. There are more hours of labor now than then, and the rearing of a family costs more."

It was argued by Mr. O'Donoghue that retirement was found to be essential to the merit system. He said the increase in efficiency from all causes is such that not only is the cost of retirement saved, but an additional amount to warrant generous increases in salaries. He pointed out that the salaries of the English civil service employees have been increased 30 per cent. since the straight pension plan was put in vogue, while the Pennsylvania railroad employees have had their wages advanced 25 per cent. since they were granted pensions.

It may be laid down as an axiom, continued Mr. O'Donoghue, that service annuities should form a part of the compensation of persons wholly and continuously engaged in the service of others. This service requires the entire effort of body and mind and precludes them from devoting their attention to the betterment of their condition by other means. Self-interest, initiative, ambition, all are sacrificed, and properly and necessarily sacrificed, to the welfare of the employer. When such employees become incapacitated, either by superannuation or injuries incurred in the line of duty, both business sense and humanitarianism demand that they should be retired on a compensation commensurate with their past services. To reduce them in position and pay would be degrading; to throw them penniless upon the world would be revolting. Either of these methods would deter young men of ability and ambition from entering the service. A system of service annuities would have the contrary effect, would key the employee up to his best effort during his entire service and make his annuity a life estate which he would guard with jealous care. Major General F. C. Ainsworth, Adjutant General, U. S. Army, says:

"I think the personnel of the service would be very greatly improved if it should be known to all who enter it that they have some sure provision for the

support of themselves and their families when old age comes upon them. Such an assurance would be a very great inducement for men to remain in the service and to carry themselves well in it; because, whatever might be assured to them in that way would really be an estate, and one which they would take good care not to forfeit."

One of the serious objections to a contributory system of retirement, whether paid wholly or in part by the employees, would be the cost of collecting, investing, and distributing the fund. A personal account would have to be opened with every employee, necessitating the formation of a separate bureau under the supervision of highly paid experts with a large corps of assistants. The amount provided for the purpose in bills of this nature is \$50,000. I am credibly informed that the initial cost would be not less than a hundred thousand dollars per annum, which in itself would form a large contingent toward the retirement of superannuated employees. This cost will be bound to increase as time goes on.

On the other hand, the cost of administering the service annuities will be almost nil, as that work could be carried on by the existing machinery of the Government. The expense to the Pennsylvania Railroad in administering its pension system is only \$5,000 per annum, and has not increased during its existence.

Another decided objection to the contributory system is that it tends to prepare employees for leaving the service instead of remaining. The injury to the service from this source is forcibly expressed by Mr. John T. Doyle, Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, who says:

"It is idle to say that there are plenty of good men to take the places of all who resign. This rotation in office, varying from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. a year, works injury by the loss of the most valuable of employees. Those who resign are usually the most capable, and it is an economic loss to drive such men out of the work they are best fitted to perform. The men who are appointed to succeed them often require years of experience to be able fully to replace them."

HON. F. H. GILLETT'S ADDRESS.

Representative Fredk. H. Gillett who has served what is known as the Springfield, Mass., district in Congress for many years, has given much attention to the subject of retirement of civil service employees. The results of his study and observations, at home and abroad, are to be found in the various public documents with which his name is connected. Reference to them will afford the reader a far better idea of Mr. Gillett's labors than anything which could be given in our limited space. As chairman of the House Committee on Pensions and Retirement, the subject has received his continuous attention.

What is known as the Gillett bill is a compromise measure embodying the ideas of various factions favoring the contributory type of retirement plan. The total cost of the contributory plan, as contemplated in this bill, would be \$87,000,000 in fifty years. It would cost \$1,000,000 the first year, and could gradually increase for twenty-five years, when it would cost \$2,500,000, and then would decrease until fifty years from the date it was put in operation it would cost nothing to retire the

superannuated. On the other hand, he said, the straight pension plan would cost \$200,000,000.

This bill practically provides for a savings account for each civil service employee, with interest at 3½ per cent. The basis of the bill is that when an employee reaches the age of seventy years he would have a yearly income equal to three-fourths of the yearly salary he had drawn when in the service. This annuity would be provided by contributions from employees never to exceed more than 10 per cent. of the salary.

"Now is the time to grapple with this great problem," said Congressman Gillett. "I believe that there should be a readjustment of salaries and a pension of some sort, but Congress may not grant a straight pension, as public sentiment is hardly as yet prepared for such a plan."

ADDRESS OF MILES M. DAWSON, ESQ.

Mr. Dawson spoke on "What Really Should be Done About Pensions and Insurance of Civil Service Employees." His address was mainly in advocacy of a straight pension, without contribution on the part of the employee. He said: "There are now before Congress several bills to provide for the superannuation of civil service employees. The bill which has been most favored provides for requiring the employees to contribute out of their salaries to a fund estimated by actuaries to be sufficient to purchase certain annuities upon arriving at certain ages, their contributions to be treated in the meantime as a mere savings account, withdrawable if a contributor retires from the service without coming into receipt of the annuity. This is erroneously called in some quarters a 'service pension' or 'retirement pension' plan. It is, of course, nothing of the sort, but merely the setting up of a savings bank in which these employees will be required to make certain deposits, which deposits are to be applied to supply annuities."

Contributory plans have been tried in other countries and have virtually everywhere miserably failed. They have always failed of success, that is, of being and continuing satisfactory. Most of them in our own country, encouraged or compelled by municipalities most frequently, are hopelessly insolvent and eventually must become in large measure pure service plans, by reason of the virtual guaranty afforded by the municipalities.

It is obvious, to me at least, that if the members of Congress could be convinced of the correctness of this view, they will be more ready to grant service pensions directly than to trifle with a mere makeshift.

The extent to which this is a mere makeshift may be seen from this: A century ago or more Great Britain undertook a contributory plan. In other countries they have done the same. In such instances, there was constant pressure, not only on the part of civil service employees, but on the part of the public which was interested in doing justice in these matters, and on the part of scientists and economists, including actuaries, who understood the real nature of the subject, which gradually changed the conditions until the contributory plan was wholly abandoned. That has been the evolution of it in other countries. The abandonment was because the benefits expected and hoped for on the part of the government, on the part of the employee and on the part of the general public were not realized; but it was found instead that it worked badly, unsatisfactorily, an even in some cases, disastrously.

Much the same has been the case in schemes of private corporations and other private employers. The investigation made a short time ago by the British government, into the condition of the annuity funds maintained partly or wholly by contributions of employees of the railway systems of Great Britain, discloses that the funds are not in anything like a condition of solvency. Also that, except in the cases where the service pension feature, by reason of the very large contributions of the employer, greatly outweighed the contributory feature, the plans were decidedly unpopular and unsatisfactory. In several instances they have been abandoned for pure service pension plans.

The same has taken place in the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, which instituted a contributory plan many years ago and kept it entirely solvent, making liberal contributions to it also. This has been abandoned for service pensions. In our own country, although the first railway company to introduce a retirement fund, made it chiefly contributory, though itself contributing a round amount, all of the plans put forth by the great railways since that time have been purely service pensions.

Some of the earlier contributory plans were introduced under circumstances remarkably favorable. In the first place, service pensions were unknown or virtually so. In the second place, as I have stated, a feature of the plans proposed was liberal contributions on the part of the employer, these frequently increasing in amount and even in proportion with the contributions of the employee. Sometimes they were set going, not only without any considerable opposition on the part of employees, but with their almost unanimous approval and consent. In other cases they were purely voluntary and therefore nobody entered who did not desire to do so.

The conditions as regards the introduction of the proposed savings bank plan are entirely different. The rise in prices and the general cost of living, not accompanied by similar increases in salaries or in many cases, by any increase whatever, has brought unusual strain upon the incomes of the civil service employees of the government, and has made it extraordinarily difficult for them to acquit themselves of their obligations to those who are dependent upon them and to maintain in force life insurance for the protection of those who would otherwise be rendered helpless by their death.

There is a best, as well as a worst scheme of this kind, and between them there are many which are neither best nor worst. Mr. Manly, in his leading work on pension funds and service pensions entitled "Valuation of Staff Pension Funds" described in full on pages 7 to 9 inclusive, the way in which all kinds of pension schemes that involve contribution by the employees really work in practice. For the information of those who will read the proceedings at this meeting, I ask the privilege of incorporating here the following quotation:

"Funds intended to provide a retiring allowance for the members of a staff, are started by employers with the very best intentions, but it is doubtful whether they have ever proved altogether satisfactory. They have the tendency to breed a discontented spirit amongst the employees, and in some cases have proved more costly to the employers than if they had created their own reserves and promised to give a guaranteed scale of superannuation for long and faithful service. The general principle is undoubtedly good, and morally sound in

the abstract, but it takes no account of the weakness of human nature."

That the best plan is straight out service pensions paid upon reaching a certain age, preferably well advanced, such as 70 for men and 65 for women, the proportion of the pension to the salary received depending upon the number of years of service. Such a pension, payable only to those who survive and continue in the service, rarely amounts to an addition of more than one to three per cent.—the latter being the outside figure, usually accompanying too low a retirement age—of the entire payroll, even when it is in full operation. It is an insignificant total addition to the salary list, but the moral value of it is of the very greatest.

The announcement of the adoption of a straight out civil service retirement pension system would undoubtedly be received with the greatest possible acclaim by all the civil service employees, would add much to the zest with which they would perform their labors, would cause them greatly to appreciate their employment by the government and thereby, in addition to relieving the various departments of much dead wood, greatly improve the tone and quality of the service itself.

AMONG OUR MEMBERSHIP.

Brigadier-General William H. Bixby, Chief of the Staff, Corps of Engineers in the United States War Department at Washington, D. C., stands at the head of a branch of the public service which for personal integrity of its members and official fidelity can be matched with any similar group of men in any other part of the world. The Board of Army Engineers, which has in hand the construction, maintenance and operation of the river and harbor works of the country, has one of the cleanest records. Its history as a branch of the public service should be studied by the pessimist in order to prove how utterly unfounded are his unworthy impressions of the lack of official integrity in public life. The Board of Engineers disburses from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually; one has only to be informed of its fidelity to duty to admire the standard of honorable service which that, along with other divisions of the army, has succeeded in maintaining.

On December 30, John Wanamaker, another of our esteemed Trustees, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his Philadelphia mercantile establishment, in the exercises of which President Taft participated. Readers of CIVIC PROGRESS will recall that the March issue gave a front-page portrait and brief biographical sketch of Mr. Wanamaker. What we then said may be worth repeating: "John Wanamaker's contribution to the principles of American commerce are several. He first taught the retail world that it paid to recognize the rights of customers. Secondly, he proved that the costs of distribution between factory and consumer were unnecessarily large. Thirdly, he made the department store a reality as a mercantile institution, not only for private gain but for public service."

Among the eminent educators of the country who find time to advise in civic movements there are none whose counselings are more appreciated by the American Civic Alliance than those of President

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THE AMERICAN CIVIC ALLIANCE

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CIVIC PROGRESS.

With this issue CIVIC PROGRESS enters upon its second year. It will continue to occupy its own field. The need of a news service, wherein the more important events of the civic world may be reported regularly and briefly is one of the best reasons for the publication of such a periodical as CIVIC PROGRESS.

Besides the publication of the news in the civic field, it will be the purpose of the editors of CIVIC PROGRESS to publish timely articles on questions of the day, either from original contributions, or in the form of acknowledged selections from recognized authorities.

Whatever pertains to the American citizen, including his political, his economic, his social and his international rights and duties—these will receive consideration at the hands of those who are capable of doing justice to them. The individual and the government are equally necessary themes for the intelligent citizen to consider. Liberty is as essential as law, and rights are no more important than responsibilities.

Practice in political methods, in local and state and federal matters, is quite as essential as political intelligence. To know is one thing, to do is another. The enlargement of political knowledge and experience is part of the development of the well-balanced citizen. The scientific investigation of social, economic and international problems and the publication of the results is the best way of combining thought and experience in civic conduct.

CIVIC PROGRESS will record civic undertakings, civic methods, civic achievements; whatever enters vitally into the life and labor of the American citizen as such, will be welcomed to its columns.

In these columns we shall endeavor to tell from month to month what self-governing organizations are doing. There are hundreds, yes thousands, of such associations, whose experience should be collected and diffused among those who are working in similar fields. By so doing we may save ourselves the cost of repeating the mistakes of others, we may get the benefit of experiments elsewhere, and we may greatly accelerate the rate of civic advancement. We hope in due time to have a range of correspondence which will take in a large proportion of the best work done in progressive lines of civic endeavor in the United States.

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AMONG OUR MEMBERSHIP.

(Continued from page 4.)

Charles R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin. President Van Hise is a member of our Council of Governors. Speaking recently of the underlying conditions of democracy, he said: "Many regard the equitable distribution of wealth as the essential feature of a democracy. I wish to suggest that there is a more fundamental test than the distribution of wealth—to wit, equality of intellectual and spiritual opportunity for every human being."

Dr. Van Hise's statement, aptly says a contemporary, is interesting and significant; but it stops short of saying a thing that deserves to be said in this connection, namely that the American public has a right to expect that every individual educated at public expense will use the knowledge and power thus acquired, not to outwit the public, but to serve the public.

President Crowell lectured at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, on January 5, on "The Larger Citizenship," under the auspices of the Young People's Society.

Mr. Jacob Hayman, of our Board of Trustees, has returned from his trip to the southwest, and is again active in the counsels of the Alliance.

Doctor Henry D. Holton, of Brattleboro, Vermont, President of the Local Civic Alliance, reports that during the past two years the organization has arranged for bubbling drinking fountains in public places, has had sign-boards painted, cleaned up waste places, or had shrubbery and flowers planted on them, and place shrubs and flowers around school buildings and in the window boxes of the public schools.

Here is something done that is worth while, and it is not difficult to imitate. A few public-spirited men and women could repeat this in any locality, either town or country, and add much to the attractiveness of their neighborhoods.

NATURALIZING COLONIALS.

Prof. Walter J. Shepard, of the Department of Political Science, University of Missouri, writing to the New York Outlook, regarding the naturalization of the Porto Ricans, calls attention to a condition which the members of the American Civic Alliance might well help to remedy.

"Permit me," he says, "to correct a statement in your issue of November 18, relative to the naturalization of Porto Ricans. You say, 'He [the Porto Rican] cannot be naturalized because there is no foreign prince or power allegiance to which he can forswear.' This statement does not take account of the provision in the Federal Naturalization Law of June 29, 1906, which removes the disability under which native colonials suffered theretofore. In the case of persons under the permanent jurisdiction of the United States, 'the applicant shall not be required to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty; he shall make his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at least two years prior to his admission; and residence within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing such permanent allegiance, shall be regarded as residence within the United States within the meaning of the five years' residence clause of the existing law.'

It is quite possible for Porto Ricans or Filipinos now to become citizens of the United States by going

through the ordinary process of naturalization. Since the law does not empower any court in either Porto Rico or the Philippines to conduct the work of naturalization, it is at present necessary for colonials desiring citizenship to secure this through courts established in the United States. This of course involves two visits to the mother country, and is practically prohibitive for all but a few individuals. A simply amendment to the Naturalization Law including colonial courts of record among those competent to perform the work of naturalization would go far toward removing the grievance which Porto Ricans feel, without involving the possible dangers incident to a wholesale inclusion of the entire population of the island in our citizenship."

In acknowledgment of this statement of the case, the editors of the Outlook take occasion to emphasize still further the need of correcting the unwarranted condition by legislation. "We are glad," they say, "to give to our readers this information respecting the amendment to the Naturalization Laws, which had escaped our attention. Our readers will observe, however, that it does not essentially modify our contention that legislation is necessary really to enable the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos to become naturalized citizens of the United States since they can be naturalized only by taking two trips to the United States. Such legislation, in our judgment, ought to be enacted at once, and ought to be so framed as to make the naturalization process easy and inexpensive. The Porto Ricans especially have a good ground for complaint that the United States, after over ten years of occupation, has left them practically 'men without a country.'"

On this same subject Judge V. Dominquez of the District Court of Porto Rico, said in an address at Lake Mohawk Conference on October 21:

"The five main grievances entertained by the people of Porto Rico are: First, lack of American citizenship, second, encroachment of the executive upon the legislative branch of the government, third lack of an elective senate, fourth, lack of self-government, and fifth, indefiniteness of the political status of the island. "We Porto Ricans want to be citizens of the United States, we want to be like you; as you are full fledged citizens. Your flag can only waive over free peoples and American citizens and we demand that this right be granted forthwith, as a token of friendship and justice."

OHIO'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

On January 9 the State Constitutional Convention of Ohio met, with 119 delegates, of which 65 were Democrats, 48 Republicans, 3 Independents and 3 Socialists. First in rank of importance among public questions are those of the initiative and referendum; and, somewhat less important, the recall of judges and other elective officers. Of secondary prominence is the question of liquor regulation. Best of all, the people retain their right to accept or reject the proposed constitution. The constitution submitted to them for adoption in 1873-4 was rejected.

Ohio is the first State east of the Mississippi to attempt the revision of its organic law since direct legislation and direct control of public officials by the electorate came into vogue in several far Western States, and the outcome in Ohio will be watched with keenest interest by the people of every other State.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ALLIANCE.

The meeting was called to order by President Crowell, at the office of the American Civic Alliance, 165 Broadway, New York City, pursuant to required notice, December 18, 1911, at 3 p. m. Present in person and by proxy, 109 members.

Mr. Knapp moved that the minutes of all meetings be recorded in the same book as that used for the minutes for the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Bradley Stoughton, Treasurer, returned all bills paid, and \$81.30 in hand, a most satisfactory showing, considering that \$1,000 of last years obligations were paid out of this year's funds to meet previous indebtedness.

Dr. Van Casteel, presented a report of a special committee on proposed changes in the constitution. The report advised (1) that we return to the original wording of the objects of the American Civic Alliance, with the omission of the feature relating to a National Commission; (2) that members, and officers, shall be citizens of the United States; (3) that honorary members to be elected for one year, and if Trustees elect the honorary members, the reason for such election is to be spread on the minutes; (4) that the number of Governors in each State be increased to five, so as to form the State Council of Governors; (5) that non-salaried members only have a vote on a Board of Trustees. At present this is only a precautionary measure, as there are no salaried officers, and no intention of paying salaries to any of the officers; (6) that the office of executive secretary is abolished and the general secretary becomes the secretary, and (7) that the provision for the appointment of an Executive Committee, is made mandatory, instead of optional.

Due notice of future amendments is to be given all members before acted upon.

On the subject of general membership dues it was voted to advance the \$1.00 fee to \$2.00 a year.

Discussion followed as to the organization of the Council of Governors; plans for the development of which were considered in some detail. The name "Council" of Governors was substituted for "Board" of Governors, so as to avoid confusion with the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Begg moved and Mr. Miller seconded the motion that the Council of Governors should consist of five from each State; that these five elect their Chairman, who would attend meetings, and form a nucleus of the State organization. The Secretary was directed to prepare a list of the Governors and present it to the Trustees. The advisability of publishing a Year-Book or a Year-Book number of Civic Progress, containing a list of members, was discussed without definite conclusion.

Dr. Van Casteel read the list of honorary members and stated that the Committee on Nominations had been unable to examine the correspondence leading up to the selection of some of the names on the list and in the absence of further information the Committee did not feel justified in asking for their reelection. The list of honorary members thus presented was referred back to the Committee for further revision and presentation to the Trustees, with power to ratify the election of the Nominees presented.

Dr. Crowell stated that he had asked Judge Isaac Franklin Russell, of the New York City Children's Court, to accept honorary membership, and his acceptance had been received; on motion he was elected.

Upon motion it was decided that the President and the Secretary be directed to prepare a new copy of the Constitution, embodying the changes authorized by the meeting as outlined above.

Dr. Van Casteel moved that Dr. Crowell be re-elected President of the American Civic Alliance.

Dr. Crowell stated that he had postponed certain literary work in consequence of the large amount of time he had had to give to the work of the Alliance, and that it might be better to have some one else for President.

Mr. Stoughton spoke of the difficult conditions through which the Alliance had made its way during the past year, and said it would be a great loss if Dr. Crowell did not continue as President. When the dues come in it will be possible to provide office assistants to relieve the burden that has been put upon Dr. Crowell in the past year. We have put our house in order and are now ready to do big things.

Mr. Miller said he thought we could not spare Dr. Crowell at the present juncture of our affairs and moved that nominations be closed.

Dr. Barnhardt expressed the same sentiments.

Dr. Crowell spoke of the coming meeting in Washington and of the prestige to the Alliance of having enlisted so many prominent persons as speakers on its program there. He was willing to take the Presidency till the Alliance can obtain someone to succeed him; but as he cannot give the amount of time, day after day, to the detail heretofore devolving upon him, perhaps someone with more leisure should take the task.

Dr. Crowell was unanimously elected President of the Civic Alliance.

Mr. Bradley Stoughton nominated Thomas Oliver Edison of Menlo Park, N. J., for the office of Vice-President, not only for his scientific eminence, but also for the interest he has shown in public work. Mr. Edison was unanimously elected. Mr. Stoughton also moved the re-election of Messrs. Curtis, Scribner, Barnhardt, Jaekel and Miller as Trustees, to serve at Dr. Van Casteel's nomination in Class B, whose term expires December, 1914. Seconded and adopted.

Dr. Haddad nominated Dr. Van Casteel for Secretary. Seconded and adopted.

Mr. Hayman nominated Mr. Bradley Stoughton for Treasurer. Seconded and adopted.

Dr. Van Casteel placed in nomination as Trustee in Class B, Isaac Franklin Russell of the New York Children's Court, and Charles E. Force, 17 Battery Place, both of which nominations were seconded and election ensued.

Dr. Van Casteel also nominated Mr. Bion J. Arnold, of Chicago, a consulting engineer of the subway system, of New York, who has made valuable reports upon the transit systems of Pittsburg and Chicago; and Irving M. Shaw, a life member, one of the founders and a former Treasurer of the Alliance, as Trustees in Class C, term of office to expire December, 1915. Seconded and duly elected.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

JUDGE LINDSEY OF DENVER.

Some men see the forces that make for evil with much greater clearness than others. Hence, among good citizens, there is a very wide difference in their estimate of conditions that need correction. The vehemence of the prophet afire with the flaming sense of right will not tolerate what the public official is content to endure lest the good name of the city be sullied by unpleasant publicity.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver was the prophet of human rights who spoke to the world of worthy people out of whom sordid citizens made commercial profit. He helped thus to clean Denver of its undesirables; and Denver, however it may have squirmed under the indictment, has come out all the better for the chastisement. Mayor R. W. Speer of Denver has recognized this in the reappointment of Judge Lindsey to preside over the Juvenile Court of that city. The consolidation of city and county courts gave Mayor Speer an opportunity to eliminate Judge Lindsey which he refuses to do. In the following letter he defines his position:

"Denver, Dec. 14, 1911.

"Honorable Ben B. Lindsey, Judge Juvenile Court, Denver, Colo.:

"My Dear Judge—I am trying, in a business way, to bring about a real consolidation of the City and County of Denver, which is now possible under a recent decision of our Supreme Court. With the co-operation of the various departments we can improve the service and lessen the expense.

"I find no provision for your court in the city charter, and while it may exist under a state law, I do not believe that its expense is chargeable to the city, or that you could legally compel an appropriation. The Supreme Court holds that there is a city and there is a county, but the duties of county officers shall be performed by city officials. The charter provides that where duties are prescribed by law, and no one is named in the charter to perform them, that the Mayor shall appoint, and, in order to untangle knots which could not be foreseen when the charter was framed, I shall designate you to perform the duties of the juvenile judge, as provided by state law, in order that you may continue your work and receive an appropriation from the city. But in justice to myself must say that in making this appointment in no way endorse the injurious articles which you have written and sent broadcast about Denver. This city is as clean and free from corruption as any city of its size in the country, and I feel that you know this to be a fact. Our people have been kind to you, and in justice to them you should do all in your power to correct the many false impressions which you have created about Denver. Very truly yours,

R. W. SPEER, Mayor."

LITTLE ROCK INVESTIGATES.

Eminent Citizens of White and Colored Races Serve on Important Civic Commission.

Mayor Charles E. Taylor, of Little Rock, Ark., in appointing a special commission of citizens to investigate the subject of the social evil, in an address to the public says, municipal governments the world over have one

extremely difficult problem to deal with—the so-called social evil.

"Many cities have ignored the problem except to establish a system of fines and forfeits which are enforced through the police department of the government.

"The idea heretofore has been to let the matter drift quietly, but at heart most men are displeased with this manner of procedure.

"Since I became Mayor of the city I have given the matter considerable study, looking to the better handling or suppression of the evil, and in seeking for information I have written the Mayors of a number of American cities, asking as to the methods pursued in each city in handling the so-called evil problem. The replies vary, but all indicate that little, if any, serious thought has been devoted to the question.

"I have come to the conclusion that a careful investigation by a local commission looking to the establishment of ways and means by which the evil may be curbed, handled or suppressed, would be of great value to our city and to its officials.

"With a view to this end I have asked some well-known citizens to serve as a vice commission for Little Rock, the idea being to go into the entire matter and all other matters and conditions which may tend to bring about the evil, such as wages paid to working girls and women, their hours of labor, the conditions under which they work, etc.

"When the commission shall have done this, I think it would be wise to present the results of their study and investigations to the public.

"I have arranged, too, with some well-known colored citizens to serve as a similar commission to study conditions among the negro portion of our population."

Why should other cities not undertake similar investigations? Valuable results may be gathered from the volume of a like inquiry made in New York City several years ago, also from the U. S. Immigration Commission. Last year Chicago had a similar commission, which reached some very practicable conclusions.

MEMPHIS REFORMS ACCOUNTING.

Memphis, Tenn.—After two years of effort on the part of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Mayor Crump, of this city, has practically decided to inaugurate a centralized system of municipal accounts.

This will result in bringing together in one set of books at the city hall a complete inventory of the assets, not only of the city proper, but of the properties and accounts of the school department, the park department and the city artesian water department.

These three departments are separate, so far as their management goes, from the other city departments, and neither their inventories nor any of their accounts are at present available as records at the city hall.

The plan under construction now is for the city, instead of employing a firm of public auditors to audit the books once a year, to employ a competent man, who is familiar with municipal accounting, to conduct the customary audit of the city's various departments.

Memphis is a commission governed city, and its officers have maintained cordial relations with the representatives of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

Civic Progress

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ALLIANCE

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NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1912

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THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION OF 1911.

Our Annual Convention of 1911, at Washington, on December 28th and 29th was, in many respects, held under most favorable auspices; it contributed, in the judgment of those present, materially to the development of public opinion on the subjects discussed. Abstracts of proceedings appear in this issue covering the first session, on Pensioning and Retirement of Civil Service Employees. Papers read at the Banking Session will appear in the February issue and those on Corporations in the March issue in abstract.

The Alliance selected Washington as a meeting place because of the invitation of the Section on Social and Economic Science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. We had the advantage of co-operation with that section, not only in making out our program of topics and speakers, but also in conducting the meetings, at all of which the attendance was made up of persons interested in both the Alliance's work and that of the section. The American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Association for Labor Legislation and the American Statistical Association were holding meetings at the same time and place and mostly in the same building in which the Alliance had two of its meetings.

The opportunities were numerous for exchanging notes and comparing opinions on plans and methods. There were gathered together in Washington at this time, 21 different organizations of a scientific, technical, economic, statistical and civic character. While this simultaneous gathering made the occasion a busy one, it was, nevertheless, one which was of great profit to speakers and hearers; to speakers, because it gave larger and more varied attendance; to hearers, because it brought to them a stimulating variety of topics and discussions. Numerous expressions were given by people present of the pleasure and profit they derived in attendance upon these different sessions.

Enclosed with this issue is sent a copy of the Alliance's program of topics and speakers.

The session on "Pensioning and Retirement" concentrated its attention upon problems of the public service. The three leading papers read were representative of the Government employees, of Congress and of the actuary as the student of comparative systems. A gist of what each speaker said is presented in the following account. It is hoped that it may add to the more general understanding of the problem, and contribute, so far as is practicable, to an intelligent appreciation of a condition which is receiving closer attention on the part of public spirited people. For this reason, the Convention, recognizing the broad scope of Pensioning and Retirement,

has, as applied to local, municipal, state and federal employment, considered and passed a motion to appoint a special committee which should take up the question comprehensively, study the subject during 1912, and make its report to the next Convention to be held in December of this year.

The session at which this measure was discussed had in attendance fully 100 persons. The second session, that on Banking and Currency Reform, was still better attended, and the third session on the Corporate Problems of To-Day, was favored with an attendance of from 500 to 600 people.

All of these discussions were able, timely and helpful. Taken as a whole they comprise results of research on the part of men of public standing which any organization might be proud of enlisting in its proceedings in annual conventions.

The American Civic Alliance wishes to record here its appreciation of the ability and preparedness with which the speakers on the program responded.

MAJOR JUDSON'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Major Wm. V. Judson, U. S. A., Engineering Commissioner of the District of Columbia, delivered the Address of Welcome to the American Civic Alliance, in its initial session in the Washington Chamber of Commerce rooms. Major Judson said:

"Mr. President and members of the American Civic Alliance:

In Washington it is becoming more and more the custom for societies with all conceivable ends in view to assemble in convention. Especially do we who are charged with the administration of local governments love to have with us associations whose discussions are helpful to us in our daily work and some of whose purposes are identical with our own.

The general government contributes to the support and development of the District of Columbia because Congress recognizes that the control and upbuilding of the national capital is in large part a national function. While the theory of national participation is based largely upon sentimental grounds, it nevertheless appears practicable and altogether desirable to secure as a by-product a model city, to which other American cities may come for tried and satisfactory practices.

We have here the advantage that our laws are made by a body deemed competent to legislate for a great nation. We have in a sense the supervision and suggestion of the President, a man fit to recommend policies for and to execute the laws of the whole United States. And we have the money, because of

the national contribution, to approach ideal conditions much more nearly than can the average municipality.

It will be well therefore for all to scrutinize and criticise us, because when our faults are known we should be able to correct them,—and if,—unknown,—they continue to exist we may readily be the occasion of faults in other cities.

If any are interested in our local government we shall be glad to see them at our District Building. And if you are convinced that our aspirations to be a model city are not unreasonable, then we hope that you will help in Congress and throughout the country.

In behalf of the City of Washington it gives me great pleasure to greet you in convention assembled and to assure you of a hearty welcome. I hope that your stay here may be pleasant and your deliberations of great value to yourself and to all the nation."

THE NATION'S CIVIC AWAKENING.

At the opening session of the Washington Convention of the American Civic Alliance, President John Franklin Crowell, speaking on the subject of American Citizenship, said that the past year had been one of remarkable manifestation of a newly awakened sense of the powers and possibilities of individual and collective efforts on the part of the American people. The latest evidence was shown in the concentration of civic effort, resulting in the abrogation of the outgrown and outworn treaty of 1832 with Russia. But back of that event, rather too precipitous for good effect, lies a record of activity on the part of civic associations not only in cities, but also in the smaller towns, in the villages and even in the rural districts. In city and country throughout the nation, a new spirit of selfhelp has found its way into the heart of the people at a time when many of its once trusted institutions appear to be disappointing, if not failing the faith which men and women hitherto placed in them.

An attempt even to catalogue the number of civic organizations which have come into existence within the past few years in the larger cities alone is in itself an astonishing record. San Francisco is said, for instance, to have 75 civic improvement organizations, mostly of a local character. Other cities of equal size could no doubt duplicate this record. The fact itself shows among other things that the American citizen is attacking public problems through the instrumentality of collective thought and effort, as well as by appeals to central legislation on the part of state or nation. This, if true, is one of the most encouraging phases in the development of public opinion. As a governmental power, it shows primarily that the problems of our own day are to a much greater extent local problems than we hitherto supposed them to be. The application of remedial methods at the source of problems, namely where local self-government is free to work out its own salvation, is one of the most encouraging signs of the time.

This evident tendency creates a colossal opportunity for the training, the education, and for the practice of the larger code of duties which the more complex civilization of our day imposes upon the American citizen. It raises the question of how the conserved assets of civilization can best be diffused into the individual civic unit, the civic group and through them into the fundamental institutions of domestic, in-

dustrial, political, intellectual, moral and religious life of the nation. The power of civic life is the Samsonian force which must be trained, disciplined, enlightened and wisely led in directions which will prove constructive in the mastery of society over natural resources as the first step, and the more equitable distribution of human welfare in its widest sense.

MR. O'DONOGHUE'S ADDRESS.

The address of Mr. M. F. O'Donoghue, Director of the U. S. Retirement Association, in the advocacy of a straight pension plan was in the nature of a review of the movement to that end, including quotations of public men on the subject. He called attention to the fact that many of the great private corporations have adopted the straight pension scheme. He also called attention to the report of John T. Doyle, secretary of the Civil Service Commission, in regard to salaries, in which it is said: "The salaries paid in the Federal civil service are based upon a law of 1853. The average pay of the clerical force has not been materially changed since then, while the service has grown greatly in complexity and responsibility. * * * The chief of a division to-day usually has to pass upon questions of greater moment and responsibility than a bureau chief of fifty years ago. There are more hours of labor now than then, and the rearing of a family costs more."

It was argued by Mr. O'Donoghue that retirement was found to be essential to the merit system. He said the increase in efficiency from all causes is such that not only is the cost of retirement saved, but an additional amount to warrant generous increases in salaries. He pointed out that the salaries of the English civil service employees have been increased 30 per cent. since the straight pension plan was put in vogue, while the Pennsylvania railroad employees have had their wages advanced 25 per cent. since they were granted pensions.

It may be laid down as an axiom, continued Mr. O'Donoghue, that service annuities should form a part of the compensation of persons wholly and continuously engaged in the service of others. This service requires the entire effort of body and mind and precludes them from devoting their attention to the betterment of their condition by other means. Self-interest, initiative, ambition, all are sacrificed, and properly and necessarily sacrificed, to the welfare of the employer. When such employees become incapacitated, either by superannuation or injuries incurred in the line of duty, both business sense and humanitarianism demand that they should be retired on a compensation commensurate with their past services. To reduce them in position and pay would be degrading; to throw them penniless upon the world would be revolting. Either of these methods would deter young men of ability and ambition from entering the service. A system of service annuities would have the contrary effect, would key the employee up to his best effort during his entire service and make his annuity a life estate which he would guard with jealous care. Major General F. C. Ainsworth, Adjutant General, U. S. Army, says:

"I think the personnel of the service would be very greatly improved if it should be known to all who enter it that they have some sure provision for the

support of themselves and their families when old age comes upon them. Such an assurance would be a very great inducement for men to remain in the service and to carry themselves well in it; because, whatever might be assured to them in that way would really be an estate, and one which they would take good care not to forfeit."

One of the serious objections to a contributory system of retirement, whether paid wholly or in part by the employees, would be the cost of collecting, investing, and distributing the fund. A personal account would have to be opened with every employee, necessitating the formation of a separate bureau under the supervision of highly paid experts with a large corps of assistants. The amount provided for the purpose in bills of this nature is \$50,000. I am credibly informed that the initial cost would be not less than a hundred thousand dollars per annum, which in itself would form a large contingent toward the retirement of superannuated employees. This cost will be bound to increase as time goes on.

On the other hand, the cost of administering the service annuities will be almost nil, as that work could be carried on by the existing machinery of the Government. The expense to the Pennsylvania Railroad in administering its pension system is only \$5,000 per annum, and has not increased during its existence.

Another decided objection to the contributory system is that it tends to prepare employees for leaving the service instead of remaining. The injury to the service from this source is forcibly expressed by Mr. John T. Doyle, Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, who says:

"It is idle to say that there are plenty of good men to take the places of all who resign. This rotation in office, varying from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. a year, works injury by the loss of the most valuable of employees. Those who resign are usually the most capable, and it is an economic loss to drive such men out of the work they are best fitted to perform. The men who are appointed to succeed them often require years of experience to be able fully to replace them."

HON. F. H. GILLETT'S ADDRESS.

Representative Fredk. H. Gillett who has served what is known as the Springfield, Mass., district in Congress for many years, has given much attention to the subject of retirement of civil service employees. The results of his study and observations, at home and abroad, are to be found in the various public documents with which his name is connected. Reference to them will afford the reader a far better idea of Mr. Gillett's labors than anything which could be given in our limited space. As chairman of the House Committee on Pensions and Retirement, the subject has received his continuous attention.

What is known as the Gillett bill is a compromise measure embodying the ideas of various factions favoring the contributory type of retirement plan. The total cost of the contributory plan, as contemplated in this bill, would be \$87,000,000 in fifty years. It would cost \$1,000,000 the first year, and could gradually increase for twenty-five years, when it would cost \$2,500,000, and then would decrease until fifty years from the date it was put in operation it would cost nothing to retire the

superannuated. On the other hand, he said, the straight pension plan would cost \$200,000,000.

This bill practically provides for a savings account for each civil service employee, with interest at 3½ per cent. The basis of the bill is that when an employee reaches the age of seventy years he would have a yearly income equal to three-fourths of the yearly salary he had drawn when in the service. This annuity would be provided by contributions from employees never to exceed more than 10 per cent. of the salary.

"Now is the time to grapple with this great problem," said Congressman Gillett. "I believe that there should be a readjustment of salaries and a pension of some sort, but Congress may not grant a straight pension, as public sentiment is hardly as yet prepared for such a plan."

ADDRESS OF MILES M. DAWSON, ESQ.

Mr. Dawson spoke on "What Really Should be Done About Pensions and Insurance of Civil Service Employees." His address was mainly in advocacy of a straight pension, without contribution on the part of the employee. He said: "There are now before Congress several bills to provide for the superannuation of civil service employees. The bill which has been most favored provides for requiring the employees to contribute out of their salaries to a fund estimated by actuaries to be sufficient to purchase certain annuities upon arriving at certain ages, their contributions to be treated in the meantime as a mere savings account, withdrawable if a contributor retires from the service without coming into receipt of the annuity. This is erroneously called in some quarters a 'service pension' or 'retirement pension' plan. It is, of course, nothing of the sort, but merely the setting up of a savings bank in which these employees will be required to make certain deposits, which deposits are to be applied to supply annuities."

Contributory plans have been tried in other countries and have virtually everywhere miserably failed. They have always failed of success, that is, of being and continuing satisfactory. Most of them in our own country, encouraged or compelled by municipalities most frequently, are hopelessly insolvent and eventually must become in large measure pure service plans, by reason of the virtual guaranty afforded by the municipalities.

It is obvious, to me at least, that if the members of Congress could be convinced of the correctness of this view, they will be more ready to grant service pensions directly than to trifle with a mere makeshift.

The extent to which this is a mere makeshift may be seen from this: A century ago or more Great Britain undertook a contributory plan. In other countries they have done the same. In such instances, there was constant pressure, not only on the part of civil service employees, but on the part of the public which was interested in doing justice in these matters, and on the part of scientists and economists, including actuaries, who understood the real nature of the subject, which gradually changed the conditions until the contributory plan was wholly abandoned. That has been the evolution of it in other countries. The abandonment was because the benefits expected and hoped for on the part of the government, on the part of the employee and on the part of the general public were not realized; but it was found instead that it worked badly, unsatisfactorily, an even in some cases, disastrously.

Much the same has been the case in schemes of private corporations and other private employers. The investigation made a short time ago by the British government, into the condition of the annuity funds maintained partly or wholly by contributions of employees of the railway systems of Great Britain, discloses that the funds are not in anything like a condition of solvency. Also that, except in the cases where the service pension feature, by reason of the very large contributions of the employer, greatly outweighed the contributory feature, the plans were decidedly unpopular and unsatisfactory. In several instances they have been abandoned for pure service pension plans.

The same has taken place in the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, which instituted a contributory plan many years ago and kept it entirely solvent, making liberal contributions to it also. This has been abandoned for service pensions. In our own country, although the first railway company to introduce a retirement fund, made it chiefly contributory, though itself contributing a round amount, all of the plans put forth by the great railways since that time have been purely service pensions.

Some of the earlier contributory plans were introduced under circumstances remarkably favorable. In the first place, service pensions were unknown or virtually so. In the second place, as I have stated, a feature of the plans proposed was liberal contributions on the part of the employer, these frequently increasing in amount and even in proportion with the contributions of the employee. Sometimes they were set going, not only without any considerable opposition on the part of employees, but with their almost unanimous approval and consent. In other cases they were purely voluntary and therefore nobody entered who did not desire to do so.

The conditions as regards the introduction of the proposed savings bank plan are entirely different. The rise in prices and the general cost of living, not accompanied by similar increases in salaries or in many cases, by any increase whatever, has brought unusual strain upon the incomes of the civil service employees of the government, and has made it extraordinarily difficult for them to acquit themselves of their obligations to those who are dependent upon them and to maintain in force life insurance for the protection of those who would otherwise be rendered helpless by their death.

There is a best, as well as a worst scheme of this kind, and between them there are many which are neither best nor worst. Mr. Manly, in his leading work on pension funds and service pensions entitled "Valuation of Staff Pension Funds" described in full on pages 7 to 9 inclusive, the way in which all kinds of pension schemes that involve contribution by the employees really work in practice. For the information of those who will read the proceedings at this meeting, I ask the privilege of incorporating here the following quotation:

"Funds intended to provide a retiring allowance for the members of a staff, are started by employers with the very best intentions, but it is doubtful whether they have ever proved altogether satisfactory. They have the tendency to breed a discontented spirit amongst the employees, and in some cases have proved more costly to the employers than if they had created their own reserves and promised to give a guaranteed scale of superannuation for long and faithful service. The general principle is undoubtedly good, and morally sound in

the abstract, but it takes no account of the weakness of human nature."

That the best plan is straight out service pensions paid upon reaching a certain age, preferably well advanced, such as 70 for men and 65 for women, the proportion of the pension to the salary received depending upon the number of years of service. Such a pension, payable only to those who survive and continue in the service, rarely amounts to an addition of more than one to three per cent.—the latter being the outside figure, usually accompanying too low a retirement age—of the entire payroll, even when it is in full operation. It is an insignificant total addition to the salary list, but the moral value of it is of the very greatest.

The announcement of the adoption of a straight out civil service retirement pension system would undoubtedly be received with the greatest possible acclaim by all the civil service employees, would add much to the zest with which they would perform their labors, would cause them greatly to appreciate their employment by the government and thereby, in addition to relieving the various departments of much dead wood, greatly improve the tone and quality of the service itself.

AMONG OUR MEMBERSHIP.

Brigadier-General William H. Bixby, Chief of the Staff, Corps of Engineers in the United States War Department at Washington, D. C., stands at the head of a branch of the public service which for personal integrity of its members and official fidelity can be matched with any similar group of men in any other part of the world. The Board of Army Engineers, which has in hand the construction, maintenance and operation of the river and harbor works of the country, has one of the cleanest records. Its history as a branch of the public service should be studied by the pessimist in order to prove how utterly unfounded are his unworthy impressions of the lack of official integrity in public life. The Board of Engineers disburses from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually; one has only to be informed of its fidelity to duty to admire the standard of honorable service which that, along with other divisions of the army, has succeeded in maintaining.

On December 30, John Wanamaker, another of our esteemed Trustees, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his Philadelphia mercantile establishment, in the exercises of which President Taft participated. Readers of CIVIC PROGRESS will recall that the March issue gave a front-page portrait and brief biographical sketch of Mr. Wanamaker. What we then said may be worth repeating: "John Wanamaker's contribution to the principles of American commerce are several. He first taught the retail world that it paid to recognize the rights of customers. Secondly, he proved that the costs of distribution between factory and consumer were unnecessarily large. Thirdly, he made the department store a reality as a mercantile institution, not only for private gain but for public service."

Among the eminent educators of the country who find time to advise in civic movements there are none whose counselings are more appreciated by the American Civic Alliance than those of President

(Continued to page 6.)

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The announcement of the adoption of a straight out civil service retirement pension system would undoubtedly be received with the greatest possible acclaim by all the civil service employees, would add much to the zest with which they would perform their labors, would cause them greatly to appreciate their employment by the government and thereby, in addition to relieving the various departments of much dead wood, greatly improve the tone and quality of the service itself.

AMONG OUR MEMBERSHIP.

Brigadier-General William H. Bixby, Chief of the Staff, Corps of Engineers in the United States War Department at Washington, D. C., stands at the head of a branch of the public service which for personal integrity of its members and official fidelity can be matched with any similar group of men in any other part of the world. The Board of Army Engineers, which has in hand the construction, maintenance and operation of the river and harbor works of the country, has one of the cleanest records. Its history as a branch of the public service should be studied by the pessimist in order to prove how utterly unfounded are his unworthy impressions of the lack of official integrity in public life. The Board of Engineers disburses from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually; one has only to be informed of its fidelity to duty to admire the standard of honorable service which that, along with other divisions of the army, has succeeded in maintaining.

On December 30, John Wanamaker, another of our esteemed Trustees, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his Philadelphia mercantile establishment, in the exercises of which President Taft participated. Readers of CIVIC PROGRESS will recall that the March issue gave a front-page portrait and brief biographical sketch of Mr. Wanamaker. What we then said may be worth repeating: "John Wanamaker's contribution to the principles of American commerce are several. He first taught the retail world that it paid to recognize the rights of customers. Secondly, he proved that the costs of distribution between factory and consumer were unnecessarily large. Thirdly, he made the department store a reality as a mercantile institution, not only for private gain but for public service."

Among the eminent educators of the country who find time to advise in civic movements there are none whose counselings are more appreciated by the American Civic Alliance than those of President

(Continued to page 6.)

IN HOUSE

REGULAR SESSION, 1906.

House Bill No. 112.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1906.

Mr. R. W. Miller introduced the following bill, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Education No. 1, viz:

AN ACT to establish a system of State Normal Schools in Kentucky; to divide the Commonwealth into three Normal School Districts; to create a Board of Regents for the general management of each school, and to create a Normal Executive Council which shall determine the requirements for admission and graduation and the course of study for all Normal Schools.

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Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. There shall be established and maintained, as hereinafter provided, three State Normal Schools in this State as follows: "The Western Kentucky State Normal School" to be located in Normal School District number one; "The Central Kentucky State Normal School" to be located in Normal School District number two; and "The Eastern Kentucky State Normal School" to be located in Normal School District number three.

§ 2. The State is hereby divided into three Normal School Districts, as follows: The counties of Fulton, Hickman, Carlisle, Ballard, McCracken, Graves, Calloway, Marshall, Livingston, Crittenden, Lyon, Cladwell, Christian, Hopkins, Webster, Trigg, Union, Henderson, Daviess, McLean, Muhlenburg, Todd, Logan, Butler, Ohio, Hancock, Breckehridge, Grayson, Edmonson, Warren, Simpson, Allen, Barren, Hart, Hardin, Meade, Metcalfe and Monroe shall constitute Normal School District number one; the counties of Bullitt, Nelson, Washington, Marion, Wayne, Pulaski, Lincoln, Boyle, Mercer, Garrard, Jessamine, Anderson, Spencer, Jefferson, Oldham, Trimble, Carroll, Henry, Shelby, Franklin, Woodford, Taylor, Adair, Russell, Clinton, Casey, Owen, Boone, Kenton, Gallatin, Grant, Larue, Green and Cumberland shall constitute Normal School District number two; and the counties of Bath, Bell, Bourbon, Boyd, Bracken, Breathitt, Campbell, Carter, Clark, Clay, Elliott, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Floyd, Greenup, Harlan, Harrison, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Madison, Magoffin, Martin, Mason, Menefee, Montgomery, Morgan, Nicholas, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Robertson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Scott, Whitley and Wolfe shall constitute Normal School District number three.

§ 3. The objects of said State Normal Schools shall be to more

2 fully carry into effect the provisions of section 183 of the Constitution
 3 of Kentucky, by giving to the teachers such training in the common
 4 school branches, in the science and art of teaching, and such other
 5 branches as may be deemed necessary by the Normal Executive
 6 Council, as will enable them to make the common schools throughout
 7 the State efficient.

§ 4. There are hereby created Boards of Regents for the first, second
 2 and third Normal School Districts in this State. Said Boards shall be
 3 known respectively by the name of "The Board of Regents for Normal
 4 School District number one;" "The Board of Regents for Normal School
 5 District number two," and "The Board of Regents for Normal School
 6 District number three," and by their respective names shall have per-
 7 petual succession, with power to contract and be contracted with, to
 8 sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to receive by any legal
 9 mode or transfer or conveyance, property of any description,
 10 and to have and hold and enjoy the same; also to make
 11 and use a corporate seal, with power to alter the same; to adopt
 12 by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of their members,
 13 official agents and employees; *Provided*, Such by laws shall not conflict
 14 with the Constitution of the United States or the State of Kentucky.

§ 5. The Board of Regents for each Normal School District shall be
 2 composed of five members, four of whom shall reside in the District
 3 for which they are appointed. The State School Superintendent shall
 4 be ex-officio chairman of each of said boards.

§ 6. Upon the passage of this act, the Governor shall, by and with the
 2 advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four regents for each State
 3 Normal School, two of whom shall serve for two years, and two for
 4 four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; and
 5 two members shall be appointed in like manner every two years there-
 6 after during the regular sessions of the General Assembly to serve

7 for a term of four years each; and whenever a vacancy or vacancies
 8 occur in either of said boards by death, resignation, removal from the
 9 district, or by the operation of this law or otherwise, the Governor shall,
 10 in like manner, immediately appoint some competent person to fill
 11 such vacancy or vacancies, and communicate his action thereon to the
 12 Senate at the next regular session of the General Assembly thereafter.
 13 The person so appointed shall hold his office, subject to the confirma-
 14 tion of the Senate, for the unexpired term; *Provided*, That no two
 15 members of any of said boards shall be residents of any one county,
 16 and that not more than three members of any of said boards, includ-
 17 ing the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall belong to the
 18 same political party, and *Provided further*, That no person shall be
 19 eligible to serve as a member of any Board of Regents while acting as
 20 trustee, officer, agent or employe of any other educational institution.

§ 7. The regents shall hold their offices for the term of four years
 2 from the first day of April next succeeding their confirmation, and
 3 until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, except such
 4 as may be appointed to fill vacancies, who shall hold office for the un-
 5 expired term.

§ 8. The several Boards of Regents shall hold their first meeting
 2 within sixty (60) days after their appointment, the time and place of
 3 meeting to be designated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction,
 4 who shall administer the oath of office to each member. At this meet-
 5 ing there shall be selected from each board a vice-president and a
 6 secretary. Each board shall also appoint a treasurer and such other
 7 officers as they may deem necessary, but no board shall appoint one
 8 of its members treasurer.

§ 9. The several boards shall meet quarterly at such time and place
 2 as may be agreed upon, and, until the buildings are arranged for and
 3 completed, as much oftener as may be necessary, but thereafter the

4 regular meetings shall be held at the Normal School buildings.

§ 10. A majority of the members of any of the boards shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no apportionment of money, nor any contract which shall require any appropriation or disbursement of money shall be made, nor teacher employed or dismissed, unless a majority of all the members of the board shall vote for the same.

§ 11. Each Board of Regents shall, within three months after this act goes into effect, arrange to receive from the localities in their respective districts desiring to secure the location of one of said schools, proposals for donation of a suitable site and other valuable considerations and shall locate the school in the place offering the most advantageous conditions, all things considered; *Provided*, That no town or city shall be selected for such location which does not have facilities for a good water supply and other conveniences necessary for the use of the institution.

§ 12. Said Board of Regents shall have *general* control and management of their Normal Schools respectively, shall possess full power and authority to adopt all needful rules and regulations for the guidance and supervision of the conduct of all students of any department thereof while enrolled as such; to enforce obedience to such rules, to invest the faculty with the power to suspend or expel any pupil for disobedience to such rules, or for any contumacy, insubordination or immoral conduct, and have authority to appoint and dismiss all officers and teachers, to direct what reports shall be made to them, to appoint a treasurer for such school, and to determine the amount of his bond which shall be in amount not less than ten thousand dollars.

§ 13. The Superintendent of Public Instruction together with the president or head executive officer of each State Normal School herein created or that may be hereafter created, and the members of the

4 State Board of Examiners shall constitute a Normal Executive Council,
 5 whose duty it shall be to prescribe the course of study to be taught in
 6 each State Normal School, and the educational qualifications for ad-
 7 mission to and graduation from same.

§ 14. At the first meeting of the Normal Executive Council, which
 2 shall occur within one month after the election of the presidents of
 3 the Normal Schools herein created, there shall be elected from the
 4 said council a vice-president and a secretary; the Superintendent of
 5 Public Instruction shall be ex-officio president of the council.

§ 15. This council shall hold its meetings annually, or as much
 2 oftener as may be deemed necessary, at the State Capitol or at one of
 3 the Normal School buildings, the place of meeting to be determined by
 4 the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a majority of the
 5 members shall constitute a quorum.

§ 16. The Board of Regents shall have power and authority to con-
 2 fer by diploma, under their common seal, upon any student of their
 3 respective schools, such degrees as are usually granted by normal
 4 schools. The normal diploma conferred by the Board of Regents upon
 5 completion of the "Advanced Course," as prescribed by the Normal
 6 Executive Council, shall entitle the holder thereof to teach in any county
 7 in this State, without further examination, until revoked by the Board
 8 of Regents granting same, or by a county superintendent or the
 9 State Superintendent of Public Instruction for incompetency, cruelty,
 10 immorality, drunkenness or neglect of duty; and the normal certificate,
 11 granted in like manner upon completion of the "Elementary Course"
 12 shall bear the names of the branches of study completed, and said
 13 certificates shall entitle the holder thereof to teach the branches therein
 14 named for a period of two years from date thereof, unless sooner re-
 15 voked by said board, county school superintendent, or State Superin-
 16 tendent of Public Instruction for one or more of the causes above

17 specified. The secretary of each board shall annually, by the 15th of
 18 June, transmit to the State Superintendent the names of those receiving
 19 such diplomas or certificates, with residence and date of issue, and the
 20 State Superintendent shall annually, by the first of July, forward
 21 to each county superintendent a printed list of persons holding State
 22 certificates then in force, and those authorized to teach under the
 23 provisions of this section, giving name, residence, date of qualification
 24 and by whom conferred, and the date each normal certificate shall
 25 expire; and the holder of such State certificate, normal diploma or
 26 normal certificate shall, before commencing to teach a public school in
 27 any county in this State, notify the county superintendent thereof of
 28 such fact, give date of qualification and by whom conferred, and the
 29 county school superintendent shall verify same by examination of the
 30 list sent him by the State Superintendent, and, if found correct, shall
 31 duly record the said teacher as eligible to teach in such county.

§ 17. Each of the Boards of Regents shall have power to appoint and
 2 to remove the president, professors and teachers of the normal school
 3 in its district, to fix their compensation, the commencement and termina-
 4 tion of their respective terms of office, not to exceed two years for
 5 any one term; *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible to such ap-
 6 pointment who is related to any member of the board.

§ 18. No president, professor or teacher shall be removed except
 2 for incompetency, neglect or refusal to perform his duty, or for im-
 3 moral conduct; nor shall such president, professor or teacher be re-
 4 moved until after ten days notice in writing, stating the nature of
 5 the charges preferred; and such person shall have an opportunity to
 6 make a defense before the board, by counsel or otherwise, and shall
 7 be allowed to introduce testimony, which shall be heard and determined
 8 by the board. In every case of the suspension or expulsion of a student
 9 by the faculty, the person so suspended or expelled shall be allowed to

10 appeal to the Board of Regents from the decision of the faculty, and
 11 it shall be the duty of the Board of Regents to prescribe the manner
 12 and mode of proceeding in the matter of such appeal; but the decision
 13 of the Board of Regents shall be final.

§ 19. Upon the written request of any two members of the Board of
 2 Regents or at the request of the faculty, signed by the president, and
 3 certified by the secretary thereof, the president of the Board of
 4 Regents shall call a special meeting of the board and the secretary shall
 5 notify each member of the board of such special meeting and the
 6 object or objects thereof, and no other business shall be transacted at
 7 such meeting unless all the members of the board are present and con-
 8 sent thereto.

§ 20. No member of any Board of Regents nor member of the
 2 Normal Executive Council shall draw any salary for services as such
 3 but shall receive six cents per mile for every mile necessarily traveled
 4 in going to and from each meeting of the board, and other legitimate
 5 expenses, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the schools.

§ 21. No president, professor, teacher, regent, member of the Normal
 2 Executive Council or other officer or employe shall keep for sale, or be
 3 interested, directly or indirectly, in the sale of any school furniture or
 4 apparatus, books, maps, charts or stationery used in said schools, nor
 5 be interested directly or indirectly, in any contract or purchase for
 6 building or repairing any structure, or for fencing or ornamenting the
 7 grounds, or furnishing any supplies or material for the use of such
 8 normal schools.

§ 22: The president of each of the Boards of Regents of the Normal
 2 Schools shall make to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction
 3 an annual report in the month of August of each year, which shall
 4 contain a full account of the acts of said board, of all receipts of moneys
 5 from appropriations, tuition fees and all other sources, and the dis-

6 bursements thereof, and for what purpose, and the conditions of said
 7 normal schools; also a list of the names of all students that may have
 8 been taught in the respective normal schools during the preceding
 9 year, with the age and place of residence of each, the number of terms
 10 enrolled, the number of days each has taught, and the amount of tuition
 11 or incidental fees paid.

§ 23. The treasurer of each Board of Regents, before he enters upon
 2 the duties of his office, shall enter into a bond to the Commonwealth of
 3 Kentucky with not less than two solvent sureties or a guarantee com-
 4 pany authorized to do business in Kentucky, in a sum of not less than
 5 ten thousand dollars, to be approved by the board, conditioned that
 6 he will faithfully perform all the duties required of him by law as
 7 such treasurer, which bond shall be filed with the secretary of the
 8 board.

§ 24. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of each board to receive,
 2 keep and disburse all moneys under the control of the Board of Regents
 3 of his district, and perform all such acts as appertain to his office, under
 4 the direction of the Board of Regents and to make report of the same
 5 to the Board at their quarterly meetings. The treasurer of each board
 6 shall also make and furnish to the State Superintendent of Public In-
 7 struction, in the month of August of each year, an abstract which shall
 8 contain a full account of all moneys received and disbursed by his re-
 9 spective school during the preceding year, stating from what source
 10 received and on what account paid out, and the amount paid to each
 11 professor, teacher or other officer of the school; and said treasurer
 12 shall also, on or before the second Monday in January, 1908, and every
 13 two years thereafter, report to the General Assembly, under oath, an
 14 itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures for the two
 15 calendar years preceding, showing minutely all disbursements of
 16 moneys received from the State or other sources; and said school shall

17 not be entitled to any appropriation unless such statement is so made.

18 His compensation shall be fixed by the Board of Regents.

§ 25. It shall be the duty of the secretary of each board to keep and
 2 preserve all records, books and papers belonging to the board. He
 3 shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the board, in which the ayes
 4 and noes on all questions shall be entered, if requested by any one
 5 member of the Board of Regents. He shall prepare, under the direc-
 6 tion of the board, all reports, estimates, and do and execute all such
 7 matters and things as belong to his office. His compensation shall be
 8 fixed by the board, which in no case shall exceed \$200.00 per annum.

§ 26. The Boards of Regents shall at their regular meetings pro-
 2 vide for the payment of any indebtedness of their respective schools,
 3 and for that purpose, they shall set apart all moneys which may be de-
 4 rived from tuition or other fees paid by students, to the payment of:
 5 First, the incidental expenses of such school; and, second, the payment
 6 of such indebtedness; and until such indebtedness shall be fully paid
 7 off, no part of the fund derived from tuition or other incidental fees
 8 shall be used for the payment of professors, teachers or other officers
 9 or employes of such school, nor shall the board, until such indebted-
 10 ness be fully paid, make any contract for the hire, employment or pay-
 11 ment of professors, teachers, or other officials or employes of such
 12 schools that will require a greater sum of money for the annual pay-
 13 ment thereof than the amount of the appropriation by the State for
 14 the support of such schools for that year.

§ 27. All appropriations made by the General Assembly for the
 2 support of any normal school, or for the benefit thereof, and all grants,
 3 gifts, bequests or donations by any individual or corporation for a
 4 pecified use shall be applied to such uses or use and no other.

§ 28. Each county in the State shall be entitled annually to the ap-
 2 pointment of six pupils for gratuitous instruction in the normal school

3 of the district to which such county belongs, to be chosen in the follow-
 4 ing manner: The superintendent of schools in each county shall re-
 5 ceive and register the names of all applicants for admission to said
 6 school, and shall examine such applicants at such time and in such man-
 7 ner as the Normal Executive Council may direct, and the six applicants
 8 found to possess the highest qualifications shall be accepted as the
 9 pupils to which said county is entitled. The Board of Regents shall
 10 have power, in case any pupil so appointed shall refuse to sign and
 11 file with the secretary of the Board of Regents a declaration that he or
 12 she will teach in the public schools of this State not fewer than three
 13 years, in case that engagements can be secured by reasonable efforts, to
 14 require said pupil to provide for the payment of such fees and tuition
 15 as the Board of Regents may prescribe.

§ 29. Each Board of Regents shall maintain in connection with its
 2 respective normal school, model and practice schools, under the super-
 3 vision of thoroughly trained teachers, for the purpose of giving obser-
 4 vation and practice work to the student-teachers. These model and
 5 practice schools shall embrace not less than the first five grades in com-
 6 mon school work and there shall be admitted to each grade not more
 7 than thirty pupils at one time. The per capita for these pupils shall
 8 be paid to the Board of Regents, but said boards may charge tuition in
 9 addition to the per capita.

§ 30. In order to enable the Board of Regents to carry into effect
 2 the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated the sum of one
 3 hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) to be divided equally
 4 among the Boards of Regents of the three normal schools for the pur-
 5 pose of erecting and equipping suitable buildings, improving grounds,
 6 etc., and the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) annually
 7 to be distributed equally among the three Boards of Regents for the
 8 purpose of defraying the salaries of teachers and other current ex-

9 penses; *Provided*, That the latter appropriation shall not become
10 effective for any school until the buildings have been erected and
11 equipped and the school regularly opened.

9 penses; *Provided*, That the latter appropriation shall not become
10 effective for any school until the buildings have been erected and
11 equipped and the school regularly opened.

PENSIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

SPEECH

OF

HON. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, March 3, 1886.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes—

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said:

I presume, Mr. Chairman, that there is not a member of the House who had intended or who does now intend to vote against the bill under consideration; though the sum covered by its provisions is very large, and the amount that will be expended in pursuance of the laws which it is meant to carry out will be distributed almost wholly in one section of the country and although it grew out of the war between the States. The discussion that has taken place and that may hereafter be indulged in can not, therefore, have for its object the advocacy of the pending measure, nor spring out of any desire to strengthen it in the House. The range of the discussion has been such that it seems to me not improper to put upon record the views which I entertain and which I believe to be those of the district I represent.

I shall take no part in the controversy over the action of the late Commissioner of Pensions, nor of the general conduct of the office, either under him or under the present Commissioner. I may, however, remark, in passing, that it is somewhat curious that the State of Iowa should be able to have over 60 per cent of the applications for invalid pensions filed by her soldiers allowed, while the State of Kentucky has been enabled to have only 37 per cent. of the claims for invalid pensions filed by her soldiers allowed; that the State of Maine should be so successful as to have passed 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the applications for invalid pensions filed by her soldiers, while the State of Missouri has had less than 39 per cent. of her applications for invalid pensions allowed. I do not mean to say that this difference was solely or at all because Maine and Iowa have been Republican and Kentucky and Missouri Democratic States; for there may be explanations of these and similar results which an examination of the figures filed with the report of the Commissioner of Pensions reveal that are entirely satisfactory.

Nor do I desire to take any part in that branch of this discussion which involves the *personnel* of the Pension Bureau and the application of the principles of the civil service to it. I do not know whether the statement made that only sixty-eight of the employes in that immense bureau are Democrats is correct, though I presume it is, and if so no one can for a moment believe that this great disparity was the result of mere accident or chance. It may also emphasize the initial and fundamental error in the practical application of the principles of the civil service to the then existent circumstances.

If it be true that service in any of the Executive Departments ought to be conditioned upon a preliminary examination, then I submit that it was absurd to have retained in office, and that it is now a dangerous error to further retain in office, many thousands of employes who had never passed any examination and who

had obtained their positions mainly, if not solely, because of their party position and the possession of political influence. Into the foundation of the superstructure to be erected under this civil-service reform has been carefully inwrought all the incompetency, partisanship and corruption which in twenty-five years of unlimited power had found their way into the Departments.

Nor will I enter into any discussion concerning Ohio political ethics; nor be tempted into any observations upon the past acts or present relation of either party concerning any other matter than that in hand, nor indulge in any comment on the relations of the members of the Democratic party to each other growing out of residence, except to say that the pretense of any subserviency on the part of any one or any section is a mere figment of the brain when it is honestly charged, and it is worse when not honestly charged. With deference to others, these seem to me to obscure the grave dangers threatening our finances and prevent a clear apprehension of the real questions at issue.

Nor do I desire in what it may seem to me proper to submit to the committee to even seem to speak for any one but myself. I represent in part a State which contributed to the Federal Army during the late war 75,760 soldiers—a State which will, therefore, receive a fair proportion of whatever money may be expended for pensions; a State in which perhaps more completely than any other State in the Union the animosities growing out of that painful war were healed; where the divisions occasioned by it were the most painful, but the most rapidly and entirely made up. I cordially share the prevailing sentiment of those people, and between the Federal soldiers of Kentucky and myself there exist only kind and cordial relations.

There are many personal reasons, growing out of personal friendships and personal ties, which would induce me to vote for the most liberal pension appropriations, both as to the rates and as to the objects, and if I were to consult solely my personal emotions and sympathies, I would go as far as the most ardent in the support of all the contemplated measures concerning the increase of the pension rates and the pension list. In addition, I believe most cordially in the fundamental principle upon which all pension systems are founded. I believe it is wise to adopt as a settled policy of a republican government that those of her sons who risk their lives and health in her military service shall be rewarded therefor by receiving such pensions as will in some way compensate them for the disabilities which result from their service or take their place in the support of the families which have lost their natural means of support through the casualties of war.

It is right, when a man who is the hope of a family and its capital, deliberately risks that capital in the service of his country, that, so far as it is impaired in the service, it should be made up by the government to whom the service is given. This is the sole ground, this is the logical limitation of pensions—that, if a man fall, his family shall be put as if he had not fallen; if his strength by disability be impaired, if it was necessary for their support, the impairment shall be made up by the government.

Therefore, not only as a matter of sentiment nor as the result of gratitude, but upon the colder and harder reasoning of mere economy, I have always defended a liberal pension system. Our country is but in its infancy—already has it had to pass through three foreign and one intestine war. The millennium is not yet upon us; we must expect other wars—wars that may come at unexpected times; and it is wise to let it be understood that those who offer their lives in defense of their country may be assured that if they fall, some provision will be made for their families, or if they become disabled, a suitable provision in proportion to the disability shall be made for them.

Mr. Chairman, I not only believe this as thinker, but I have a selfish interest in it as citizen and father. As I project myself and my hopes and my love into that future in which my sons will be called upon to play their part in and for a country which is ours and will be theirs, I know that if war comes they will bear their due part therein, and for their sakes and the sake of the children of all I love, and for the country which is to be their heritage and with whose destiny their destinies are enwrapped, I do most cordially approve of all suitable legislation that makes a fair and proper pension system part of the settled policy of the Republic.

But what of the pension list determined by the government at arm's length?

It is no pension list, but an adequate expression of a certain sense of justice in case of vice; or, towards of the country and labor and health or may take.

But if the means of what obliges families of just and knowledge has been stands, even and sorrow.

And the pay, it is of the people must be so.

We must not put theories of the and he v blow the are "trait instead of spirit I have given and.

It is a served his citizen. Under what may be ment can some other tributed income Army and debt—a citizen a.

Every people; it becomes it passes.

Believe under a necessary; ut a paternal citizenship struggle.

But what ought to be the amount of the pension and who ought to be put upon the pension-rolls are not mere matters of sentiment and gush, but are to be determined by a wise consideration of all the circumstances surrounding the Government at any particular period when they are under discussion.

It is not every soldier who enters the army who ought to be put upon the pension-list. It must not be forgotten that for his services what was supposed to be an adequate consideration was at the time paid to him; that the contract expressed and implied by which he entered that service was that he should receive a certain stipulated sum in money and certain stipulated articles, and that only in case of disability should the payments be prolonged beyond the period of service; or, that in case of death only should his widow and children become the wards of the people. It is but just that when a wife and family surrender to the country a husband and father who is their support, whose health and strength and labor are their capital, from which the comforts of life must come, that if that health or constitution or life is taken, some fair consideration shall be given that may take the place of this surrendered capital.

But if that husband and father returns so that his family has precisely the same means of support, the same capital from which the same comforts may be derived, what obligation is there that that family should be treated differently from the families of all other good citizens who well perform their citizenship? Upon what just and reasonable principle can she, who, subsequently to the war, with a full knowledge of the condition of the man she is about to marry, marries one who has been a soldier, then make a plea to the Government for a pension? She stands, evidently, in an entirely different relation from the wife who with tears and sorrow, but with patriotic heroism, gave her husband to his country's service.

And then, when we come to consider the question of what pensions we shall pay, it is not mere sentiment or gush that must be allowed to decide the quantum of the pension rate and the lists upon which pensioners shall be borne. There must be some wise calculation.

We must not put a debt upon the people larger than can be borne. We can not put a burden on our children under a mere sentiment of the flag or memories of the past that will gall their shoulders through the years that are to come, and he who says, merely because they run up the star-spangled banner and blow the horn and play the brass band, that all who will not join in that cry are "traitors," is one who would spend other people's money with generosity instead of trying to find out how the public revenue can best be raised. In the spirit I have indicated, and in that spirit alone, I approach the votes which are to be given and which I have given on the subject.

It is a matter of economic statesmanship. The country which these soldiers served has no capital of its own. It is a trustee of its income for the benefit of all its citizens, and that income results solely from taxes, and taxes are coined sweat. Under whatever name your income may be placed, by whatever periphrasis it may be described, it is simply taxes gathered by the tax-gatherer. The Government can give no human being anything that it does not previously take from some other human being. Its generosity is with other people's money, contributed to the public Treasury by the force of the machinery of the law. This income must provide for all the other objects of governmental expense—for the Army and Navy, for the execution of the law, for the payment of the public debt—and it must be so arranged as to make the burden upon the tax-paying citizen as light and as equitable as possible.

Every dollar paid to the pensioner is a dollar added to the taxation of the people; and while it is a dollar that wisely and suitably given is cheerfully paid, it becomes a dollar wrung from labor, unjustly and oppressively exacted whenever it passes beyond a reasonable provision.

Believing, as I do, that no government has the right to exact one single dollar under any pretense or for any purpose that is not fairly demonstrable to be necessary; utterly denying with uplifted hands and loving heart, all claim that this is a paternal Government; implicit in my faith that the country is better and her citizenship nobler the more unrestricted and free her people are left in the struggle for life; convinced that the great laws by which man is governed in his

social relations is as divinely ordained as the laws which govern the procession of the equinoxes or the melody of the tides, I look with suspicious scrutiny upon every proposition which looks to the increase of taxation and the addition of governmental bounties or power.

The war has been over twenty years. The country needs much. A large and dependent race enfranchised in the march of events needs care and education. The coasts of the Republic are defenseless. From the high seas her flag has almost disappeared. Her water ways, which are the sole corrector of the oppressions of railroad corporations, clamor for improvement. Her monetary and financial systems demand careful and thorough revision. In one sense we have a surplus in the Treasury; in another, and the true sense, we have no surplus. Our public debt, subtracting all our apparent surplus, is still \$1,500,000,000. The net debt of the several States, counties, and municipalities in 1880 was \$1,036,584,146, and everywhere are the people in debt. It is, therefore, a delusion to speak in glowing terms of an overflowing Treasury and an enormous surplus.

Mr. Chairman, when the proposition came before the House to increase the rate paid to the widow and orphan 50 per cent., and a representative had to consider the elements which entered into his decision upon that proposition, the first fact which met him was that the present rate had been fixed years ago; that it had originally been agreed upon by a former generation of statesmen; that it had been accepted in the very throes of the war; that it had been unchanged when the money in which it was paid was at a large discount; that it had been received without complaint from 1862 to the present time. It was not, therefore, the question, shall the widow and orphan be pensioned? Nor was it the new question, to ascertain from careful calculation what was a fair rate; but it was to add, without any proof of necessity, without any cause given, 50 per cent. to a well-established and long accepted rate.

The next fact was that the time at which it was offered was a time when a dollar had the largest purchasing power that it had possessed for many years. To-day, he who has a fixed salary is in a better relative condition than he has been for a quarter of a century or more. Everything in the country has almost touched bottom prices. Never, since the war, has a pension been relatively so valuable as it is to-day. Never could it purchase so much of comfort, so much of whatever adds to the pleasure of human life. Instead of there being any necessity in the general state of the country and of its markets, and of its prosperity, why this change should be made, there was every reason why it should be at least postponed. For while the dollar was now more valuable than ever before, it was also harder to obtain. There is more sweat in the dollar that pays for labor in these hard days of winter than ever before in this country.

Everywhere are the unemployed; stalwart men, with wives and children dependent upon them, standing idle in the market place, for no man hath employed them. The unpleasant symptoms of the unsatisfactory condition of labor obtrude themselves upon us on every side. The strikes, which, alas! are the protests of heart and muscle against unjust demands and unrequited toil; the labor organizations, by means of which co-operation may produce more justice and wiser treatment; the sad wails of poverty which come from every city, bear testimony that this is not the time to increase the burden of the laborer, to take more from the earnings of the toiler. There are other widows and other orphans than the widows and orphans of the soldiers; and every dollar added to pensions is, in part, taken from them. No war can be carried on by the soldier alone. He who drives the plow or the plane, he who strikes the anvil or holds in its place the machinery which, with almost life-like intelligence, weaves the garments that are worn, are as truly the soldiers of the Republic as those who, with serried ranks, carry her banners to victory. They are the soldiers in the great battle of life, who deserve well of their country, and whose widows and orphans deserve our care and protection. In this discussion I pay a heartfelt tribute to the great army of the peaceful obscure, who, in every rank and walk of life, through all their days of care and toil, perform well the part to which they are called; and I hesitate with sincere reluctance to vote any added dollar for any cause to the burdens which are already so hard to be borne.

I plead to-day the cause of the humble home, whose father, buried in an adjoining grave, did not go to the war, but with equal patriotism did his part in the great battle of life. It is not only the soldier element that we are to legislate for, but it is every element of the country in every part of the country. These are the conditions that stared in the face every man who had to pass an intelligent consideration upon the subject.

The provision made by existing laws for pension is in its aggregate startling; I will not attempt to show that it is unreasonable. But I do mean to say that before any increase of it ought to be made the necessity therefor should be demonstrated. The amount paid for pensions up to the 30th of June, 1885, is reported to be the sum of \$765,092,640.18. To this must be added the sum of \$60,000,000 appropriated for the current year. These aggregate \$825,095,640.18. To this add the amount covered by the present bill, \$75,754,200. These various sums aggregate \$900,849,840.18, which is the sum that has been or will be paid under the laws as they now exist up to June 30, 1887. To this must be added that unknown sum which will have to be paid to those pensioners whose applications, yet undecided, will be allowed. How large this may be is a mere matter of speculation. Some have estimated it (as I see from the admirable and well-tempered speech of the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. CRISP) as adding enough to the present annual appropriation to require the annual expenditure of \$125 000,000. Others make it much smaller, but it certainly will not be less than somewhere about \$100,000,000, and that for a series of years.

Mr. Chairman, these figures do not of themselves create any very distinct conception in our minds of their magnitude. I find in Spofford's American Almanac that the assessable value of all properties in the great State of Texas is \$562,103,227, and in the prosperous State of Kansas \$248,845,227, which, added together, is \$810,948,510, which is over \$14 000,000 less than we will have paid for pensions by the 30th of June, 1886. Kentucky owns \$423,775,589 and Iowa \$465,747,387. These two States combined (\$889,522,976) are \$11,000,000 less than the amount we will have paid by the 1st of July, 1887, under existing laws, without the addition of a single pensioner to the rolls. The rich State of Illinois reports \$796,341,326, which is in round numbers \$29,000,000 less than the amount we will have paid pensioners by the end of this current fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, if we could make these dull figures instinct with life, if we could transform them into smiling landscapes, fertile fields, growing cities, loving homes—if we could see them turned into the implements of industry and the herds and flocks which graze upon our fields and bring comfort and prosperity into our homes, and then realize that these lands and homes and flocks have been, so far as value is equivalent thereto, paid in in installments year by year under these laws which have been passed for the benefit of but a single class of our citizens, we might form some conception of the magnitude of these sums.

Of course I do not mean to be understood as representing that all the sums mentioned have been paid to and for those who served in the late war, or that there will be a permanent annual expenditure of either \$100,000,000 or \$75,000,000. Part of the sum—in itself considerable, but relatively quite small—has been and will be paid on account of the war of 1812. And as the pending claims are allowed there will be an increase in the amount needed; then the climacteric having been reached, there will be a gradual decrease. For how many years and to what extent this increase will continue no one can with any accuracy foretell. Certainly the amounts will reach up into the hundred millions. And we may obtain some conception of the time this burden will rest on industry by looking at the pension-roll of the war of 1812.

Seventy-one years ago that war ended—over two generations have passed away; and yet on June 30, 1885, there were 20,157 persons receiving pensions on account of the services rendered by themselves or their husbands therein. Compare the mighty armies of the last struggle—the multitudinous host which demonstrated to an astonished world that America was the most warlike nation that the world ever saw; with the mere handfuls of men that on our northern frontier, that at Lundy's Lane or the Thames, at the River Raisin, or on the plains of Chalmette crowned the young mistress of the West with unfading glory, and we

may perhaps realize how at the end of fifty more years the pension-roll, even though a list of honor, will be a burden; so that any increase of either rate or class means an increase of burden for at least fifty years.

It will also be borne in mind that the object of the pension law is not to support, but it is to assist in supporting its beneficiaries. It is impossible so to frame such a law as to help only those who absolutely need help. Such laws must be, in their nature and in their provision, general; applicable to classes as classes, and not to each individual in the peculiar circumstances of his particular case. The country does not undertake to furnish full support for all the persons on its pension-roll, nor would it be able so to do. So the rates must be adjusted to aid in the support of those who are its objects.

Mr. Chairman, the addition to the annual expenditures by the passage of this widows' bill is estimated to be \$6,106,922, which capitalized at 4 per cent. is a real addition to our public debt of \$152,673,050. If our annual appropriations for pensions be no greater than the amount covered by the bill now under discussion (\$75,754,200,) it capitalized at 4 per cent. is an addition to our fixed indebtedness of \$1,893,855,000. In view of these figures and of the present condition of the country I for one am not willing to go any farther in this road, which leads, first, to repeal of the limitation on the arrears of pensions; and, second, to the grant of pensions to every one whose name was borne on the rolls of the Army during the war. No one can estimate what cost awaits us if we pursue this farther.

It is the misfortune of this weak human nature of ours that the noblest emotions may cause lower and meaner motives; gratitude and justice to the soldier may give place to the attempt to gain or retain power by means of extravagant pensions. I impugn no man's motives; I criticise the vote of no Representative; but history reveals the dangers which lie in wait. The expenditure is startling and destructive of every present hope of development, retrenchment, and revision. But this is not its worst effect. It emasculates the courage of our public men; it tempts to low views concerning public moneys, and it fosters a spirit of dependence on Government bounty. It may be years before—God grant it may be never—that stalwart men will fill the air with shouts of "*panem ac lides!*" "bread and games!" but this has been and may be. Let us appeal to the loftier spirit of self-dependence, the sterner love of independence.

These soldiers are our brethren—bone of our bone, blood of our blood—and want us to be frank and just. To them I confidently appeal from the clamors made ostensibly in their name. With them I am persuaded there is no desire to see heavier burdens laid on other people; they are not clamorous to live on the sweat of their neighbors and friends, of men as brave and as poor as they. I receive with some incredulity statements as to the poverty and sad necessities of any considerable number of the beneficiaries of these pensions. That some of them are in distress is undoubtedly too true. This is true of persons of every vocation in life. The fight to keep the wolf from the door, the strife to make "tongue and buckle meet," the ceaseless battle against sickness, misfortune, weakness, no doubt has gone against some of the most worthy. This is the not uncommon lot of humanity. But that any considerable number of the Federal soldiers or their families are objects of charity or the inmates of poor-houses I can not believe. It is not so in my section; I never knew a Federal soldier in a poor-house. As a rule they are well to do, fairly successful, and more than usually thrifty. The qualities which as a rule urged them to volunteer and to persevere—the energy, earnestness, courage, enterprise which made the Federal Army what it was—characterize them in peace and bring their usual reward.

Mr. Chairman, it can not be; it would be a slander on the army of conquest. I recall another disbanded army—the army of the conquered—whose soldiers have received no pensions. These had borne four years of march and battle, had stood in the opposing ranks exposed to the storm of shell and shot. They returned, not to prosperous communities rich and happy, not to homes of plenty, but to a land desolate, conquered, in ashes. Without pensions they have fought the fight of life.

Mr. Chairman, all these soldiers were of common blood; to-day they are

brothers; and I will not believe, I cannot believe that those who were victorious in war have not been fairly successful in peace.

For the brave soldier I have naught but esteem. To him whom from conviction offered his life on the wager of the battle I uncover my head and offer my hand. By a tie of common manhood and like service we are brothers. To-day between us there can be no other rivalry than for our country's good, for her glory. He who gave his services to his country can now do her no greater benefit than to call a halt in this wild chase for pensions. The day of reckoning must come; the day of payment will be the day of judgment.

The sober, solid, grave mass of the people I confidently believe agree with these views. For one here I halt.

I do not mean to say, sir, that I am not willing to put individuals on those rolls who for some technical or other reason can not be placed upon the pension-rolls; nor that in certain specified cases, where the disability is of an exceedingly grave and painful character, I might not be willing to increase the rates received, or in some given case, for reasons peculiar to it, that I would not gladly vote whatever might seem to be just; and I am willing, and more than willing, to give to the veterans who in the Mexican war won for us an empire so vast and so rich and opened to us the gateway to other and not yet realized benefits some testimonial not only of gratitude, but of the justice of the country whose area they so greatly increased and whose pathway to a higher destiny they so gloriously widened.

And I entreat that from this time forward that you marry indissolubly in the same bill increase of pensions to the mode of raising the necessary revenue; no longer let the vast expenditures be hidden amid rhetorical generalities about our great wealth and overflowing coffers, but let us come down to the practical calculation of the wise builder in the parable, and see where and determine how the needed moneys are to be raised. If we will increase this debt to run for fifty years, let us dedicate a tax to its payment—a tax to be as sacred as the debt. Then we will deal candidly with the country, with the tax-payers, with the pensions, and with ourselves. It is either mere hypocrisy or folly to thus increase our expenditures, to make promises so solemn, and then neglect to provide specifically for their payment.

When, sir, we are called upon to vote additions to these startling amounts, the additions in part to be borne by my people, I will not allow any man on this floor to challenge my vote for any past conduct of mine or anybody else. It is no answer to my conscience or my heart when men say to me, "You must vote so and so or you will be suspected." I will vote as I believe the best interests of the people, for to-day and to-morrow and for years to come, require at my hands.

There are other things I wish to say, but I have only a few moments remaining. May I be pardoned, in conclusion, for a personal allusion. I feel I can speak with absolute frankness. I have no concealments; I have nothing to hide.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that I represent in the vote that I have cast and that I may hereafter cast that noble and beloved constituency which has intrusted me with its representation. In its boundaries there are no animosities growing out of the war, nor has there been for years. May I be pardoned, merely to illustrate the condition of that district, a personal allusion? Of the two grown men who are dearest to me one served four years in the Confederate Army, one four years in the Federal Army; suckled at the same breast, instructed at the same knee, in early boyhood becoming motherless, between the three there is only confidence and affection. There was a fourth, for whom the mother gave her life, and who seemed to grow up with the sunny lovingness that made that mother dear to all with whom she came in contact. In the early flush of his young manhood he laid his life, a Federal soldier, upon the altar of his duty, and he lies at the feet of a venerable man whose earnest, intense and able devotion to the Union of the States is well known among the people from whom I came.

Standing by those graves and looking across the blue-grass sward, can be seen in concentric circles the headstones of the Federal dead, and not far off on the slope of a beautiful hillside, under the shade of forest trees, stands the St. Anthony's cross, draped with the furled banner on the broken flag-staff of a dead

confederacy, guarding in its white purity the graves of those who gave their lives for that flag. Scattered all over that beautiful cemetery are fathers and sons and brothers who served in opposing armies; and in the adjoining city, and through all the adjacent country, are those who loved those dead heroes, and live now in sweet accord, forgetful of all that was harsh and bitter, remembering with grateful piety only that which was brave and kindly and heroic. Among those people it has been my happiness to dwell—my hope to die and there to lie until the resurrection morn, so that when the sun of righteousness comes in the East, and I rise to meet its beams, the first sight upon which my risen eyes may fall shall be faces of those who, however divided we may have been in our views of duty, were never divided in our love. [Great applause.]

Mr. Chairman, with memories like these, with ties like these, conscious of the rectitude of the motives which control the vote that I give, I shall meet with contempt all effort to intimidate, all purpose to misconstrue; speaking, acting, voting, as an American Representative on the floor of the American Congress, officially the full peer of any other Representative, come from where he may, whatever he may have been. It is our country, and I shall keep in view with ceaseless care, her honor, her prosperity and her glory, awaiting with calm confidence the decision of the tribunals to which I am responsible, my own conscience and the generous people whose commission I bear. [Prolonged applause.]

Jan. 12, 1904

[No. 1040.]

AN ACT regulating the hours of labor, leaves of absence, and transportation of officers and employes in the Philippine Civil Service, and repealing act numbered eighty and all acts amendatory thereof.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The required office hours of all bureaus and offices in the Philippine Civil Service shall be fixed by Executive Order, but they shall not be less than six and one-half hours of labor each day, not including time for lunch and exclusive of Sundays and of days declared public holidays by law or Executive Order: *Provided*, That, when the nature of the duties to be performed or the interests of the public service require it, officers and employes may, by direction of the head of the bureau or office, be required to work on Sundays and holidays without additional compensation unless otherwise specifically authorized by law. It shall be the duty of heads of bureaus or offices to require of all employes, of whatever grade or class, not less than the number of hours of labor authorized by law or Executive Order, but the head of any department, bureau or office may, in the interests of the public service, extend the daily hours of labor therein specified for any or all of the employes under him, and in case of such extension it shall be without additional compensation unless otherwise provided by law: *Provided, however*, That during the heated term from the first day of April to the fifteenth day of June in each year and on Saturdays throughout the year, the Civil Governor may by Executive Order reduce the required number of hours of labor on each day to five hours. This Executive Order shall not oblige the head of a department, bureau or office in the Philippine Civil Service to reduce the hours of labor to five hours, but it shall be within his discretion to reduce the number of hours if consistent with the needs of the public service; nor shall this provision be regarded as conferring a right upon officers or employes. This reduction of the required hours of labor shall not apply to the officers or employes of any bureau or office to whom an overtime wage is allowed and paid. The length of sessions of the Courts shall be regulated by existing law, but the provisions of this Act shall apply to all officers and employes in the Bureau of Justice except judges. The number of hours for the daily sessions of the public schools shall be fixed by the Secretary of Public Instruction, but they shall not be less than five hours a day.

SEC. 2. (a) After at least two years' continuous, faithful and satisfactory service, the Civil Governor or proper head of a department shall, subject to the necessities of the public service, and upon proper application therefore, grant each regularly and permanently appointed officer or employe in the Civil Service, Insular or Provincial, or of the city of Manila, except as hereinafter provided, accrued leave of absence with full pay, inclusive of Sundays and of days declared public holidays by law or Executive Order, for each year of service in accordance with the following schedule: An employee receiving an annual salary of less than nine hundred dollars shall be granted twenty days' leave;

an employe receiving an annual salary of from six hundred to nine hundred dollars with board and quarters, and an officer or employe receiving an annual salary of nine hundred dollars or more but less than eighteen hundred dollars, shall be granted thirty days' leave; an officer or employe receiving an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars or more shall be granted thirty-five days' leave. Leave shall accrue while an officer or employe is on duly authorized leave of absence with pay.

(b) If an officer or employe elects to postpone the taking of any or all of the leave to which he is entitled under this section, such leave may accumulate until January one, nineteen hundred and five, after which date no person shall at any time have to his credit more than the accrued leave allowed for five years' service, and if his salary changes he shall receive the same amount of leave and pay as if he had taken the leave while receiving the salary at which it accrued.

(c) An officer or employe who has served in the Islands for three years or more, or two years if appointed under the provisions of Act numbered eighty as amended, and who has accumulated to his credit the accrued leave allowed for two full years, may be granted permission to visit the United States: *Provided*, That such permission shall not be granted oftener than once in every three years.

(d) A person in the teaching service shall not be granted accrued leave in accordance with the schedule provided in this section, but in lieu thereof he may be granted leave on full pay during vacation periods, with permission to spend a vacation period in the United States not oftener than once in every three years.

(e) In case an officer, teacher or other employe is granted leave to visit the United States, he shall be allowed with half pay, in addition to the leave granted, sixty days for the time occupied by him in going to and returning from the United States if he is serving in Manila, and if serving in the provinces sixty days plus the actual and necessary time consumed from date of departure from station to date of departure from Manila, and on returning from date of arrival at Manila to date of arrival at station; such half salary to be paid on return to duty. On the completion of two years of continuous, faithful and satisfactory service, after returning to the Islands from leave of absence to visit the United States granted for three or more years' service, he shall be allowed his actual and necessary traveling expenses from his place of residence in the United States to Manila if he come by the route and steamer directed.

(f) Semiskilled and unskilled laborers, temporary and emergency employes, persons receiving a daily wage or salary, persons enlisted for a term of years, persons in the United States Civil Service who are paid in whole or in part from Insular funds, and persons who receive compensation for official duties performed in connection with private business, vocation or profession, such duties requiring only a portion of their time, shall not be entitled to the leave provided in this section.

(g) The provisions of this section shall be retroactive in effect so as to entitle officers and employes of the Philippine Civil Service, whether serving as such by regular appointment or by detail from the Army, the Navy, or the Civil Service of the United States, previous to the passage of this Act, to any accrued leave to which they would have been entitled had Act numbered eighty, as amended, been applicable

to them at the date of their employment or detail, computing the leave in the case of an officer on the basis of the salary and allowances received while on detail, and in the case of an enlisted man on the basis of first salary received in the Philippine Civil Service. No application for leave of absence presented by an officer or employe who has heretofore resigned without applying for leave shall be considered if presented after July first, nineteen hundred and four, or by an officer or employe who resigns after January first, nineteen hundred and four, if his application is not presented within six months of the date of the acceptance of his resignation.

SEC. 3. After at least six months' continuous, faithful and satisfactory service the Civil Governor or proper head of a department may, in his discretion, grant each officer or employe entitled to the accrued leave provided in section two of this Act in addition to such accrued leave, vacation leave of absence with full pay, inclusive of Sundays and of days declared public holidays by law or Executive Order, for each calendar year of service, in accordance with the following schedule: An employe receiving an annual salary of less than one thousand dollars may be granted twenty-one days' vacation leave; an officer or employe receiving an annual salary of one thousand dollars or more may be granted twenty-eight days' vacation leave. Vacation leave must be taken within the calendar year in which it is earned. The vacation leave provided for only one calendar year may be allowed in connection with accrued leave granted with or without permission to visit the United States. In cases of resignation vacation leave shall not be allowed in addition to accrued leave. All applications for vacation leave shall be made on a form prescribed by the Philippine Civil Service Board.

SEC. 4 (a) Absence from duty of teachers due to illness shall be charged against their vacations, and with the consent of the Secretary of Public Instruction they may remain on duty during vacations for a period equal to that lost on account of illness, in which case no deduction of pay shall be made on account of absence caused by illness.

(b) Absence of other regularly and permanently appointed officers and employes in the Philippine Civil Service on account of illness shall be charged first against vacation leave and then against accrued leave, until both are exhausted, when further absence shall be without pay.

(c) Payment of salary to an officer or employe for any absence during his first six months of service properly chargeable to vacation leave or during his first two years of service properly chargeable to accrued leave shall be withheld until such leave may properly be taken under the provisions of section two or three of this Act: *Provided, however,* That in case of absence due to illness the Civil Governor or proper head of department may direct that payment for such absence be not withheld if not in excess of the vacation and accrued leave to his credit. In case absence is on account of wounds or injuries incurred in the performance of duty and extends beyond the vacation leave to his credit the Civil Governor or proper head of department may direct that such further absence shall be on full pay. If the absence caused by illness, wounds, or injuries shall exceed six months in any twelve months the officer or employe shall be immediately separated from the service.

SEC. 5. If a regularly appointed officer or employe in the Philippine Civil Service who has rendered faithful and satisfactory service shall

die while in the service, the unused accrued leave that might have been granted at the time of death shall be determined, and the salary equivalent of the accrued leave shall be paid to the person or persons entitled by law to receive the same.

SEC. 6. Whenever upon the resignation or death of an officer or employe it is necessary to the interests of the public service that the position occupied by him shall be immediately filled, the Civil Governor or proper head of department may direct that all accrued leave granted him be commuted from the funds of the Government, Insular or Provincial, or of the city of Manila, in which he was serving at the time of his resignation or death. If he was in the service of the Insular Government payment shall be made by settlement warrant from the Insular Salary and Expense Fund; if he was in the service of the city of Manila payment shall be made by settlement warrant from the Salary and Expense Fund of the city of Manila; and if he was in the service of a province, the Provincial Board of such province is hereby authorized, upon direction of the Civil Governor as above provided, to commute from the provincial funds the accrued leave of absence granted such officer or employe. If there is no urgent necessity for filling the position at once, payment for the accrued leave granted shall be made from the salary appropriated for the position last filled by him.

This section shall be retroactive in effect so far as necessary to authorize in cases now pending the procedure herein provided.

SEC. 7. All applications for accrued leave of absence shall be made on a form prescribed by the Civil Service Board, and shall first be acted upon by the Chief of the bureau or office, and by him submitted to the Civil Service Board for its recommendation. The application shall then be forwarded by the Board to the head of the department in which the applicant is employed for his final decision, except in respect to those bureaus or offices not under any department, in which cases the recommendations of the Board shall be forwarded to the Civil Governor for his final decision.

SEC. 8. The Civil Governor is authorized to promulgate Executive Orders regulating the method of enforcing the provisions of this Act, including the withholding of salary for leave granted.

SEC. 9. The appointment of all persons residing in the United States to the Philippine Civil Service, whether by transfer from the United States Civil Service or otherwise, shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) A person residing in the United States who is appointed to the Philippine Civil Service may pay his traveling expenses from the place of his residence in the United States to Manila: *Provided*, That if any part of his traveling expenses is borne by the Government of the Philippine Islands, ten per cent. of his monthly salary shall be retained until the amount retained is equal to the amount borne by the Government: *And provided further*, That if he shall come by the route and steamer directed, his actual and necessary traveling expenses shall be refunded to him at the expiration of two years' satisfactory service in the Philippines.

(b) He shall be allowed half salary from the date of embarkation and full salary from the date of his arrival in the Islands: *Provided*, That he proceed directly to the Islands; otherwise, he shall be allowed half salary for such time only as is ordinarily required to perform the

journey by the route directed: *And provided further*, That such half salary shall not be paid until after the expiration of two years of satisfactory service in the Philippines.

(c) A person residing in the United States accepting an appointment to a position in the Civil Service of the Government of the Philippine Islands, under the conditions named in this Act, shall, before receiving such appointment, execute a contract and deliver it to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, wherein the appointee shall stipulate that he will remain in the service of the Government of the Philippine Islands for at least two years, unless released by the Civil Governor or proper head of a department. A breach of the conditions provided in the contract or a removal for cause shall require the proper officer to withhold payment of all salary and traveling expenses due to the person employed and who has violated the conditions of his contract or been removed for cause, and shall debar such person from ever entering again the public service of the Philippine Government in any of its branches. In such case, an action shall lie for the recovery of the amount expended by the Government in bringing the employe to the Philippine Islands.

(d) Irrespective of leave granted, a regularly appointed officer or employe who has rendered continuous, faithful and satisfactory service for three years or more after arrival in the Philippine Islands shall, upon his retirement from the service, be allowed half salary for thirty days in addition to full salary for the period which may be granted him as leave of absence under the provisions of this Act, and if appointed prior to the passage of this Act, he shall also be furnished transportation from Manila to San Francisco, or transportation of equal cost to the Government by any other route.

SEC. 10. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to Judges of the Supreme Court, the Courts of First Instance, the Court of Land Registration and the Court of Customs Appeals, but their leaves of absence and traveling expenses shall be governed by existing law or such law as may be hereafter enacted.

SEC. 11. All special contracts made with appointees of the Philippine Civil Service prior to the passage of this Act shall remain unaffected by the terms and provisions of this Act.

SEC. 12. Act numbered eighty and all amendments thereof and all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That all leaves of absence accruing prior to January first, nineteen hundred and four, shall be computed under the schedule provided in section two of said Act numbered eighty as amended.

SEC. 13. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order or procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 14. This Act shall take effect on its passage, but its provisions shall be retroactive and effective as of January first, nineteen hundred and four.

Enacted, January 12, 1904.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER

TENDERED TO

THE HON. THOMAS ASBURY COMBS
ACTING GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY



PHOENIX HOTEL
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1916
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

MENU

—o—

DRY MARTINI

*Puree of Tomato
Celery and Olives*

—o—

BORDEAUX

*Soft Shell Crab
Potatoes Julienne*

—o—

WHITE SEAL

*Broiled Spring Chicken
Brown Potatoes
Fried Tomatoes*

—o—

*Lettuce Salad
Roquefort Dressing*

—o—

*Fancy Ice Cream
Assorted Cakes*

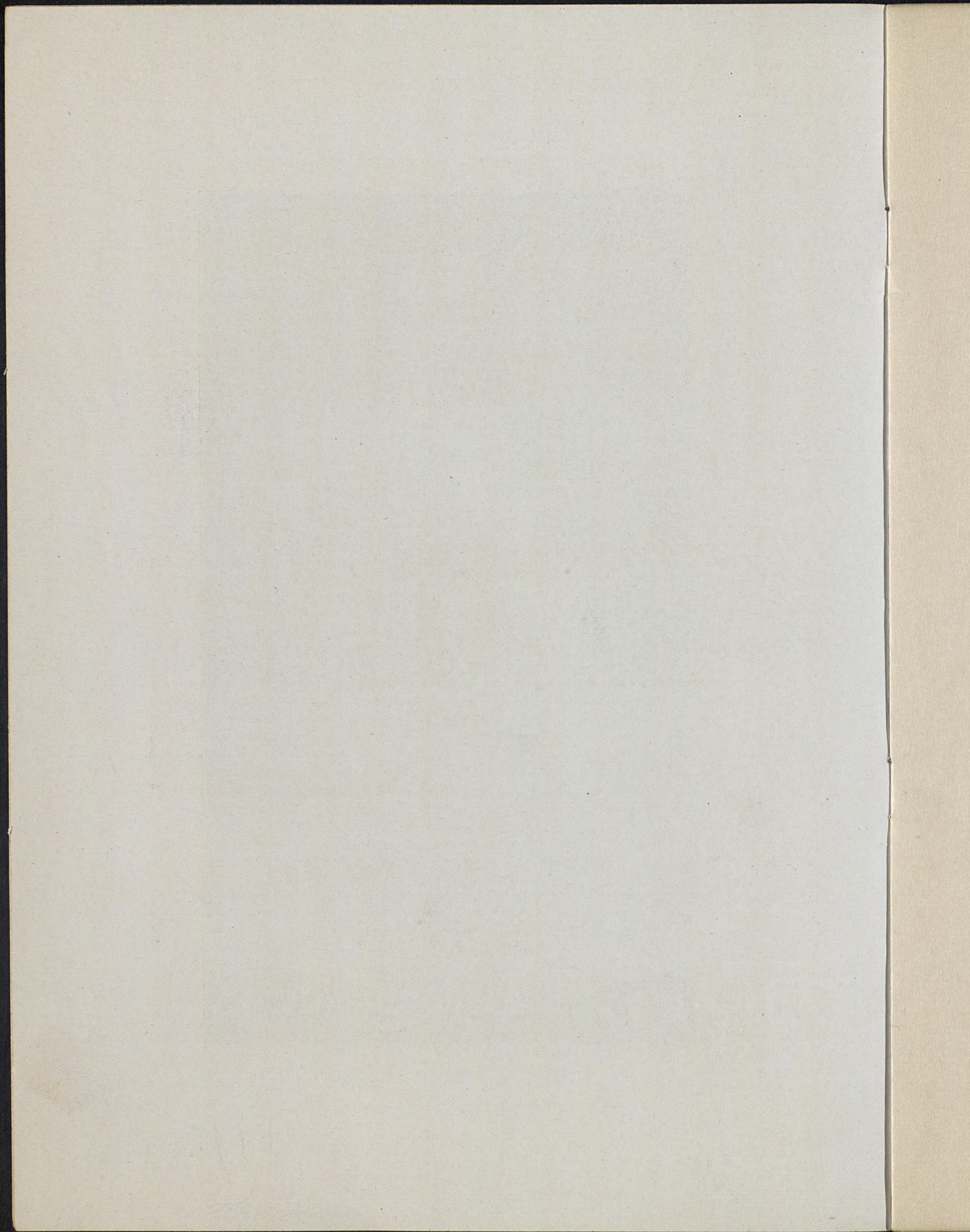
—o—

CIGARS and
CIGARETTES

*Cheese
Demi Tasse*



THOMAS ASBURY COMBS



TOASTS

—o—

Dr. Joseph H. Kastle - - - *Toastmaster*

—o—

*The Acting Governor of Kentucky,
Congratulations and Greetings
Dr. James K. Patterson*

—o—

A Group of Songs - *The Union Club Glee Club*

—o—

*Greetings from Out-of-Town Friends
Judge William Rogers Clay*

—o—

Response - - *Hon. Thomas Asbury Combs*

Complimentary Dinner to the Honorable Thomas Asbury Combs Acting-Governor of Kentucky

On Friday evening, June 16th, 1916, a complimentary dinner to the Honorable Thomas Asbury Combs, Acting-Governor of Kentucky, was tendered to him by a number of his home friends in the ball room of the Phoenix Hotel. The guests were seated at a table arranged in the form of a horseshoe, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and growing plants. Telephones placed at intervals on the table put those present in communication with all long distance telephone stations throughout the country. During the dinner a number of congratulatory messages were received by Acting-Governor Combs over the long distance telephone. Among the other happy events that marked the progress of the dinner was the presentation of a beautiful watch and chain to Senator Combs as a permanent memorial of the occasion and of his brief incumbency of the office of Acting-Governor of the State. This event marked one of the happiest occasions ever held in the City of Lexington. About eighty-five prominent men from Lexington and Central Kentucky were present on this occasion. Dr. Joseph H. Kastle acted as Toastmaster at the dinner, and responses were made by Dr. James K. Patterson, Judge William Rogers Clay and Senator Combs.

* * * * *

In introducing Dr. Patterson, Dr. Kastle said:

Gentlemen: We are gathered about this bountiful and hospitable board tonight, to do honor to one of Lexington's most distinguished citizens, and to pledge our loyalty and good will to the Acting-Governor of this Commonwealth—the Honorable Thomas Asbury Combs. To indulge the hope, if you will, that the gentle, kindly years may hold for him even more substantial recognition of his true worth, and still greater opportunities for public service. It is scarcely believable, my friends, and yet it seems to be an historical fact, that the goodly town of Lexington, the first capital of the Commonwealth, has never given a Governor to this great State. It is high time, my friends, that this great, "little" city of Lexington was represented in the high councils of this State and Nation.

A score or so of years ago, this good man and his father and his brothers, came among us comparative strangers, and unknown men. I doubt if, individually or collectively, they were known to half a dozen people in this community. By dint of energy, however, and what we have come in these later days to call efficiency, by a fine spirit of brotherly team-work and fraternal co-operation, and by the application to the business of the day, of the highest probity and integrity, these men have gradually built up in our midst, the greatest building and general contracting business in this part of the State, and this kindly man has gradually established himself in the confidence and affection of the public, in a way and to a degree, that it is given to but few even of the most gifted and fortunate among us to do.

In his droll, bright way, he has often told those of us who know him best, and those of us who have come to love him most—how, in the early days, he earned his first money, wheeling sawdust out of his father's saw mill in Menifee

County, wherever that is—only to see it disappear suddenly—he knew not whither—on the altar of some fair goddess of chance, or some remote and riotous, circus day in the little town of Mount Sterling, many years ago.

Years ago, he was elected to membership in the City Council. Afterwards, he became President of the Board of Aldermen; then Mayor of the City of Lexington; then Senator from Fayette County; Presiding Officer of the Kentucky Senate, and now Acting-Governor of this Commonwealth. At one time a director of the Fayette National Bank, he is now a member of the Federal Reserve Bank at Cleveland, and President of the Fayette Home Telephone Company. In all of these exacting capacities, he has shown the most conspicuous ability—a supreme sense of fair dealing and common honesty—a policy “to live and let live,” that endears him greatly to his contemporaries and associates in all walks of life.

Nowhere, I think, has he shown greater discrimination than in his appointment of a new batch of Kentucky Colonels, and in no single instance has the quality of his mercy and his executive clemency been more greatly strained, than in the granting of a free and unconditional pardon to that old sinner, Dick Stoll—exactng only, that in the future, he should renounce his old habits and vote the ticket of his more gentlemanly associates and contemporaries.

My intimate business association with Tom Combs dates back to a time, some four years ago, when my beloved predecessor, Dr. Scovell, laid down his work among us, and it devolved upon me to carry it forward as best I could. At that time, I found the Experiment Station engaged in the erection of an annex to our main building, costing \$70,000—not a gigantic undertaking, it is true, but still considerable for us. I knew very little of building operations—I was more or less ignorant and unskilled in the handling of public funds, and yet, my friends, in the busy year consumed in the erection of this structure, there was never a time when this big, broad-guaged man did not show the greatest possible willingness to accede to my personal wishes in the matter of its construction, and there was never a demur, nor a single extra charge, for any little alteration from the original plans. I came to realize then, that there was nothing small about Tom Combs. It is his largeness, and his supreme sense of fair dealing, my friends, that make this man stand out so conspicuously among us today.

I rejoice in his political preferment more keenly than I can venture to express; and yet, somehow, I love, best, to think of him as a *master builder*, co-ordinating and directing the labors of common men, to the erection of beautiful and enduring things—that will greatly outlive him, and that will endure long after the shouting and the tumult die.

During all the stormy, busy days of the last session of the General Assembly—when, obviously, there was much to be done upon the firing line, and many demands made upon the Senator from Fayette County, he wore a yellow flower conspicuously in his buttonhole, and had always a kindly word of encouragement and good cheer for every good woman who greeted him—and while many were quibbling and grumbling over woman's rights, or skulking half-afraid at the shadow cast athwart our political horizon by an aroused and militant womanhood, he had the good sense, and the political acumen, to read the hearts and minds of the good women of this State. And, my friends, I have the conviction, that the first vote they ever cast—and they will cast it from the Pennyrile to the eastern foothills of the coal measures—will be cast for Tom Combs as Governor of Kentucky—not an Acting-Governor, but a real, sure enough Governor, of one of the proudest States in the Union.

It is a far cry, from wheeling sawdust in Menifee County to that of first citizen in this proud, old Commonwealth—and doubtless if the truth were known, it has proven, at times, a weary way and long, and yet, my friends, he has found the time to dispense a good deal of geniality and human kindness, as he went along.

A number of his friends—and as we counted them over, there seemed to be a legion of them, desired to make this occasion a memorable one in the affairs of this community, by having him at meat with us, and by presenting him with some little token of our affection and esteem. To Dr. James K. Patterson, President-Emeritus of the University of Kentucky, has fallen this pleasant duty. I know of no one who can do it better or more beautifully. Gentlemen, I have the honor to present to you Dr. James K. Patterson—a man grown old and venerable in the educational service of the State—who brings to the Acting-Governor of this Commonwealth, the congratulations and good wishes of his home people.

* * * * *

In presenting the watch to Senator Combs, President Patterson spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: Human love and affection come into existence with our birth. They appear and quicken and expand with our advancing years. Around the family hearthstone, the affections and virtues come into being which become the foundation of society and the basis upon which are built the organizations of the community, the commonwealth and the nation. We love our family, we are bound in bonds of affection to our kindred, we are united in common interest with our neighbors, we find a solidarity in our State and Nation. All of these have their root in the family. If we maintain the purity, the sanctity, the integrity of the home, we thereby strengthen and maintain the integrity and safeguard the well-being and perpetuity of the Nation. Mutual aid, mutual advice, mutual sacrifice become the unwritten laws of life. Upon these foundations are built love of country, and this is patriotism. This feeling of a common inheritance, this community of interests and of ideals, bring us hither tonight. If one of our number be honored, we participate in the honor; if one suffer indignity or misfortune or loss, we sympathize in his disappointment and grieve with him in his sorrow; if bereavement overtake him, we mingle a sympathetic tear with that which suffuses his cheek and follow with him the bier which carries his loved one to the tomb.

Prompted by these impulses, we offer to our friend and fellow citizen our congratulations, tonight, on the success which he has achieved and the honors he has won. Coming amongst the people of Fayette from an adjacent county forming one of the boundry lines of the Blue Grass, he has by his capacity for business, his energy, his courtesy, his tact and his kindness, won the affection and esteem of his neighbors. They have confided in him to do the services which the community requires. They have selected him to perform the duties of member of the City Council, Alderman, Commissioner, Representative and Senator in the General Assembly. They have selected him to govern the city and, temporarily, to govern the Commonwealth. They have, moreover, confided to him a directorship in one of the most important banks in the city, the Fayette National Bank, and a directorship in one of the Reserve National Banks of the Nation. All of these duties, he has performed satisfactorily and well.

The best blood of the British Isles came to the Western Continent as pioneers and from these illustrious colonists, the best blood of Virginia and the Carolinas crossed the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge and found a home in

Kentucky, in this blessed land of ours. Through Matthew Combs and Fannie Brown, through Henry Combs and Tampa Davis, through Alfred Combs and Esther Horton, ancestors from Scotland and England—ancestors from the "land of the mountain and the flood," comes Thomas Asbury Combs, the manly man who is our guest tonight. From them he inherits the spirit and enterprise, the resolution, the sagacity, the clear foresight which have made him a prosperous business man and an efficient public servant. From the Scot of Scotland and the Scot of Ulster came nine of the brigadier generals of the Revolutionary Army and three members of General Washington's cabinet. It is not too much to say that to Alexander Hamilton, who framed its fiscal policy, America owes more than to any other man save General George Washington himself. His constructive statesmanship made America a nation. Puritans of New England, cavaliers of the South, the Scot from Scotland, the Scot from Ulster braved the dangers of the deep, hewed down the forests, planted cities, conquered or eradicated the aboriginal race and made us a nation of one hundred millions of souls.

Governor Combs, to me has been assigned, tonight, the pleasant duty of presenting to you, in recognition of your ability, your public spirit and your public service, this beautiful gold watch, with a proper inscription engraved upon it, commemorative of the affection and regard of your fellow citizens. I do not altogether fancy the name *watch*, but it bears testimony to the sea-faring habits of the sturdy race whence you sprang. The navigator maintained a look out or watch, in order to avoid collision with other craft upon the high seas or upon the broad river, and in order to escape the danger of shipwreck upon shoals and rocks. The space of time for which the detail remained on duty was called, in nautical phraseology, the watch, and after the invention of this delicate piece of mechanism which measured the duration of the sailor's outlook, it was designated a watch. I prefer chronometer, a measurer of time. But what is time? It may be the instant dividing and uniting the infinite past and the infinite future. It may be the *now* of the infinite number of events contemporaneous throughout infinite space. Whatever it be, we can measure it to the hundredth-thousandth part of a second, but we cannot define it. Like space, we think that we know it, but who can cause another to realize his conception of space? And so with gravity. We think we know it. We call the measure of gravity weight, and we can measure it to the ten-thousandth part of a grain, but who can answer the question, What is it? The chemist can weigh the atom; the physicist can weigh the globe which we inhabit or the solar system of which it forms a part, but he cannot form, even to his own mind, an adequate definition of gravity. And so with life. We are conscious that we live, but who can define life? We may understand the *modus operandi* of the mechanism through which life manifests itself in man and in the infinitesimal bacilli which destroy life in man, but who can define life or differentiate it from non-life? Our knowledge, whatever it be, rests upon a background which we do not know and our highest knowledge is that our knowledge of time and space and gravity and life rests upon antecedent conditions of which we are wholly ignorant. A learned ignorance is thus the highest reach of human knowledge.

This chronometer, this measurer of time, will detach second after second, tens of thousands every day, of the moiety allotted to you in this mortal life, until all are gone—consigned to the oblivion of the past. It will measure, though it will not register, the units of time and units of existence allotted to you. It will admonish you that the life which you have lived cannot be recalled, cannot be reproduced, cannot be lived over again. It will admonish you that—

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom from the dust."

This chronometer, this measurer of time, will be to you a perpetual reminder of the esteem and regard of this representative assemblage. They believe that the honorable life which you have led is an earnest and pledge of a still nobler life to come, and when the end comes—as come it must to all; and when you shall have looked upon its beautiful dial for the last time, may the hand of the Most High guide you safely across the flood, and on the farther shore, may brothers and sisters, parents and grandparents, who have gone before, welcome you to the abode of the blessed.

In the name and on behalf of this assemblage of friends, I present you with this beautiful chronometer, this measurer of time. They present it to you because they love you.

* * * * *

The Union Glee Club being out of voice and greatly overcome by stage fright "the group of songs" was omitted.

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In introducing Judge William Rogers Clay, the Toastmaster said:

Gentlemen: As I have already indicated, the friends of this good man in whose honor we have assembled on this occasion seem to be legion. They are confined to no particular locality or section of the State. Judge William Rogers Clay will bring to him, and to us, the greetings of our out-of-town friends.

Judge Clay responded as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: It is always difficult to have to follow such distinguished speakers as Dr. Kastle and Dr. Patterson, for they set the standard so high that we less gifted mortals who are chained to the earth, cannot hope to soar to the heights where they are so much at home.

As the years go by, and what little hair we have left becomes tinged with gray, we find that our hearts naturally turn to old times, old scenes and old friends. It is to me a great pleasure to come back to the best lot of fellows on earth to pay tribute to one of the best of their number. At the very outset, I want to say that the same things that you think and say of Tom Combs here, are thought and said of him by the people at the capital of our State. In attempting to prepare my boys for the battle of life, I have repeatedly told them that nothing that I could ever hear of them would please me more than the statement that they would always do exactly what they said they would do. I speak of this because this quality of trustworthiness, of dependableness, is one of the strongest characteristics of our friend. We all know that if Tom Combs says he will do a thing, we may go home and go to bed, and know that it will be done.

That man has not acquired the secret of life who has not learned the lesson of service, for service is the crystallization of love's thoughts and love's feelings into actions worthy of love. In early life Tom Combs mastered this lesson, and there has never been a time when he was not ready to sacrifice himself upon the altar of friendship. Indeed, I doubt if there is a man here tonight to whom Tom Combs is not endeared by some kindly act. Not long ago, I read of the experience of a woman who because of the death of her husband, was compelled to accept the agency for a book in order to support her little ones. She first visited a rich neighbor who said: "Yes, I'll take one of your books, but it is hard to have to do it. The fact is, I don't see why you feel at liberty to bother your friends. If I were you, I would stop this sort of thing."

She next went to a less pretentious home, and explained her mission. The woman who presided there, gave her a cordial greeting and said, "My dear, I would like the best in the world to buy your book, but I haven't the money to buy it with. However, I want you to know how I sympathize with you, and how glad I shall be to see you succeed, and I am going to speak to my friends and do all that I can to help you." Thus the agent was more encouraged by the second woman's refusal than by the first woman's purchase. When Tom Combs does something for a friend, he does not do it in a niggardly or begrudging fashion. He does it gladly, generously and with a warm heart. And if perchance he has to refuse, he does it in a way that leaves no sting.

It is not my purpose to dwell at length upon the numerous positions of honor and trust that he has been called upon to fill. Others have detailed his career, and have spoken of his strong intellect, his great common sense, his deep knowledge of human nature, his untiring energy, and unfaltering courage. I want to add that while he was Mayor of Lexington, I served as City Solicitor, and all that you had to do in order to have the law enforced, was to tell him what the law was. I may also add that his success as Senator from Fayette has been due not merely to his comprehensive grasp of public questions, but to the fact that he has never been found on the fence. On the contrary he has thought for himself, has taken the lead, and has won the confidence of the people who always know where to find him. But even though it be true, my friends, that all of us rejoice in the honors that have come to our guest, we are not here to pay tribute merely to his success in the commercial and political world. That success is but an excuse for this gathering tonight. We are here to pay tribute to that great big heart of his that is always filled with love for his fellowman. So, in conclusion, permit me to propose a toast, not to Thomas A. Combs, ex-Mayor of Lexington, not to Thomas A. Combs, the Senator from Fayette, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, not even to Thomas A. Combs, the Acting-Governor of this Commonwealth, but to dear old Tom Combs, the true, loyal and never-failing friend.

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In introducing the Honorable Thomas Asbury Combs, the Toastmaster said:

Gentlemen: At a Woman's Suffrage dinner, given in Frankfort last winter, by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Senator from Fayette County was given a great ovation. Among the many amusing things that he said to these good women, was that the three minutes which they had been good enough to allot to him, on their toast list, were more than sufficient for his requirements. We are not going to limit him tonight, but we shall be glad to listen to him for a long speech or a short one, just as he chooses to make. Gentlemen, I give you the toast—the Senator from Fayette County, the Acting-Governor of Kentucky—and I suggest that we drink it standing.

* * * * *

When he rose to speak, the distinguished guest of the evening was given a most hearty and enthusiastic ovation, lasting for some minutes.

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Senator Combs responded as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies of the Gallery, and Friends Assembled:

"The warmth of your reception quite overwhelms me. I wish that I felt myself to be entirely worthy of the many complimentary things which partial friends here have said of me. I prize more highly your friendship and good will than I would any office within the gift of the people. I am not ambitious,

politically, but if the gubernatorial bee should at any time buzz in my bonnet it would be most gratifying to know that I would have the cordial and hearty support of my home people, with whom I have spent so many happy years of my life.

I have not words with which to express, adequately, my deep sense of appreciation of your generosity in presenting to me this substantial token of your friendship. I prize it most highly, not so much because of its very apparent intrinsic value, but more because of the sincere friendship that prompted you to offer it. You may be assured that I shall wear it with very great pride, which I hope to be pardonable under the circumstances, and it shall ever be a constant reminder of the pleasant events of this evening."

At the conclusion of Senator Combs' response a brief "good-night" was said by the Toastmaster and as the *chronometer* indicated the approach of the mystic hour of twelve and the oncoming of a new day, a most happy and delightful occasion came to an end.

LIST OF GUESTS.

T. M. Phythian.
James J. O'Brien.
Samuel H. Halley.
H. M. Schoonmaker.
B. F. VanMeter.
M. S. Taylor.
Samuel M. Wilson.
John T. Shelby.
Louis des Cognets.
C. N. Manning.
A. G. Bryan.
J. T. Tunis.
J. W. Stoll.
F. A. Bullock.
Roger H. Smith.
H. K. McAdams.
Wm. Mabon.
Alfred Combs.
Dr. Neeley.
C. J. Norwood.
Frank G. Ott.
W. L. Threlkeld.
Desha Breckinridge.
J. M. Baughn.
O. E. Lyons.
W. T. Lafferty.
R. R. Harting.
James H. Reed.

J. W. Porter.
Leonard G. Cox.
W. A. McDowell.
W. F. Warren.
William H. Hart.
J. S. Helm.
Warner P. Sayers.
K. D. Alexander.
R. M. Coleman.
Jos. Harting.
Wallace Muir.
J. Tandy Ellis.
John G. Stoll.
John Skain.
Thos. A. Combs.
Wm. Rogers Clay.
Joseph H. Kastle.
F. Paul Anderson.
James K. Patterson.
Wm. F. Klair.
F. W. Bacon.
W. P. Kimball.
Richard C. Stoll.
George B. Carey.
J. F. VanDeren.
J. R. Bush.
N. L. Bosworth.
Dr. R. B. Waddy.

W. H. McCorkle.
J. E. Bassett.
Chas. Kerr.
Logan N. Rock.
T. N. Duff.
M. Kaufman.
J. E. Cassidy.
L. K. Frankel.
Jno. G. Cramer.
S. L. Helm.
M. L. Tribble.
J. T. McClymonds.
Jos. LeCompte.
J. W. Morford.
E. B. Ellis.
J. P. Tocher.
A. J. Ross.
G. W. Stanley.
C. S. Brent.
Thos. M. Owsley.
J. O. H. Simrall.
Simon Wolf.
D. W. Scott.
L. M. Moore.
Nelson H. Smith.
J. W. Congleton.
J. Sherman Porter.

