

pany in the house, and am on the eve of a journey up the river to meet the directors of the Potomac Company. These things combining will not allow me time to give any explicit answer to the question you have propounded.

Generally speaking, I have seen as much evil as good result from such societies as you describe the constitution of yours to be. They are a kind of imperium in imperio, and as often clog as facilitate public measures. I am no friend to institutions, except in local matters, which are wholly or in a great measure confined to the county of the delegates. To me it appears much wiser and more politic to choose able and honest representatives, and leave them, in all national questions to determine from the evidence of reason, and the facts which shall be adduced, when internal and external information is given to them in a collective state. What certainty is there that societies in a corner or remote part of a State can possess that knowledge, which is necessary for them to decide on many important questions that may come before an assembly? What reason is there to expect that the society itself may be accordant in opinion on such subjects? May not a few members of this society, more sagacious and designing than the rest, direct the measures of it to private views of their own? May not this embarrass an honest, able delegate, who hears the voice of his country from all quarters, and thwart public measures?

These are first thoughts, but I give no decided opinion. Societies, nearly similar to such as you speak of, have lately been formed in Massachusetts, but what has been the consequence? Why, they have declared the Senate useless, many other parts of the Constitution unnecessary, salaries of public officers burthensome, etc. To point out the defects of the Constitution, if any existed, in a decent way was proper enough; but they have done more. They first vote the courts of justice in the present circumstances of the State oppressive; and next by violence stop them; which has occasioned a very solemn proclamation and appeal from the Governor to the people. You may say no such matters are in contemplation by your society. Granted. A snowball gathers by rolling. Possibly a line may be drawn between occasional meetings for special purposes, and a standing society to direct with local views and partial information the affairs of the Nation, which cannot be well understood but by a large and comparative view of circumstances. Where is this so likely to enter as in the General Assembly of the people? What figure then must a delegate make, who comes there with his hands tied, and his judgment forestalled? His very instructors, perhaps, if they had nothing sinister in view, were they present at all the information and arguments, which would come forward, might be the first to change their sentiments.

Hurried as this letter is, I am sensible that I am writing to you upon a very important subject. I have no time to copy, correct, or even peruse it; for which reason I could wish to have it or a copy returned to me. I am, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

The above correspondence may be found in The Writings of Washington, by Sparks, volume 9, pages 198-199.

"Red" Milkmen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEE E. GEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 27, 1939

EDITORIAL FROM THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS OF OCTOBER 5, 1939

Mr. GEYER of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Chicago Daily News of October 5, 1939. It should be of interest to all at this particular time.

[From the Chicago Daily News of October 5, 1939]

"RED" MILKMEN

"Last night I saw upon the stair
A little man who wasn't there.
He wasn't there again today.
Oh, how I wish he'd go away!"

The full extent of the "red" peril which menaces Chicago is revealed by the Dies committee seizure of records of the Communist Party, indicating that the Communists have a Chicago sucker list numbering some 2,000. This is not an alarming total, considering that Chicago is a community of more than 3,000,000 inhabitants; but a break-down of the list is full of horrendous implications. By far the biggest occupation representation is among the milkmen.

Consider, then, if you are a Chicago householder, the probabilities that a Communist may be sneaking up your back stairs in the dark of every dawn, invading the sanctity of your home, familiarizing himself with the lay of the land, and jotting down memoranda concerning such military objectives as garbage cans, ash heaps, and clothesline posts.

Does the Dies revelation mean that we must change our concept of the milkman? We hope not. We have always regarded him as one of the minor blessings of the capitalist system, a sort of miracle man, a good fairy who slipped up back stairs while folk were asleep and left a precious gift. To millions of city children who have never seen a cow, the milkman must be the personification of that gentle and beneficent animal. The love that country children have for bossie was admirably expressed by Robert Louis Stevenson:

"The friendly cow, all red and white,
I love with all my heart;
She gives me cream with all her might
To eat with apple tart."

City moppets didn't know much about cows. They do know about milkmen. Had Stevenson been writing a generation later for urban youngsters—a Child's Urbs-in-Horto of Verses, so to speak—we feel sure that he would have glorified the milkman, not the cow. He would have written:

"The milk-y man, all red and white * * *"

Or, perhaps, in view of the Dies committee's revelations, he might have said:

"The milk-y man, all red * * *"

Somehow we just can't bring ourselves to view the milkman as a "red" menace or an agent provocateur. We will continue, despite Mr. Dies, to think of him as a good fairy, the ambassador of bovine good will. We will think of him as the envoy extraordinary of the moo-cow, not of Moscow.

Regulation of the Bituminous Coal Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. C. ARTHUR ANDERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 27, 1939

ADDRESS BY HON. CHESTER THOMPSON

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on October 17 a distinguished former Member of this body, Hon. Chester Thompson, of Illinois, delivered an address to the annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Association in St. Louis, Mo. I ask unanimous consent, under leave to extend my remarks, that Mr. Thompson's fine address be printed in the RECORD.

The address is as follows:

Without a constant and unfailing supply of energy no commerce or industry can exist in this or any other nation of the world. Without it civilization, our very living, would be impossible; so it is natural that we should be vitally interested in any and all matters affecting an important—in fact, the most important—source of energy. That is why, in the wise judgment of the leaders of this fine organization, a discussion of bituminous coal is having what might be properly termed, in the language of the theater and circus folks, "top billing" at this convention or annual meeting.

Those of us who are interested in the success of river transportation cannot overlook the importance of soft coal in the channels of such transportation and its effect upon those communities and those industries which have a right to look to water transportation of their energy sources, as well as their other raw materials and finished products, in their efforts to compete in the markets—all of the markets—of this country and of the world.

Many new and fine industrial plants have been built in recent years in locations where water transportation is available, for the same reasons that our forefathers built the great cities of the United States where such form of transportation was accessible. Community life has benefited by such placement of new plants and businesses, as well as by the expansion of existing facilities—new homes, new schools, new retail businesses have been substantially added to existing cities and towns along the navigable streams of the Nation. The threat to wipe out any advantages that low-cost water transportation affords such communities, be they large or small, will be, and is so regarded by all thinking businessmen as being, a real danger demanding the entire attention of all who are in a position to do something about it. The very economic existence of some industrial centers located on the rivers of the Middle West is seriously threatened by the proposal of the Federal