

**NOMINATION OF F. ROY YOKE TO BE  
COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA**

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**HEARING**

BEFORE A

**SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
UNITED STATES SENATE**

**SEVENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS**

**SECOND SESSION**

ON THE

**NOMINATION OF F. ROY YOKE TO BE COLLECTOR OF  
INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE DISTRICT  
OF WEST VIRGINIA \***

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DECEMBER 17, 1937

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## SUBCOMMITTEE ON NOMINATION OF F. ROY YOKE

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# NOMINATION OF F. ROY YOKE TO BE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1937

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met pursuant to call at 10:45 a. m. in the District of Columbia Committee room, Capitol Building.

Present: Senators King, chairman, George, and Vandenberg.

Also present: Senators Neely and Holt, of West Virginia; and Mr. F. Roy Yoke, of Morgantown, W. Va.

Senator KING. The committee will be in order. This is a subcommittee of the Finance Committee to which was referred by the chairman of the committee the nomination of F. Roy Yoke, of Morgantown, W. Va., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia in place of Walter R. Thurmond, resigned. I have here a statement from Senator Neely endorsing Mr. Yoke for the position. Are there any objections to the confirmation of Mr. Yoke?

Senator HOLT. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I would like to object to his confirmation. Do you want me to proceed with my objection?

Senator KING. Proceed.

Senator HOLT. I have no part in any patronage involved in this; it is not a patronage matter with me in any way, shape, or form, because I am not expected to be consulted about his successor or who should have the position should he be not confirmed. I am objecting to him on the ground of personal obnoxiousness. I realize what that means, and I have never raised that objection before, and frankly, if I were called upon to cite a single instance, or any other instance, I do not know of any at this time that I would raise that objection again. I do that, as I say, for the personal situation involved, and I would be glad to explain to the committee why I make that statement.

Mr. Yoke was superintendent of schools in Weston, W. Va., my home city, when I was a child. He and my father became enemies. That was about the time of the late World War. My father was opposed to that war and the fact of his opposition was generally known. Although I was only a child—I was just 14 when I graduated from high school—I remember one time when he had an assembly, and we had one every week in Weston High School, and I went to assembly as part of the school work, this Mr. Yoke got up before the entire student body and made this statement about my father, "Old Doc Holt ought to be lined up against a white wall and shot

until his blood stained the wall." As I say, I was only a child, but that would sear the heart of any man that ever lived; it would be seared so deeply that he could never forget it.

That was only one of many instances of his abusive tactics against my father, and that happened in the assembly when I was but 13 or 14 years of age, in the school.

I do not intend and I do not think the committee would want me to repeat the abusive statements made since I have entered politics, because, as I say, it is not a political matter.

The second thing I want to say is that I was informed by a teacher who has taught school for 40 years and who is not now in West Virginia but in the West, that Mr. Yoke came to him and told him that if he did not reduce my grades that he could expect to look for some other place. As I say, I was only 13 or 14 years of age at that time. I have a statement from my former teacher to present to the committee if it so desires, and, as I say, this former teacher is not now in West Virginia.

I was told the same thing by another teacher whose residence I do not know, as teachers move and go all the time; but that was a second instance.

The third instance was that during the World War there was a mob that came to my home to demonstrate against my father's opposition to the war, and at that time my mother and father went out on a call—my father has been a practicing physician there for 65 years and is still living at the age of 87. People around there were suffering from influenza. On this occasion my mother was knocked down to the ground by rocks thrown by a mob of men, and Mr. Yoke approved that action in private conversation.

Not later than last night a message came to me from my home city where it was said that Mr. Yoke made the statement that in time of war they shoot soldiers on the battlefield, but that "old Doc Holt was a traitor and a spy, and traitors and spies are not shot but hung, and that is what he should have."

Now, it is not a question of an individual situation with me as United States Senator; I am not interested in his successor, and I say that frankly; but just as one individual I am asking you, as members of the committee, to put yourselves in my place and see if you would not raise a question of personal obnoxiousness against him. I am not asking it because I have a candidate or because I am interested in who his successor may be, but those things are statements that no person with any degree of manhood can forget, especially when his mother and father are attacked, whether or not they agree or disagree with the political situation involved at the time.

It is on that ground that I make my protest. I know all of you gentlemen are older in the Senate than I am, but not later than 3 years ago the Senator from Connecticut objected to the confirmation of an internal-revenue collector which had been referred to the Finance Committee and that objection was sustained on similar grounds and the report of the committee was to reject him on the particular position at that time. Many, many instances have been shown wherein objections on the ground of personal obnoxiousness have been made throughout the history of the Senate on not only those appointments within the State but those without the State. Now, this is a position confined to the State of West Virginia and is entirely—I think the history of the Senate will show that on such grounds, that is, when

they are founded on things that I know from my own experience and information are true, they have been sustained, and I will leave it to your fairness if you would not do the same thing if you were in my position.

That is all I have to say unless you care to have me read the statement from this teacher?

Senator KING. Just as you wish.

Senator HOLT. I wrote the man and asked him if he would make a statement in relation to the situation he had told me about with regard to the reduction of my grades and I received the following letter from him:

Yours of the 9th instant received. In reply I beg to say that Roy Yoke when superintendent of the Weston High School made himself very repulsive in uttering vindictives against your father at assembly. He loved to display his animosity publicly and even made an effort to get your grades reduced in your classes. It was a hostility that I never before witnessed in my 40 years of high-school work.

The teacher signs the statement.

Senator KING. What is his name?

Senator HOLT. J. N. Anglin, former teacher of major mathematics and science, Weston High School.

Senator NEELY. I would like to ask if he has any objection to Mr. Yoke on any ground that has not arisen since the World War?

Senator HOLT. Yes; quite a number of abusive statements he has made not only against me but any member of the Holt family. He used to go down to Charleston and take great delight—they would get him in quite a nice condition and then ask him to make statements about the Holt family, when he was a member of the legislature, and he would get up and talk about what he thought about the Holt family, not in particular against me, but just the name Holt.

Senator KING. Was his antagonism to your father personal; did it grow out of the war, or did they have personal differences?

Senator HOLT. The antagonism came when my father filed a protest against him for being drunk on duty as a member of the school system. One day, as I remember it, the school closed down and it was found Mr. Yoke was not able to be present. However, those are matters that are personal and I do not want to involve you in things that are entirely outside of this controversy here.

Senator KING. Do you have anything else?

Senator NEELY. That is all of the questions I have to ask.

Senator HOLT. That is all I have to say.

Senator KING. Do you have anything further, Senator Neely?

Senator NEELY. Gentlemen of the committee, in order that you may understand the circumstances in which this controversy had its origin, I offer to read now an excerpt from the Clarksburg Exponent which is a daily Democratic paper circulated in the territory in which Dr. Holt, Mr. Holt's father, resides and of which he—

Senator KING (interposing). What is the date?

Senator NEELY. I do not have the date, but I can supply it from Mr. Yoke, who will be here in a moment; I can give you the date when Mr. Yoke comes. [Reading:]

Then comes the St. Louis Republic, with its coffers well nigh bursting their rivets with \$20 gold eagles, deposes in reiteration of its first report, published also by the Clarksburg Exponent the next morning, and says:

"M. S. Holt"—

this is a quotation of what Dr. Holt is alleged to have said in the St. Louis convention——

Senator KING (interposing). What was that convention?

Senator NEELY. The convention of Socialists, who met to denounce the war. It reads:

"Dr. M. S. Holt said in open convention here that they—meaning his family—had sent their son to South America so he could not be enlisted in the war. Holt said the next day he said or intended to say that Mrs. Holt had sent the son away.

"In other words the Doc sings tweedledum in St. Louis when he is at a big Socialist meeting, with the band playing and the furore for aliens running high; then he returns to his home among patriotic West Virginians and he thunders tweedledee.

But here allow us to introduce to you ladies and gentlemen another rotund exdominie or damny or domo or something, of the Clarksburg Telegram, who rushes pell-mell into print to defend the florid and fussy old King Cole, alias Doc Holt, with this:

"Dr. M. S. Holt, of Weston, who has been given considerable unenviable notoriety following a report that in a speech at a Socialists meeting in St. Louis he has denounced the United States flag and declared that he had sent his son to South America rather than let him fight for his country, has returned home. He denies in toto the remarks accredited to him and he has sent for stenographic reports of his speech to prove to his townsmen that he made no such remarks.

"At the time the report became public here the Telegram gave it no credence, and because of that fact there were expressions here and there to the effect that the Telegram had turned Socialist."

May I say that the Telegram was a Republican paper and at that time was in sympathy with some of the things Dr. Holt had said [reading]:

"Some newspapers seized upon the occasion of the report to wrap themselves in the American flag and make a mountain out of a molehill instead of heeding the advice of the head of the Government to keep down all possible internal ugliness of word and bad feeling."

Here is an article that was printed, apparently, in 1921 and it refers to this general matter [reading]:

The Weston Post of the American Legion tonight succeeded in breaking up the attempt of Kate O'Hara, at one time an inmate of the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., from speaking here on "prison life." G. W. Curtendorff, of Clarksburg, one of her followers, who attempted to speak in her stead in violation of the order of the town council, was arraigned before Mayor O. L. Harrison, fined \$100, and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail.

He gave bond for appeal and was held for the action of the Lewis County grand jury under bond of \$500, with Warren Bodkin as bondsman.

When it was announced that Kate O'Hara would speak here tonight, the Weston Post of the American Legion entered a vigorous protest. As a result, the town council this morning passed an ordinance hurriedly, preventing her address in a public hall or on the street. Dr. M. S. Holt, one time a Socialist candidate for Governor, had a stand prepared on his lawn, and preparations were made for a meeting there tonight. Council was convened hurriedly again, and Andrew Edmiston (who is now a Member of Congress) appeared before the council as spokesman for 150 Legion members who waited at their hall to hear the result. While the council was in session Curtendorff attempted to speak at Dr. Holt's lawn and was promptly arrested by Sheriff O. P. White and taken before the mayor.

The American Legion Post resented the coming of the woman who was convicted in 1917 of espionage.

I only read that to show you the feeling that prevailed in Weston about the time Mr. Holt has referred to in laying the foundation for his objection to Mr. Yoke.

Mr. Yoke has now arrived and I will ask him about the statements Senator Holt has made.

I do not attempt to quote Senator Holt's words exactly, but I quote what I understand to be the substance of his objection to you, Mr. Yoke. Mr. Holt says that when you were superintendent of the Weston schools in his home town, about the time of the World War, before an assembly of students and public citizens besides, I assume, you made the following statement before the whole crowd [reading]:

Old Doc Holt ought to be stood up before a wall and shot until his blood stained the wall.

What have you to say about that?

Mr. YOKE. I do not know whether I remember making a statement of that kind; making that statement in the way it was framed.

Senator NEELY. I think we might frankly tell the committee what your feeling was and what your attitude toward Dr. Holt's position with regard to the war was.

Senator KING. I would like to ask him what did he say at that meeting to which Senator Holt referred and to which Senator Neely also referred.

Mr. YOKE. I cannot remember what I said. I know that I did say some things about the attitude of Dr. Holt during wartime.

Senator KING. Why did you select the forum of your own students; you were head of the organization, as I understand; why did you select that as the place for a discussion of the war and criticizing, if you did criticize, or plotting, if you did plot anything?

Mr. YOKE. I do not believe I did that. We held several public meetings in our high-school auditorium, and at this late date I do not recall I ever at any time simply had my high-school body in there and said these things which have been attributed to me in those words. I may have addressed my high-school assembly on the question of the war, because we were engaged in war and we had a lot of high-school boys from that school in the service.

Senator NEELY. I have now found the further excerpts from what purports to be the speech made by Dr. Holt while the war was going on, I understand—do you know the date of that, Mr. Yoke?

Mr. YOKE. April 12, 1917.

Senator NEELY. Do you know what paper this article is from?

Mr. YOKE. The Clarksburg Exponent.

Senator NEELY. Do you know the date of its publication?

Mr. YOKE. No, sir; I do not know the date.

Senator NEELY. The title of this editorial or article is "An Underhanded Holt" [reading]:

"If I were an American as I am an Englishmen, while a foreign troop was landed in my country I would lay down my arms—never! never! never!" quoth William Pitt in a speech in England November 18, 1777.

"I sent my boy to South America so that he would not have to go to war," quoth Dr. M. S. Holt in a speech at St. Louis, April 11, 1917.

The exponent is not prone to dignify traitors to the flag of this Nation with editorial discussion, but Dr. Holt lives and enjoys the blessings of freedom in our neighboring city of Weston, W. Va., and we take notice of his anti-American statements, as they were wired to the Exponent by the St. Louis Republic. On the same basis that it is sometimes necessary for a gentlemen to step aside long enough to kick a dog.

But, first let us give the predicate: "In a dramatic appeal to the gathering not to assist the United States in its war with Germany, Dr. M. S. Holt, of Weston, W. Va., today addressed the meeting of Socialists in convention at the Planters Hotel and was loudly cheered when he stated that he would not let his boy fight for the Stars and Stripes," says the dispatch from the Republic.

"I do not believe the state can last in which Jesus and Judas have equal weight in public affairs," declared Carlyle to an American clergyman. The Exponent sometimes wavers in its faith of the perpetuity of American institutions when travesties on mankind are allowed to rear on their hindlegs and deliberately insult the American flag even while that flag is being fired on by a hellish foe abroad; and abused and dragged in the mire by copperheads, traitors, renegades, perfidious and disloyal folk like Holt at home.

We are a bit amazed at Weston folk—rather astonished that they permit a nuisance to go unabated in their midst. Are Westonians, yea West Virginians, losing their patriotic pep? Stonewall Jackson, George A. Custer, Lewis Wetzel, and many thousand others who have marched from this domain in every war that the Nation has faced right up into the jaws of hell to fight for the old flag that makes such damnable counterfeits as M. S. Holt free, dead?

If the people of Weston do not keep M. S. Holt's son in South America and put a curb bit on M. S. Holt himself when he shows up there after he spilled that diarrhea of bunk and damnation in St. Louis, we shall be still more amazed. Any man who would utter such sentiments against the Nation that protects him when it is at war with a foreign foe should be strung up by the thumbs and attended to with a baseball bat.

The Exponent is not a hell-bender for war, but it is distinctly and everlastingly for the old flag, as Stephen Decatur once said, right or wrong—and the Exponent hopes that if it ever falls so low as to utter anything on the order of this flannel-mouthed copperhead of Weston that its tongue will cleave to the roof of its mouth and that its good right arm shall wither and die.

Gentlemen, I read that simply to give you a picture of the situation and I have no doubt Mr. Yoke severely condemned Dr. Holt. I think this article published in the Clarksburg Exponent, which is the outstanding daily newspaper in the town of Weston, which is only about 25 miles from the place this was published, indicates what that feeling was.

Mr. YOKE. In order to establish the date, I thought you might want to refer to the date line —

Senator KING (interposing). The date of the editorial?

Senator NEELY. Yes. It is either the 11th or 12th of April 1917, because here is a reference to the same matter in the Clarksburg Sentinel of April 12, 1917, entitled "Spurns the Flag," and states, "Dr. M. S. Holt, of Weston, cheered by rabid Socialists." This news article repeats part of which I read from the other about Dr. Holt having said he sent his boy to South America so he would not have to go to war. It states further down in the article that Mrs. O'Hara, to whom we have also had reference in another article—

one of the delegates from Missouri, urged the bitterest of criticism against war. She defied the Government and civil authorities to interfere with the speeches, declaring that St. Louis was opposed to war.

Senator HOLT. Of course, I realize the purpose of the evidence is to raise the question of patriotism and make it appear that my brother went to South America to get out of war. My brother did go to Mexico, but he enlisted in the draft and served in the United States Army and has a very high recommendation from the Chief of Engineers of the United States for the work he did in the building of such camps as Camp Sherman, Camp Ticonderoga, and many other camps in the United States. My father was against the war, but he has emphatically said, not once, but many times, that the statements attributed to him such as were alleged to have been made in St. Louis were not true statements. I just want to put that in because I do not want to make it appear that we were unpatriotic. Our family has lived in this country for two-hundred-and-some years and has lived in the same city for 65 years, and my father is still living at the



age of 87, right in the city where he started to practice medicine, and has a large practice.

Senator NEELY. Have you anything further to state about the statement I have made before the committee?

Mr. YOKE. I do not want to convey the impression to the committee I did not criticize Dr. Holt; I did. But I was simply expressing in my futile way the thoughts of the great majority of the citizens of our section of the State out there.

Senator NEELY. Mr. Holt further stated before you came in, in effect, that you said on either that occasion or some other occasion, and I believe a different occasion, that in time of war disloyal soldiers or spies were not shot but hanged and that Dr. Holt should be hanged; have you anything to say in regard to that?

Mr. YOKE. I think I know procedure well enough to know that spies are shot. If I made any reference to Dr. Holt along that line, I said he should be shot, if I said anything about him in that connection.

Senator NEELY. You do not deny it?

Mr. YOKE. No, sir; I do not, because I do not remember.

Senator NEELY. That was also during the World War?

Mr. YOKE. Yes, sir.

Senator NEELY. Senator Holt has read a letter from a former teacher in the Weston High School, I assume, by the name of J. N. Anglin, in which the teacher states in effect that you told him he must reduce Mr. Holt's ratings, the inference being, as I understand, he must not be fairly rated but must be humiliated by giving him a lower rating than he was actually entitled to.

Mr. YOKE. Mr. Anglin was a teacher in the Weston High School. I never made that statement to Mr. Anglin and I can prove, if we could have the faculty present, what I told him could not have been that, because all of the members of the Holt family were graduated from Weston High School, and if I had told a member of my faculty not to pass someone, they would have either not passed them or would not have been a member of faculty.

Senator NEELY. Glance at this letter and determine whether you have any statement you wish to make in reference thereto, Mr. Yoke?

Mr. YOKE. I can deny that I told Mr. Anglin or any other teacher in Weston High School to reduce Rush Holt's rating or any other Holt's rating.

Senator NEELY. You never said that?

Mr. YOKE. I told my teachers to pass anyone it was humanly possible to do.

Senator NEELY. I believe Mr. Holt stated you had also told some other teacher whose name as I recall was not given, something similar; did you ever tell any other teacher in Weston High School that Senator Holt should not be passed?

Mr. YOKE. No; and as truth of what I say, all of the Holts graduated.

Senator NEELY. Mr. Yoke, in order that the committee may know a little more about you, how old are you?

Mr. YOKE. Fifty-seven.

Senator NEELY. Where were you born?

Mr. YOKE. Lewis County.

Senator NEELY. How long did you live there?

Mr. YOKE. Until I was 15, and then my family moved to Fairmont, where I attended Fairmont State Normal.

Senator NEELY. Did you graduate from Fairmont State Normal?

Mr. YOKE. I did, in 1899.

Senator NEELY. Where did you move from there?

Mr. YOKE. To Morgantown, where I attended the State University.

Senator NEELY. What degrees did you receive there?

Mr. YOKE. In 1903, A. B., and in 1904, in law.

Senator NEELY. Immediately after 1904 what did you do?

Mr. YOKE. I opened a law office in Morgantown and in 1905 and part of 1906 I acted as assisting prosecuting attorney under Col. William Traynor. Then I went to Richwood and taught school and was later superintendent of school; that was for 2 years.

Senator NEELY. Where did you go from there?

Mr. YOKE. I went to the South, to Rockford, Ala., for 1 year.

Senator NEELY. What did you do down there?

Mr. YOKE. I taught school.

Senator NEELY. What next did you do after you taught school at Rockford?

Mr. YOKE. I was superintendent of schools at Kingwood for 2 years.

Senator NEELY. What State was that?

Mr. YOKE. West Virginia.

Senator NEELY. When did your service end at Kingwood?

Mr. YOKE. 1913.

Senator NEELY. When did you go to Weston?

Mr. YOKE. In 1913, and remained until 1922.

Senator NEELY. And you continued to be the superintendent of Weston High School for a period of at least 4 or 5 years after you had made these statements, if you did make them, at a public meeting in Weston, to which Mr. Holt has referred?

Mr. YOKE. Yes.

Senator NEELY. At the termination of your service as principal of Weston High School in 1922, what did you do?

Mr. YOKE. I became alumni secretary of West Virginia University.

Senator NEELY. Is that alumni secretary appointed?

Mr. YOKE. The alumni association appointed a committee—we were just starting our alumni association with a paid secretary. The alumni committee recommended that my selection be approved by our State board of education, and that was done.

Senator NEELY. That was in 1922?

Mr. YOKE. 1922.

Senator NEELY. Now, for what period of time were you chosen?

Mr. YOKE. One year.

Senator NEELY. What happened at the end of the first year?

Mr. YOKE. I was reelected.

Senator NEELY. By the association?

Mr. YOKE. By the alumni association; recommended by the officers.

Senator NEELY. Would you indicate about what the membership of the alumni association of West Virginia was?

Mr. YOKE. The paid members?

Senator NEELY. No; those entitled to be members.

Mr. YOKE. Of course, we do not have an accurate check, but all former students and graduates number between eighteen and twenty thousand.

Senator NEELY. How many members were there who were qualified?

Mr. YOKE. There were several hundred. That differs from year to year, but we have never restricted voting to paid-up members; we allowed everybody to vote.

Senator NEELY. How many times after 1922 were you reelected as alumni secretary?

Mr. YOKE. Nine years.

Senator NEELY. Was there any objection to your service?

Mr. YOKE. They were kind enough to say nothing about it, if they did.

Senator NEELY. After your termination of service as secretary of the alumni association of West Virginia University for 10 years, what did you do?

Mr. YOKE. I was elected to the house of delegates of our State in 1932, in the fall election, and served in that session, the 1933 session, and remained a member of the legislature until I was appointed chief of the field division of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Senator NEELY. When did you receive that appointment?

Mr. YOKE. I took the oath of office as deputy collector on July 1, 1933.

Senator NEELY. How long have you served in that capacity?

Mr. YOKE. Until November 1, 1937.

Senator NEELY. And what have you been doing since November 1, 1937?

Mr. YOKE. I have been collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia.

Senator NEELY. Under an appointment which is now before the committee here for confirmation?

Mr. YOKE. That is right.

Senator NEELY. Is there anything else personally you wish to say, Mr. Yoke?

Mr. YOKE. I have nothing further.

Senator NEELY. If the committee have any questions—

Senator KING (interposing). Do you desire to ask the witness any questions, Senator Holt?

Senator HOLT. You admit, Mr. Yoke, that you did abuse and attack my father in Weston?

Mr. YOKE. I admit this: That I said the same things in my way about his war conduct that the other people of that vicinity were saying; if that is abuse and attack, I abused and attacked him.

Senator HOLT. Did you not commend the mob that approached our home and did you not state it was a proper procedure?

Mr. YOKE. I do not know anything about any mob.

Senator HOLT. The mob of individuals who came to our home during the war.

Mr. YOKE. Do you mean the night Kate O'Hara was to speak?

Senator HOLT. No.

Mr. YOKE. I remember on one occasion I argued with some people who were threatening to approach your house with the aim of tarring

and feathering your father and riding him out of town on a rail, but instead of being in accord with that I asked them not to do it.

Senator HOLT. Why did you take that attitude?

Mr. YOKE. Because I thought that was not the right source of treatment and that there are other ways to treat people who are not as loyal as we sometimes think they should be.

Senator HOLT. Do you deny that you made such attacks before the student body?

Mr. YOKE. I said I did not recall.

Senator HOLT. Do you recall a very definite attack on our family made to a group of individuals about three boys that you were going to whip with a rubber hose, when you said "I hope you will take this back to Doc Holt?"

Mr. YOKE. I do not recall.

Senator HOLT. Why was my father mentioned when you were whipping boys in school?

Mr. YOKE. I do not recall I said that.

Senator HOLT. That is all.

Senator NEELY. I forgot to ask you about one other matter Mr. Holt emphasized, and that was to the effect that on one occasion a mob had stoned his father and mother and had knocked them down and that you publicly approved of that action.

Mr. YOKE. No.

Senator NEELY. You did not approve of the mob that attacked them?

Mr. YOKE. I not remember the attack except on one occasion I told some people not to, and I thought that was the night of the Kate O'Hara meeting.

Senator HOLT. That was in 1920, was it not?

Mr. YOKE. I know, but the feeling still prevailed.

Senator HOLT. This attack on my father, I suppose, was in 1919, after the Armistice?

Mr. YOKE. I do not remember that and I will say I am not trying to forget it.

Senator KING. Was that attack which you characterized as a mob attack upon your home when your mother was injured, was that after the armistice?

Senator HOLT. I think it was in 1918.

Senator KING. Is that all, Senator?

Senator NEELY. I have one or two questions.

Mr. YOKE, I wish you would state—by the way, I have not discussed this with Mr. Yoke and I do not know what he will remember about it—but will you state for the committee whether you recall telephoning me during Mr. Holt's campaign for the Senate, a request that I obtain permission if possible from Mr. Helvering of the Treasury Department, for you to make some speeches on Mr. Holt's behalf; do you recall that?

Mr. YOKE. I do.

Senator NEELY. Do you recall on that occasion you told me that although you had very much disapproved of the attitude of Mr. Holt's father during the World War, that you were loyally supporting Mr. Holt and intended to vote for him and that you wished to go on the stump in his behalf?

Mr. YOKE. Yes, sir; and I did vote for him.

Senator NEELY. And do you recall I took the matter up with the officials of the Treasury at your request and asked for a ruling on the specific question of whether you might be permitted to make some speeches in the campaign, and the Treasury Department absolutely refused permission?

Mr. YOKE. That is correct.

Senator NEELY. And it is a fact you supported Mr. Holt throughout the campaign?

Mr. YOKE. The general campaign.

Senator NEELY. That is what I mean.

Mr. YOKE. Yes.

Senator NEELY. I am aware of the fact you supported Mr. Koontz for the nomination, but you did support Mr. Holt throughout the campaign which followed the nomination; is that correct?

Mr. YOKE. That is correct.

Senator HOLT. I would like to add here that I am not protesting on any political ground but only on the ground of the personal statements made against me and my parents.

Senator KING. Senator George, have you any questions?

Senator GEORGE. No.

Senator KING. Senator Vandenberg?

Senator VANDENBERG. No.

Senator NEELY. I would like to make one further statement. I have within the last 24 hours discussed over the telephone the nature of Mr. Yoke's service with Mr. Helvering, with whom I have been acquainted since we served in the House together, and Mr. Helvering's statement was that Mr. Yoke's service had been predominantly satisfactory ever since he became an employee of the Internal Revenue Department. Those are not the exact words he used, but the substance.

Senator KING. Have you any further statement, or objection, Senator Holt?

Senator HOLT. None.

Senator KING. The committee will stand adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 11:30 a. m., the hearing was concluded.)