

whereby fifteen thousand dollars were saved. The plan naturally cut off patronage; and when it was offered to the upper house, that body would have none of it. Finally, it was the desire of the "interests" that the bureau should not be in existence at the time when (January, 1918) the constitutional convention, lately ordered, will assemble.

Notwithstanding the action taken, the bureau expects to continue and to keep up its work. So far as the legislature could bring it about, funds will be cut off October 1. But steps have been taken to ensure adequate support from private sources, pending expected reconsideration by the legislature two years hence. Meanwhile, public funds are at the bureau's disposal for use in compiling data and information for the constitutional convention, and also for the publication of a Year Book, which will be a compendium of state reports and statistics.

**Newer Federal Commissions.** The Congressional Directory shows a number of new official bodies designated "commissions" or "boards." The older bodies of this type, the civil service commission and the interstate commerce commission, have existed for about a generation; their functions and mode of procedure are well known. The newer bodies, however, are less familiar. The following list includes the administrative commissions created since March 4, 1913. Dates following names indicate expiration of appointments.

*Federal Reserve Board*, created by the federal reserve act of December 23, 1913, to administer the system of reserve banks provided by that measure. It consists of seven members; the secretary of the treasury (ex officio), the comptroller of the currency (ex officio), and five other persons appointed by the President and senate, for terms of ten years (after the original appointments for two, four, six, eight and ten years), salary, \$10,000. The present appointed members are: Governor, William P. G. Harding (1922); Vice-governor, Paul M. Warburg (1918); Fred-eric A. Delano (1920); Adolph C. Miller (1924); Charles S. Hamlin (1926).

*Federal Trade Commission*, created by act of September 26, 1914, and given further powers by the act of October 15, 1914 (Clayton Anti-Trust Act). It took over all functions of the former bureau of corporations of the department of commerce, and was given new duties by the Clayton act. It consists of five members, appointed by the President and senate, for terms of seven years, salary \$10,000. The present members are: William J. Harris (1919), chairman; Joseph E. Davies (1921), Will H. Parry (1918), John Franklin Fort (1917), and William B. Colver (1920).

*Federal Farm Loan Board*, created by an act of July 17, 1916, entitled "an act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgages, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes." It consists of five members: the secretary of the treasury ex officio and four members appointed by the President and senate, for terms of eight years (after the first appointees have had terms of two, four, six and eight years). The present members are: chairman (ex officio), William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; George W. Norris (1920), Herbert Quick (1924), W. S. A. Smith (1922), and Charles E. Lobdell (1918).

*United States Employees' Compensation Commission*, created by an act of September 7, 1916, entitled "an act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes." It consists of three members appointed by the President and senate, for terms of six years (after the original appointees have had terms of two, four and six years). Salary, \$4,000. The present members are: Liley McMillan Little (six years), Mrs. Frances C. Axtell (four years), and John J. Keegan, (two years).

*United States Shipping Board*, created by an act of September 7, 1916, entitled "an act to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its territories and possessions and with foreign countries; to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States; and for other purposes." The board consists of five members, with terms of six years (after the original appointees have had terms of two, three, four, five and six years); salary \$7,500. The present members are: William Denman, John A. Donald, John B. White, Theodore Brent, and Raymond B. Stevens.

*United States Tariff Commission*, created under title VII of the revenue act of September 8, 1916. Consists of six members, with terms of twelve years (after the original appointments for two, four, six, eight, ten and twelve years). Not more than three of the members may belong to the same political party. The duties of the commission are of an advisory and investigative character. The salary is \$7,500. The following nominations were reported in the *Congressional Record*

of March 15, 1917: Frank W. Taussig, of Massachusetts, for a term of 12 years; Daniel C. Roper, of South Carolina, for a term of 10 years; David J. Lewis, of Maryland, for a term of 8 years; William Kent, of California, for a term of 6 years; William S. Culbertson, of Kansas, for a term of 4 years; and Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado, for a term of 2 years.

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**Porto Rican Civil Government Act.** Among the important measures adopted during the last hours of the sixty-fourth congress was the act conferring citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. Since the adoption of the Foraker act, the Porto Ricans have occupied an anomalous position. Although they owed allegiance to the United States, they were not American citizens; nor were they aliens, according to the supreme court (*Gonzales vs. Williams*, 192 U. S. 1).

The Foraker act was intended to be a temporary measure, and its provisions were at first acceptable to the inhabitants of the island. The hope of ultimate independence led the Porto Ricans to feel no uneasiness over the fact that they were a people without a country. But the growing importance of American interests in the Caribbean and the established certainty that the United States will not withdraw from the island have brought about a change in attitude. The Porto Ricans have come to desire United States citizenship, as all of their political parties have declared.

The new measure extends United States citizenship collectively to all persons in Porto Rico. But any person may escape being covered into citizenship by filing within one year a declaration of intention to remain a citizen of some other country. The right to vote is extended to all citizens of the United States duly registered according to the laws of Porto Rico. It was at first proposed to permit the imposition of educational tests or property qualifications upon the right of suffrage; but these were eliminated, and it is declared "that no property qualification shall ever be imposed or required of any voter" by the Porto Rican legislature. The effect of these provisions will be to confer the citizenship of the United States upon more than one million people and to establish universal manhood suffrage.

Important governmental changes are likewise introduced. A new legislature is provided, in which both houses are elective. The senate is to consist of nineteen members, fourteen being chosen from seven