

VOTING—Continued.

(20) In relation to the Electoral Count.

In the joint meeting for the court of the electoral vote note debate is allowed and no question is put by the Presiding Officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw. Volume **III**, section **1921**.

In 1877, in accordance with a provision of law, the House elected by viva voce vote five members of the electoral commission. Volume **IV**, section **4464**.

(21) In the Election of a President by the House.

In choosing a President by the House of Representatives the vote is taken by States, each State having one vote. Volume **III**, section **1981**.

Rules adopted in 1801 for the election of a President of the United States by the House of Representatives. Volume **III**, section **1982**.

The rules adopted by the House to govern the voting for the President of the United States when the election was thrown into the House by the failure of the electoral college to make a choice in 1825. Volume **III**, section **1984**.

(22) In General.

The House chose the location of the World's Colombian Exposition by a viva voce vote. Volume **V**, section **5978**.

Where a vote was taken by States a question standing 5 to 3 with 3 States divided was held to be carried. Volume **V**, section **5980**.

The rules do not provide for announcement of how colleagues would vote if present, and such procedure is by unanimous consent only. Volume **VI**, section **200**.

There is not provision in the rules authorizing Members to vote by proxy. Volume **VII**, section **1014**.

The integrity of the Speaker in counting a vote has never been questioned in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3115**.

Explanation of caucus procedure requiring two-thirds vote to bind Members and exempting constitutional questions, matters of conscience, and pledges to constituents. Volume **VIII**, section **3605**.

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WADE, BENJAMIN F., of Ohio, President Pro Tempore.

In 1868 the President pro tempore of the Senate voted on the final question at the Johnson trial, although a conviction would have made him the successor. Volume **III**, section **2061**.

Decisions of, on questions relating to—

Constitutional amendment. Volume **V**, section **7035**.

Electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1949**.

Motions. Volume **V**, section **5556**.

Motion to lay on the table. Volume **V**, section **5442**.

Two-thirds vote. Volume **V**, section **7028**.

WADDILL.

The Virginia election case of Waddill, Jr., v. Wise, in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1026**.

WAGES.

The shipping, wages, treatment, and protection of seamen are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4140**.

An appropriation to enable the Secretary of Labor to advance opportunities for profitable employment of wage earners was held not to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1264**.

WAGONER.

The Missouri election case of Wagoner v. Butler in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **713**. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

WAIT, JOHN TURNER, of Connecticut, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to motion to strike out the enacting clause. Volume **V**, section **5333**.

WALKER.

The Virginia election case of Walker v. Rhea in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1118**.

The Virginia election case of Walker v. Rhea in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **737**.

WALLACE.

The South Carolina election case of Wallace v. Simpson in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **620–622**.

The Ohio election case of Wallace v. McKinley in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **986–989**.

The South Carolina election case of McKissick v. Wallace in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, section **651**.

WALLS.

The Florida election case of Niblack v. Walls in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II**, sections **890, 891**.

The Florida election case of Finley v. Walls in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **902–904**.

WALSH.

The New York election case of Mitchell v. Walsh in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

WALSH, JOSEPH, of Massachusetts, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adjourn, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **2643**.

Amendment. Volume **VIII**, sections **2851, 2854, 3184**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2909, 2992, 3022**.

Amendment, substitute. Volume **VIII**, sections **2884, 2847, 2899**.

Appeal. Volume **VIII**, section **2556a**. Volume **VIII**, section **3456**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1130, 1147, 1180, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1244, 1258, 1265, 1307, 1309, 1345, 1346, 1351, 1352, 1357, 1368, 1371, 1380, 1381, 1441, 1461, 1525, 1545, 1550, 1584, 1685, 1698, 1716, 1718, 2136**.

Bills. Volume **VII**, section **859**.

Conference. Volume **VIII**, sections **3254, 3268, 3312**.

Congressional Record. Volume **VIII**, section **3498**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, sections **2515, 2521, 2537, 2541, 2548, 2549, 2551, 3447**.

WALSH, JOSEPH, of Massachusetts, Chairman—Continued.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.
 - Holman rule. Volume **VII**, section **1717**.
 - Lay on the table, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **2658**.
 - Preferential motions. Volume **VIII**, section **3196**.
 - Privileged. Volume **VI**, sections **756, 2291, 2292**.
 - Question of order. Volume **VIII**, sections **2359, 2587**.
 - Question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **562**.
 - Reading. Volume **VII**, section **1061**.
 - Recognition. Volume **VIII**, section **3409**.
 - Reconsider, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **2782**.
 - Revenue bills. Volume **VI**, section **314**.
 - Special orders. Volume **VII**, sections **761, 763, 792**.
 - The Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **256**.
 - Unfinished business. Volume **VII**, section **879**.
 - Voting. Volume **VIII**, section **3116**.

WALTERS

- The Pennsylvania election case of *Bailey v. Walters*, in the Sixty-ninth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

WANGER, IRVING P., of Pennsylvania, Chairman.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 - Amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2867**.
 - Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1196, 1310, 1406**.
 - The Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **248**.

WAR.

- Forms and conditions of bills making declarations of war. Volume **IV**, section **3368**. Volume **VII**, section **1038**.
- The joint resolution of 1898 declaring the intervention of the United States to remedy conditions existing in the island of Cuba originated in the House. Volume **II**, section **1540**.
- Resolutions of intervention abroad and declarations of war and peace are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4164**. Volume **VII**, section **1880**.
- The rule gives to the Committee on Pensions jurisdiction of matters relating “to the pensions of all the wars of the United States other than the civil war.” Volume **IV**, section **4260**.
- Legislation tending to promote peace and discourage war has been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1894**.

WAR CLAIMS.

- By a standing order long in force private business from the committees on Claims and War Claims alternates on all Fridays devoted to private business, except the second and fourth of each month. Volume **IV**, section **3266**.
- The rule gives to the Committee on War Claims jurisdiction of “claims arising from any war in which the United States has been engaged.” Volume **IV**, section **4269**.
- A bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claims against the Government must be referred to one of these committees—Claims, War Claims, Private Land Claims, Pensions, Invalid Pensions, Accounts. Volume **IV**, section **4380**.
- The Committee on War Claims may report within the limits of its jurisdiction bills making appropriations of money. Volume **IV**, section **4269**.
- The Committee on War Claims has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over general bills providing for the adjudication or settlement or classes of war claims. Volume **IV**, section **4270**.

WAR CLAIMS—Continued.

- The war claims of States and Territories against the United States have been considered, although not exclusively, by the Committee on War Claims. Volume **IV**, section **4271**.
- The Committee on War Claims has reported in a few instances bills relating to claims arising out of Indian hostilities. Volume **IV**, section **4272**.
- The right of a claims committee to report with the status of a private bill a resolution providing for sending a series of specified claims to the Court of Claims has been affirmed. Volume **IV**, section **3297**.
- Appropriations for payment of French spoliation claims being included in a private bill reported by the Committee on War Claims, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House ordered them stricken out, as belonging to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV**, section **4265**.
- In a few instances the Committee on Military Affairs has reported general bills providing for the adjustment of claims arising out of war. Volume **IV**, section **4188**.
- The Judiciary Committee has reported general legislation as to claims of laborers, Territorial and District claims, war claims, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4079**.
- The Bowman and Tucker acts so called for assisting Congress in the settlement of claims. Volume **IV**, section **3303**.
- The statutes provide that the House or any one of its committees having jurisdiction may transmit a claim to the Court of Claims for a finding of fact, which shall be transmitted to the House through the Speaker. Volume **IV**, section **3303**.

WAR CLAIMS, COMMITTEE ON.

- The creation and history of the Committee on War Claims. Section 32 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4269**.
- Recent history of the Committee on War Claims, Section 27 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2002**.
- The rule gives to the Committee on War Claims jurisdiction of "claims arising from any war in which the United States has been engaged." Volume **IV**, section **4269**.
- The Committee on War Claims has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over general bills providing for the adjudication or settlement of classes of war claims. Volume **IV**, section **4270**. Volume **VII**, section **2003**.
- The war claims of States and Territories against the United States have been considered, although not exclusively, by the Committee on War Claims. Volume **IV**, section **4271**.
- The Committee on War Claims has reported in a few instances bills relating to claims arising out of Indian hostilities. Volume **IV**, section **4272**.
- A bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claim against the Government must be referred to one of these committees: Invalid Pensions, Pensions, Claims, War Claims, Public Lands, Accounts. Volume **VII**, section **2129**.
- The Committee on Claims has jurisdiction over appropriations for the payment of claims other than war claims against the United States and items providing appropriations for such purposes in bills reported by the committees are not subject to the point of order that jurisdiction to report appropriations rest exclusively in the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1992**.
- Private bills and joint resolutions, and amendments thereto, carrying appropriations within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Committees on Invalid Pensions, Pensions, Claims, War Claims, Public Lands and Accounts, do not fall within the rule forbidding consideration of items proposing appropriations in connection with bills reported by nonappropriating committees. Volume **VII**, section **2134**.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

- The Committee on Military Affairs has jurisdiction over legislative propositions relating to the War Department, but does not report appropriations for salaries therein. Volume **IV**, section **4181**.

WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has exercised jurisdiction over proposed legislation pertaining to drainage districts and levees, but may not report a bill relating to control of clerks of the War Department in the administration of such legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1844**.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

The administration of the War Finance Corporation, the provision of credits for essential industries, and the supervision of the issuance of related securities are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII**, section **1795**.

WAR, SECRETARY OF.

A communication from the General of the Army transmitted directly, instead of through the Secretary of War, was received and referred, although occasioning some criticism. Volume **V**, section **6653**.

WAR TROPHIES.

The disposition of war trophies and devices and the distribution of obsolete weapons and armament are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1895**.

WARD

The Mississippi election cases of Gholson, Claiborne, Prentiss, and Ward in the Twenty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **518**.

The New York election case of Fairchild v. Ward in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1106**.

WARMOTH.

The Louisiana election case of Warmoth v. Estopinal, in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **119**.

The Louisiana election case of Warmoth v. Estopinal, in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **127**.

WARRANTS.

- (1) **For arrest of Members during a call of the House.**
- (2) **For arrest of other persons.—Issue, service, and return of.**
- (3) **For arrest of other persons.—Signing, and forms of.**
- (4) **In general.**

(1) For Arrest of Members During a Call of the House.

Discussion of the authority of the Speaker to issue a warrant for the arrest of absent Members during a call of the House. volume **IV**, section **3043**.

Form of warrant issued under the new rule for a call of the House (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3041**.

Form of warrant for the arrest of absent Members under the old rule for a call of the House (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **2982**.

A motion directing the Speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of absent Members being pending, a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call was ruled out. Volume **IV**, section **3036**.

A Member having escaped from arrest during a call of the House, it was held that he might not be brought back on the same warrant. Volume **IV**, section **3022**.

Under the rule for a call of the House, the Speaker issues warrants for arrest of absentees without further authorization from the House. Volume **VI**, section **702**.

Under a call of the House warrants for the arrest of Members may be issued by the Speaker pro tempore. Volume **VI**, section **688**.

The lack of a quorum being disclosed, in the absence of any motion the Speaker will issue warrants to bring in absent Members. Volume **VI**, section **680**.

WARRANTS—Continued.**(1) For Arrest of Members During a Call of the House—Continued.**

Instance wherein the House authorized the Speaker to issue warrant for the arrest of absentees. Volume **VI**, section **638**.

A motion directing the Speaker to issue warrant for arrest of absentees may be entertained during proceedings to secure the attendance of a quorum. Volume **VI**, section **681**.

The House having agreed to a motion directing the issuance of a warrant for arrest of absentees during proceedings to secure a quorum, the Speaker disregarded the direction and declined to sign the warrant. Volume **VI**, section **681**.

(2) For Arrest of Other Persons.—Issue, Service, and Return of.

Discussion of the power of the House to issue a general warrant. Volume **II**, section **1606**.

A question as to issuing a warrant for the arrest of a person who has avoided a summons by seeking a foreign country. Volume **III**, section **1805**.

After debate the House ordered a warrant to issue for arrest of a person who had violated its privileges by assaulting a Member. Volume **II**, section **1616**.

Arrests are made by the Sergeant-at-Arms on authority of a warrant duly signed, attested, and sealed, and on performing the duty that officer makes return on the warrant. Volume **II**, section **1599**.

The Speaker has authority to issue a warrant of arrest only by order of the House. Volume **I**, section **287**.

In the absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms his deputy, by special resolution of the House, was empowered to serve a warrant. Volume **III**, section **1669**.

Deputies with authority to execute warrants may be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms under a standing order of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section 341.

In 1860 the Massachusetts court decided that a warrant directed only to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate might not be served by deputy in that State. Volume **III**, section **1718**.

A discussion distinguishing between the serving of a warrant by deputy and the serving of a subpoena in the same way. Volume **III**, section **1702**.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having arrested Williamson by order of the House made his return verbally. Volume **III**, section **1673**.

Verbal return of the Sergeant-at-Arms on presenting a witness under arrest for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1697**.

A warrant for the arrest of a recalcitrant witness may issue without previous subpoena where service on the witness is a question of doubt. Volume **VI**, section **348**.

A witness having refused to answer certain questions propounded to him by a special committee of the Senate duly authorized to investigate the subject of inquiry, the Senate issued a warrant for his arrest and certified its committee's report of the circumstances to the district attorney. Volume **VI**, section **346**.

After debate the House ordered a warrant to issue for arrest of a person who had violated its privileges by assaulting a Member. Volume **VI**, section **332**.

By direction of the House, the Speaker issued and the Sergeant-at-Arms served a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with contempt of the House. Volume **VI**, section **532**.

(3) For Arrest of Other Persons.—Signing, and Forms of.

The Speaker signs all acts, addresses, writs, warrants, and subpoenas. Volume **II**, section **1313**.

The Clerk attests and affixes the seal of the House to all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House. Volume **I**, section **251**.

The Clerk being incapacitated, the House authorized the chief assistant clerk to attest a warrant and exercise the other functions of the Clerk. Volume **I**, section **287**.

Form of Speaker's warrant for commitment of a person in contempt and of Sergeant-at-Arms' return thereon.—Volume **II**, section **1628**.

In the Wolcott case the House provided that the resolution ordering him to be taken into custody should be a sufficient warrant. Volume **III**, section **1671**.

WARRANTS—Continued.**(3) For Arrest of Other Persons.—Signing, and Forms of—Continued.**

Form of the warrant for commitment of John Nugent. Volume **II**, section **1640**.

Form of warrant and return used by the Senate in compelling the attendance of witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1702**.

Form of warrant signed by the President of the Senate for taking William Duane into custody. Volume **II**, section **1604**.

A warrant of commitment “need not set forth the particular facts which constitute the alleged contempt.” Volume **II**, section **1640**.

(4) In General.

The Senate decided that the counsel for William Blount need not file any warrant of attorney or other written authority. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

WARREN, LINDSAY C., of North Carolina, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, section **2972**.

Amendment, substitute. Volume **VIII**, section **2881**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **2152, 2160**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2579**.

Enacting clause, strike out. Volume **VIII**, sections **2623, 2624**.

Precedence. Volume **VI**, section **306**.

WARWICK, WALTER W., Comptroller.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Clerks. Volume **VI**, sections **206, 208, 210, 211**.

Salaries, Members-elect. Volume **VI**, section **202**.

Widow of Members, payments to. Volume **VI**, section **204**.

WASHBURN, CHARLES G., of Massachusetts, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Question of consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2444**.

Reference. Volume **VII**, section **2112**.

WASHBURN, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Maine election case of Washburn v. Ripley in the Twenty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **779**.

The Indiana election case of Washburn v. Voorhees in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **857–858**.

The Minnesota election case of Donnelly v. Washburn in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, section **945–948**.

WASHBURN, ISRAEL, JR., of Maine, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Disorder in Committee of the Whole. Volume **II**, section **1351**.

Motions. Volume **IV**, section **4763**.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, PRESIDENT.

President Washington, in 1796, declined the request of the House that he transmit the correspondence relating to the recently ratified treaty with Great Britain. Volume **II**, section **1509**.

Ceremonies upon the announcement of the death of George Washington. Volume **V**, section **7181**.

On the occasion of the death of George Washington Congress requested the people to hold public memorial meetings. Volume **V**, section **7181**.

In honor of the centennial birthday of George Washington the two Houses, by concurrent action, adjourned from February 21 to 23, 1832. Volume **V**, section **7075**.

The centennial of the inauguration of George Washington was observed by exercises at a joint session of the two Houses. Volume **V**, section **7060**.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, PRESIDENT—Continued.

The sword of Washington and the staff of Franklin were presented to Congress with addresses by Members. Volume **V**, section **7100**.

Washington's farewell address was read at a joint session of the two Houses in 1862. Volume **V**, section **7170**.

By concurrent action an invitation was extended to the President of the United States to address a joint session of the two Houses on the subject of the birth of George Washington. Volume **VIII**, section **3532**.

The House accepted an invitation to attend and participate in ceremonies in celebration of the first inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States without making provision for adjournment or representation. Volume **VIII**, section **3531**.

Commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Volume **VIII**, section **3534**.

The House authorized a special program in commemoration of Washington's Birthday. Volume **VIII**, section **3533**.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The completion of the Washington Monument was celebrated by exercises in the Hall of the House. Volume **V**, section **7059**.

WATER POWER AND RESOURCES.

The preservation of public works for the benefit of navigation and the use of water power on improved streams have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4125**.

The investigation of water resources, the creation of a Federal power Commission, the leasing of power sites, and the supervision and development of water power are subjects which have been committed to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1808**.

The investigation of water resources, the creation of a Federal power Commission, the leasing of power sites, and the supervision and development of water power¹⁰ are subjects which have been committed to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1808**.

Bills relating to intrastate inland waterways have been held to fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1840**.

The privilege of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to report at any time is confined to legislative propositions for the improvement of rivers and harbors and does not extend to provisions for the improvement of canals or artificial waterways. Volume **VIII**, section **2287**.

Control of the waters, and preservation of natural resources, of International boundary streams are within the general but not the exclusive jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1881**.

Legislative propositions relating to the care of waters on arid public lands belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Public Lands and not the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. Volume **VII**, section **1931**.

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation has reported on propositions to authorize interstate compacts and agreements relative to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes. Volume **VII**, section **2033**.

The disposal of drainage waters from irrigation projects is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation and not that of the Committee on Public Lands. Volume **VII**, section **2034**.

Legislation relating to dikes, dams, levees, and telephone and telegraph wires across navigable streams, and to change of name, navigability or diversion of water from such streams, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1810**.

WATER POWER AND RESOURCES—Continued.

The Committee on Agriculture has reported bills providing for the purchase of land to be used for quarantine stations, experiment stations, forest reserves, and watersheds. Volume **VII**, section **1864**.

The Committee on Agriculture exercises jurisdiction over bills relating to the purchase, protection, and reforestation of watersheds of navigable streams and cooperation between the States or on the part of the Federal Government with the States for such purposes. Volume **VII**, section **1876**.

The investigation of watersheds of streams under improvement and the survey and investigation of dams on such streams are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1833**.

WATROUS.

The investigations into the conduct of John C. Watrous, United States judge for the district of Texas. Volume **III**, sections **2495–2499**.

The Judiciary Committee reported in 1860 in favor of the impeachment of Judge Watrous. Volume **III**, section **2499**.

WATSON, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Georgia election case of Watson v. Black in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1054, 1055**.

The Georgia election case of Watson v. Black in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1096**.

The Senate election case of Clarence W. Watson and William E. Chilton, of West Virginia, in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **87**.

WATSON, JAMES E., of Indiana, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2866**.

Amendments germane. Volume **V**, section **5821**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1339, 1421, 1452**. Volume **VIII**, section **2351**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3597, 3610, 3612, 3613, 3869**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3714, 3715, 3721, 3776, 3779, 3788, 3795, 3796, 3798**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2556**.

Dilatory motions. Volume **V**, section **5730**.

Five-minute debate. Volume **V**, sections **5256, 5734**.

Limitations on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3920, 3943, 3944, 3966, 3973**.

Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **2970**.

Reading. Volume **VIII**, section **2336**.

WAYNE, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Georgia election case of Jackson v. Wayne in the Second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **708, 709**.

WAYNE, JAMES M., of Georgia, Chairman.

Decision on question relating to reading papers. Volume **V**, section **5285**.

WAYS AND MEANS, COMMITTEE ON. See "Committees."**WEATHER BUREAU.**

Legislation relating to the Weather Bureau is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4151**.

The purchase of sites and erection of buildings for the Weather Bureau not being authorized by prior legislation, an appropriation therefor is not in order on the agricultural appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3753, 3754**.

WEATHER BUREAU—Continued.

While the organic act creating the Department of Agriculture was held to authorize an appropriation for maintenance of a highway weather service, it was ruled not to justify an appropriation for collection of data as to the effects of weather on such highways. Volume **VII**, section **1308**.

WEAVER.

The Iowa election case of Campbell v. Weaver in the Forty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1002**.

The North Carolina election case of Britt v. Weaver in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **95**.

WEBB.

The North Carolina election case of Smith v. Webb in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **97**.

WEBB, EDWIN Y., of North Carolina, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **780**.
Reading. Volume **VIII**, section **2873**.

WEDNESDAY. See “Calendar Wednesday.”**WEFALD.**

The Minnesota election case of Wefald v. Selvig in the Seventieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **178**.

WEIGHTS.

The rule gives to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures jurisdiction of the subject of “coinage, weights, and measures.” Volume **IV**, section **4090**.

Bills providing for the standardization in quality, weight, and measure of agricultural products and breadstuffs have been considered by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1868**.

WELLBORN, OLIN, of Texas, Chairman.

Decisions of, on questions relating to—
Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3707**.
Points of order. Volume **V**, section **6921**.

WELCOME.

Lewis Kossuth was welcomed by a joint resolution signed by the President. Volume **V**, section **7083**.

WELLER.

The New York election case of Anson v. Weller in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **163**.

WELLER, JOHN B., of Ohio, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decision of, on question relating to rules of debate applying to a contestant. Volume **II**, section **1368**.

WELLS.

The Louisiana election cases of Bonanzo, Field, Mann, Wells, and Taliaferro in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **381**.

WEST.

The proposition to inquire into the conduct of William B. West, consult at Dublin. Volume **III**, section **2502**.

WEST VIRGINIA.

House election cases from:

- Forty-third Congress.—West Virginia Members. Volume **I**, section **522**.
- Fifty-first Congress.—Atkinson v. Pendleton. Volume **II**, sections **1020, 1021**.
- Fifty-first Congress.—McGinnis v. Alderson. Volume **II**, section **1036**.
- Fifty-first Congress.—Smith v. Jackson. Volume **I**, section **581-588**.
- Sixty-second Congress.—Wiley v. Hughes. Volume **VI**, section **134**.
- Seventieth Congress.—Taylor v. England. Volume **VI**, section **177**.

Senate election case from:

- Fiftieth Congress.—Lucas v. Faulkner. Volume **I**, section **632**.
- Sixty-second Congress.—Watson v. Chilton, Volume **VI**, section **87**.
- Sixty-fifth Congress.—Case of Howard Sutherland. Volume **VI**, section **82**.

WHALEY.

- The South Carolina election case against Richard S. Whaley in the Sixty-third Congress. Volume **VI**, section **77**.
- The South Carolina election case of Prioleau v. Whaley in the Sixty-fourth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **142**.

WHATLEY.

- The Alabama election case of Whatley v. Cobb in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **1046**.

WHEELER, BURTON K.

- The investigation of charges against Burton K. Wheeler, a Senator from Montana. Volume **VI**, section **399**.

WHEELER, ELECTION CASE OF.

- The Alabama election case of Lowe v. Wheeler in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **961-964**.

WHEELER, WILLIAM A., of New York, Vice-President.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 - Amendments. Volume **V**, section **5802**.
 - Casting vote. Volume **V**, sections **5976, 5977**.
 - Conference reports. Volume **V**, section **6522**.
 - Memorials. Volume **IV**, section **3328**.
 - Recede, motion to. Volume **V**, section **6218**.
 - Reconsider, motion to. Volume **V**, section **5611**.

WHIPS.

- A discussion of the duties and methods of selection of the party whips. Volume **VIII**, section **3615**.

WHITE, ELECTION CASES OF.

- The election of James White, Delegate from the Territory South of the Ohio, in the Third Congress. Volume **I**, section **400**.
- The Indiana election case of Lowry v. White in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **424, 425**.
- The Kentucky election case of White v. Boreing in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1117**.
- The Kentucky election cases of Edwards v. Hunter and White v. Hunter in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **741**.
- The Kansas election case of Clark v. White, in the Seventieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **175**.

WHITE, HUGH, of New York, Chairman.

- Decision on question of order relating to general debate. Volume **V**, section **5234**.

WHITE, JOHN, of Kentucky, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

- Appeals. Volume **V**, sections **5056, 5059, 5060, 5723, 6939**.
- Call to order. Volume **V**, section **5201**.
- Censure. Volume **III**, section **2649**.
- Communications. Volume **III**, section **2683**.
- Conference reports. Volume **V**, section **6477**.
- Debate. Volume **V**, sections **5138, 5143**.
- Disorder in Committee of the Whole. Volume **II**, section **1650**.
- Impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2398**.
- Joint resolutions. Volume **IV**, section **3375**.
- Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2732, 2736, 2873**.
- Lay on the table motion to. Volume **V**, section **5401**.
- Memorials. Volume **IV**, section **3326**.
- Motion to discharge Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4921**.
- Organization. Volume **IV**, section **4407**.
- Points of order. Volume **V**, section **6865**.
- Previous question. Volume **II**, section **1256**. Volume **V**, sections **5452, 5454, 5483, 5491**.
- Privilege. Volume **II**, section **1592**. Volume **III**, sections **2527, 2537, 2654**.
- Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **2968**.
- Recognition. Volume **II**, section **1447**.
- Reconsider, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5617, 5632, 5663, 5685, 5694**.
- Refer, motion to. Volume **V**, section **5559**.
- Reports. Volume **IV**, section **4588**.
- Reports from Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4895, 4909**.
- Revenue legislation. Volume **III**, section **2559**.
- Rules, Committee on. Volume **V**, section **6780**.
- Service on committees. Volume **IV**, sections **4490, 4508**.
- Speaker's duty. Volume **II**, section **1255**. Volume **IV**, section **3550**.
- Special orders. Volume **IV**, sections **3170, 3172, 3180, 3191**.
- Suspension of rules. Volume **V**, sections **6820, 6829, 6836, 6837, 6852**.
- Vetoed bills. Volume **IV**, section **3550**.
- Voting. Volume **V**, section **5933**.

WHITELEY.

The Senate election case of Whiteley and Farrow v. Hill and Miller, from Georgia, in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. Volume **I**, section **391**.

WHITFIELD.

- The first election of Reeder v. Whitfield, from the Territory of Kansas, in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **825, 826**.
- The second election case of Reeder v. Whitfield, from the Territory of Kansas, the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **827**.

WHITMORE.

The election case of Whitmore v. Herndon, from Texas, in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, section **600**.

WHITNEY.

- The contempt cases of Randall and Whitney in 1795. Volume **II**, sections **1599–1603**.
- In 1837, for refusing to obey the subpoena of a committee, Reuben M. Whitney was arrested and tried at the bar of the House. Volume **III**, section **1667**.

WHITEMORE.

The attempt to expel and the censure of B.F. Whitemore in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1273**.

WHITTEMORE—Continued.

B. F. Whittemore, being reelected to the same House from which he had resigned to escape expulsion for crime, was excluded from taking the oath and his seat. Volume **I**, section **464**.

WITTHORNE, W. C., of Tennessee, Chairman.

Decision of, on question relating to general debate (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5236**.

WHITTLESEY.

The Virginia election case of Whittlesey v. McKenzie in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **462**.

WHYTE.

The Maryland election case of Whyte v. Harris in the Thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **324**.

WICKERSHAM.

The Alaska election case of Wickersham v. Sulzer in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **147**.

The Alaska election case of Wickersham v. Sulzer and Grigsby in the Sixty-sixth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **113**.

WICKLIFFE, CHARLES A., of Kentucky, Chairman.

Decision of, on question relating to Senate amendments. Volume **V**, section **6193**.

WIDOW.

By joint resolution Congress has expressed its condolence with the widow of a deceased President. Volume **V**, section **7176**.

In conformity with custom widows of former Presidents of the United States are granted the franking privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **3581**.

Widows of former ex-Presidents are sometimes granted an annuity. Volume **VIII**, section **3584**. It is the custom to grant to the widow or other dependent of deceased Member one year's salary. Volume **VI**, section **204**.

The payment of a year's salary to widows of deceased Members is a gratuity, and in event of the death of the beneficiary prior to payment there is no authority to make payments to any one else. Volume **VI**, section **204**.

While customary to grant the widow of an employee of the House an amount equal to one-half of a year's salary, in exceptional instances the house has authorized payment of the full amount of the annual salary. Volume **VIII**, section **3600**.

WIGGINTON.

The California election case of Wigginton v. Pacheco in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **927–930**.

WIKOFF.

In 1862 Henry Wikoff was imprisoned by the House for refusing to testify before a committee. Volume **III**, section **1684**.

WILCOX.

The election case relating to Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **526**.

WILEY.

The West Virginia election case of Wiley v. Hughes in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **134**.

WILFLEY.

The inquiry into the conduct of Lebbeus R. Wilfley, Judge of United States Court for China. Volume **VI**, section **525**.

WILLEY.

The Senate election case of Willey and Carlile, from Virginia, in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **383**.

WILLIAMS, ELECTION CASES OF.

The New York election case of Williams, jr., v. Bowers in the Thirteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **647**.

The North Carolina election case of Williams v. Settle in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1048, 1049**.

The Mississippi election case of Ratcliff v. Williams in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **754**.

The Illinois election case of Davis v. Williams in the Sixty-fourth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **112**.

WILLIAMS, SHERROD

For defying and insulting the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole the House declared Sherrod Williams in contempt and liable to censure. Volume **II**, section **1653**.

WILLIAMSON, ELECTION CASE OF.

The New York election case of Williamson v. Sickles in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **597, 598**.

WILLIAMSON, J. D.

In 1858 the House arrested and arraigned J. D. Williamson for contempt in declining to respond to a subpoena. Volume **III**, section **1673**.

WILLIS.

The Delaware election case of Willis v. Handy in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **748**.

WILLOUGHBY.

The New York election case of Willoughby v. Smith in the Fourteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **648**.

WILLS.

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction as to bills relating to executors, administrators, wills, and divorce in the District. Volume **IV**, section **4289**.

WILSHIRE.

The Arkansas election case of Gunter v. Wilshire in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **I**, section **37**.

WILSON, ELECTION CASES OF.

The New York election case of Adams v. Wilson in the Eighteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **776**.

The Indiana election case of Gooding v. Wilson in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II**, section **888**.

The Iowa election case of Holmes, Wilson, Sapp, and Carpenter in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **525**.

The Iowa election case of Frederick v. Wilson in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **997-999**.

The South Carolina election case of Wilson v. McLaurin in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

The Virginia election case of Wilson v. Lassiter in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **1127**.

The Illinois election case of Crowley v. Wilson in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **132**.

The Senate election case of William B. Wilson v. William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania, in the Seventieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **180**.

WILSON, HENRY, of Massachusetts, Vice-President.

Decision of, on question relating to conference reports. Volume **V**, section **6587**.

WILSON, WILLIAM L., of West Virginia, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1486, 1487, 1530, 1562**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3846, 3887**.

Limitations on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3927**.

WIMPY.

The Georgia case of Wimpy and Christy in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **459**.

WING.

The election case of Biddle and Richard v. Wing, from Michigan Territory, in the Nineteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **777**.

The Virginia election case of Wing v. McCloud in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **368**.

WINGO, OTIS, of Arkansas, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1401**.

WINSLOW.

The inquiry into the conduct of Francis A. Winslow, judge of the southern district of New York in 1929. Volume **VI**, section **550**.

WINTHROP, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Senate election cases of Smith, Winthrop, Phelps, and Cass. Volume **I**, sections **787-790**.

WINTHROP, ROBERT C., of Massachusetts, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adjournment. Volume **V**, section **6714**.

Amend, motion to. Volume **V**, section **6858**.

Appeals. Volume **V**, section **5063**.

Appointment of committees. Volume **IV**, section **4465**.

Call to order. Volume **V**, section **5194**.

Committee of the Whole (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4812**.

Delegates. Volume **II**, section **1291**.

Division of question. Volume **IV**, sections **4885, 4886**. Volume **V**, sections **6111, 6114, 6138**.

Lay on the table, motion to. Volume **V**, section **5418**.

Messages. Volume **V**, sections **6635, 6637**.

Personal explanation. Volume **IV**, section **2863**. Volume **V**, section **5069**.

Points of order. Volume **V**, sections **6888, 6891**.

Previous question. Volume **V**, section **5484**.

Privilege. Volume **II**, section **1646** (footnote). Volume **III**, sections **2678, 2704**.

Quorum. Volume **IV**, sections **2952, 4913** (footnote).

Recognition. Volume **II**, section **1446**.

Reconsider, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5616, 5691, 5697, 6029**.

Refer, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5550, 6888**.

Senate amendments. Volume **V**, section **6212**.

Speaker's vote. Volume **V**, section **6061, 6202**.

Suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **6856**.

Voting. Volume **V**, sections **5937** (footnote), **6061, 6062, 6089, 6090**.

Yeas and nays. Volume **V**, sections **6029, 6040**.

Yielding the floor. Volume **V**, section **5023**.

WISCONSIN.

A difficulty was caused during the electoral count of 1857 by the vote of Wisconsin, which was not cast on the day prescribed by law. Volume **III**, section **1946**.

In 1877 objection was made that a Wisconsin elector was disqualified by reason of holding another office, but the vote was counted. Volume **III**, section **1979**.

Interpretation of the Wisconsin corrupt practices law. Volume **VI**, section **85**.

Construing the corrupt practices act of the State of Wisconsin. Volume **VI**, section **81**.

Election cases from the Territory of:

Twenty-fifth Congress.—Doty v. Jones. Volume **I**, sections **403**, **569**.

Thirtieth Congress.—Henry H. Sibley. Volume **I**, section **404**.

Sixty-fourth Congress—Gaylord v. Cary. Volume **VI**, section **81**.

Sixty-sixth Congress.—Boderstab v. Berger. Volume **VI**, section **59**.

Sixty-sixth Congress.—Victor L. Berger. Volume **VI**, section **56**.

Sixty-sixth Congress.—Carney v. Berger. Volume **VI**, section **58**.

The Senate election case of Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, in the Sixty-second Congress Volume **VI**, section **83**.

WISE.

The Virginia election case of Massey v. Wise in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **993**.

The Virginia election case of Waddill, jr., Wise in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1026**.

The Virginia election case of Wise v. Young in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1102**, **1103**.

The Virginia election case of Wise v. Young in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1111**.

The Pennsylvania election case of Wise v. Crago in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **99**.

WITHDRAW, MOTION TO.

In the joint meeting for the count of the electoral vote no debate is allowed and no question is put by the Presiding Officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw. Volume **III**, section **1921**.

WITHDRAWAL.

(1) **Of motions.**

(2) **Of amendments.**

(3) **Of bills, reports, etc.**

(4) **Of points of order and appeals.**

(5) **Of a vote.**

(6) **Of papers from the files.**

(7) **Of Members.**

(8) **Of credentials.**

(9) **Of a resignation,**

(10) **Of the contestant in an election case.**

(11) **Of returned Member.**

(1) Of Motions.

A motion may be withdrawn in the House at any time before action or decision thereon. Volume **VI**, section **587**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2332**, **2764**.

A motion may be withdrawn in the House before decision thereon and decision of a question of order is not such "decision" as will prevent withdrawal. Volume **VIII**, section **3405**.

In the House a motion may be withdrawn before action thereon, but in Committee of the Whole withdrawal of motions or amendments is by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **2465**.

The withdrawal of a motion in Committee of the Whole is by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **3405**.

WITHDRAWAL—Continued.**(1) Of Motions**—Continued.

A motion which has been stated by the Speaker or read by the Clerk is in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment. Volume **V**, section **5304**.

The Member having the right in the House to withdraw a motion before a decision thereon has also the resulting power to modify the motion. Volume **V**, section **5358**.

A motion may be withdrawn in the House, although an amendment to it may have been offered and may be pending. Volume **V**, section **5347**. Volume **VI**, section **373**. Volume **VIII**, section **2639**.

A motion may be withdrawn after the viva voce vote has been taken and after tellers have been ordered and appointed. Volume **V**, section **5349**.

Even after the affirmative side had been taken in a division on a motion in Committee of the Whole the withdrawal of the motion was permitted, as the committee had come to no decision. Volume **V**, section **5348**.

The ordering of the yeas and nays on a motion is such a decision by the House as prevents withdrawal of the motion. Volume **V**, section **5353**.

Refusal to lay a motion on the table was held to be such a decision by the House as would prevent the withdrawal of the motion. Volume **V**, section **5341**, **5342**. Volume **VIII**, section **2640**.

A motion may not be withdrawn after the previous question has been ordered on it. Volume **V**, section **5355**.

The previous question having been demanded on a motion to recommit, it was held to be not in order to withdraw the latter motion. Volume **V**, section **5489**.

While the House was dividing on a second of the previous question on a motion to refer a proposition a Member was permitted to withdraw it, the House having made no decision. Volume **V**, section **5350**.

Instance of the withdrawal of a motion after the previous question had been ordered on an appeal from a decision on a point of order as to the motion. Volume **V**, section **5356**.

The vote whereby the previous question was ordered having been reconsidered, it was held in order to withdraw the motion for the previous question, the "decision" having been nullified. Volume **V**, section **5357**.

A Member who, having the floor, moved the previous question was permitted to resume the floor on withdrawing the motion. Volume **V**, section **5474**.

A motion to suspend the rules may be withdrawn at any time before a second is ordered. Volume **V**, section **6844**.

After a second is ordered on a motion to suspend the rules the motion may be withdrawn or modified by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **3420**.

A motion to suspend the rules may be withdrawn at any time before a second is ordered, even after tellers are appointed on seconding the motion. Volume **VIII**, section **3419**.

A second not having been ordered on a committee motion to suspend the rules, the committee may on a succeeding suspension day withdraw the motion. Volume **V**, section **6845**.

When a motion has been carried or lost, a motion to reconsider may be made on the same or succeeding day, and after the said succeeding day may not be withdrawn without consent of the House. Volume **V**, section **5605**.

A demand for the previous question having been withdrawn, any Member is entitled to recognition to renew the motion, although a Member of the committee reporting the bill demands the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2683**.

A motion having been withdrawn pending an appeal from a decision that it was in order, it was held that the appeal did not thereby fall. Volume **V**, section **6854**.

A motion being withdrawn, all proceedings on an appeal arising from a point of order related to it fell thereby. Volume **V**, section **5356**.

The withdrawal of a matter precludes further debate on it. Volume **V**, section **4989**.

WITHDRAWAL—Continued.**(2) Of Amendments.**

In the House (as distinguished from the Committee of the Whole) an amendment, whether simple or in the nature of a substitute, may be withdrawn at any time before amendment or decision is had thereon. Volume **V**, section **5753**.

An amendment once offered in Committee of the Whole may not be withdrawn. Volume **V**, section **5221**.

A pro forma amendment must be voted on unless withdrawn. Volume **VIII**, section **2874**.

An amendment once offered in Committee of the Whole may not be withdrawn or modified except by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2563**.

During consideration of a bill “in the House as in Committee of the Whole” an amendment may be withdrawn at any time before action has been had on it. Volume **IV**, section **4935**.

(3) Of bills, Reports, etc.

A Member who has by unanimous consent presented a bill may withdraw it while the House is dividing on an appeal from a decision relating to a proposed amendment. Volume **IV**, section **3387**.

A bill taken up during the call of committees may be withdrawn by the committee at any time before amendment or other action which puts it into possession of the House. Volume **IV**, section **3129**.

A bill called up by a committee under the Calendar Wednesday rule may be withdrawn before amendment. Volume **VII**, section **930**.

A Member has the right to withdraw a resolution before a decision thereon, and may modify the proposition in the House, but not in the committee. Volume **VI**, section **570**.

A report when presented may be withdrawn by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **2312**.

The chairman of a committee having made a report to the House in accordance with the instruction of his committee, may not withdraw it except by consent of the House. Volume **IV**, section **4690**.

A committee to which a resolution had been committed, having submitted a report making no recommendations thereon and proposing another resolution neither germane to nor recommended as a substitute for the original resolution, was permitted to withdraw it and file an amended report recommending the proposed resolution as a substitute. Volume **VI**, section **401**.

Instances wherein the Senate expressed doubt of the right of conferees to withdraw a conference report after it had been presented and before action thereon. Volume **V**, section **6459**.

A Member having presented a memorial for reference under a rule and a ruling and appeal having been made as to that reference, it was held that the memorial might not be withdrawn. Volume **IV**, section **3363**.

By the later practice when the rules are suspended to enable a Member to submit a proposition he may withdraw it, but another Member may not renew it. Volume **V**, sections **6854**, **6855**.

The rules having been suspended to enable a Member to present a proposition, he may not then modify it. Volume **V**, sections **6841–6843**.

A modification of a proposition, being dependent on the right of withdrawal, may not be made after the previous question is ordered (Speaker overruled). Volume **V**, section **5484**.

(4) Of Points of Order and Appeals.

A point of order may be reserved but must be decided or withdrawn on the demand of any Member for the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **3430**.

When a Member who has reserved a point of order withdraws it another Member may renew it immediately. Volume **V**, section **6906**.

A reserved point of order being withdrawn, any Member may at once renew it. Volume **V**, section **6875**. Volume **VIII**, sections **3429**, **3430**.

WITHDRAWAL—Continued.**(4) Of Points of Order and Appeals—Continued.**

A point of order having been reserved and withdrawn, the chairman maintained the right as a member of the committee to renew and rule upon it. Volume **VIII**, section **2898**.

The point of no quorum may be withdrawn prior to ascertainment and announcement by the Chair. Volume **VI**, section **656**.

The point of no quorum may not be withdrawn after the absence of a quorum has been ascertained and announced by the Chair. Volume **IV**, sections **2926–2931**. Volume **VI**, section **657**.

The ordering of the yeas and nays on a motion to lay an appeal on the table was held to be such a “decision” by the House as would prevent the withdrawal of the appeal. Volume **V**, section **5354**.

Under a motion to suspend the rules and pass a conference report, the Speaker requested a Member to withdraw a point of order against the reading of the accompanying statement, indicating that the reading of the statement was not in order if objected to. Volume **VIII**, section **2606**.

While the precedents are not uniform, the practice of the Senate is to permit the withdrawal of suggestions that a quorum is not present prior to ascertainment and announcement by the Chair. Volume **VI**, section **644**.

(5) Of a Vote.

Having given his vote, a Member may not withdraw it without leave of the House. Volume **V**, section **5930**.

After a vote has been announced by the Speaker it is not in order for a Member to change or withdraw his vote even though inadvertently cast in violation of a pair. Volume **VIII**, section **3069**.

The Speaker having cast his vote in case of an apparent tie, asserted his right to withdraw it when the roll seemed to show that there was in fact no tie vote, but later caused it to be recorded to change the result. Volume **V**, section **5971**.

(6) Of Papers from the Files.

Except in certain cases no paper presented to the House shall be withdrawn from its files without its leave. Volume **V**, sections **7256–7258**.

The House usually allows the withdrawal of papers only in cases where there has been no adverse report. Volume **V**, section **7259**.

When leave is given for the withdrawal of a paper from the files of the House a certified copy of it is to be left in the office of the Clerk. Volume **V**, section **7256**.

The rules for the order of business give no place to a motion to withdraw papers, and hence it is made by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **7259**.

The House has found the necessity of strictness in the rule relating to the withdrawal of papers from the files. Volume **V**, sections **7257, 7258**.

When an act passes for the settlement of a claim the Clerk may transmit the papers relating thereto to the officer charged with the settlement. Volume **V**, section **7256**.

The House declined to allow the testimony in an election case to be withdrawn from its files. Volume **V**, section **7262**.

The President was allowed to withdraw papers included with a message by inadvertence. Volume **V**, section **6651**.

(7) Of Members.

The statutes provide that a Member or Delegate withdrawing from his seat before the adjournment of a Congress shall suffer deductions from his compensation. Volume **II**, section **1149**.

The withdrawal of Members caused by the secession of States. Volume **II**, section **1218**.

The withdrawal of a Senator to join the foes of the Government was held to create a vacancy which a legislature could recognize, although the Senate had not expelled him. Volume **I**, section **383**.

WITHDRAWAL—Continued.**(7) Of Members**—Continued.

Senators having withdrawn from the Senate, the Secretary was directed to omit their names from the roll. Volume **II**, section **1219**.

The Journal of the Senate made no mention of the withdrawal of Senators by reason of the secession of their States. Volume **II**, section **1219**.

A Senator being indicted for fraud made a personal explanation and withdrew from the Senate pending the trial. Volume **II**, section **1278**.

(8) Of Credentials.

The Senate after debate allowed a claimant to a seat to withdraw his credentials. Volume **I**, section **63**.

Instance wherein an unsuccessful contestant for a seat in the Senate was permitted to withdraw his credentials. Volume **I**, section **352**.

(9) Of a Resignation.

A Member who had resigned was not permitted by the House to withdraw the resignation. Volume **II**, section **1213**.

The House declined to consider as privileged a resolution that a former Member be permitted to withdraw his letter announcing his resignation and resume his seat. Volume **II**, section **1213**.

The resignation of a Member, whether presented to the governor of the State or to the Speaker of the House, becomes immediately effective and may not be withdrawn. Volume **VI**, section **65**.

Resignation addressed to the Speaker or the House may be withdrawn at any time before action is taken thereon. Volume **VII**, section **2170**.

An exceptional instance wherein a Member having notified the House by letter of his resignation to take effect at a future date was permitted to withdraw the communication. Volume **VI**, section **229**.

(10) Of the Contestant in an Election Case.

Instance wherein a contestant appeared before the Elections Committee and withdrew his case. Volume **I**, section **747**.

The contestant having announced to the committee his abandonment of the contest, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **748**.

The contestant having withdrawn from the contest, the committee reported a resolution confirming the right of the incumbent to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **167**.

The contestant having withdrawn from the contest by letter duly certified, the committee reported a resolution confirming the title of the sitting Member. Volume **VI**, section **176**.

Instance wherein a contestant went before the Elections Committee and announced his withdrawal from the contest. Volume **I**, section **746**.

Instance wherein, during the taking of testimony, a contestant put in an attested notice of his withdrawal. Volume **I**, section **745**.

Instance of the withdrawal of an election contest by letter from the contestant. Volume **I**, section **739**.

It being demonstrated to the Elections Committee that contestant had withdrawn, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **743**.

By a letter presented and read to the Senate a contestant withdrew his claim to a seat after the committee had reported in his favor. Volume **I**, section **631**.

The contestant having withdrawn, the House passed a resolution confirming the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **745**.

A contestant having withdrawn his contest and accepted an office incompatible with membership, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **746**.

The House sometimes determines an election case by permitting the contestant to withdraw his case. Volume **II**, section **967**.

Form of resolution permitting a contestant to withdraw his case. Volume **II**, section **967**.

WITHDRAWAL—Continued.**(10) Of the Contestant in an Election Case—Continued.**

The Elections Committee asserted that it might proceed with an election case after the withdrawal of the contestant. Volume **I**, section **746**.

A contestant being apparently unable to perfect his case the committee recommended that he have leave to withdraw his contest without prejudice. Volume **I**, section **753**.

A contestant having procured no testimony in support of his petition the Elections Committee recommended his withdrawal. Volume **I**, section **749**.

A contestant having failed to prosecute his case according to law or to take testimony, the House dismissed the contest. Volume **I**, section **750**.

A contestant having failed to file the brief required by law, the Elections Committee notified him to appear and show cause why his case should not be dismissed. Volume **I**, section **751**.

The contestant having failed to respond to a notice to appear, the House dismissed the case, Volume **I**, section **751**.

A contestant having failed through a series of adverse incidents to produce testimony, the House, on account of the lateness of the session, gave him leave to withdraw and confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **752**.

A contestant having failed to produce testimony or respond to notification from the Elections Committee, the House confirmed the title of the returned Member. Volume **I**, section **755**.

Contestant not having filed any testimony, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **754**.

(11) Of Returned Member.

The sitting Member having announced that he conceded the election of contestant, the House passed the usual resolutions for seating the contestant. Volume **I**, section **744**.

The sitting Member having appeared before the committee and conceded the election of the contestant and withdrawn all pleadings, the committee expurgated its findings of fraud and confined its report to the brief statement that the contestant was entitled to be seated. Volume **VI**, section **181**.

WITHERSPOON.

The Florida election case of Witherspoon v. Davidson in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **753**.

WITNESS FEES.

Affidavits of persons who did not appear at cross-examination because of failure of returned Member to pay witness fees were not rejected as ex parte. Volume **II**, section **1004**.

WITNESSES.

(1) **Power to send for.—In general.**

(2) **Power to send for.—In a legislative inquiry.**

(3) **Subpoenas.—Forms of.**

(4) **Subpoenas.—Issue of.**

(5) **Subpoenas.—Service of.**

(6) **Immunity of, duty of, etc.**

(7) **Fees of.**

(8) **Members as.—Before the House or a committee.**

(9) **Members as.—Before the other House.**

(10) **Members as.—Before the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial.**

(11) **Members as.—Before the courts.**

(12) **Relations of the two Houses as to.—When Members are concerned.**

(13) **Relations of the two Houses as to.—When officers and others are concerned.**

(14) **When testimony implicates.—Members.**

(15) **When testimony implicates.—Other persons.**

WITNESSES—Continued.

- (16) **Members of President's Cabinet as.**
 - (17) **Counsel for.**
 - (18) **In cases of false testimony.**
 - (19) **Procedure of investigating committees.**
 - (20) **In a trial at the bar of the House.—General procedure in examining.**
 - (21) **In a trial at the bar of the House.—The oath.**
 - (22) **In a trial at the bar of the House.—Examination of Members.**
 - (23) **In a trial at the bar of the House.—Journal entries of questions and answers.**
 - (24) **In a trial at the bar of the House.—Withdrawal of.**
- (1) **Power to Send for.—In General.**
- Decision of the district court on the right of the Senate to compel testimony and the production of papers and records. Volume **VI**, section **337**.
- Decision by the Supreme Court on the power of Congress to compel testimony. Volume **VI**, section **341**.
- Decision of the Supreme Court on the right of the Senate to subpoena witness and compel testimony. Volume **VI**, section **346**.
- A further decision by the Supreme Court affirming the power of the Senate to compel testimony. Volume **VI**, section **351**.
- Congress has power to obtain information to be used as an aid in formulating legislation, and may require witnesses to testify for that purpose. Volume **VI**, section **355**.
- The power of the Senate to require testimony of witnesses is in no wise inferior to that exercised by a court of justice and includes under comparable circumstances the power to compel attendance. Volume **VI**, section **348**.
- Each House of Congress has power through its own process to summon a private individual before one of its committees to give testimony which will enable it the more efficiently to exercise its constitutional legislative function. Volume **VI**, section **342**.
- It is presumed that in the eliciting of testimony the Senate will observe all constitutional restraints. Volume **VI**, section **347**.
- Witnesses are summoned in pursuance and by virtue of the authority conferred on a committee to send for persons and papers. Volume **III**, section **1750**.
- A motion to refer may specify that the reference be to a select committee of a stated number of Members and may endow this committee with power to send for persons and papers. Volume **IV**, section **4402**.
- A question as to the authorization required to enable a committee to compel testimony Volume **III**, section **1690**.
- The House may empower a committee of investigation to examine witnesses, but may not give it leave to report at any time except by a special order changing the rules. Volume **III**, section **1770**.
- A subject being within the power of the House to investigate, it was held that State officers might not decline to produce records on the plea that they possessed them in their official capacities. Volume **III**, section **1698**.
- In 1876, after examination and discussion, the House declared its right through a subpoena duces tecum to compel the production of books, papers, and especially telegrams. Volume **III**, section **1812**.
- In 1877 the House, in the course of an investigation of the recent Presidential election, compelled the production of telegrams by an employee of the company having actual custody of them. Volume **III**, section **1696**.
- In 1877 the Senate, after discussion, decided that certain telegrams relating to the Presidential election should be produced by a witness. Volume **III**, section **1723**.
- It is not essential that a resolution authorizing an investigation of the conduct of Senators shall specify censure or expulsion in order that the Senate may constitutionally compel testimony. Volume **II**, section **1614**.

WITNESSES—Continued.**(1) Power to Send for.—In General—Continued.**

The several expenditures committees may make investigations with or without specific direction from the House, but authority must be obtained for the House for compelling testimony. Volume **IV**, section **4316**.

The two Houses, by concurrent resolution, constituted a joint select committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers and sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **III**, sections **1763, 1764**.

The Kansas committee of 1856 was empowered to send for persons and papers and to arrest and bring before the House any witnesses in contempt. Volume **III**, section **1752**.

A Committee of the Whole charged with an investigation in 1792 was given the power to send for persons and papers. Volume **III**, section **1804**.

The committee regulates the summoning of its witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1803**.

The House may confer upon the subcommittees of a committee the power to send for persons and papers. Volume **III**, section **1801**.

The House may empower a subcommittee to send for persons and papers and conduct an investigation. Volume **III**, section **2029**.

Witnesses are summoned in pursuance of and by virtue of the authority conferred on a committee to send for persons and papers. Volume **VI**, section **394**.

(2) Power to Send for.—In a Legislative Inquiry.

The House, after extended discussion, assumed the right to compel the attendance of witnesses in an inquiry entirely legislative in its character. Volume **III**, sections **1816–1820**.

Instance wherein the House empowered the Ways and Means Committee to send for persons and papers in any matter arising out of business referred to the Committee. Volume **III**, section **1813**.

In a resolution ordering an inquiry it is not necessary for the House or Senate to specify its legislative purposes; for inasmuch as this is the only legitimate purpose under which such investigations may be conducted in the absence of evidence to the contrary, such purpose is presumed. Volume **VI**, section **342**.

It is to be presumed that the object of the Senate in ordering an investigation is to secure information which will aid it in legislating. Volume **VI**, section **342**.

The Senate has authorized the compulsory attendance of witnesses in legislative inquiries. Volume **III**, section **1815**.

The right to coerce the attendance of witnesses in an inquiry for legislative purposes was discussed in the Hyatt case. Volume **III**, section **1722**.

(3) Subpoenas.—Forms of.

The Speaker signs all acts, addresses, writs, warrants, and subpoenas. Volume **II**, section **1313**.

The Clerk attests and affixes the seal of the House to all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House. Volume **I**, section **251**.

In the Kilbourn case the subpoena was attested for the Clerk by deputy. Volume **II**, section **1608**.

In the Whitney case the validity of a subpoena signed only by the chairman of a committee was challenged, but sustained. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

Form of subpoena for summoning witnesses to testify before a committee of the House, and of the return thereon. Volume **III**, section **1807**.

Form of subpoena served on a Member of the House. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

Forms of subpoenas used at different times. Volume **III**, sections **1808, 1809**.

A form of subpoena issued in 1834 and criticised as defective. Volume **III**, section **1732**.

Form of subpoena and return used in the case of Williamson. Volume **III**, section **1673**.

Form of subpoena and return thereon used for summoning witnesses by a Senate committee. Volume **III**, section **1702**.

WITNESSES—Continued.**(3) Subpoenas.—Forms of—Continued.**

Form of subpoena issued by a joint committee. Volume **III**, section **1721**.

Form of subpoena duces tecum used for compelling production of telegrams in 1877, but criticised as too general and verbally defective. Volume **III**, section **1695**.

Form of subpoena duces tecum issued in the Kilbourn case. Volume **II**, section **1608**.

Form of subpoena duces tecum issued by order of the House. Volume **III**, section **1699**.

Form of subpoena duces tecum issued by order of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **336**.

Form of order for attachment of delinquent witness. Volume **VI**, section **486**.

(4) Subpoenas.—Issue of.

A committee not being able to decide the question of issuing certain subpoenas authorized a member of the committee to exhibit its journal, so that the House might act. Volume **III**, section **1802**.

Instance of the authorization of a subpoena by telegraph. Volume **III**, section **1810**.

The Speaker may be authorized and directed to issue subpoenas during a recess of Congress. Volume **III**, section **1806**.

An investigating committee being empowered to sit during recess, the Speaker was authorized and directed to sign subpoenas as during a session. Volume **III**, section **1753**.

By concurrent resolution the two Houses empowered the Vice-President and Speaker to sign subpoenas during a recess of Congress. Volume **III**, section **1763**.

After the filing of lists of witnesses to be subpoenaed in a trial of impeachment, further witnesses may be subpoenaed on application of the managers or the respondent made to the Presiding Officer. Volume **VI**, section **484**.

Lists of witnesses to be subpoenaed in a trial of impeachment are supplied by the managers and respondent respectively to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **484**.

(5) Subpoenas.—Service of.

The House sometimes directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the sittings of a committee and serve the subpoenas. Volume **III**, section **1753**.

A Sergeant-at-Arms serving subpoenas for a committee makes his return and it is entered on the journal of the committee. Volume **III**, section **1800**.

The Sergeant-at-Arms indorses on a subpoena his authorization of his deputy to act in his stead. Volume **III**, section **1673**.

A subpoena served by a deputy did not contain certificate of the deputy's appointment. Volume **III**, section **1695**.

Should the Sergeant-at-Arms make the return on a subpoena served by his deputy? Volume **III**, section **1702**.

Deputies with authority to execute warrants may be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms under a standing order of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **341**.

(6) Immunity of, Duty of, etc.

Discussion of the privilege of a witness summoned to testify before a committee of the House. Volume **III**, section **1779**.

Testimony given before a House or its committee may not be used as evidence against the witness in any court, except in case of alleged perjury. Volume **III**, section **1769**.

Discussion of the law giving immunity to witnesses testifying before committees of the House. Volume **III**, section **2447**.

No witness is privileged to refuse to testify when examined by the House or its committee on the ground that his testimony would disgrace himself. Volume **III**, section **1769**.

A Member is allowed a wide latitude in debate relating to a contumacious witness at the bar of the House. Volume **V**, section **5170**.

A witness may rightfully refuse to answer where the committee exceeds its power or where questions submitted are not pertinent to the matter under inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **342**.

WITNESSES—Continued.**(6) Immunity of, Duty of, etc.—Continued.**

A person summoned as a witness before a select committee of the Senate declined to testify on the ground that the authorization under which the examining committee purported to act had expired. Volume **VI**, section **386**.

A Member in debate may impeach the testimony of a witness before a committee. Volume **V**, section **5171**.

(7) Fees of.

The rules provide for the rate of compensation of witnesses summoned to appear before the House or either of its committees. Volume **III**, section **1825**. Volume **VI**, section **393**.

(8) Members as.—Before the House or a Committee.

A committee having summoned a Member to testify as to statements made by him in debate, he protested that it was an invasion of his constitutional privilege. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

Instance wherein a Member declined to obey a summons to appear and testify before a committee of the House. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

When a case is on trial at the bar of the House, Members are examined in their places. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

The House has by resolution demanded of certain of its Members the production of papers and information. Volume **III**, section **1811**.

The House by resolution called on two of its Members to state what they knew concerning charges against the Chief of the Army, then under discussion. Volume **III**, section **1726**.

Members testifying in the case of Matthew Lyon, who was threatened with expulsion, were sworn and cross-questioned by Mr. Lyon. Volume **II**, section **1643**.

Instance wherein testimony as to a difficulty between two Members was heard in Committee of the Whole. Volume **II**, section **1642**.

A Member who had moved an investigation requested that he be not appointed one of the committee, as he would have to appear as a witness. Volume **III**, section **1827**.

An instance wherein the chairman of an investigating committee administered the oath to himself and testified. Volume **III**, section **1821**.

Instance wherein a Speaker gave testimony before a committee of investigation. Volume **III**, section **1776**.

Members having been summoned before committees to testify as to statements made by them in debate; but in one case a Member formally protested that it was an invasion of his constitutional privilege. Volume **III**, sections **1777**, **1778**.

Stanley Matthews, a Senator from Ohio, was sworn and examined before a Senate committee appointed to investigate his conduct. Volume **III**, section **1837**.

(9) Members as.—Before the Other House.

Either House may request by message, but not command, the attendance of a Member of the other House. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

A message requesting the attendance of a Member of the other House should state clearly the purpose thereof. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

According to the parliamentary law neither House compels its Members to attend the other House in obedience to a request. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

(10) Members as.—Before the Senate Sitting for an Impeachment Trial.

The House by resolution authorized its Clerk to produce papers and its Members to give testimony before a court of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **1796**.

In impeachments a Senator called as a witness is sworn and testifies standing in his place. Volume **III**, section **2163**.

(11) Members as.—Before the Courts.

The House decided that the summons of a court to Members to attend and testify constituted a breach of privilege and directed them to disregard the mandate. Volume **III**, section **2661**.

WITNESSES—Continued.**(11) Members as.—Before the Courts—Continued.**

The House, after discussion, declined to make a general rule permitting Members to waive their privilege in attending court as witnesses, but gave the permission asked on behalf of a single Member. Volume **III**, section **2660**.

Members having informed the House, as a matter of privilege, that they had been summoned before the grand jury of the District of Columbia, the House authorized them to respond to the summons. Volume **III**, section **2662**.

(12) Relations to the Two Houses as to.—When Members Are Concerned.

According to the parliamentary law neither House compels its Members to attend the other House in obedience to a request. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

Either House may request by message but not command the attendance of a Member of the other House. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

A message requesting the attendance of a member of the other House should state clearly the purpose thereof. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

When the House desires the testimony of Senators it is proper to ask and obtain leave for them to attend. Volume **III**, sections **1790**, **1791**.

A committee of the House having summoned certain Senators by subpoena, the summons was either disregarded or obeyed under protest. Volume **III**, sections **1792**, **1793**.

The Senate neglected to respond to a request of the House that a Senator be permitted to attend a House committee. Volume **III**, section **1794**.

A Senator having neglected to accept an invitation or respond to a subpoena requesting him to testify before a House committee, the House by message requested that the Senate give him leave to attend. Volume **III**, section **1794**.

Form of a subpoena issued to secure the attendance of a Senator. Volume **III**, section **1794**.

(13) Relations of the Two Houses as to.—When Officers and Others are Concerned.

The House by resolution authorized its Clerk to produce papers and its Members to give testimony before a court of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **1796**.

The Secretary of the Senate being subpoenaed to appear before a committee of the House with certain papers from the files, the Senate, after a discussion as to privilege, empowered him to attend with the papers in his custody. Volume **III**, section **2665**.

The Secretary of the Senate being subpoenaed to produce a paper from the files of the Senate, permission was given him to do so after a discussion as to whether or not he was exempted by privilege from the process. Volume **III**, section **2666**.

The Senate has not considered that its privilege forbade the House to summon one of its officers as a witness. Volume **III**, section **1798**.

The Secretary of the Senate obeyed a subpoena duces tecum of a House investigating committee. Volume **III**, section **1797**.

Either House may request of the other the attendance of a person in custody of the latter House. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

(14) When Testimony Implicates.—Members.

An examination before a committee disclosing that a Member was implicated, the committee informed him of the fact in order that he might attend. Volume **III**, section **1831**.

The rule of Parliament relating to members implicated by testimony discussed but not applied. Volume **III**, section **1844**.

A Member implicated by the testimony taken by a committee was permitted to read the testimony, testify himself, and call witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1848**.

(15) When Testimony Implicates.—Other Persons.

Instance wherein an investigating committee permitted a person implicated by testimony already given to appear and testify. Volume **III**, section **1789**.

A Member of the Cabinet who had been implicated by the terms of a resolution creating a committee of investigation was permitted to have witnesses summoned. Volume **III**, section **1787**.

WITNESSES—Continued.**(15) When Testimony Implicates.—Other Persons—Continued.**

Witnesses summoned to testify may not excuse themselves under the pleas that their testimony would compromise them. Volume **VI**, section **335**.

The fact that testimony sought by a committee of the House might militate against the interest of the witness in a pending suit was held not to excuse him from supplying information properly within the scope of the inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **338**.

(16) Members of President's Cabinet as.

Members of the President's Cabinet appear before committees of the House and give testimony. Volume **III**, sections **1881–1883**.

The House decided early in its history that the Secretaries of the President's Cabinet should not be called to give information personally on the floor of the House. Volume **III**, section **1880**.

(17) Counsel for.

It is for the House to say whether or not a person whose conduct is being investigated shall be allowed to appear before the committee by counsel. Volume **III**, section **2501**.

A Senate committee determined that a witness summoned to testify before it was not entitled to counsel. Volume **III**, section **1837**.

Instance wherein a witness summoned before an investigating committee was accompanied by counsel. Volume **III**, section **1772**.

In 1812 the opinion of the House seems to have been against permitting counsel to a contumacious witness arraigned at the bar of the House (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1666**.

In the resolution ordering the arrest and arraignment of Whitney, the House at the same time give him permission to have counsel. Volume **III**, section **1667**.

The House denied to Kilbourn the services of counsel at his arraignment for contempt. Volume **II**, section **1608**.

A witness arraigned for contempt was accompanied by his counsel, but his request that he be heard by counsel was granted only to the extent of being permitted to respond in writing. Volume **III**, section **1696**.

A person having been arrested for contempt, a communication from his counsel was laid before the House. Volume **III**, section **1695**.

Counsel for a contumacious witness, present at the examination and transgressing the bounds of propriety, was admonished. Volume **VI**, section **336**.

(18) In Cases of False Testimony.

The House sometimes transmits to the courts reports in regard to witness who have apparently testified falsely. Volume **III**, sections **1780, 1781**.

(19) Procedure of Investigating Committees.

Early instance where testimony in a case of breach of privilege was heard before a select committee. Volume **II**, section **1643**.

Committees of investigation, by authority of the House expressly given, often carry on their work by subcommittees. Volume **III**, sections **1754–1759**.

Investigating committees do not always confine themselves within the strict rules of evidence. Volume **III**, section **1736**.

Instance wherein a House committee charged with an investigation examined testimony taken before a Senate committee. Volume **III**, section **2507**.

A telegram from a person beyond reach of the process of the House and not verified by oath was held not competent evidence for the consideration of an investigating committee. Volume **III**, section **1786**.

The Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole or any other committee, or any Member any administer oaths to witnesses in any case under examination. Volume **III**, section **1769**.

WITNESSES—Continued.**(19) Procedure of Investigating Committees—Continued.**

A committee charged with an investigation sometimes adopts rules to govern the examination of witnesses and the use of the testimony by persons implicated. Volume **III**, sections **1841**, **1842**.

A question proposed to be propounded by a member of a committee directly to a witness should not be amended, but should be allowed or rejected in its original form. Volume **III**, section **1773**.

Instance wherein a Member of the House not a member of the committee was permitted to examine a witness. Volume **III**, section **2403**.

The committee investigating charges against Secretary of the Treasury W. H. Crawford permitted him to be represented by counsel and to produce testimony. Volume **III**, section **1741**.

In investigating charges of an impeachable offense the committee permitted the accused to be represented by counsel and have process to compel testimony. Volume **III**, section **1736**.

Members who had been concerned in a duel which resulted in the death of a Member were permitted to attend and cross-examine witnesses during the investigation. Volume **II**, section **1644**.

A person who had assaulted a Member was permitted to be present at the investigation by a select committee and cross-examine witnesses. Volume **II**, section **1620**.

Witnesses were examined under oath and in the presence of Brigham H. Roberts during the committee's investigation of his qualifications. Volume **I**, section **475**.

In considering the qualifications of Brigham H. Roberts the committee tendered to him the opportunity to testify in his own behalf. Volume **I**, section **475**.

A Member who had moved an investigation requested that he be not appointed one of the committee, as he would have to appear as a witness. Volume **III**, section **1827**.

(20) In a Trial at the Bar of the House.—General Procedure in Examining.

In a trial at the bar of the House for contempt a committee was appointed to examine witnesses for the House. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

For the trial of Samuel Houston a committee was appointed to examine witnesses at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1617**.

The House being about to examine a person at its bar, a form of procedure as to questions was agreed to. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

Method of examining witnesses through the Speaker in a contempt case tried at the bar of the House in 1795. Volume **II**, section **1602**.

Rules for asking questions of a person under examination before a committee or at the bar of the House. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

The parliamentary law as to the examination of witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

In the examination of witnesses in the contempt case of Samuel Houston the House declined to permit a witness to state opinions. Volume **II**, section **1618**.

A person under examination at the bar was allowed to state his reasons why he should not answer a question and also to have entered on the Journal a statement. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

Rule adopted in the Whitney case for disposing of objections to questions proposed to witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

In the case of John Anderson the accused and witnesses were examined at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1606**.

Samuel Houston, arrested for a breach of privilege, was arraigned at the bar of the House, informed of the charge, and informed that he might summon witnesses and employ counsel. Volume **II**, section **1616**.

A person on trial at the bar of the House for contempt was given permission to examine witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

WITNESSES—Continued.**(20) In a Trial at the Bar of the House.—General Procedure in Examining—Continued.**

In the Whitney case a proposition to examine the respondent was ruled out of order while witnesses were being examined. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

The supposed author of an anonymous newspaper charge against a Member not named was arrested and interrogated at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

The Senate allowed a Member threatened with expulsion to be heard by counsel, but did not grant his request for a specific statement of charges or compulsory process for witnesses. Volume **II**, section **1264**.

(21) In a Trial at the Bar of the House.—The Oath.

In 1795 the House introduced a district judge to administer oaths to witnesses in a contempt case heard at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1602**.

In 1832 the Speaker was empowered to administer the oath to witnesses in the contempt case of Samuel Houston. Volume **II**, section **1617**.

Form of oath administered by the Speaker to a person about to be examined at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

The oath administered to a witness at the bar of the House is not recorded in full in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2874**.

(22) In a Trial at the Bar of the House.—Examination of Members.

Rule for examining Members as witnesses in a trial at the bar of the House for contempt. Volume **II**, section **1619**.

When a case is on trial at the bar of the House Members are examined in their places. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

Members testifying in the case of Matthew Lyon, who was threatened with expulsion, were sworn and cross-questioned by Mr. Lyon. Volume **II**, section **1643**.

(23) In a Trial at the Bar of the House.—Journal Entries of Questions and Answers.

According to the parliamentary law questions asked a witness are recorded in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

In a trial at the bar of the House both questions to witnesses and their answers were reduced to writing and appear in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

The parliamentary law provides that the answers of witnesses before the House shall not be written down, but such is not the rule before committees. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

In the earlier practice the response of a witness arraigned at the bar of the House was never recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2874**.

(24) In a Trial at the Bar of the House.—Withdrawal of.

A person under examination at the bar withdraws while the House deliberates on the objection to a question. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

A person under examination at the bar of the House withdrew while the House passed on a request made by him. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

WOMEN.

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills relating to the rights and privileges of women. Volume **IV**, section **4066**.

History of the former Committee on Women Suffrage. Volume **III**, section **2074**.

The first woman to sit in the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **156**.

Service of women in Congress (footnote, p. 294). Volume **VI**, section **156**.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court an American-born woman married to a foreigner prior to the passage of the Cable Act and continuing residence in the United States does not lose citizenship or right to vote by such marriage. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

WOMEN—Continued.

A woman who had forfeited her citizenship through marriage to a foreign subject and who later resumed it through naturalization less than seven years prior to her election was held to fulfill the constitutional requirements as to citizenship to a seat in the House. Volume **VI**, section **184**.

Since the enfranchisement of women constitutional provisions relating to apportionment are to be read in connection with the nineteenth amendment. Volume **VI**, section **54**.

Women presiding in the House or in the Committee of the Whole are properly addressed as “Madam Speaker” and “Madam Chairman” respectively. Volume **VI**, section **284**.

The Kansas election case of Wood v. Peters in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **417**.

The Missouri election case of Coudrey v. Wood in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **715**.

WOOD, WILLIAM R., of Indiana, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, section **2981**.

WOODARD.

The North Carolina election case of Cheatham v. Woodard in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1083**.

WOODRUM, CLIFTON A., of Virginia, Speaker pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1477**.

Consent Calendar. Volume **VII**, section **1002**.

Preferential motions. Volume **VIII**, section **3303**.

President’s veto message. Volume **VII**, section **1100**.

WOODS.

The case of Patrick Woods, in contempt of the House in 1870. Volume **II**, sections **1626–1628**.

For assaulting a Member returning to the House from an absence on leave Patrick Woods was committed for a term extending beyond the adjournment of the session, but not beyond the term of the existing House. Volume **II**, section **1628**.

WOOLLEY.

The case of Charles W. Woolley, in contempt of the House in 1868. Volume **III**, sections **1685, 1686**.

In 1868 a contumacious witness, Charles W. Woolley, who declined to answer for the alleged reason that the examination was inquisitorial, was imprisoned for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1686**.

WORDS EXCLUDED.

Words spoken by a Member after he has been called to order may be excluded from the Congressional Record by direction of the Speaker. Volume **V**, sections **6975–6978**.

WORDS TAKEN DOWN. See “Debate.”**WORK IN PROGRESS. See “Appropriations, Continuation of a Public Work.”****WORKMEN.**

The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to relations of workmen to employers. Volume **VII**, section **1769**.

Bills relating to the welfare of men working in mines have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1959**.

WORKS OF ART.

The arrangement of the Hall of the House and Statuary Hall, and the acceptance of works of art to be placed therein are subjects within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2083**.

WORLD COURT.

The participation by the United States in a World Court of International Justice is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VI**, section **326**.

WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, section 40 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2077**.

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction of bills relating to adjusted compensation of World War veterans. Volume **VII**, section **1738**.

Legislation authorizing hospital facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines has been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, although jurisdiction over that subject is now exercised by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1969**.

Jurisdiction over legislative propositions relating to the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces was exercised by the Committee on Education until transferred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, in 1924. Volume **VII**, section **1975**.

Examples of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Volume **VII**, section **2078**.

Legislation authorizing hospital facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Volume **VII**, section **2079**.

WORTHINGTON.

The Illinois election case of *Worthington v. Post* in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1009**, **1010**.

WRECKS.

The privileges of foreign vessels in American ports, bills of lading, contracts in export trade, and wrecks in international waters have been reported generally by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4144**.

WRIGHT.

The New York election cases of *Wright, jr., v. Fisher* and *Root v. Adams* in the Twenty-first and Fourteenth Congresses. Volume **I**, section **650**.

The California election case relating to *Gilbert and Wright* in the Thirty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **520**.

The Pennsylvania election case of *Wright v. Fuller* in the Thirty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **821**, **822**.

The investigation into the conduct of *Daniel Thew Wright*, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Volume **VI**, section **528**.

WRITING.

The House always insists that reports on bills, resolutions, petitions, and memorials shall be in writing. Volume **IV**, section **4655**.

The report of a committee as provided for in the proviso of the Holman rule must be formally authorized by the committee and presented in writing. Volume **VII**, section **1569**.

The rule requiring motions to be reduced to writing on the demand of a Member applies to amendments as to other motions and is applicable in the Committee of the Whole as in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2826**.

Amendments must be reduced to writing on demand and the Committee of the Whole is not required to delay its proceedings in order to permit the writing of a proposed amendment even though during the delay thus occasioned the section to which the amendment is proposed may be passed in reading and so preclude consideration of the amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2827**.

WRITING—Continued.

While the rules provide for the submission of amendments in writing, under the practice of the House they are frequently presented orally if no Member objects but such presentation is within the discretion of the Chair. Volume **VIII**, section **2826**.

Amendments are required to be reduced to writing on demand in their entirety and if any portion of a proposed amendment remains to be filled in, it is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2828**.

Amendments are sometimes submitted orally, but on demand must be reduced to writing and sent to the Clerk's desk. Volume **VIII**, section **2829**.

Instance wherein the Speaker near the end of a session requested that Members desiring to be recognized to move to suspend the rules submit their request in writing. Volume **VIII**, section **3402**.

The practice requires that pairs be reduced to writing and be signed by the contracting Members. Volume **VIII**, section **3089**.

A select committee appointed to consider the propriety of remarks made by a Member in debate invited him to submit suggestions in writing. Volume **VIII**, section **2497**.

Reports of committees are required to be submitted in writing. Volume **IV**, section **4652**.

Forms of written reports submitted by committees (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4652**.

A question put by a Senator to a witness in an impeachment trial is reduced to writing and put by the Presiding Officer. Volume **III**, section **2176**. Volume **VI**, section **522**.

In impeachment trials all motions made by the parties or counsel are addressed to the Presiding Officer and must be in writing if required. Volume **III**, section **2131**.

After testimony had been closed and the opening argument concluded in Louderback trial further questions were propounded in writing and were answered by the respondent. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

Stipulations in writing by parties were received by the Senate as though the facts therein agreed upon had been established by evidence. Volume **VI**, section **519**.

In arraigning one of its officers the Senate declined to require that questions be reduced to writing, and elected to interrogate him orally. Volume **VI**, section **37**.

The Senate permitted argument in manuscript to be filed with the reporter and included in the printed report of the proceeding. Volume **VI**, section **511**.

Managers and counsel for respondent might submit applications orally to the Presiding Officer but if requested by any Senator should reduce them to writing. Volume **VI**, section **519**.

WRITS.

(1) **Of the House.**

(2) **Of election.**

(1) **Of the House.**

The Speaker signs all acts, addresses, writs, warrants, and subpoenas. Volume **II**, section **1313**.

The Clerk attests and affixes the seal of the House to all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House. Volume **I**, section **251**.

(2) **Of election.**

Examination of the term "vacancy" as used in the Federal Constitution to empower a State executive to issue writs for an election. Volume **I**, section **518**.

Under a rule of the Senate subpoenas or other writs are signed by the Presiding Officer, whether the Vice President or President pro tempore, during session of the Senate sitting in trial of impeachment or in vacation. Volume **VI**, section **485**.

The Senate elected a presiding officer for the Archbald trial, who thereupon exercised the powers of the President of the Senate in signing orders, writs, etc. Volume **VI**, section **473**.

Votes cast on a legal election day were held valid by the House, although the State official had withdrawn his proclamation calling the election for that day. Volume **I**, section **524**.

WURZBACH

The Texas election case of Wurzbach v. McCloskey, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **181**.

WYOMING.

House election case from, Fortieth Congress.—J. S. Casement. Volume **I**, section **410**.

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YACHTS.

The licensing, registering, etc., of pleasure yachts are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4143**.

YATES.

The North Carolina election case of Yates v. Martin, in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, section **953, 954**.

YEAMEN.

The Kentucky election case of Henry v. Yeaman in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **378**.

YEAS AND NAYS

- (1) **The requirement of the Constitution.**
- (2) **The demand for.**
- (3) **Reconsideration of the order of.**
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- (5) **Relation of, to the quorum.—Less than, may order.**
- (6) **Relation of, to the quorum.—Effect of failure of.**
- (7) **Relation of, to the quorum.—Mr. Speaker Reed's count.**
- (8) **Relation of, to the quorum.—Call of the House.**
- (9) **In Committee of the Whole.**
- (10) **In standing and select committees.**
- (11) **The roll call.—Rule and practice as to.**
- (12) **The roll call.—Refusal to vote.**
- (13) **The roll call.—Interruption of.**
- (14) **The roll call.—Recapitulation of.**
- (15) **The roll call.—Change of votes.**
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- (17) **The roll call.—Entry of votes at the end of.**
- (18) **The roll call.—Correction of errors.**
- (19) **Journal records of.**
- (20) **The signal bells.**
- (21) **In general.**

(1) **The Requirement of the Constitution.**

The Constitution provides that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal at the desire of one-fifth of those present. Volume **V**, section **6011**.