

credit expansion. Refunding operations should be designed to shift a larger proportion of the outstanding debt into the hands of genuine investors, thus affording the Treasury more leeway in case it again becomes necessary to resort to large-scale borrowing through sale of short-term obligations to banks.

OSWALD W. KNAUTH,
Chairman.

JAMES W. ANGELL.
JOANNA COLCORD.
GEORGE M. HARRISON.
GEORGE M. PUTNAM.
DONALD R. RICHBERG.

Miss Colcord, while voting for the general recommendation of the committee that the National Budget should be brought into balance, wished to register her emphatic opinion that this should be accomplished not by decreasing any Government expenditures necessary to promote the health and welfare of the people, but rather by increasing Government revenues, through bringing taxation to bear more fully upon those groups whose consumption is lowest in proportion to their total resources, and whose incomes, therefore, permit of large savings. Particularly does she wish to emphasize that she is not in favor of recommending decrease of relief expenditures except as genuine increase of private employment makes relief unnecessary. She bases this connection upon her belief that in this country, the pressure of population upon natural resources is not so acute as to make it impossible to produce and distribute sufficient goods to meet the basic subsistence needs of the population, regardless of whether or not the entire working force within the population is employed in such production.

Honest Advertising of Food and Drugs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD H. REES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1937

EDITORIAL FROM THE EMPORIA (KANS.) DAILY GAZETTE

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I discussed the pure food and drugs legislation that is now pending before Congress and called especial attention to the fact that nothing has been done by this House to amend this act, during the present session, although most of these bills have been pending since the session began.

I also pointed out to you the defects in the present Food and Drug Act, as I see them, and made suggestions as to the manner in which I believe the law should be amended.

I now call your attention to an editorial written by my fellow townsman, William Allen White, which appeared in the Emporia (Kans.) Daily Gazette on July 14, 1937. This editorial contains material that is worthy of serious consideration by the Members of this Congress. It is entitled "Honest Advertising" and is as follows:

It is 4 years since the administration's food and drug bill was introduced in Congress. Time and again the President has named it on his "must" list. Once he sent a special message to Congress urging its passage. Yet the only piece of New Deal legislation affecting every man, woman, and child in the country, it is the only one that he has never been able to get to first base. Why? Well, just because.

A few drug, cosmetic, and food racketeers have managed not only to prevent its enactment but to strip it of first one, then another, of the many fine provisions it contained for safeguarding the health and economic welfare of America's millions.

The latest outrage was perpetrated in the House Commerce Committee last week. The bill that passed the Senate a few months ago was bad enough. The President was widely quoted as saying it was weaker than the present law. But it could have been revised and strengthened into a measure that would protect the public.

Instead, the feeble advertising provision that had survived 4 years of sabotage was lifted out of this consumer bill and grafted onto another intended to protect business. This was the Wheeler-Lea bill to increase the power of the Federal Trade Commission. Why was that? Well, the idea was to keep fake advertising out of the hands of the Food and Drug Administration, which has been cleaning up labels for 30 years, and entrust it to the safe keeping of the Federal Trade officials, who cooperated so efficiently with Tennessee medicine interests last year to kill a decent food

and drugs act. These are hard things to say. But they can be proved.

Last week's job reflects no credit on the leadership of this once great House committee. Representative CHAPMAN, who had been leading the fight for a strong law, was ruthlessly thrust out of the picture, while the subcommittee considering the legislation was packed with Members known to be hostile to the Food Administration and to a law with teeth.

Meetings of the committee were held at times when consumer-minded members would be unable to attend, or notification was given so late it was impossible for them to get there. Every attempt to strengthen the bill, to make its control over advertising something more than an existing farce, was beaten down. The bill as finally reported is a joke, though it will no doubt be touted by the drug and food fakers as a masterpiece of consumer protection.

This result was forecast months ago by the drug-trade papers, which boasted openly of what Chairman LEA would do for their industry. More recently Business Week has suggested the influence also of the dried-fruit people of California, who have had their products seized under the present law because of worms and cyanide of potassium.

Now that advertising has been taken care of, LEA's wrecking crew is expected to complete destruction of the food-and-drug bill in a few days. It is increasingly evident that public interest cannot muster enough New Dealers to save this legislation. The Gazette suggests that the Republican minority take over.

Honest newspapers have nothing to fear from an honest law curtailing, controlling, and abolishing dishonest advertising.

Story of Patrick Tracy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 4 (legislative day of Thursday, July 22),
1937

ARTICLE BY WESTBY NORTH

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD an article, transmitted to me by former Representative O'Connell, of Boston, which deals with Patrick Tracy, an Irish settler in Massachusetts, the founder of a long line of able Massachusetts men with whom I am happy to be able to claim connection.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Boston Post, of Aug. 1, 1937]

REAL STORY OF PATRICK TRACY—JUSTICE NEVER DONE FAMOUS IRISHMAN, REVOLUTIONARY FIGURE—NOTED NEW ENGLANDERS DESCENDANTS

(By Westby North)

Patrick Tracy, penniless Irish lad who left his home in Wexford, Ireland, early in the reign of Queen Anne, settled at Newburyport and became the outstanding ancestor of New England, with an abundance of descendants, whose fame limns our history, exceeding all other men.

This broad statement may evoke hasty denials, but a multitude of living men and women, many in the front rank, will hasten to uphold the declaration that Patrick Tracy's name shines as a star of major magnitude in our New England galaxy.

MEMORY CHERISHED

Great judges, statesmen, soldiers, clergymen, merchants, and captains of industry, lawyers, physicians—all proudly trace their descent to the man from Wexford who rose to the heights because of his merits.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Lee Higginson, and James Jackson Storrow were direct descendants, and as our story unfolds we shall list other distinguished men of whom all of us are proud, in support of the assertion that Patrick Tracy, strangely, assiduously, and zealously overlooked by many historians, was above all men in giving his adopted country a myriad of worthy men and women. And whatever may have motivated some historians, plenty of cherished tokens in many families tell of reverence still felt for the man who played a large part in making our country, directly in service.

GENUINE IRISHMAN

Of excellent family, well born, and of an ancient line, he was orphaned early; his guardian robbed him of his estate, and the

lad, born in 1711, procured passage to New England, and manfully began to work out his own future. His patriotism, his steady rise to fame and wealth, and his fine service, sterling character, and rare personality placed him among the handful of great men whose counsel guided statesmen and shaped the destiny of the young Republic.

Patrick Tracy was Irish.

Those four words compress a vast array of reason for the attitude of some historians of fame, in failing to record the mighty part played by genuine Irish in advancing civilization as we know it. English writers in large degree wrote their British Isles history from one angle only—their own. A variety of motives were ascribed as causes of English interest in Ireland, from benevolent Irish to extend the political blessings of London to Dublin to a one-sided ostensible desire to rescue Erin from the clutches of Rome.

Actually, the "big fingers" of England, whose methods continue and flourish even in our own fair land, wanted to control outright the vast fertile areas, the available water powers, the enormously rich metal and mineral tracts, and also to possess a fortress for defense. And the millions of Irish youth were desired as soldiery.

IRISH QUESTION BITTERLY ACUTE

Equally determined were the "big fingers" in Ireland, who in most instances were men inspired solely by love of country and a sense of duty to their own kind. From it all grew the bitterness and strife of generations; sedulous indeed were the activities of zealots, and although mutual lies were palpable, the rank and file long were disturbed and misled. In the youth time of Patrick Tracy, Ireland was slightly less populous than England; only a century ago, Ireland had close to 9,000,000 of inhabitants, or much more than double the present, while England had a scant 15,000,000.

The Irish question was lively even before the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts. It was agonizing in its acuteness during Cromwell's time, and never approached composure on a large scale. Even the recent election indicates continuing cleavages. Boston was closer to London, from its founding to the close of the Revolution, than many realize. And after the Republic was established English policy at once turned to a fostering of intimacy with the dominant element here—and some incline to believe the policy persists.

STRUGGLE TO KEEP BOSTON ANGLICIZED

We know that our New England writers of fame were as much at home in London as at Boston; literary lions from the so-called mother country were social lions here. This was summarized by a comment, 30 years ago, by a famous man who said that "Boston still is loyal to King George III."

It should be kept in mind that Boston, too, had its Irish question almost from settlement!

The settlers here, in 1692, were English, beyond dispute; they had as basic the trading incentive; they aimed to keep it; they set up, through their church, a control over the public mind, and erected their own dynasty of wealth, power, and culture and made it their mission to perpetuate here the English myth. Through the centuries the Mather hierarchy persisted, and official records teem with proof of this assertion. Following the Revolution the wealth, power, and culture element largely were Federalists—royalists, and they controlled, in large degree, what we have been taught to regard as literature.

Emerson may be taken as the high priest of the royalists. He sermonized largely on that trinity of text, wealth, power, culture. And many historians followed his philosophy; dominant publishing houses abetted.

EMERSON'S EXPRESSED OPINION

And this is Emerson's expressed opinion of two great peoples, the Irish and the German; in his lecture, *Fate in his Conduct of Life*.

"The German and Irish millions, like the Negro, have a great deal of guano in their destiny. They are ferried over the Atlantic, to ditch and to drudge, to make corn cheap, and then to lie down prematurely, to make a spot of green grass on the prairie."

And Lt. Col. Oliver Wendell Holmes, jurist, teacher, and humanist, came from the loins of the Irishman Patrick Tracy, and the German, Evert Jansen Wendell, who migrated from his native East Friesland, Hanover, to settle in Albany in 1635.

Guanol

Thus the reader will perceive the fundamental of Whig and Tory.

Holmes, with Irish and German blood, fought and bled for his country; so did his Tracy kin, the Lees, the Higginsons, the Jacksons. Historians who neither fought nor bled—well, let us proceed with the Tracy threads.

IRISH CAPTIVES SENT TO BOSTON

Cromwell laid the Irish problem in the lap of Boston when, at the suggestion of his mentor, the Reverend Hugh Phillips, once Boston pastor, merchant, and codfish magnate, he sent the first shipload of Irish captives here. They arrived here in the fall of 1654, in the ship *Good/yellow*, of which the master was Capt. George Dell; other shiploads followed. The original papers and lists of the *Good/yellow* are in the possession of the Kidder family. Frederick Kidder, Esq., possessed the papers in 1850, and he treasured the documents for personal reasons.

These first Irish were stalwarts, the wretchedly poor peasantry, such as had not been butchered along with the soldiery trying to

defend them, were deemed harmless. Cromwell planned benevolent pacification, after the show of overpowering might, and the exiles, the slaves, sent to Boston, were the pick of the people; healthy and strong, a possible menace at home, but considered harmless in Boston.

PATRICK BECOMES MAN OF NOTE

Thus to Boston kin, came Patrick Tracy, in 1730, less than 19 years old, and later came his nephew, Nicholas Tracy, the distinguished, famous, wealthy, and exalted "Capt. Nicholas Tracy, gentleman", who also left many descendants of fame and honor.

Patrick journeyed to Newburyport and decided to become a mariner. He made many voyages to the West Indies, quickly became proficient in navigation, showed rare talent, became master, owner, and then engaged on his own account, as importer and exporter. His fortunes waxed, as did his standing in Essex County. When 31 he married Hannah Carter, of Hampton. Their two children died in infancy, and the mother died in 1746, after 4 years of married life.

Patrick Tracy married again in 1749; Hannah Gookin, daughter of the Reverend Nathaniel Gookin, became his bride, great-granddaughter of the Reverend John Cotton, and connected with the Quincy family, she passed away in 1756, barely 33, leaving three little children, tenderly reared by their father. They were Nathaniel, born 1751; John, born 1753; and Hannah, born in 1755.

FAMOUS DESCENDANTS

It was this daughter, less than a year old when her mother died, apple of Patrick Tracy's eye, who married Col. Jonathan Jackson, of Boston, when barely 17. Belle of Essex, a great heiress, a Tracy in every fiber and proud of it, she proved a worthy daughter, and of their eight children seven lived and flourished. These are the lineal descendants of Patrick Tracy through daughter Hannah Tracy Jackson:

- (1) The first child, Robert, died when barely 7 years of age.
- (2) Henry, Capt. Henry. Married Hannah Swett. Among descendants were Dr. John B. Swett Jackson, Dr. Henry Jackson, and Robert Tracy Jackson.
- (3) Charles, Hon. Charles, of the State supreme court, and a leading lawyer; twice married, first to Amelia Lee, and, secondly, to Fanny Cabot. Among the descendants of Patrick Tracy's favorite grandson were Gen. Charles Jackson Paine, Hon. Robert Treat Paine, John Torrey Morse, and Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes.

RETAIN PATRICK AS FAMILY NAME

(4) Hannah Tracy Jackson, who married Hon. John Lowell, on October 31, 1798. Her children and descendants include Hon. John Lowell, Jr., founder of the Lowell Institute; Judge John Lowell; and Judge Francis Cabot Lowell.

(5) James, who on October 3, 1801, married Elizabeth Cabot, niece of United States Senator George Cabot; after 15 years she died, and Dr. James, grandson of Patrick Tracy, married her sister 3 years later. Among the descendants were Dr. Charles Pickering Putnam and Dr. James Jackson Putnam, James Jackson Storow, Charles Cabot Jackson, and James Jackson Minot.

(6) Sarah, who married Capt. John S. Gardner, wealthy merchant, with children and grandchildren of distinction.

(7) Patrick Tracy Jackson, named in honor of his grandfather from Killcarberry Hill, Wexford. He became a distinguished and wealthy merchant and was one of the two men who founded the city of Lowell. He married Lydia Cabot, and among his heirs were: Gen. Charles Russell Lowell, of Civil War fame; the famous Dr. Arthur Tracy Cabot; Prof. Charles Loring Jackson; Patrick Tracy Jackson, Jr.; Capt. Patrick J. T. Jackson, 3d; and Patrick T. Jackson, 4th.

(8) Harriet, who died unwed in 1849, aged 67.

MAN OF HIGHEST CHARACTER

(9) Mary, who married Henry Lee in 1809. Descendants include Col. Henry Lee, Jr., Maj. Henry Lee Higginson, Joseph Lee, Henry Lee Morse, and Matthew Hale.

A veritable regiment of descendants of Patrick Tracy, mostly Harvard men of more than ordinary fame, to this day cherish memories and mementoes of their illustrious ancestor, who kept the artist, Copley, busy painting likenesses for his grandchildren.

Thus it would appear well established that Patrick Tracy was an ancestor.

And now for his contribution to our Nation and his part in making it.

First, in the spiritual aspects: A devout man, a liberal supporter and vestryman of Saint Paul's Church, holding two pews in the edifice, he was truly pious, generous, and ever courteous and friendly to the lowly.

After the disastrous fire at Harvard, in 1764, he donated freely many books and much money. He urged popular education and took a firm stand against permitting ignorance because of illiteracy.

NOTABLE SERVICES IN REVOLUTION

In 1772 he was appointed justice of the peace, then an important office.

He had built a large fleet of vessels and had many and wide interests. Thus, in January of 1774, 16 months before the Battle of Lexington, he was prepared when called upon to participate in the coming Revolution. He then, with Robert and Nicholas Tracy, petitioned the selectmen to send delegates to the Continental Congress called to assemble at Philadelphia.

He was zealous to aid in starting the war against the ancient and hereditary foe of his people and eager to help erect a new and free nation.

He demanded, and procured, action. He was named a member of the committee to prepare instructions to the delegates. His was the paramount counsel.

Then, action decided upon, he and Capt. Nicholas Tracy were leading members of the Essex committee on safety. He gave liberally in money as well as time, personally directed preparations for warfare and for home protection, and many of the privateers flew his flag. The royal governor and the army and navy heads at Boston were incensed at the "Irishman Tracy" and directed efforts against him; some, traitorous, in his own town. But he was unafraid; aging, he retained the fire of youth and he kept the faith.

INTERESTING WILL

The highly interesting "Ould Newbury" and the history of Newburyport, now quite rarely found, detail the magnificent services of Patrick Tracy. John J. Currier, the historian, says: "In commercial as well as in mercantile affairs, Captain Tracy was eminently successful, and maintained to the close of a long life the character of an honorable and upright man."

His will is an interesting document. It is no. 27971, Essex County probate. At his death his estate included four mansion houses and 212 ounces of silver plate. His mourning rings are sacred heirlooms, now possessed by Patrick Tracy Jackson, who also has a handsome portrait of Patrick Tracy, and another is in the family of Mrs. Frederick C. Shattuck, a descendant.

The Russell Leigh Jackson memoir of Patrick Tracy is inspiring. So, too, is the thrilling story of Nicholas Tracy, his nephew, and his close associate, comrade, and who, too, rose to wealth and fame, and aided in founding the Republic. There were 110 vessels in the Tracy fleet, worth close to \$3,000,000. There were 24 Tracy privateers, with 340 guns and 2,800 men. Tracy ships captured 120 British vessels; Tracy funds flowed freely in loans to the Government; and Tracy-donated food and clothing literally poured into the Navy.

REVERENCED BY DESCENDANTS

However some historians incline to treat Patrick Tracy, he was and is revered by his descendants. Witness these two letters:

From W. Raymond Lee to Henry Lee, Jr.

"ROXBURY, October 2, 1866.

"DEAR COLONEL: An old gentleman of Newburyport, intensely interested in the history of that famous town, has asked me for the names, rank, etc., of the descendants of Patrick Tracy, who served in a military capacity during the War of the Rebellion. I have made up the following list. Is it full and correct?"

"Great-grandsons:

"Lee, W. E., colonel, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, and brevet brigadier general on the staff of His Excellency Governor Andrew.

"Lee, Henry Jr., lieutenant colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Andrew.

"Lee, Francis L., colonel, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry.

"Great-great-grandsons:

"Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Jr., lieutenant colonel, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry.

"Paine, C. J., major general, Volunteers.

"Paine, W. C., captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

"Paine, Sumner, second lieutenant, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry.

"Russell, Cabot J., captain, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry.

"Lowell, C. R., colonel, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and brigadier general, Volunteers.

"Lowell, J. J., first lieutenant, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry.

"Storrow, C. S., Jr., captain, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry.

"Storrow, Samuel, first lieutenant, Second Massachusetts Infantry.

"Jackson, P. T., Jr., first lieutenant, Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry; captain.

"In the above list those marked thus (*) were killed or died of wounds. I am not sure about the rank and of regiment of P. T. J., Jr. Perhaps others, Putnam, Cabot, or Morse, served. Do you know?"

"A list of Captain Perkins' Newburyport company present at 'Bunker Hill', where it lost three men, records the name of Patrick Tracy. Is it possible that the P. there named is our ancestor? Very likely; he was an Irishman.

"If you can add to my list or discover any errors, please write me."

Reply from Henry Lee, Jr., to Brig. Gen. William Raymond Lee, Roxbury

"OCTOBER 6, 1866.

"MY DEAR GENERAL: The honorable record of the descendants of Patrick Tracy (and through Hannah Gookin, his wife, of Maj. Gen. Daniel Gookin, a Kentish soldier, and one of the best men of the Colony) is not quite full, and yet too full.

"Of the great-great-grandsons, my sister Mary, wife of George Higginson, had three sons in the war:

"Henry Lee Higginson, major, First Massachusetts Cavalry.

"James Jackson Higginson, captain and brevet major, do.

"Francis Lee Higginson, captain, Eighth Massachusetts Cavalry.

"I do not record their wounds or imprisonment, because you have omitted details of your own or others' services. I have altered young Pat's rank and regiment. Perhaps you might add to the Lowells, Anna Cabot Lowell, their sister, who served over

3 years as nurse, first in the transports and then in the Army Square Hospital, Washington, and received some commission or testimonial from Government as one of a few ladies who served so long.

SON OF PATRICK ALSO RARE TYPE

"I do not deem it fair to those who forsook home and encountered all the privations, toils, and dangers of a soldier's life to have my name included in the list. Not that I did not perform useful work at some sacrifices, but not to be mentioned with the greater service."

So there you have the condensed story of Patrick Tracy, from Killcarberry, Wexford, Ireland, whose lofty service and whose distinguished rank as an ancestor may have eluded some historians with a guano complex.

Nathaniel Tracy, son of Patrick, had his own vivid life, too; master of a great fortune; intimate of Jefferson, who voyaged with Tracy in a Tracy ship to Europe, learning much with which to tone the ideas of John Adams and John Jay, who entertained Washington and other great men. But his is a separate story.

And then there was another son, Col. John Tracy, another stalwart.

Sometime there may appear the detailed astonishing story of Patrick Tracy and the stupendous part he played in forming and directing the destinies of the Republic he loved.

The Late Insurrection and the Continuing Danger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1937

EDITORIAL FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE OF SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1937

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, by permission granted to extend my remarks, I insert herein the following editorial in the Chicago Tribune of Sunday, July 18, 1937:

THE LATE INSURRECTION AND THE CONTINUING DANGER

John L. Lewis organized on two fronts. One front was advanced during the campaign to reelect Mr. Roosevelt. Lewis, in contributions or in loans, gave the Democratic national committee over a half million dollars, most of which he obtained by assessing his miners for the war chest. The other front he prepared was to take advantage of the reelection and to drive the workers in the major industries of the country into his Communist conspiracy. The war chest for this maneuver also was filled by assessments, initiation fees, and dues.

Mr. Lewis had the support of Earl Browder and the Communist Party. E. H. Dowell, head organizer for labor in San Diego, recently took the responsibility for saying that the Department of Justice has traced checks showing large contributions from communistic sources to Lewis' committee fund. John Brophy, formerly a United Mine official, and as such denounced by Lewis as a Red, is executive director of C. I. O., and Adolph Germer, once secretary of the Socialist Party, is general organizer.

In the Michigan disorders, Lewis' amalgam contained John Anderson, the Communist candidate for Governor in the State in 1934, as an organizer, and William Weinstone, a member of the Communist central committee of New York, as secretary of the Renters and Consumers' league, an offshoot of the insurgent outfit.

Homer Martin, Lewis' field general in the State, found himself so beset by Communists in his organization that he had to undertake a red purge to save his own head. In Warren, Ohio, a dynamite plot was uncovered and the instigators were found to be headed by Gus Hall, C. I. O. organizer and Communist, and among the men taken were Arthur Scott, John Boranvic, and George Bundas. The Chicago police found a number of well-known Communists among the leaders of the riot of May 30. It is reported that out of 259 of the C. I. O. staff organizers, 121 are avowed Communists. The relations between Lewis and Browder are becoming more clearly outlined.

After the election Lewis swung into action with the organization he had prepared to take advantage of his political success. Almost immediately the great industries which were leading the country back into prosperity and out of the politically nourished depression were disorganized and their plants shut down by the C. I. O., Lewis' militant organization, in what were called strikes, but were not.

What Lewis incited was an armed uprising against the Federal and State laws. The law-enforcing agencies, Federal and State, were employed, not to suppress the insurgents but to protect them and to stop local authority from using the police and deputies in defending the rights of injured citizens and preventing the destruction of company property. Lewis had the support of the