

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 13039) for the relief of William R. McIntosh; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 13040) granting an increase of pension to Hamilton W. Manner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. VARE: Resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of the Lithuanian people of Philadelphia, pledging loyalty and support to the United States in this war for justice; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, October 3, 1918.

Rev. J. L. Kibler, of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

We are emboldened to come again to Thee, O God, because Thou hast heard the voice of our supplications and hast inclined Thine ear unto our prayers. Thou hast verified Thy promises and given us prosperity at home and success abroad. Lest we be exalted above measure, we pray that Thou wilt give us the spirit of humility and of continued sacrifice. If in Thy wisdom we must still suffer the dreadful strain, if we must suffer greater losses at home and on the battle fields of Europe, if we must be buffeted by the thorn in the flesh and be chastened for our sins and our forgetfulness of God, O God, grant that we may quickly learn our lesson and return unto the Lord, who will have mercy upon us. May we come back with grateful hearts, and penitent spirit, and sober lives; and may we be purified throughout our great country; and may the purity of our motives justify the successes of our undertakings, when Thou shalt stay the hand of the threatening scourge and crown us with blessings here and beyond the seas. We ask it for Christ's sake. Amen.

On request of Mr. Smoot and by unanimous consent the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Monday, September 30, 1918, was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll. The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Beckham	Hitchcock	Martin, Va.	Smith, Ariz.
Benet	Johnson, S. Dak.	Myers	Smoot
Brandeggee	Jones, N. Mex.	Nelson	Sutherland
Caldar	Jones, Wash.	New	Thomas
Chamberlain	Kellogg	Norris	Townsend
Chulberson	Kendrick	Nugent	Trammell
Cummins	Kirby	Overman	Underwood
Curtis	Knox	Page	Vardaman
Dillingham	La Follette	Penrose	Wadsworth
Fernald	Lenroot	Phelan	Walsh
Fletcher	Lodge	Polindexter	Warren
Gronna	McCumber	Robinson	Willey
Gulon	McKellar	Saulsbury	Williams
Hale	McLean	Shafroth	
Hardwick	McNary	Sheppard	
Henderson	Martin, Ky.	Shields	

Mr. SAULSBURY. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. Wolcott] is in Delaware engaged in liberty-loan work.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] is detained by illness, and that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] is detained on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-one Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

"TWO THOUSAND QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, a letter has been sent to me taking exception to some things I said in regard to the book *Two Thousand Questions and Answers*. The letter is from the Review of Reviews Co., and it is addressed to Mr. G. D. Hartley, a constituent of mine, of Sleeper & Hartley, Worcester, Mass. The letter reads:

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS Co.,
New York, September 29, 1918.

Mr. GEORGE D. HARTLEY
Sleeper & Hartley (Inc.), Worcester, Mass.

DEAR SIR: This is in answer to your notation of September 18. The book referred to by Mr. LODGE in the United States Senate is not only being offered by us to our subscribers but was manufactured in this office and in the office of the Australian Review of Reviews.

Judging from Mr. LODGE's talk, he has never seen the book because he calls it anonymous, whereas it is stated upon the title page that the book was made by the editorial staff of the Review of Reviews. We can not believe that Mr. LODGE would make a false statement, knowing that the book was published by this company, and therefore we can only judge that he was not familiar with it when he condemned it.

This book was published last April. Five thousand copies have been sold. It has been distributed throughout the United States and even in foreign countries. Mr. Creel wrote a one-page introduction after having seen the proof sheets. When the book was published, he asked us to revise it before making another edition, and pointed out references which he thought ought to be changed. Outside of Mr. Creel's criticism, no word of criticism came from anyone until the National Security League wished to make a political attack upon Mr. Creel. Then the Security League falsely represented various answers to questions and used the book as an instrument for their attack.

The book can not be fairly called pro-German. The very questions to which the National Security League take exception were passed by the British censor and the American censor when the material came to us from Australia. The National Security League knew that the book was being revised at the time they made their attack. The main purpose of revising the book was to introduce more material explaining why the United States went into the war, and in the revised edition the first 40 pages will be devoted to our part in the war.

It is intended to deliver the new edition to those who respond to the circulars recently mailed by this company. This is a true statement of the facts vouched for by the writer of this letter, who had more to do with the making of this book than anyone else in the business department of the Review of Reviews.

Yours, truly,

F. W. STONE.

Mr. President, I have not seen the book, but I have seen some of the circulars, and I have seen nowhere a statement of its author. Certainly anyone who desired to be known as the author of this book, charged as it is in my judgment with distinct pro-German propaganda, anyone who wishes that authorship announced ought to have it announced. It appears from this letter that the authorship consists of the editorial staff of the Review of Reviews. That is not a name of an author, and I argue myself unknown in saying that I do not know the names of all of the staff of the Review of Reviews. I ought to know them, no doubt. But I here say that the work was done by the editorial staff of the Review of Reviews, and I am very sorry if I misled anyone by saying that it was anonymous. They claim and deserve entire credit for the book.

Mr. President, though I have not seen the book I have seen a series of extracts from it which I printed in the Record. There can be no doubt about the truth of the questions they took from that book, and they were enough to prove what its character was.

Moreover, I have seen the circulars. A great many have been sent. I have one here, and on the outside of the envelope containing the circular is: "Did the Germans warn the passengers on the *Lusitania*?" The answer is in the book, I understand. If that is not by indirection or by implication a defense of Germany in one of the very most villainous things she has ever done—and that is saying a great deal—then I can not understand what an ordinary sentence means.

The writer of this letter says the book "can not fairly be called pro-German." That depends upon the point of view of the person describing it, I think. But they also say that the book has never been withdrawn. I was guilty of saying that I understood it had been withdrawn, and I admit that I was incautious, for I took Mr. Creel's statement on that point. He says in his letter:

Because there was not the slightest evidence of any premeditated pro-Germanism in the matter, because the good faith and true Americanism of all the parties in the controversy were so obvious, and because the book itself had been stopped, and a new edition under way, I avoided all publicity in the matter out of my desire to work no injustice to anyone.

He had the proof sheets before him, according to Mr. Stone's statement, and he said it had been stopped, and I took his word for it. It appears that the whole of the first edition of 5,000 copies have been sold, and the revised edition apparently makes but little change, except to enlarge some references and add 40 pages on the entry of America into the war. The book is now being pressed for sale by the Review of Reviews Co., and these circulars are going everywhere. It seems to me very strange, Mr. President, that a book of that sort should have no inhibition placed upon it when the Secretary of War most wisely has excluded from the camps of soldiers library books which certainly are no more objectionable than this.

In order to do full justice to the compilers of the book they are so proud of, I desired merely to make this correction where I made a misstatement.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 12776) to provide further for the national security and defense and for the more effective prosecution of the war by furnishing means for the better utilization of the existing sources of electrical and mechanical power and for the development of new sources of such power, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented a memorial of sundry citizens of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the adoption of the proposed Federal suffrage amendment, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SHEPPARD (for Mr. THOMPSON) presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cook County, Ill., praying for the submission of a Federal suffrage amendment to the legislatures of the several States, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also (for Mr. THOMPSON) presented a petition of the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Atchison, Kans., praying that the order denying access to Army camps and cantonments of all camp pastors and voluntary chaplains be rescinded, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I present a resolution from the city council of Seattle, Wash., protesting against the proposed tax upon bonds of municipalities. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I also present a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Island County Farm Bureau, sent to me by R. M. Turner, county agent, secretary Farm Bureau, urging Congress to make an appropriation to protect our sheep from depredation. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 469) for the relief of the heirs of W. H. Sneed, deceased, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 577) thereon.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 1590) providing for an increase of salary for the United States marshals and for the United States district attorneys for the western and eastern districts of Louisiana, reported it with amendments.

LAFAYETTE NATIONAL PARK, ME.

Mr. MYERS. From the Committee on Public Lands I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 4957) to establish the Lafayette National Park in the State of Maine, and I submit a report (No. 576) thereon. I call the attention of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] to the bill.

Mr. HALE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. FLETCHER. May I ask the Senator from Montana if the bill has been unanimously reported from the Committee on Public Lands?

Mr. MYERS. Yes, Mr. President; it was ordered reported unanimously by the members of the committee who were present.

Mr. FLETCHER. Is there a report on it from the department?

Mr. MYERS. The bill merely changes the name of a park from the name which the Senate a short time ago gave it in a bill which was passed. It is merely a matter of personal preference on the part of those interested in the establishment of the park.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have no objection.

Mr. HALE. I think it will take only a short time to pass the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the tracts of land, easements, and other real estate heretofore known as the Sieur de Monts National Monument, situated on Mount Desert Island, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine, established and designated as a national monument under the act of June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," by presidential proclamation of July 8, 1916, is hereby declared to be a national park and dedicated as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people under the name of the Lafayette National Park, under which name the aforesaid national park shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for Sieur de Monts National Monument.

Sec. 2. That the administration, protection, and promotion of said Lafayette National Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provision of the act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to accept in behalf of the United States such other property on said Mount Desert Island, including lands, easements, buildings, and moneys, as may be donated for the extension or improvement of said park.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I should like to say in explanation of this measure that several months ago I introduced a similar bill, to change over the Sieur de Monts Monument to a national park, to be known as the Mount Desert National Park.

In view of the fact that the land where the park is situated was originally settled by the French, and in view of our present very close relations with France, it has been deemed fitting by those interested in the new park, as a tribute to our well-beloved ally, to name the park after the great Frenchman whose memory is held in such affection by the American people.

With the exception of the change in name, there is no difference between the pending bill and the bill heretofore passed. The other bill was reported favorably by the committee, was passed unanimously by the Senate, and is now in the House of Representatives. It is proposed now to allow the other bill to remain unacted upon and to have the bill now under consideration substituted for it. I think there can be no objection to that course being taken.

Mr. KENYON. Let me inquire of the Senator how much of an appropriation is involved?

Mr. HALE. There is no appropriation connected with this measure.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 4969) to amend the fiftieth article of war;

A bill (S. 4970) to amend the first paragraph of section 302 of the act entitled "An act to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war," approved March 8, 1918; and

A bill (S. 4971) transferring jurisdiction and control for the period of the war over the southern branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers from the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to the Secretary of War for use for Army hospital purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 4972) to regulate the collection and expenditure of money, other than by the Government of the United States, or by its authority, for the use and benefit of the armed forces of the United States and of its allies, and especially of France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro, or for any auxiliary organizations of said Governments maintained and operated for the use and benefit of such armed forces (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 4973) to increase the pensions of Army nurses; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 4974) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to purchase from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a large dry dock and appurtenant lands; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

FEDERAL COMMISSION ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I introduce the bill which I send to the desk, and I should like to have it read. The war will be over before very long, we all hope. I find that our enemy, Germany, and all of the allies are preparing for what is to take place after the war in the way of reconstruction. There has been a resolution heretofore introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS] to provide for a committee on reconstruction after the war. I have had the bill which I now introduce in preparation for some time, looking to preparation for peace reconstruction after the war shall have ended. I am going to ask that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. I doubt that Congress, through a committee, could do the work, even if it desired to do it, which is in contemplation by the resolution, but I really believe that this question is an executive function rather than a legislative function. There-

fore, as I have stated, I am going to ask that the bill go to the Committee on the Judiciary, because there are some questions of law involved which should properly be considered by that committee. I hope the resolution to which I have referred will also be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, that we may work out something which may operate for the good of the country.

I find that England has appointed several committees, with a view of dealing with this matter in that country after the war, such as the Royal Commission, the Industrial Development Committee, the Belgian Trade Committee, the Committee on Trade Relations After the War, the Commission on Industrial Policy after the War, and a list which I hold in my hand shows the appointment of all kinds of commissions by France, also for the purpose of looking into the questions of trade and finance after the war. I have prepared this bill with that end in view, and after it shall have been read I desire that it shall be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The bill (S. 4968) to provide for the creation and establishment of a Federal commission on reconstruction, and for other purposes, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

A bill (S. 4968) to provide for the creation and establishment of a Federal commission on reconstruction, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the Federal commission on reconstruction (hereinafter referred to as the commission), which shall be composed of five commissioners, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than three of the commissioners shall be members of the same political party. The commission shall choose a chairman from its own membership. Any commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. A vacancy in the commission shall not impair the right of the remaining commissioners to exercise all the functions of the commission. The commission shall cease to exist two years after the cessation of hostilities of the existing war unless otherwise provided by Congress.

SEC. 2. That each commissioner shall receive a salary at the rate of \$10,000 a year. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary at the rate of \$5,000 a year, and the commission shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of such economists, investigators, special experts, clerks, and other employees as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties. Until otherwise provided by law the commission may rent suitable offices for its use.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the commission to examine into the problems and conditions that are arising out of the war and that may arise out of the transition of the economic, industrial, and social life of the Nation from a state of war to a state of peace; and with a view of meeting, as far as possible, such problems and conditions before their solution is actually forced upon the Government, the commission shall report to Congress from time to time the results of such investigations with recommendations for new and additional legislation.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the commission to investigate and report as above described on any and all questions that may be referred to it by the Senate or the House of Representatives or by the President arising out of the conditions of war above described; and more particularly it shall investigate and report on the following problems:

- (a) The financing, regulation, control, and development of the merchant marine.
- (b) The development, financing, expansion, and direction of foreign trade.
- (c) The reorganization, financing, and readjustment of industries engaged in war work by way of reconverting them to normal production.
- (d) Technical education and industrial research as a means of developing and strengthening of industry.
- (e) The redistribution and employment of labor in agricultural and industrial pursuits and the problems of labor growing out of demobilization.
- (f) The supply, distribution, and availability of raw materials and foodstuffs.
- (g) The conservation and development of national resources.
- (h) Inland transportation by rail and water.
- (i) Communication by telephone, telegraph, and wireless.
- (j) The reorganization of Government departments, bureaus, commissions, or offices, with a view to putting the Government on an economical and efficient peace basis.
- (k) The consolidation of such acts and parts of acts of Congress which relate to the same subject matter but which now appear at various places in the statutes.

SEC. 5. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this resolution.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

EXEMPTION OF MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, as preliminary to introducing an amendment, and inasmuch as the question has been raised by a communication which has been sent to the desk by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], I desire to ask the chairman of the Committee on Finance, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], a question. In the matter of the exemption of bonds which shall have been issued after the proposed revenue law goes into effect, will there be an exemption of bonds which have been authorized by municipalities? Whether such bonds will be exempted is a question of the inter-

pretation of the word "issued." If the Senator from North Carolina is not prepared now to answer the question, I shall defer the introduction of the amendment.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, the Committee on Finance has not discussed the section of the bill covering the matter referred to by the Senator from California, and I should not care to suggest any interpretation of the House measure until we shall have taken the matter up and discussed it.

Mr. PHELAN. Then I will defer proposing the amendment until I am advised in reference to the matter.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will say, however, generally that I should assume that that language would mean that it applied only to bonds which were issued after the passage of the act.

Mr. PHELAN. Does the Senator mean by "issued" the sale of the bonds or the authorization of a municipality for the issuance of bonds?

Mr. SIMMONS. That would depend upon the exact language. It says "issued after the passage of the act." Of course, it would not affect any bonds issued before the passage of the act. I have not in mind the exact language of the provision referred to by the Senator, because, as I have said, we have not yet discussed it. Therefore I should not like to express a definite opinion in regard to the matter.

Mr. PHELAN. I think there is a doubt as to the interpretation of the word "issued."

THE REVENUE.

Mr. PHELAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 12863) to provide revenue, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GORE submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 12863) to provide revenue, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask that Senate concurrent resolution No. 22, submitted by me on the 28th ultimo, authorizing and creating a committee on reorganization, and which is now on the table, be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That order will be made.

A JUDICIAL DEFINITION OF "ALLEGIANCE."

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, it is not in the nature of a petition, but I have just had called to my attention a short statement entitled "A judicial definition of allegiance."

It is a statement made by Federal Judge Charles F. Amidon, of the United States District Court, District of North Dakota, in his decision sentencing Rev. J. Fontana, who was convicted of violating the espionage law. This opinion is so clear, so concise a statement of what is due, not only from the citizen to his country but also what is due from the man who asks to be made a citizen, that I think it ought to be placed in the RECORD. I ask that it may be inserted in the RECORD. It is found in the Outlook of September 18, 1918.

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

A JUDICIAL DEFINITION OF "ALLEGIANCE."

"The Rev. J. Fontana, pastor of the German Evangelical Church, New Salem, N. Dak., was recently tried at Bismarck, in that State. He was charged with having uttered from time to time seditious language for the purpose of interfering with the military activities of the Government. The presiding judge was Charles F. Amidon, of the United States District Court, District of North Dakota. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Mr. Fontana on August 15. United States Attorney Hildreth moved for sentence on August 19. In passing sentence Judge Amidon said, in part, what follows. (The Editors.)

"You received your final papers as a citizen in 1898. By the oath which you then took you renounced and abjured all allegiance to Germany and to the Emperor of Germany, and swore that you would bear true faith and allegiance to the United States. What did that mean? That you would set about earnestly growing an American soul and put away your German soul. That is what your oath of allegiance meant. Have you done that? I do not think you have. You have cherished everything German, prayed German, read German, sung German. Every thought of your mind and every emotion of your heart through all these years has been German. Your body has been in America, but your life has been in Germany. If you were set down in Prussia to-day you would be in harmony with your environment. It would fit you just as a flower fits the leaf and stem of the plant on which it grows. You have influenced others who have been under your ministry to do the same thing. You said you would cease to cherish your German soul. That meant that you would begin the study of American life and history; that you would open your mind and heart to all of its influences; that you would try to understand its ideals and pur-

poses and love them; that you would try to build up inside of yourself a whole group of feelings for the United States the same as you felt toward the fatherland when you left Germany. There have been a good many Germans before me in the last month. It has been an impressive part of the trial. They have lived in this country, like yourself, 10, 20, 30, 40 years, and they had to give their evidence through an interpreter. And as I looked at them and tried as best I could to understand them, there was written all over every one of them, 'Made in Germany.' American life had not dimmed that mark in the least. It stood there as bright and fresh as the inscription upon a new coin. I do not blame you and these men alone. I blame myself. I blame my country. We urged you to come. We welcomed you; we gave you opportunity; we gave you land; we conferred upon you the diadem of American citizenship, and then we left you. We paid no attention to what you have been doing.

"And now the world war has thrown a searchlight upon our national life, and what have we discovered? We find all over these United States, in groups, little Germanies, little Italies, little Austrias, little Norways, little Russias. These foreign people have thrown a circle about themselves, and, instead of keeping the oath they took that they would try to grow American souls inside of them, they have studiously striven to exclude everything American and to cherish everything foreign. A clever gentleman wrote a romance called 'America, the Melting Pot.' It appealed to our vanity, and through all these years we have been seeing romance instead of fact. That is the awful truth. The figure of my country stands beside you to-day. It says to me: Do not blame this man alone. I am partly to blame. Punish him for his offense, but let him know that I see things in a new light; that a new era has come here. Punish him to teach him, and the like of him, and all those who have been misled by him and his like, that a change has come; that there must be an interpretation anew of the oath of allegiance. It has been in the past nothing but a formula of words. From this time on it must be translated into living characters incarnate in the life of every foreigner who has his dwelling place in our midst. If they have been cherishing foreign history, foreign ideals, foreign loyalty, it must be stopped, and they must begin at once, all over again, to cherish American thought, American history, American ideals. That means something that is to be done in your daily life. It does not mean simply that you will not take up arms against the United States. It goes deeper far than that. It means that you will live for the United States, and that you will cherish and grow American souls inside of you. It means that you will take down from the walls of your homes the picture of the Kaiser and put up the picture of Washington; that you will take down the picture of Bismarck and hang up the picture of Lincoln. It means that you will begin to sing American songs; that you will begin earnestly to study American history; that you will begin to open your lives through every avenue to the influence of American life. It means that you will begin first of all to learn English, the language of this country, so that there may be a door into your souls through which American life may enter.

"I am not so simple as to entertain the idea that racial habits and qualities can be put aside by the will in a day, in a year, in a generation; but because that is difficult is all the more reason why you should get about it and quit cherishing a foreign life. If half the effort had been put forth in these foreign communities to build up an American life in the hearts of these foreign-born citizens that has been put forth to perpetuate a foreign life, our situation would have been entirely different from what it is to-day. You have violated your oath of allegiance in this: You have cherished foreign ideals and tried to make them everlasting. That is the basic wrong of these thousands of little islands of foreigners that have been formed through our whole limits, that, instead of trying to remove the foreign life out of their souls and to build up an American life in them, they have striven studiously from year to year to stifle American life and to make foreignness perpetual. That is disloyalty. And the object, one of the big objects, of this serious proceeding in this court, and other like proceedings in other courts, is to give notice that that must be stopped.

"I have seen before my eyes another day of judgment. When we get through with this war and civil liberty is made safe once more upon this earth, there is going to be a day of judgment in these United States. Foreign-born citizens and the institutions which have cherished foreignness are going to be brought to the judgment bar of this Republic. That day of judgment looks more to me to-day like the great Day of Judgment than anything that I have thought of for many years. There is going to be a separation on that day of the sheep from the goats. Every institution that has been engaged in this

business of making foreignness perpetual in the United States will have to change or cease. That is going to cut deep, but it is coming.

"I recognize the right of foreign-born citizens to hear their religion, if they can not understand it in English, spoken to them in the tongue that they can understand. If they have not yet acquired enough English to read, they are entitled to have a paper that shall speak to them the language that they can understand. I can not go further than that. And this is the capital thing that is going to be settled on that day of judgment, namely, that the right to those things is temporary, and it can not be enjoyed by anybody who is not willing to regard it as temporary and to set about earnestly making the time of that enjoyment as short as possible. That means a fundamental revision of these foreign churches. No freedom of the press will protect a perpetual foreign press in these United States. It won't protect any press or any church which, while it is trying to meet a temporary need, does not set itself earnestly about the business of making that temporary situation just as temporary as possible, and not making it, as has been true in the past, just as near perpetual as possible. Men who are not willing to do that will have to choose. If they prefer to cherish foreign ideals, they will have to go to their own. If it is necessary, we will cancel every certificate of citizenship in these United States. The Federal Government has power to deal with that subject, and it is going to deal with it. Nothing else than that surely can be possible. And the object of the sentence which I pronounce upon you to-day is not alone to punish you for the disloyalty of which you have been guilty, but to serve notice upon you, and the like of you, and all of the groups of people in this district who have been cherishing foreignness, that the end of that régime has come. It is a call to every one of you to set about earnestly the growing of an American soul inside of you.

"The court finds and adjudges that you are guilty under each count of the indictment, and as a punishment therefor it is further adjudged that you be imprisoned in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth for the term of three years. The sentences under the three counts of the indictment are to run concurrently and not successively."

ADDRESS BY JAMES H. POU.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, it is not my custom to ask to have matter printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but there was delivered recently in my State a speech by James H. Pou, one of the ablest lawyers of the South and one of its clearest speakers. It is an address to the workers in behalf of the fourth liberty-bond loan. The head of the liberty-loan work in North Carolina thought the speech was worthy of the widest circulation in the State, and, at the expense of that organization, 10,000 copies have been printed, to be used in the State. The speech is equally valuable upon this very great and important subject for circulation throughout the country, and I ask that it be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The speech referred to is as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. JAMES H. POU, DELIVERED IN THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, RALEIGH, N. C., ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918, BEFORE THE STATE CONVENTION OF FOURTH LIBERTY-LOAN WORKERS.

[For the sake of brevity, the speech has been reduced to questions and answers.]

"Q. What is the fourth liberty loan?—A. It is the duty imposed by our Government upon those of us who are not called for military duty. Our Government asks us to lend it \$6,000,000,000, in order that its fighting machinery may be kept at the highest state of efficiency, and that the soldiers at the front and who are preparing to go to the front may suffer for nothing.

"Q. What amount of that loan is North Carolina asked to take?—A. Thirty-six million dollars, or approximately \$15 each for every inhabitant.

"Q. Is that a fair share for North Carolina to take?—A. It certainly is not too much. The per capita share for each individual in the United States, if the loan were divided equally, would be \$60; but North Carolina is only asked to lend \$15, one-fourth the average amount.

"Q. Why is North Carolina's share only one-fourth the average amount allotted to the citizens of the Union?—A. Subscriptions to this loan are expected to be made from money already earned, or certainly to be earned within the next 10 months. It is expected that this loan will be floated from the accumulated capital of the country. Thrift and war-savings stamps are expected to be sold to the people at a per capita basis and paid for out of the money that they shall hereafter earn by industry and save by economy. The thrift stamps are apportioned per capita \$20 to every man, woman, and child in the United

States; and North Carolina is expected to do her part in industry and economy in buying stamps along with other States. But the Government knows that, unfortunately, the people of North Carolina have not accumulated as much capital as the average American State has accumulated. The Government assumes that the banking capital of a State or county is a fair index to the wealth accumulation of that section. It has compared our banking capital and assets with that of other communities, and it has found that this State has of such assets only about one-fourth the average amount. It therefore asks us to take not more than the average amount, as it has done the States and counties which have an excess; nor the average amount which those States and communities which possess an average amount of banking capital are expected to take; but only one-fourth of the average amount, because we appear to have of this kind of capital only one-fourth the average amount. Some States are expected to take a very large amount, probably more than \$200 per capita for every inhabitant. The average for the entire country is \$60. North Carolina is expected to buy only an average of \$15 of these bonds for every inhabitant.

"Q. Why should North Carolina buy its share of bonds?—A. For two reasons—the patriotic duty and the investment opportunity.

"Q. Why for patriotism?—A. The war must be supported; and if it is to be brought to a speedy conclusion, it must be hurried. The longer it lasts the more it will cost in treasure and in blood. The sooner we can bring it to a victorious conclusion the less money we will have to pay in taxes, the fewer bonds we will be expected to buy, and fewer American soldiers will lose their lives. The Government asks us who remain at home, sharing none of the dangers or hardships of the war and at most suffering minor inconvenience, to do our part in equipping and supporting those who go to the front. Three million and more of the pick of the land have been called into active service, and 2,000,000 more will soon be called. Out of every 100 people, 5 will be fighting or preparing to fight. Ninety-five will remain at home, suffering no serious discomfort, pursuing their regular avocations, attending to their business, and earning more money, wages, business, manufacturing, and farming than they ever expected to earn. The 5,000,000 who are called to active service must give up their business and receive often but a small fraction of what they earned at home. They must sacrifice their business, their hope of wealth, and they must risk their lives. That is their service, their sacrifice. Ours is to remain at home, push our business, make all the money we can, and use our money in buying bonds. Our service tends to make us richer, and as a sacrifice it can not be mentioned in comparison to the sacrifice expected of those 5,000,000 who have gone or are preparing to go to the front. The person able to buy bonds and who refuses to buy in proportion to his ability has no right to call himself an American citizen or to claim that he has or is doing any part in this war. He is a slacker of the grossest kind, and morally, if not legally, a deserter. So much for the purchase of bonds as a patriotic duty.

"Q. Why are these bonds a good investment?—A. For several reasons: First, they pay 4½ per cent interest—2½ per cent every six months. Only a few years ago a 4 per cent investment was looked upon as the standard of safety. North Carolina bonds bearing 4 per cent sold far above par, and United States bonds bearing 4 per cent were not obtainable in the market except at a great premium. Second, these bonds can now be bought with cheap dollars, dollars which have only a fraction of their former purchasing power. They will be repaid in gold or its equivalent, and at a time when the money will probably have three times its present purchasing value. The money in circulation now is honest money, the equivalent of value in gold, but the market in which that money must be spent, if spent now, is a famine market. Good money spent in a famine market brings but small returns. All money spent now brings but a fraction of its normal return; but money earned now and put in Government securities, either bonds or war-savings stamps, will when repaid have at least its normal purchasing value, and probably a good deal more, and until repaid will return 4½ per cent interest per annum. The stamps earn 4 per cent, compounded quarterly and paid when the stamps mature. The safest way, and one of the few ways, in which the cheap dollars we now have may be transmuted into valuable money is by investing in Government securities. The Government does not ask people to reduce their business or lessen their production by taking money out of their business and putting it in bonds. This would be a mistake. It would do harm rather than good.

"Q. If the Government does not expect people to take their money out of business and lessen production to put in bonds,

what kind of money does it expect?—A. It expects us to reduce our manner of living; to cut out all extravagances, all luxuries, all unnecessary expenditures. It expects us to live simply and economically. It expects us to practice economy in food, clothing, service, and all of those countless things which we regard as comforts, refinements, luxuries, but which are not necessary. Almost every family can revise its manner of living so as to preserve health, comfort, and its intellectual life, and yet save a great deal of money out of their normal manner of living. Live simply, and what you save in the difference between simple living and high living put in bonds. Next, there are a great many useful and proper things ordinarily which ought not to be done now. We should avoid all new construction, buildings, and things of that sort. We should avoid purchase of autos, pianos, refitting and furnishing houses, and interior decorations. Money should not be used in these things during the war. Labor should not be employed in them. Carriers should not be expected to transport them. Save the money that you intend to put into these things; put it in bonds. They will draw interest; they will increase in value; and after the war, when labor needs employment, when railroads need freight, and when prices are normal or below, you can get with the money you put in bonds two or three times as much value in buildings, furnishings, etc., as you could get if you spent your money now. Money wisely spent then will benefit the public and the spender.

"Third. All work of every character, and no matter how useful, which can without serious loss be postponed until after the war, should be postponed. One of the serious problems following the war will be to furnish employment to men who are at the front. The difficulty then will not be to find men to do the work but work for the men. Be ready with your money accumulated now, saved in bonds, and ready to be spent in useful and necessary work when you can get the work done for less and when men will be glad to have the jobs. Another class of money that ought to be put in the bonds is the money which people are tempted to invest in wildcat securities. Peddlers go over the land offering neatly printed certificates of stock in oil wells, gold mines, patents, inventions, town lots in distant cities, etc. Avoid all these investments and tell your neighbors to avoid them as they would a pestilence. I have never known any stock or bond sold in this method to result other than in loss to the purchaser. Good stocks are not sold in this way. The fact that it is necessary to employ an agent to go over the country peddling stocks on big commission, frequently 50 per cent, is proof that the stock in such companies is no good. If an agent offers you such stock ask him if he has a license from the insurance commissioner of this State. If his company is organized outside of North Carolina and the agent has no license, he has violated the law and is subject to arrest, and his company is, in all probability, an arrant fraud. If his company be a North Carolina corporation, ask him to allow you time to consult your banker or some friend who has experience. Nine times out of ten the agent will object and seek to hurry you into a purchase. His conduct will be evidence—and almost proof—of the fraudulent character of the stock he is selling. The law in this State requires a person who is selling the stock of a nonresident corporation to take out a license from the insurance commissioner of this State before offering stocks and bonds for sale.

"Unfortunately, however, there is no requirement upon persons peddling stocks of companies organized in this State. I have this year refused to assist in the incorporation of three different companies. It seemed to me these companies were preparing to offer stock of very doubtful or no value to the people of this State, and I was not willing for it to be said that these companies were incorporated in my office. I hope the next general assembly will enact a law forbidding the peddling of the stocks of North Carolina corporations, unless the agent peddling them has taken out a license, and unless the stocks have been examined as to legality and solvency by some department of our State government.

"Q. What will be the financial situation in this country after the war?—A. Probably the first condition will be two or three years of unprecedented activity in business and apparent prosperity. Prices are likely to mount higher even than during the war. Prices of commodities fixed by the Government will have been removed, and the law of supply and demand, supplemented by speculation, will have its effect. We are apt to have a short period of furious prosperity, boom times. These booms will be followed quickly by a long period of readjustment, liquidation, and declining prices in values and in wages. The man who enters this period of liquidation heavily in debt will be in great danger. He must pay the interest and the principal of debt contracted in cheap dollars with dollars constantly rising in value. The weight of debt will continue to increase despite moderate payments of principal and interest. He will find the balance of his

debt, after making payments, harder to pay than the entire principal was when he made the debt. The man who enters this period of liquidation heavily in debt deserves your sympathy. But the man who enters that period out of debt, owning his home if he lives in town, or his farm if he lives in the country, and who has invested a fair amount in liberty bonds, is safe. No debt presses on this man, and while the value measured in dollars of his home and farm will decrease, he has the home and farm and uses them in the same way as he used them when prices were high. He will get the same enjoyment out of his home or farm, whether the price be five or ten thousand dollars. His farm will be as large in acreage, his home will have the same number of rooms, and for all purposes he will use them just as he did when their values represented twice as much. At the high value the dollars represented were cheap dollars. At the low value the dollars represented by the value were high-price dollars; but the thing he owns, home or farm, is the same and his manner of living need not be changed. If he be the owner of liberty bonds, he will find them constantly increasing in value, for they will go above par, as all American bonds have in the past; and the money that they will pay in interest and in principal will be valuable money, for it will not be spent in a famine market. It will be spent in a market where values are normal and possibly below normal, and the returns for those dollars when thus expended will probably be three times what they would be if they were spent now. Happy will be the man in the postwar period who owes no debt, who owns his house or farm, and who has an amount of liberty bonds. His bonds will be safe and they will be subject to no tax.

"Q. After the war how will our taxes be?—A. Inevitably taxes must be higher than before the war. We will probably never go back to the standard of taxation which prevailed in 1913. The United States will at the end of the war owe a huge debt. Every dollar of this debt must be paid from the proceeds of taxation, except the loans which we will have made and shall make to our allies. Deducting the sum of all loans we make to the allies, the bonds that the United States will owe at the end of the war will be so huge that unless you consider the wealth and earning power of the American people the amounts would seem fabulous. But there is not the least doubt of the ability or of the intention of the United States to pay every dollar of these bonds, interest as it shall fall due every six months, and the principal on or before maturity. Every citizen must pay a proportionate part of this indebtedness. He may not pay it in direct tax, but in some way every person must pay his or her share of the cost of this war. A citizen can arrange now so that he will receive of this money as well as pay his part. If you do not buy bonds you may rest assured you will have to help pay them. You can arrange now to be a recipient of money as well as a payer. You can choose whether you will be one of those persons who after the war does the paying and receives nothing or one of those persons who pays his part and receives back the money which he shall put in these investments. This applies to national taxation. That will begin high but will diminish as the bonds are paid, and it may in time approach the tax standards of 1913. But State, county, and municipal taxes must, it appears to me, constantly increase in the future. The Government has practically abolished the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and in two years the constitutional amendment will have forever removed these things as a subject of taxation, both State and National. I think this is wise. I believe that every dollar collected in the form of taxes from liquor has cost the body politic \$5 in efficiency. But the abolition of the whisky traffic will require the Government to adopt some other form of taxation. The Government has temporarily taken over the operation of railroads and other public-service corporations. Many believe that the Government will acquire the ownership of these properties. If so, it is not likely that the Government will allow the State or any department thereof to levy a tax upon them. The Government will need the revenue itself. There is no precedent for taxation by State or any subdivision thereof of Government property. The precedents are the other way. If these properties be withdrawn from the power of State and local taxation a huge deficit will result and taxes must be increased or other subjects of taxation found. Local taxation, especially in cities, is already a grievous burden. How it can be increased is a problem which already cries out for solution. When States, counties, towns, school districts, road districts, etc., lose the tax on whisky and on public-service corporations, and when they hunt for other subjects of taxation to make good the loss, fortunate will be the man who has a considerable investment in liberty bonds. The United States Government promises not to tax these bonds nor to tax their income unless the

taxpayer holds more than \$30,000 of them. It absolutely forbids States, counties, and subdivisions thereof to levy any tax whatever either upon bonds or interest. In the days that follow the war, when debts press hard and taxes are high, the person who has invested \$30,000 in Government bonds will find the bonds rising in value steadily, and he will receive \$1,275—one-half every six months—in interest. And no tax collector, whether he be National, State, county, municipal, road, school, or any other, can touch either the \$30,000 principal or the annual \$1,275 return. Already the absolute tax-exempt feature of the 3½ per cent liberty bonds has caused them to go above par, and the probability of exempting the income on \$30,000 of liberty bonds has caused them to rise on the markets. Soon as peace comes the rise in these bonds, in my opinion, will become steady and constant, if not rapid. This is the one security of all in the world which is absolutely safe, principal and interest, and which, up to the amount of \$30,000, will be absolutely exempt from all tax, State and local as well as National.

"Q. If the bonds are as good as you say, why must we canvass the State to induce the people to buy? In short, what objections do people raise to the purchase of these bonds?—A. There are several objections. I will mention them seriatim: First, people say they are likely to go below par; that the other three issues, as soon as they were sold, fell below par, and that these would likewise fall. I think this is true. I think the probabilities are that soon after this loan is floated the bonds will drop slightly below par. This is due to the fact that many enthusiastic, patriotic people will subscribe more than they ought to buy. They will sell some of these bonds at a loss, although they have implicit faith in their value. These people will find that they can not take as much out of their business as their enthusiasm prompted them to take. The fact that they fall below par is not an evidence of weakness, but an inevitable result of floating securities by appealing to patriotism and enthusiasm.

"Q. Then, if the bonds are going below par, why is it not proper for a person to buy at 99 or 98 instead of buying at par?—A. The person that does that does not help the Government in floating the loan. He can not buy until after every one of the \$6,000,000,000 of bonds has been taken by some one. He is not doing a patriotic act, but rather the contrary. He is shirking his duty and is depending on his more patriotic neighbor to take more than the neighbor ought to take, hoping that when his neighbor feels the burden he will sell his bonds. This man who did not buy when the loan was floated may make a few points commission. The man who does not buy when the loan is floated and who buys afterwards slightly below par has the patriotism of a note shaver or a pawnbroker. He is not a patriot but a skin-flint. He is a slacker of the commonest kind, a moral deserter, a man whose selfishness is overcoming his patriotism. Such a man deserves, and I believe will acquire, the contempt of all who know him. He will be a byword in his community hereafter and a marked man if he should ever ask the suffrages or consideration of his citizens. He will stand but little better than the man who fakes disease to keep out of the Army, or who deserts the Army and lives in the swamp rather than risk his precious hide.

"Another objection is raised by some men in active business. They say that if they buy bonds their capital will be absorbed and they can not do business. This is a mistake. The bonds are capital, and they can be used almost at their face value. They are the best collateral in the world, good for loans in any bank. It is probable that the circulation privilege will be extended directly to these bonds, as it is now indirectly. They are practically money drawing interest as distinguished from money, idle. They are good for any kind of security. They will be accepted as security on any note or bond. Many business men, especially men in the tobacco business and farmers, who do not use their money the entire year but only during what is called the busy or crop season, will find in these bonds an ideal investment. They need the money 6 months in the year. If they keep their capital in money it is used 6 months in the year and is idle the balance. If they put their money in bonds it earns interest 12 months in the year. They can take the bonds to a bank and borrow for 6 months. They will pay 3 per cent on the money borrowed and used for 6 months and they will get 4½ per cent for the money on the bonds. Money invested in these bonds can be used almost as well as the money itself. The purchase of these bonds is one instance where a person can 'eat his cake and have it, too.' The patriotic citizen can do his duty by the Government and not lose one single cent, but, on the contrary, actually make by the operation. The possession of no collateral in the world rates a man higher in the bank or business world than the possession of United States bonds. It is proof of the man's character, patriotism, and intelligence. A

man who owns these bonds will stand distinctly higher in the community and in the business world than the man who does not. The sections of the country which have learned to invest in bonds are now the richest. It is a business transaction which we in North Carolina have neglected too long. It is a business transaction that will transform our habits and will make us richer. The sooner we adopt it the better. Now is the time to increase our patriotism and our prosperity.

"Again, people say these bonds are for the banks, corporations, and rich men. This is unfortunate, if true. They ought to be for the people generally, and especially for old people, widows, guardians, trust estates, and all such institutions as lodges, churches, and societies which have money to invest. They are especially good for those persons who are not engaged in active business and who wish to be assured a certain income, safe from the casualties of business and free from taxation. They are particularly good for farmers and workmen who wish to accumulate capital, but who do not care to run the risk of loss and who do not want to have litigation over any of their property, with the consequent annoyance and expense. These bonds are the solution of their problems. No tax, no risk of loss, no litigation, no trouble. The Government will permit them to be registered at Washington, so that if a bond be burned or stolen the owner loses nothing. The thief gets nothing except a term in the penitentiary. They are a gilt-edge investment, suited to the needs of a large number of the people, and offered to them on easy terms of payment. If we be wise, we will not let this opportunity pass. We will all be bondholders, and in the period after the war we will not speak bitterly of our neighbors who were wise enough to buy bonds and when we see them enjoying the prosperity they have earned call them 'bloated bondholders.' We will be bondholders ourselves.

"Again, some farmers say, 'We will not buy, because the Government is threatening to fix the price of cotton.' This is no reason. The Government may fix the price of cotton at 30 cents a pound and seed at \$1 to \$1.05 a bushel, so that an acre of land which shall produce a bale of cotton will return to its owner \$180 a year. Twenty years ago we were selling this same bale for \$25 and the seed for 12½ cents a bushel. This same bale would bring in the fall of 1898, cotton and seed combined, less than \$30. If the Government should fix this price at \$180, it would not seem to be a hardship. Fixing the price of cotton will stabilize the price. Everybody will get the same. The man who has to sell during the height of the season will get the same as the man who holds. It is probable that the average farmer will get as much for his cotton under price fixing as he would in the open market. Last year my records show that some cotton sold in September brought only 19 cents and some sold later in the year brought 35 cents or more. The average farmer last year probably did not get 25 cents for his cotton. Few obtained above 30 cents; a great many sold under 20 cents. The fluctuations in a war market are very great, and while I have a good deal of cotton to sell and the present price is delightful, I would not consider it either a hardship or an unreasonable thing for the Government to fix the price at around 30 cents. And I believe the average farmer would get about as much if that price were fixed as if he were left to sell in a market controlled by war conditions and subject to violent fluctuations. Besides this, if the price of cotton be fixed by the Government, mills would be able to sell their goods much cheaper than if the price were not fixed. On the first of February last year cotton dropped 12½ cents a pound—5 cents in one day. During this year it has reached 38 cents a pound, and many predicted the possibilities of 50 cents. A mill taking a contract for cloth and having to buy its cotton in the open market must fix the price for cloth in the light of these violent fluctuations. It must buy the cotton on the open market and carry it till it is needed, or it must buy futures, or it must fix the price at which it sells the goods high enough to protect it from all possible rise. But if the mill knew it could buy cotton at 30 cents, it could calculate and sell profitably at a much smaller margin than at present. Speaking, therefore, as a farmer with cotton to sell and who would much rather ordinarily sell in an open free market, I am convinced that no great hardship will result if the Government shall fix the price of cotton at not under 30 cents a pound. It may be that actual good would be done, not only to the people generally who use cotton and who manufacture cotton but to the men who make the cotton. But whether it be a good thing or not, we ought to remember that the price of sugar and the price of wheat have been fixed for more than a year. Had these prices not been fixed, it is probable that sugar would have been almost unobtainable—25 cents or 30 cents a pound at least. Flour would have been probably \$30 a barrel.

"These articles would have been subject to the most violent speculation. They would have been hoarded by selfish people and doled out for blood money. The price would have borne no relation to supply and demand. Many would have suffered while a few would grow rich. We have reasonable prices for these articles of food, because the Government fixed prices, and apparently those who grew or manufactured these articles have suffered no great hardship. A reasonable profit has been left him by the Government. The Government fixed the price of cotton seed last year at \$1 to \$1.05 a bushel, and the price of the products manufactured therefrom—the meal, hull, and linters. I have heard no great complaint, and people have been able to buy hulls and meal for their stock at prices which have borne a fair relation to the price of cotton seed. The Government furnished a large quantity of nitrate of soda to farmers at cost plus the freight when it needed every pound for munitions. If the Government should decide to fix the price of cotton, we may be sure it will fix it at a price that will leave a profit, and we may also be sure that the Government has taken action only after careful consideration and with a view to doing justice to all sections. The farmers of the South should remember that their product has not been taxed as it was during the Civil War, and its price has not been fixed until long after the prices of sugar and wheat had been fixed. We ought to be just and patriotic enough to consent that the Government shall treat us as it has treated other sections, and we ought not to grumble or forget that we have enjoyed the benefits of price fixing long before we were called upon to suffer any of the inconveniences.

"Q. The Government is offering two kinds of securities, bonds and war-savings stamps. Which is the better?—A. There is no conflict between the bonds and stamps, and the campaign for their sale can be carried on simultaneously. In fact they are the complements of each other. The bonds are intended to furnish a vehicle of investment for money already earned or in sight. The stamps are the vehicle of investment for money which has not already been earned or is in sight, but which must hereafter be earned by industry and saved by economy. I have described the character of money which the Government thinks ought to be put in bonds. The money which ought to be put in stamps is the money which is earned for work, and which will be spent unnecessarily unless the person who earns it has a place to put every single 25-cent piece which he can avoid spending. The rationale of the war-savings stamps is this: The Government asks every person in North Carolina and elsewhere to save during the year 1918 out of his or her earnings \$16.75; to lend this money to the Government, and the Government will on January 1, 1923, pay for every \$16.75 \$20 in good money. This money can then be spent or it can be put in bonds. It will then be accumulated capital. The person who has saved it during the period of cheap money will have the privilege of using it in any way he sees fit, or if he wishes it to become a permanent investment he can buy bonds.

"Q. What will be the effect of the success or comparative failure of this loan?—A. In the first place, the loan will not be a failure. The American people will take it all—every dollar. The only question is whether North Carolina will secure its share, or whether it will let other sections take their share and a part of ours. But the loan will have its effect on the war in comparison as it is taken enthusiastically or grudgingly. If it be taken grudgingly, barely put over, enemy countries will believe the American people are getting tired and they will soon call for a peace by negotiation. They will be encouraged to fight on, hoping that the end may come before they are defeated. If the loan be barely a success, its effect will be to encourage the enemy and to lengthen the war and to cause a greater mortality of American soldiers, as well as increased cost to the American people. On the other hand, if the loan be enthusiastically and willingly taken our enemies will see that the Americans at home are as earnest as our soldiers at the front. They will see that we have just begun, and that we are ready to go to any length.

success her doom; and Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey may one or all decide to quit. If this loan be a huge success, it will reduce the cost of the war greatly, and it will save the lives of

"If the loan be a great success, Germany will read in that thousands of American soldiers. If we wish peace to come quickly, if we wish to stop taxation, if we wish to stop war taxes, if we wish trade to again become free and normal, if we wish to save the lives of our soldiers, if we wish war inconveniences to pass away, if we wish to make our future safe and to get a part of the best investment the world ever saw, we will not fail to take our part, small as our allotment is, and thus do our part.

"Q. How shall we conduct the loan campaign in view of the elections to be held in November—A. I see no embarrassment from this source, but rather a source of strength. Neither party should endeavor to make political capital out of this loan; and I do not believe either party will. I see nothing in this war to change one's political opinions; both parties are loyally supporting the war. As a Democrat, I expect to so continue. Were I a Republican, I would not change my politics because of anything which has developed during this war. Apparently the war is having no effect upon the political status of the country. In New York there were vacancies this spring in four congressional districts—all held by Democrats. The Republicans expected to make gains and probably carry one of the districts. When the election came the Democrats carried all four districts by increased majorities. Last week in Maine there were likewise four districts voting for Congressmen—all held by Republicans. The Democrats were confident of making gains and of electing at least one Congressman, Mr. McGillicuddy. But when the votes were counted it was seen that the Republicans had elected all four Congressmen by increased majorities. Apparently no State is changing its political status because of the war. Republican States and Republicans in Congress are supporting the Government just as valiantly as Democrats. Soon after the war began and conscription was proposed, the Democratic chairman of the Military Committee of the House found he could not conscientiously support the bill, whereupon the President sent for a Republican from California, Mr. KAHN. He took charge of the bill, conducted it through the House, and as large a proportion of the Republicans voted for conscription as did Democrats. Recently when the proposition to reduce the age for military service from 21 to 18 came up a number of Democrats prominent in Congress opposed the bill, but again Mr. KAHN and a number of other Republicans took charge and put the bill through. It is true that when the subject of tariff arises Republicans have a roll call, to go on record and show in the future that they favored raising a larger proportion of revenue from tariff than by direct taxation. But they offer no factious opposition and cause no delay. They assist in perfecting the legislation and merely make a record to preserve their party traditions before the final passage of the bill. You will find the great Republican States of Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, with hardly an important chairmanship in the House of Representatives, supporting the war just as steadily as our own State, which possesses two important chairmanships in the Senate, four of the most important in the House, and other chairmanships of high rank. This is the more remarkable because in the House of Representatives there are practically as many Republicans as there are Democrats. The Independents, Socialists, Progressives, and so forth, hold the balance of power—neither Democrats nor Republicans have a majority. It would be highly unpatriotic if Republicans were to endeavor to magnify and capitalize those mistakes which inevitably must be made when a peaceful country enters the greatest of all wars.

"Mistakes were necessary; we have made them. All countries make mistakes in war. Our allies have made mistakes. They have made grievous blunders; and we with 50 years of profound peace, except a little trouble with Spain—which was like a police raid—could not avoid mistakes. We have made no such mistakes from a military standpoint as the great war machine of Germany made when it attacked Belgium. Had the supermen of Germany not made the colossal mistake of attacking Belgium they would probably have won the war within six months. The man or party, therefore, that would magnify the mistakes which were inevitable is doing an unpatriotic act, and is giving aid and encouragement to the enemy. I do not believe Republicans of North Carolina will do this. They certainly have not so far. We Democrats should not, in our work endeavoring to float the liberty loan, claim all or an undue proportion of patriotism. Such a claim would be false in fact and unpatriotic in purpose. We are doing our part; the Republicans are likewise doing theirs. If anyone doubt what the Republican States are doing, let him study Pennsylvania. Let him see what this great State has done in the way of furnishing the materials of war and soldiers. Let him see what it has done in buying bonds, as well as doing everything else from the manufacture of the highest cannon to generating gases with which to pay our debt to Germany. After seeing what this State has done and is doing, let us remember that this State has not voted for a Democratic President since 1856. She has about one-fifteenth of the population of the Union; but her National Guard was in such fine condition that when the war broke out it was sent almost bodily over, and until the middle of August Pennsylvania seemed from the reports in the Official Bulletin

to be furnishing much more than 15 per cent of the casualties. The price was fixed last year on all wheat grown and sugar refined in Pennsylvania. But that has not chilled the people's patriotism. The people of America, especially the Democrats, should take off their hats to Pennsylvania as a recognition of what the Keystone Commonwealth has done in supporting the administration. There should be no class in this drive; and I would like to see in every county and district and State the candidates of the respective parties speak for the loan from the same platform. I would like to see our candidates for the Senate, Messrs. SIMMONS and Morehead, speak from the same platform, and urge the people of North Carolina, irrespective of party, to take the modest proportion assigned to us. In every congressional district I would like to see the candidates likewise in friendly rivalry work for the loan. In our county I would like to see Messrs. Beddingfield and Hester, candidates for the Senate, as well as candidates for all other offices, from the same stand, announce their subscriptions to the loan and to call upon the people to take their part.

"Q. Will every county get credit for the bonds it takes?—A. Yes. Records are kept and the amount of bonds taken by each county is made a perpetual memorial; and the Government keeps a list of the individual purchasers of the bonds. Not only will every county get credit for what it buys and this will be published, but the number of people in that county who buy will be kept and published. This has already been done. I hold in my hand the printed record showing what the counties in this State did in the former loans. Some counties did splendidly; some failed almost entirely. The loan itself would have been a failure in North Carolina had it not been that the banks and corporations took all the people did not take. The people were asleep, and the success of the former loans was solely due to the fact that the banks and corporations took their share, and all the share that the people did not take. You will be surprised how few people in some counties participated in this work, and how many shirked their duty. Here is the list. I am willing to read what some counties did; but I don't want to be unpleasant and I would rather not call the names of the counties. Here is a county where only one person in 500 population subscribed for anything. Here is another where instead of taking their part, which would have been \$7.50, the people of the county bought to the amount of only 13 cents per capita. If the people wish to know how any county acted, they have only to write to Mr. J. G. Brown, Raleigh, N. C., and the record of that county will be shown. Not only will these records be kept but the name of every person who subscribes and the amount of the subscription will be kept at Washington. Probably after the war a list of all who shall have subscribed in any manner to bonds or war-savings stamps will be printed in book form. It will be a perpetual roll of honor. Those whose names are in that book for a proper amount will have the respect and consideration due them. Those who do not so appear will have missed an opportunity to serve the Government easily and profitably; and their failure in this respect will be made a perpetual memorial, of which their children and grandchildren will be ashamed."

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a telegram from one of the great industrial cities of the United States, indicating the alacrity and the liberality with which the fourth liberty loan has been subscribed by the workers of that city. I think it of such interest that it might properly be read from the desk. I ask that it may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the telegram will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

GREAT FALLS, MONT., September 28, 1918.

Hon. T. J. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

In answer to the Huns and autocracy, the citizenship of this city marched in orderly procession to the Rainbow Hotel to-day at 11 o'clock, and within exactly 30 minutes subscribed for \$1,280,000 fourth liberty-loan bonds. This does not include subscription of A. C. M. Co. or Montana Power Co. Every single employee on pay roll of B. & M. smelter here, numbering over 1,900, subscribed for at least one bond, the total subscriptions from that source alone being over \$190,000.

JOHN E. DAWSON.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 12776. An act to provide further for the national security and defense and for the more effective prosecution of the war by furnishing means for the better utilization of the existing sources of electrical and mechanical power and for the development of new sources of such power, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed.

EXCLUSION OF ANARCHISTS.

Mr. HARDWICK. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 12402) to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. HARDWICK. I do.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I desire to inquire of the Senator from Georgia if the matter which he proposes will require any great length of time?

Mr. HARDWICK. I do not think it will take any time at all. The bill is of such a character that I do not think anyone is opposed to it.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I want to make a motion, of which I gave notice the other day.

Mr. HARDWICK. The consideration of this bill will not interfere with that at all. The Senator will have ample opportunity to make his motion.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill named by the Senator from Georgia?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12402) to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill has heretofore been read.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, on Tuesday I gave notice that I would move to reconsider the action which the Senate took upon House joint resolution No. 200, known as the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution. I now make that motion; but I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry, if I may, as to whether or not the action upon such a motion will be determined by a majority vote?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion that the rule plainly provides that a majority is all that is needed to reconsider.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Then, Mr. President, I ask that the motion which I have just made may be voted upon. I presume there will be no objection to it. There has been some suggestion that the notice which I gave the other day rather foreclosed any action of the kind, but I am sure it was understood that the notice which was in contemplation of being given to Senators was in connection with the vote upon the passage of the resolution itself. There is no intention to bring the resolution itself to the further attention of the Senate at this time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, did I understand there was a ruling by the Chair that a majority vote could reconsider the vote on the suffrage amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator did.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, Mr. President, may I ask, is that based on an express rule of the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is based on the rule of the Senate. A motion to reconsider is a mere subsidiary motion, which does not go to the main question at all, and there is a plain rule of the Senate reading as follows:

When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration—

Omitting the next clause—

Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote, and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, before the Senator from New Mexico proceeds further, I should like to say a few words on the question of the motion to reconsider. If the Senator from New Mexico desires to keep the floor, I will wait until he is through.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I am perfectly willing to yield, and will be glad to hear the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I have no criticism whatever of the Chair's ruling, because the ruling of the Chair seems to be absolutely within the terms of the express rule of the Senate, but what I desire to say at this time is that I think it is an unfortunate rule and an unfortunate condition. The purpose of legislative rules is to dispose of the business of the legislative body. The object of a motion to reconsider is manifestly to give an opportunity, where there is a change in the mind of the legislative body, to allow a resolution or bill that has been disposed of to be reconsidered because the attitude of the body itself has changed. It seems to me that the rules of

the Senate were evidently written without having in mind a measure the adoption or rejection of which requires a two-thirds vote. The woman suffrage joint resolution might have been defeated by 10 or 12 votes and yet command a majority in the Senate Chamber, and if a mere majority vote can reconsider the action of the body, a resolution of this nature might be kept before the Senate interminably, there being no final conclusion to it.

The possibility of a motion to reconsider in this case arose not from a real change of the conclusion of this body, but because the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES] reversed his vote after the decision had been reached. I am not critical; I do not say this in the way of criticism of the Senator from New Mexico, because that is a common procedure; it is a procedure that has often been resorted to in legislative bodies; but I point it out as showing that, if we proceed along lines of this kind, any question that requires a two-thirds vote and yet has a majority behind it can never be finally disposed of by the legislative body.

We seem to be in the unfortunate condition that we have reached that point in the consideration of this matter. I think it is most unfortunate. If it were an ordinary question, it might not be of serious moment, but there are men in this Chamber on one side who feel that the woman-suffrage amendment is vital to certain people who are in favor of it, and there are men on the other side of the question who feel that the passage of the resolution will violate the very fundamental principles of government, and that the very life of the States which they represent may be at stake if the resolution ultimately becomes a law.

The joint resolution has been pending before the Senate for a year. It has been brought to the front more than once for the consideration of this body. It has interfered, and seriously interfered, with the consideration of the great war bills that are necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. I do not mean that it has merely interfered with them by reason of the fact that it has occupied a certain amount of time before the Senate, because I do not claim that it has occupied an undue length of time, considering the magnitude and importance of the questions involved; but I say that, with this resolution pending before the Senate, it took Senators away from the important business of the session; it withdrew their attention from the great war bills that are necessary to carry on this Government.

Men feeling as I do about this matter feel that it is just as serious a problem that confronts them to have the individuality and the sovereignty of their States attacked as it is to face the Hun on the battlefields of Europe. It was a question that necessarily had to be fought out. No man can criticize the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES] as to his earnestness or his diligence in trying to bring this measure to a successful conclusion. He reached the battle line more than once; and when he found that he was not strong enough to succeed he withdrew. He has fairly tested his strength in this legislative body; and although we may be unable to prevent the consideration of this measure again, I want to say to the Senator from New Mexico and to those whom he leads in this fight that I am thoroughly convinced in my mind, and I believe the country is, that the men who oppose this joint resolution oppose it from patriotic motives, from a high sense of moral duty to the constituency they represent. Although the Senator may say that we are mistaken in our position, he can not deny the earnestness of the position we take or that we take it from a high sense of patriotic duty to our constituencies.

With that in view, I think it is most unfortunate that the Senator should again threaten the legislation of this session by bringing this disturbing question before us, when there is no indication whatever that a single man in the body who voted against the joint resolution will now or hereafter change his mind on the subject.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, the Senator from Alabama is quite right in assuming that we recognize the earnestness and sincerity of those who have opposed the passage of this joint resolution, but upon the question of procedure I do not believe there can be merit in the position suggested by the Senator. The Chair has ruled that a majority has the right to reconsider the vote. It is a rule adopted by the Senate clearly and in explicit language. While there seems to be no precedent of the Senate itself on the question, there are a number of precedents, as I understand, in the House of Representatives. Moreover, upon the right and justice of the matter, is it not wise that a majority of the Senate should be able to control the procedure of the Senate?

It is true that the Constitution requires that before an amendment to the Constitution may be submitted there shall be a two-thirds vote in favor of it; but do we want to assert that

the majority of the Senate shall not have a right to control the procedure of the Senate? Under the ruling of the Chair it seems to me that the motion to reconsider ought to be carried, but I will state now that it is not the intention to bring the original joint resolution to a vote without ample notice to all Senators.

The suggestion has been made that on Tuesday I stated that no vote would be taken upon the motion to reconsider. That language—not just as stated, however—was used by me, but in connection with other language that I think clearly indicated that there would be no vote upon the joint resolution without ample notice. If this motion required a two-thirds vote for its adoption, I would not ask the Senate to act upon it now, but I think it is generally assumed that a majority can always be assembled to support the motion to reconsider. It is because no advantage can be taken of anyone that I ask that the motion to reconsider may be carried, so that the original joint resolution as it came from the House may go to the calendar, to be taken up at some future time; should it appear that there is an opportunity to pass it, and after giving ample notice to all the Senators.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I can not deny the correctness of the ruling of the Chair, as it seems to be based upon very clear English as expressed in Rule XIII of the Senate. It may be a violent assumption on my part, but nevertheless I am inclined to assume that the authors of this rule when it was written did not have in mind a measure of this sort, which, under the Constitution of the United States, requires a two-thirds majority.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator to ask a question?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield for a question; yes.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I should like to ask the Senator to consider of what avail a contrary decision of the Chair would be. We all know that a mere majority may control the decisions of the Chair; and if the Chair should render a decision which did not meet the views of the majority, the views of the majority would prevail. So in any event, regardless of the construction of the Senator from New York, realizing that the plain language of the rule states that a majority is all that is necessary upon a question of mere construction and of doubtful construction, where the Chair has decided in favor of the plain language of the rule it seems to me a contrary decision would not operate practically to prevent the majority of the Senate from controlling the procedure.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hopes there are some Senators who will not imagine that the Chair is ruling because he is afraid of the Senate.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The Senator from New York was about to observe that the interruption of the Senator from New Mexico seemed to be based upon grounds of expediency in which the Chair had an interest. I am not approaching the subject from that standpoint.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. No, Mr. President; I simply suggested that as an additional thought; that is all. I did not mean to reflect upon the ruling of the Chair, either now or at any other time. I merely suggested that thought to the consideration of the Senator.

Mr. WADSWORTH. My purpose was to discuss the merits of this rule and to expose, if I could, its inconsistencies. I may be utterly mistaken, but it has always been my experience, in what experience I have had in legislative bodies, that a motion to reconsider, to be successful, must command a number of votes equal to those necessary for the passage of the measure itself.

I can not agree with the definition given by the Chair, to the effect that a motion to reconsider is merely a subsidiary motion, and therefore, I assume, he means comparatively unimportant. As I look upon it, a motion to reconsider involves upon the part of the legislative body a complete retracing of its steps in so far as the passage or defeat of the measure is concerned. It is offered, as I understand, to give an opportunity to the legislative body to correct grievous errors, or to change its mind and give expression thereto.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York hold that, if reconsidered, the joint resolution immediately is adopted?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Not at all; but it gives an opportunity for the passage of the measure thereafter, consequent upon the correction of some grievous error, or a change of mind and conviction on the part of the body having it under consideration.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Is it not true that if the motion to reconsider should prevail, the whole matter would be left just where

it was when the committee reported it, and the previous action of the Senate would go for nothing?

Mr. WADSWORTH. It would. It would be a complete retracing of steps in that respect. If I understand the effect of a successful motion to reconsider, the whole question is opened up anew. The measure may be subject to amendment.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. Is not that the result of the adoption of a motion to reconsider any measure? When a measure is reconsidered, the whole subject is open for consideration and discussion, just the same as it will be in this case.

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is true.

Mr. ROBINSON. A reconsideration of this joint resolution will not be different from a reconsideration of any other resolution or bill that the Senate may have passed or defeated.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Of course, the adoption of a motion to reconsider in the case of any measure leaves that measure open to treatment de novo, as it were; but in the event that a measure requires for its passage a two-thirds vote it should not be reopened for consideration after it is once defeated, except by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I do.

Mr. VARDAMAN. May I ask the Senator if that has not been the rule of this body for a long time?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I can not say to the Senator from Mississippi how long this rule has been in existence. I do not deny the existence of the rule as printed in the book of rules of the Senate, but I do contend that it is inconsistent with approved parliamentary practice and procedure. I have always believed that a two-thirds vote, when required for the passage of a measure, involves a two-thirds vote for the reconsideration of the failure of the passage of that measure.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The Senator admits that it is the rule now?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I admit that it is the rule now.

Mr. VARDAMAN. What the Senator is proceeding to do is to point out a defect in the rules?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes; in part.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President—

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I have not had time to examine these questions at all, but I was impressed with what seemed to me to be the absurdity of allowing a mere majority vote of the Senate to remedy the defect in a situation which required a two-thirds vote when it was not possible to secure two-thirds. I wanted to ask the Senator from New York whether in his investigation he has come across any case or any precedent where there has been a motion to reconsider a vote which has been lost, when the carrying of that vote required a two-thirds vote of the Senate? Has any motion ever been made to reconsider a question which required a two-thirds vote for its passage when that vote had been had and lost?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I know of no such incident. It may be that some have occurred, but I know of no such incident. I am inclined to believe that it has been the thought in the minds of most people that such incidents would have aspects of inconsistency, approaching even absurdity, and therefore that they are not often attempted.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I wanted to make this suggestion to the Senator, if I can do so without interrupting the continuity of his argument: If action requiring a two-thirds vote of the Senate, when that two-thirds is lacking, can be reconsidered by a mere majority of the Senate, then where the question is, say, upon the suspension of a rule, which requires a two-thirds majority, if they fail to produce the two-thirds majority a Member can change his vote and move to reconsider that action by a majority; and then, if they fail again, another Member can change his vote and move to reconsider by a majority, and so on right around a vicious circle, and no judgment ever can be come to upon the question before the Senate. It can be done over and over again.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, that thought has been in my mind and the Senator from Connecticut has expressed it so much better than I could that I shall not endeavor to enlarge upon it. I do think there is an aspect of inconsistency in this situation, and it was to call attention to that which, in my judgment, was inconsistent that I asked the floor.

Mr. KIRBY. Mr. President, I desire to ask a question regarding the parliamentary status for information. I understand a motion to reconsider was made and the Chair ruled

that it was in order under an express rule of the Senate. Has there been any appeal from that ruling?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There has not been.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I think it not improper to say that, in my judgment, there is no question whatever about the ruling of the Chair, and that all of the precedents sustain the decision which the Chair has made. The limited research I have had an opportunity of making convinces me that there is absolutely no authority to the contrary; and in support of the ruling of the Chair I cite volume 2 of Hinds' Parliamentary Precedents, section 1656, and volume 5, sections 5617 and 5618.

Of course the opponents of any proposition do not favor any step which is calculated to promote that proposition; and I am not surprised that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] should oppose the motion to reconsider, because their attitude upon this subject is just as well defined as that of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES]. Under the parliamentary precedents, however, the motion to reconsider is a means by which a measure which has been lost may be again voted upon; and it is respectfully suggested that, considering the importance of this measure and the narrowness by which it was defeated and the changes that come in the minds of Senators and in the constituency of this body, it is a proper proceeding to give an opportunity to do what we so narrowly failed to do. Every proceeding that may be taken in connection with a constitutional amendment, as has been suggested to me by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], may be accomplished by a majority vote except the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I wish only a moment, in order to observe that, as has been stated by the Senator from Arkansas, who is a skilled parliamentarian, all proceedings with reference to a constitutional amendment, except the mere vote on the joint resolution, require but a bare majority.

Assume, now, that when this joint resolution is pending here there should be proposed to it an amendment of the most vital character, running to the very roots of the joint resolution. That amendment could be, and would be, carried by a majority vote. Moreover, if there should be a tie, under the Constitution the Vice President would have the authority to break that tie. We all recall, though I was not here at the time, that upon the proposed constitutional amendment looking toward the election of United States Senators by the people three ties occurred within one-half hour on an amendment proposed to that joint resolution; and the beloved and lamented Vice President, Mr. Sherman, cast, and properly cast, the deciding vote on those three ties within that half hour, notwithstanding arguments were made against his right to cast that vote. But the question is parliamentarily settled in my mind that a mere majority may adopt or reject any amendment to the joint resolution; that the Vice President has the right to cast a vote in the event of a tie on an amendment; and the only proceeding where a two-thirds majority of the Senate is required is on the passage of the joint resolution itself.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, of course there can be no question about the rule of the Senate. I do not agree with my friend the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] that that is merely a technical prohibition. I have not had time to look at the textbooks with regard to it; I know the House precedents are in favor of the majority rule, but on general principles it seems to me it is clear that it can be carried by a majority. I think the term used by the Chair, "subsidiary motion," was correct. Every motion is subsidiary to the decisive motion which decides the fate of the bill or amendment. There is no question that a majority can postpone to a day certain, postpone indefinitely, lay upon the table, amend, substitute. They can do all those things.

There is, to my mind, no question upon the matter of the law, as I understand it, that the majority can also reconsider. I see no escape from it as a logical position on the general principles of parliamentary law.

Does anyone question that if a motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table prevailed by a majority it would go to the table? If you can kill it by a majority, you can pass it by a majority. Of course, it leaves the whole subject open. It does not by any means go back; it does not retrace all our steps, because that would carry it back to its introduction and its reference. It undoes the vote by which it was defeated, and leaves it in precisely the same position it was before it was defeated, just as if the motion were reversed on an ordinary bill. The bill had been lost. The motion to reconsider the vote brings the bill again before the Senate and then the bill passes. It is the opportunity given by the motion to reconsider to change the action of the Senate on the one single decisive vote.

Although I have not had time to search the textbooks, it is very clear in my own mind that the whole philosophy of the situation demands that a majority should take this action. I see no particular object in doing it, but the merits of the question have nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, the position taken by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE], it seems to me, meets with an answer in the statement that no matter how many times a motion to reconsider is made by a majority vote when it comes to the passage of the measure and fails of the two-thirds by not getting a two-thirds majority there is no harm done in the matter. The rights of the parties are not changed; the resolution is not passed. Consequently it seems to me it is a wise rule as to the procedure of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I was only going to say that a two-thirds vote is required by the Constitution.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. It must be passed by the Houses and it must be a record vote. If, for instance, the House chose to amend it, it could amend it, and the Senate could accept the amendment by a majority, and put the measure in a new form, but there must be a two-thirds vote on the final passage.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That was the position raised by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] the other day, that the amendment had to be passed by a two-thirds vote, but if the Senate chose to amend the joint resolution the amendment can be passed by a majority vote, and the two-thirds vote is only necessary upon the final passage of the constitutional amendment.

But, Mr. President, all this is a question of policy as to the procedure of the Senate. Those arguments were very proper to be made in determining what kind of a rule should be made, but I can not see how it can be the subject of question here when the very rule which we adopted, and thought was a wise rule to adopt, provides that every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Nobody is disputing it.

Mr. TOWNSEND. No; let us vote.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That is all I insist on.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I recorded my vote against this proposed amendment at the time it was before the Senate, but did not occupy the floor to discuss it. I am intensely against it. I believe that the debate upon the subject weakened rather than strengthened the amendment. I regret exceedingly that a motion to reconsider is to be made, because I think the agitation of this question and the time consumed with it both in the Senate, in the House, and in the States should not take place when we are in the discharge of a much higher duty, our duty to prepare for the struggle in which we are engaged to defeat the enemy of this country and the enemy of government by the people throughout the world. But, Mr. President, at this time it is hardly worth while to enter into discussion. The decision of the Chair so clearly follows the rule, the rule so clearly controlled the decision of the Chair, that however illogical the rule might be, that was a question for consideration when the rule was adopted.

I can see no possible way by which the Chair could hold a rule expressly declaring that a motion to reconsider may be passed by a majority vote meant it could only be passed by a two-thirds vote. Language could not have been made clearer than that of this rule.

Mr. President, I am earnestly against putting the burden proposed by this resolution upon the good women of this country. I have no doubt that the majority of the best women of my State are themselves strongly opposed to it. I ask to have read a telegram that I received from New Jersey. I ask it while I am on my feet because if the request is not granted I shall read it myself. I send it to the desk, and ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

SUMMIT, N. J., October 2, 1918.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

In the name of New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, I congratulate you and commend your courage and steadfast adherence to conviction. The war will be over without sacrificing the ideals and principles of the Constitution, to the lasting glory of the men who have held honor above politics.

Mrs. CARROLL P. BASSETT, President.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I desire thus publicly to acknowledge the receipt of that telegram and to thank the sender.

I hold in my hand an editorial which appeared on yesterday in the New York Journal of Commerce. I regard it as an excellent discussion of this subject. It is a presentation of the real spirit of the Constitution with reference to the right of the

people of each State to control suffrage in their respective States. I ask that it be read from the Secretary's desk, and with that I shall take up no further time, but I shall hope when this subject comes up at a future day to present much more elaborately my objections.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read.
The Secretary read as follows:

IS SUFFRAGE A WAR QUESTION?

The main point in President Wilson's appeal to the Senate to join with the House in proposing to the States the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting equal suffrage to women was that it is "vitally essential to the success of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged." He seemed to assume that there could be no two opinions about that. There certainly are two opinions among American women themselves, and those opposed to it are no less loyal and no less devoted to the cause of winning the war than the others. It is not complimentary to them, it is not just to them to assume otherwise. They are not the ones who ever imply that they would be more devoted if they had the vote or that any of them will be less so if it is not granted to all. The suffrage question has been thrust in at this time for the purpose of using this argument, which, if valid, would not be creditable to American women. They are making sacrifices and giving loyal support to the cause at stake in every way they can without distinction of party on this question or any other, and that is the thing that ought to be recognized and heartily credited to them.

Reference to what other nations or governments are doing about it is not pertinent. This Nation is a democratic union of States independent in their local affairs and united in the direction of affairs that concern the Union as a whole as a Nation in relation with other nations of the world. Popular opinion is supposed to control public action, and the closer it comes to the things to be done the more effective it will be in the support of governmental conduct and the stronger will be the force of the Nation as a nation. It is a fundamental principle that those things which closely concern the people in their daily life and their local rights and interests shall be under their control in the several States. Woman suffrage has been adopted in some States and may be in others, ultimately in all of them, when they are ready for it; certainly when a majority of their people desire it. That is likely to be whenever a majority of the women desire it in their own States, for they can make their influence felt. They might even be consulted in advance by a vote on the question, as has been done in certain cases. What is objectionable is that one State should impose it upon another, or any number of States should impose it upon all others against the will of their own people. That is distinctly inconsistent with democratic doctrine, especially as it is applied in this Union of States.

We do not believe that the agitation which has been worked up and carried into Congress is helping in the war, but rather the contrary. Congress can not grant the right of suffrage. It can only propose to the States an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which three-fourths of them—while all are free to adopt it for themselves—might impose upon the rest, however much any of these might object. In no case would this extend the right to vote beyond the present limit before this war is over, unless it is to last for years instead of months, which we do not believe. The proposed amendment would have to be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States or by conventions in three-fourths of them, whichever method Congress might propose. This would keep up the agitation in the States where woman suffrage is not already in effect long after Congress had got rid of the subject by sending it to them. That would not help in the support of the war or tend to bring the people closer together in that support, but rather divert their attention from that task, if not weaken their support of the administration that had insisted upon having it thrust upon them.

People have a right to regard equal suffrage for men and women in these States as a sacred cause, but it is one that has arisen after its Government has been in operation in States and the union of States more than a century. It is not an emergency case springing up in time of war, but it needs to be calmly considered on its merits and with reference to its practical effect in time of peace. As there is no chance of getting it into effect before the war is over, it is far better to wait until that time before it is agitated as a national matter. It is in reality a State matter, and when that time comes it ought still to be considered as such and treated as such, each State deciding the matter for itself. It is to be feared that the President will weaken his present support instead of strengthening it by insisting upon action by Congress now. As he says, it is not a party question, but it is a question upon which there is a wide division of sentiment.

Mr. LODGE. In this connection I ask to have the little extract from a newspaper which I send to the desk read. It records an interesting and melancholy fact.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read.
The Secretary read as follows:

JERSEY SUFFRAGISTS LOSE—DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION REJECTS PROPOSED PLANK IN STATE PLATFORM.

TRENTON, N. J., October 1.

An attempt to insert a plank indorsing woman suffrage in the platform of the Democratic Party of New Jersey failed to-day after a stormy session of the State convention called to adopt a declaration of principles for the coming campaign. The plank was opposed by James B. Nugent, former State chairman, who offered a substitute leaving the suffrage question to the voters of municipalities to determine.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator be kind enough to inform us what action has been taken by the Republican State convention in New Jersey?

Mr. LODGE. They adopted a suffrage plank.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate failed to pass House joint resolution No. 200.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Hardwick	Martin, Va.	Simmons
Bankhead	Henderson	Myers	Smith, Ariz.
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Nelson	Smith, Ga.
Benet	Jones, N. Mex.	New	Smoot
Brandegee	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Sutherland
Calder	Kellogg	Nugent	Thomas
Chamberlain	Kendrick	Overman	Townsend
Culberson	Kenyon	Owen	Trammell
Cummins	Kirby	Page	Underwood
Curtis	Knox	Pease	Vardaman
Dillingham	La Follette	Phelan	Wadsworth
Fletcher	Lenroot	Polindexter	Walsh
Gerry	Lodge	Robinson	Warren
Gore	McKellar	Saulsbury	Willey
Gronna	McLean	Shafroth	Williams
Guion	McNary	Sheppard	
Hale	Martin, Ky.	Shields	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OVERMAN in the chair). Sixty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question is on the motion to reconsider the vote on the rejection of House joint resolution 200, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 200) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the joint resolution failed to receive the two-thirds vote necessary for its passage.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY—BUSINESS OF THE SENATE.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday next.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, does not the Senator from Virginia think he had better withhold that motion until we see whether or not some of the important matters that are to come up are disposed of to-day?

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. There is a very general desire among Senators to know whether or not the sessions will be continued, in order that they may make arrangements accordingly.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I should myself like to know that.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I do not think there are any important matters which will not be disposed of to-day.

Mr. JONES of Washington. My doubt as to whether or not they would be so disposed of was the reason for asking the question.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Federal Trade Commission in its report to the President—

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. The Chair has not yet put the question on my motion.

Mr. SMOOT. I thought that it had been declared carried.

Mr. KENYON. There was no opportunity to vote against the motion, and some of us desire to vote against it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa state that certain Senators desire to vote against the motion of the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. KENYON. Yes; to vote against the motion of the Senator from Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has not yet put the question on the motion.

Mr. GORE. I was trying to get the attention of the Chair as soon as the announcement was made, but I do not think the question was put.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question on the motion of the Senator from New Mexico was put.

Mr. GORE. The question on the motion relative to the joint resolution was put, but I referred to the motion of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN] to adjourn over until Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair can entertain that motion; but what does the Senate propose to do with the joint resolution the vote with reference to which has been reconsidered?

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I ask that the joint resolution may go to the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that course will be taken.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. President, I merely want to ask the Senator from Virginia to withhold his motion until we may get some statement of the Senator's view as to the future disposition of the Senate as to the transaction of business at this session.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. My motion is that when the Senate adjourns to-day it stand adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock meridian. Has that motion been carried?

Mr. HARDWICK. Not yet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has not yet been put. Several Senators have asked the Senator from Virginia to withhold the motion.

Mr. HARDWICK. I will say to the Senator from Virginia that a great many Senators want to leave town at an early date, and they would like to know what they are to expect in the way of future attendance. So if the Senator from Virginia can make any statement along that line personally I should appreciate it very much.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Mr. President, while it is not exactly in order, I am very willing to express my personal opinion as to the probable conduct of the business in the Senate.

I am advised by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the other House that the big Army deficiency bill, which is now under consideration, he thinks will be reported to the House on Monday a week; that is, the 14th of this month. He thinks that two days will be sufficient in which to pass it in that body. That will be the 16th of October, when that bill will be over here. It will have to go to committee. It has, however, been so thoroughly, exhaustively, and ably considered in the other House by the committee there that I do not think it will need remain long in the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate. Neither do I think it will remain long before the Senate.

I am inclined to the opinion that the Army deficiency bill, which carries from \$7,000,000,000 to \$9,000,000,000, will pass the Senate before the 20th of October. After that bill shall have been passed the revenue bill is the only other matter of vital necessity of which I know that need occupy for any considerable length of time the attention of the Senate. I am advised by the chairman of the Committee on Finance, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], that he can not see his way clear to hold out any assurance that the Senate Finance Committee can dispose of that bill before the election. So my opinion is that when the Army deficiency bill shall have been passed, which will be about the 20th of this month, the Senate might wisely and safely take an adjournment to such time as will enable the Finance Committee of the Senate to complete the revenue bill—perhaps for 30 days, though I have not figured on the exact time—but there should be, and in my opinion it is the wish of the Senate, an adjournment; not a recess; that there should be an adjournment after we shall have passed the Army deficiency appropriation bill, which, as I have said, can be done by the 20th of October. Then there ought to be an adjournment for something like 30 days. That, in my opinion, is the wise course for the Senate to take, and I believe, after conference with many Senators, it is the consensus of opinion that it ought to be done.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to ask if between now and October 14 we are to take adjournment for three days at a time, or what is to be the program in the meantime?

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I think we ought to have adjournments for three days at a time unless there is something that requires consideration, and, if any Senator has a matter which he wants the Senate to act upon and he will ask the Senate to sit, I have no doubt the Senate will sit and take up such matters as are presented.

Mr. President, with that explanation, which is simply my personal opinion, I ask the Chair to put my motion, that when the Senate adjourns to-day it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian of Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY.

Mr. SMOOT obtained the floor.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Montana that I intend to occupy the floor for only a very few moments.

Mr. President, the Federal Trade Commission, in a report to the President on July 3, 1918, charged that five of the largest packing concerns doing business in this country are working conjointly to violate the laws of the United States. I recognize that it has been very popular in the past to criticize the packers, and I am not going in any way, shape, or form at this time to excuse them for any violation of the law, if the law has been

violated in the past by them; but I feel, Mr. President, that the recent investigation of the Federal Trade Commission was ex parte; it was closed without permitting the packers interested in the hearing to meet any of the charges or afford them an opportunity to explain any of the correspondence and other data taken from their files.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. SMOOT. In a few minutes I will yield to the Senator. I am quite sure, Mr. President, that if the facts were known, instead of criticizing the action of the packers for the last year those engaged in the industry would be commended. Some of the most severe criticisms found in the report have been based upon actions of the packers which they were compelled under the orders of the Food Administration to carry out.

In connection with the report of the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] the other day introduced and had placed in the Record a petition signed by the secretary of the National Live Stock Association and by different members of what is known as the "market committee" of that association. I am quite sure that, if that association knew the facts in the case, they never would have written such a petition to Congress. There has been a complete statement and summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission of July 3, 1918, on the meat-packing industry prepared by certain representatives of the industry which deals with the very questions which have been so bitterly criticized; and I think that if any Senator will read the statement he will admit that not only is the report of the Trade Commission sensational, but that the conclusions in many respects are absolutely false.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I yield.

Mr. KENDRICK. I ask the Senator if he does not know that the packers were given an opportunity to appear before the Federal Trade Commission on the understanding that they would waive immunity from prosecution and that they declined?

Mr. SMOOT. No; I do not know that; and the Senator does not know it.

Mr. KENDRICK. I do know it; and that is not all. I know also that 28 years ago—

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, well, we are talking now of the year 1918; I am not talking of something that happened 28 years ago.

Mr. KENDRICK. Of course, if the Senator does not want to look at the facts, that is a different thing altogether.

Mr. SMOOT. I am not looking at the facts of 28 years ago; I am confining my remarks to the report of the Federal Trade Commission recently published.

Mr. KENDRICK. Very well; the Senator from Utah confined his remarks the other day to the memorial I introduced, but he overlooked the fact, when he said that that memorial, which represented an expression of the other side of the case, ought not to go into the Record, that 10 days or so before that he had introduced into the same Record the protest of the chamber of commerce, which occupied two or three times as much space, showing the other side of the question; and, along with that publication, he introduced into the Record two long newspaper editorials.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator is mistaken again. The Senator from Utah did not introduce anything of the kind.

Mr. KENDRICK. Did not the Senator, I will ask the chairman of the Committee on Printing, introduce that matter into the Record?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator need not ask the chairman of the Committee on Printing. He need only ask me; and I say I did not do anything of the kind.

Mr. KENDRICK. The Record will show.

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly, the Record will show. It will show that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] introduced it; and I wish to say that the Senator from Illinois introduced it in connection with a speech he was delivering.

Mr. KENDRICK. I will ask the Senator another question: Did the Senator from Utah oppose the printing of that matter in the Record?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, no one is opposed to the printing of anything in the Record when it is a part of the speech of a Senator. The opposition to printing in the Record, I will say to the Senator, is directed to the practice, during the consideration of morning business, of presenting matter for printing in the Record. I will ask the Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the committee, if that is not the case?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. There is ordinarily no objection to a Senator printing matter in the Record in connection with a speech he is making. The objection lies to the printing of matter of various kinds in the Record during the morning hour.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Wyoming now that so far as I am concerned he can fill the Record every day with petitions; he can put into the Record now photographs of cattle, of pigs, of men, of shingle mills, of cows, and everything else that he chooses. In the past I have tried to protect the Record against all kinds of extraneous matter. My belief is that nothing should go into the Record unless it is said upon the floor or in connection with a Senator's speech.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President, I call the Senator's attention to the fact that I was anxious at that time to have something to say upon this subject and to include the memorial as a part of my remarks, but was interrupted and prevented from doing so. I call his attention to another fact in connection with it, and that is that during my year and a half or more of service in the Senate I have not burdened, I think, to as great an extent as two pages, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with anything that I have introduced.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah did not know the contents of that petition. The Senator from Wyoming knows that similar protests have been made by the Senator from Arizona when he has been in the Chamber during the morning hour, no matter what the petition contained. The Senator from Arizona has asked the Senator from Utah, in his absence, to object on behalf of the Committee on Printing to the insertion of matter in the Record during the morning hour. I have no feeling about it toward the Senator from Wyoming.

I had no information in regard to what the petition he presented contained, and I say to the Senator now that just as soon as the morning business was over he could have taken the floor, could have said what he wanted to say, and could have put the petition in the Record, as other Senators do, under the rules of the Senate.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President, I ask permission to interrupt the Senator just once more in order to reply, and then I shall be through.

In a recent issue of one of our daily papers I noticed a severe arraignment of my action in putting this petition into the Record, and a statement that "now a number of the citizens of my State would have the pleasure of reading their names in the Record," and suggesting that "it would not make any difference to them how much the Record was unnecessarily burdened." I call the attention of the Senate at this time to the fact that in that memorial there were only four or five names, and the only name of any citizen of my State was that of a former Member of this body, Hon. Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming.

Mr. SMOOT. I can not see what the Senator is driving at. I want to say to the Senator that if he takes any notice of newspaper criticisms, he will not be able to do anything else while in public life. On the other hand, I will say to the Senator that I was criticized for objecting to the petition going into the Record.

Mr. KENDRICK. The Senator from Utah was not criticized in the article to which I refer, but he was lauded for his efforts to protect the Record.

Mr. SMOOT. That may have been in one paper. I am speaking of the other papers that have criticized me for trying to prevent petitions going into the Record; but that is all past, Mr. President.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Does not the rule—which has been more honored in the breach than in the observance—provide that only memorials from the legislatures of the respective States shall be printed in the Record in the morning hour, and that it takes unanimous consent to put in any other kind of petition?

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] and the Senator from Utah have called that rule to the attention of this body not once, not 100 times, but—I was going to say almost a thousand times—but it made no difference in the case referred to. That is the rule; and the Senator from Wyoming, after the rule was called to his attention, moved, notwithstanding the objection that was made, that the petition should be printed in the Record, and the Senate voted that it should be done. Since that time the Senator from Arizona and the Senator from Utah have not worried themselves as to what is going in the Record.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. KENYON. I have a recollection of something being put into the Record the other day by the Senator from Utah which occupied two or three pages of the Record. What was that?

Mr. SMOOT. I will state what that was, Mr. President; Mr. John M. Browning, of Ogden, the inventor of most of the improvements on pistols and guns that have been invented in this country—

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, how many of them have been manufactured?

Mr. SMOOT. Does the Senator refer to Browning guns? I mean to say that there never was an improvement of which he has not been the inventor on a Remington or most of the other guns.

Mr. POINDEXTER. What good does it do to invent the gun if you do not get the gun?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator I want to state that I was intending to read that article into the Record in connection with my speech, but at the request of the Senator from Minnesota it was read from the desk; and I want to say that there is not a man in the United States who has done a greater service to his Government or to our allies than John M. Browning. I think a resolution of Congress ought to be passed extending to him the thanks of Congress for his wonderful inventions.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Did he not interfere with the production of the Lewis gun?

Mr. SMOOT. No; I do not think he has interfered with the production of any gun.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I know; but the War Department took up the Browning gun and turned down the Lewis gun.

Mr. SMOOT. Because of the fact that the Browning gun was the better gun.

Mr. POINDEXTER. But we have not very many guns. The result is that we have not any guns at all in any large quantity.

Mr. SMOOT. That is not the fault of Mr. Browning.

Mr. POINDEXTER. But the Senator says he has done a service to the country. He interfered with the production of machine guns needed in this war.

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, well, Mr. President, that is lugging into this discussion another question that is entirely out of place, and Mr. Browning had nothing to do with it.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. KENYON. I asked the question because I hope the Senator is not going to give up his efforts to protect the Record; and I wondered at the time, if the Senator was trying to protect the Record, why he really violated what he himself was trying to do.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from Iowa need not express any such thought as that. The Senator had a perfect right, in connection with the remarks he made, to read that article, and I would not object, as I told the Senator from Wyoming, if after the morning hour he had taken the floor and read the petition and said whatever he wanted to. No Senator would have objected to that proceeding, because that is not a violation of the rules of this body.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I should like to inquire what is the regular order.

Mr. SMOOT. I did not intend to occupy the floor for two minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I do not intend to interrupt the Senator with regard to the matter of the Record—what has been inserted in it or what not—but when the Senator was first interrupted he had made, with a great deal of emphasis, what I consider to be a very grave charge, which is that the report of the Federal Trade Commission upon the packers was in some respects absolutely false. That, of course, impugns the integrity or the ability, or both, of the commission. I should like to ask the Senator whether he makes that charge with a knowledge of the facts, or merely upon the report of the packers in answer to the report of the commission?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I make that statement upon a report prepared by the representatives of the meat-packing industry. They are perfectly willing to stand by that report,

and when the attention of the Federal Trade Commission is called to it I think they will admit the fact.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. GRONNA. This is a very important matter, and I should like to ask the Senator from Utah, in all seriousness, if he states to this body that he has in his possession either letters or documents from the packers denying the truth of that report and saying that it is not correct?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I intend to put this report into the RECORD just exactly as it is presented to me, and I ask the Senator then to read the report.

Mr. GRONNA. I make this inquiry in all seriousness, because I think it is a matter that concerns the entire country. I will say for the benefit of the Senator from Utah, as a Member of the Agricultural Committee, having taken considerable pains to ascertain the truth, and having an open mind on the question, that at no time have the packers denied the correctness of the report, so far as the committee knows.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have nothing further to say than this: I have the report here, and as a part of my remarks I ask that it be printed in the RECORD and I ask the Senator from North Dakota to read it, as well as the other Members of the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator what report he refers to? Is it the report of a committee?

Mr. SMOOT. It is a general statement or summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission of July 13, 1918, made to the President, on the meat-packing industry.

Mr. FLETCHER. It is not the report of the committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce on the report of the Trade Commission?

Mr. SMOOT. No; it is not that. It is a report prepared by the representatives of the meat-packing industry of this country. I want it to go into the RECORD, and I want every Senator to read it, and to see the explanations on some of the criticisms that are made against the packers for carrying out the instructions that were given to them by the Food Administration.

Mr. FLETCHER. Has it not already been printed in the RECORD? Is the Senator certain as to that?

Mr. SMOOT. I will say that it has never been printed in the RECORD; and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report will be printed in the RECORD.

The report is as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT ON SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION OF JULY 3, 1918, ON THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY.

"The Federal Trade Commission, in a report to the President, July 3, 1918, asserts that five of the largest packing concerns doing business in this country are in combination in restraint of trade and are working collusively to—

"Manipulate live-stock markets.

"Restrict interstate and international supplies of foods.

"Defraud both the producers of food and consumers.

"Crush effective competition.

"Secure special privileges from railroads, stockyards companies, and municipalities, and profiteer.

"The investigation of the Trade Commission was an ex parte proceeding, and was closed without permitting the packers interested a hearing on any of the charges or affording them an opportunity to explain any of the correspondence and other data taken from their files, which, unexplained, has led the commission into making many charges unsupported by the facts, and doubtless is responsible for the constructions that have been placed upon the letters and other data at variance with their true purport and meaning; consequently the report abounds in inaccuracies, contradictions, and misconceptions.

"It is not the purpose to enter into a criticism of the commission or to question the sincerity of its motives, but we shall undertake, briefly, to show that the commission has erred, through lack of full information, and has misjudged and misconstrued much of the material collected by it.

"EARLY HISTORY OF INDUSTRY.

"The report undertakes to establish its charges by setting forth in chronological order some of the early history of the packers, while the industry was in a formative period, beginning with a report made in 1890—28 years ago—by a committee in the United States Senate; following this with a reference to the so-called 'Veeder pool' and the formation by three of the large packers of the National Packing Co.

"The report seems to treat all these matters of ancient history as if they were new discoveries, and attempts to invest them with a living significance, although they admit in their report that the so-called 'Veeder pool' was terminated early in 1902—16 years ago—that the National Packing Co. was dissolved in 1912, and the report expressly says, on page 26:

"NO DRESSED-MEAT POOL.

"There is apparently no 'dressed-meat' pool at the present time such as existed in the nineties, for the reason that it would be as useless as a fifth wheel on a wagon."

"The National Packing Co. was voluntarily dissolved. Although its history was involved indirectly in legal proceedings, no court ever held that it in any manner violated any law of this country. Yet, notwithstanding this, the commission has undertaken to give a greater significance to it than did the courts of the country, after hearing all the facts connected with its history and the purpose of its formation.

"There has been evolution in the ideas of the business world, as there have been in the political policies of the people.

"The enormous economic difficulties of a quarter century ago, with imperfect and inadequate transportation systems and means of communication, violent political upheavals, and the like, produced conditions that could not be avoided, and this fact is not peculiar to any particular line of business, but is more or less evident in the history of every great industrial enterprise of this country. And it is one of the paradoxes of the age that even in very recent times there has been established many large concerns, seemingly with the sanction of the Government, whose organization was along lines similar to that of the National Packing Co. But be that as it may, it can be positively asserted, without fear of proof to the contrary, that there are not in effect any agreements or understandings among the packers such as are charged by the commission. The old pools and other matters hereinbefore referred to belong to a dead past, and each concern is conducting its business independently and without regard to the policies of any other rival, be it great or small.

"The commission then states that there exists at this time a conspiracy in restraint of trade, but offers no affirmative proof of its existence.

"No witness has testified that there exists an agreement or contract between the five packers to effect or accomplish any of the illegal purposes charged by the commission, nor has any witness testified to any facts from which an inference can be drawn that any such agreements now exist.

"By a broad stretch of the imagination and misinterpretation of the significance of certain quoted documents and letters set forth in the report the commission attempts to establish its erroneous findings.

"Charges of commission: The principal matters offered as proof of the existence of an illegal combination at this time are as follows:

"First. The alleged uniformity from year to year in the percentage of cattle, hogs, sheep, and calves purchased by each of the five packers during the last five years.

"Second. An agreement to form an international meat pool, to regulate and divide the shipments of meat from South America to the United States and certain foreign countries, particularly England.

"Third. Alleged agreements relating to other lines than the purchase of live stock and the sale of meats, namely, cheese and lard compound.

"Fourth. The maintenance by the five packers of certain joint funds raised for the purpose of protecting the interests of the general industry in matters affecting their common interest.

"The foregoing constitute the principal circumstances advanced by the commission in support of its contention.

"Survey of development of industry: Before making specific answer to the several alleged grounds of complaint above stated an answer may be found to much that has been said in the report of the commission by a brief survey of the history of the packing industry.

"It must be constantly kept in mind that the industry is dealing in perishable products. When the industry first began there were scarcely any of the modern means, methods, and equipments for the economical handling of perishable products on a national scale, such as modern refrigerator cars, cold-storage plants, refrigerator ships, etc., and the distribution of fresh meats was principally confined to the large centers of population contiguous to where the animals were slaughtered; hence fresh meats could not be transported very great distances, as at the present time, so that the conditions required the exportation of live stock to Europe and the shipment of live stock to the large centers of population for purposes of slaughter.

"It must be further remembered that in the early stages every great industry in this country underwent evolutionary transformations in order to effect economies in the production, manufacture, and distribution of products essential to the economic welfare of this Nation, and which now constitute the basic commercial power and strength so essential to the sustenance of this great Nation and its allies in their struggle to maintain the ideals of modern civilization, the liberties of the free peoples of the world, and the emancipation of those yet lingering under the yoke of despotism and autocracies, so that the early efforts of the packing industry to effect economical methods in handling a perishable product and to place same on a stable basis was not an action peculiar to that industry, but one common at that time to every great commercial enterprise in this country.

"Stock yards established: It became a necessity to establish markets for the proper receipt and handling of all live stock, wherein the producers thereof would be assured of a constant market of sufficient capacity and financial strength to absorb all live stock shipped to it, no matter at what season of the year or the quantity flowing into it at any time. This made it necessary to establish stockyards of sufficient capacity to handle the receipts of each market, the location being governed by the proximity of the live-stock raising sections of the country. The producers of the live stock were unable and did not provide such facilities for caring for their product from the time of the arrival at the market until sold, and the railroad companies did not provide such facilities, so that it devolved upon the packers, at enormous cost, to establish and maintain the stockyards. In order to maintain a market at each of these points and to assure the producers of a sale of their products, it became necessary for the packers to see that all live stock arriving at the various markets found a ready sale. The packers did not acquire the stockyards and establish new ones at new centers in order to secure any peculiar or mysterious advantage over the industry, but it had to be done in order to secure proper facilities for accommodating the business and furnish fair treatment to the shippers. The stockyard companies have no financial interest whatever in the live stock. In the first place, all live stock is consigned to a commission firm who acts as agent of the owner of the stock, who have their salesmen, being expert judges of the different kinds of live stock, and who are also posted on market conditions, who sell their stock to the different packers.

"After slaughtering the animals it was necessary that a market be found for the sale of the meat, which had to be disposed of quickly, and very often at a loss, due to the fact that each of the packers would ship indiscriminately into all the consuming markets that could be reached large quantities of fresh meats, and often more than could be consumed before it spoiled, thereby entailing large financial losses and the depression of prices that threatened the industry and materially affecting the values of live stock. In this manner some markets would be glutted and others would be short of fresh-meat supplies. This condition no doubt gave rise to the efforts of many engaged in the packing industry to effect economies to prevent the waste of food and financial losses incidental thereto by the unscientific methods employed in marketing their products, which doubtless accounted for their efforts to regulate the quantities of fresh meats to be shipped to the several markets. The same conditions were encountered and, to some extent, exist to-day in other fields of commerce, notably those affecting the producers of fruits and vegetables from California to Florida. Such producers maintain associations and exchanges to direct the distribution of their products in order to prevent glutting of markets and providing insufficient supplies to other markets. Such was the purpose of the so-called Veeder pool, which popular sentiment seems to sanction when effected by producers of raw material, but condemns in the manufacturers and dealers of the products.

"Cold storage: In order that the packers might preserve the surplus meats shipped to the various consuming markets which could not be promptly sold, cold-storage plants had to be established. This also devolved upon the packers.

"Refrigerator cars: Another step in extending the market for live stock and also supplying the public in more remote regions with fresh meats daily came from the development and improvement of refrigerator cars. Such cars for handling fresh meats require special construction and equipment, as the load is suspended from the roof of the car and not loaded upon the floor. In this respect refrigerator cars constructed for carrying fruits, vegetables, and other perishable products differ from the meat cars and are not adapted for transporting meat. The railroads would not furnish same, so this also devolved upon the packers.

"Icing stations. An additional requirement, made necessary to insure the delivery of fresh meats in remote regions in these cars, was facilities for icing same in transit. This required the construction of icing stations, where plants had to be established for that purpose. This also devolved upon the packers; for, unless icing is properly and promptly done when necessary, meat in transit will spoil, causing a waste of food and a loss to the packers.

"Refrigerator ships. A further development of the industry came with the creation of refrigerator ships, which revolutionized the trade with foreign countries. Formerly live stock were transported to such countries and there slaughtered. The development of the refrigerator ship enabled the packers to establish plants in South America and to transport fresh frozen meats to foreign countries more economically than under the methods formerly prevailing.

"It is a fact that the packer did not become interested in the development of packing houses in South America and other foreign countries until there was a decrease in the production of live stock in this country, which together with a fast increasing population threatened a shortage that either the American packer had to provide for by shipping products from other countries, or we would have been in the position of buying products that we were short of not only from foreign countries but from foreign companies as well, and until the war broke out in Europe in 1914, regular imports of beef and mutton were being received into this country from South America consisting principally of a quality, the shortage of which existed here through the breaking up of the large ranges of the country.

"The European war changed the situation not only in South America and Australia but in this country as well. In the former it can be readily seen that as practically all the refrigerated ships handling these products were operating under the British flag it was a simple matter for that Government to commandeer them, leaving the only outlet for the product to Great Britain and her allies. This situation became very acute as the war continued and the herds in these various warring countries were rapidly depleted, and that situation so continued until our participation in the war, throwing all of our resources of meat-food products to the support of our armies and those of our allies.

"In this connection it can not be disputed that were it not for the magnitude of the meat-packing industry, both in this country, South America, and Australia, organized largely by the American packers, the feeding of our armies and those of our allies would not have been possible to anything like the extent that it is, as only by the concentration of large numbers of live stock, the slaughtering, packing, and curing of these products, both frozen, cured, and in cans, was it possible to relieve the tense food situation in Europe, and at the same time take care of the increasing demand brought about by mobilization of our forces at the different camps in this country and those abroad. It will be shown later how vital it was to our country and our allies in the present world struggle—the foresight and enterprise of the packers in establishing these plants; and it will be further shown how gravely the commission erred in its misconception of the facts surrounding the handling of that business.

"Branch houses: Finally, the packers established branch houses in various sections of the country where they had established business, and also operated what is known as car routes, through which agencies supplies of fresh meats and other perishable food products were made available to the population in the most remote sections of our country, which caused an enormous increase in the demand for such supplies and furnished a steady market for many products of the farm, which had theretofore been very limited and confined to certain short seasons of the year.

"The branch houses are an essential part of the packing-house business. They are provided with the necessary equipment to handle the business and store surplus supplies, and are operated by a staff of skilled and competent men who have a thorough knowledge of the business, and upon whose energy and ability the financial success of the company must depend.

"Branch houses necessary to maintain markets: It will be shown later how essential it is to a steady market to maintain these branch houses, as they are the prime distributing agencies through which the public must depend for a steady supply of the products handled by them; and likewise they are the agencies which are in touch with local conditions and demands in various sections of the country and furnish much of the information as to daily requirements of such supplies; otherwise, there would be no method of knowing what quantity of supplies each section of the country requires. The demand of the various sections constantly changes, and a thousand different

forces enter into and influence it, such as changing seasons, local supplies of fresh vegetables and other foods, industrial prosperity or adversity, and numerous other causes.

"Alleged market manipulation: The Federal Trade Commission undertakes to shroud the packing business in an air of mystery, and in most general terms charges that, on account of the magnitude of the business, the packers unfairly and illegally manipulated the live-stock markets, and were enabled to do so because the receipts of live stock at the principal markets are divided among the packers on a percentage basis.

"We contend that such a statement and conclusion are without foundation.

"Prices fixed by supply and demand: The price of live stock is fixed by the natural law of supply and demand. Information is received daily of the requirements of every section of our country and foreign countries, and the supply of material arriving on the market absolutely fixes its price.

"It may be of interest to state that the largest factor in fixing values, outside of the foreign demand, is the daily demand arising in that section of the country north of the city of Washington and east of Pittsburgh, Pa. In that section is congested large industrial populations of the United States, with its millions of toiling humanity, whose daily food supplies must be produced in other sections and transported to them. In that region is found the largest distribution of packing-house products, with scarcely any local supplies produced in that vicinity, so that each morning each branch-house manager of each concern, doing business independently, and without any knowledge of what his competitor is doing, notifies his general office in Chicago of his requirements to satisfy his trade. The live-stock buying department of each of the packers knows in this way what their requirements will be for that day and goes into the market and purchases them. If there is not a sufficient run of material to supply the requirements of all the buyers, naturally it influences the price, so in this manner it frequently occurs that even on days of largest receipts highest prices are bid, and on other days of light receipts lower prices will prevail. It can be positively asserted that in no other great industry in this country are the values of raw products more perfectly controlled by the law of supply and demand than in the packing industry.

"The establishment of stockyards by the packers, together with plants capable of utilizing maximum numbers, by reason of their fixed outlet by branch houses located in all parts of the country, and organized distribution by local freight to a great many thousand medium and small size cities, has made it possible for the live-stock producer to ship any quantity or quality at any time to any one of these markets and always find a demand for same, as by the establishment of large manufacturing plants the utilization of all by-products is possible, whereas on a limited scale it would not be profitable to work up some of the by-products. It is a recognized fact that the development of the packing industry, through the utilization of many by-products, has caused, as much as anything else, the advancement in value of live stock.

"Ownership of stockyards do not affect prices: It can be positively stated that the ownership of stockyards, terminal facilities, etc., have no relations to controlling the quality, quantity, or kind of live stock shipped to any market or the price that is paid for same. Any person interested in buying live stock has free access to the yards and can bid on any consignment found therein.

"Small packer purchases: There are numerous small packers in the market with their buyers every day, as well as speculators, who purchase live stock for further feeding and fattening; and it may be of interest here to state that on the Chicago market alone the small packers slaughtered, in the year 1910, 1,302,200 hogs, which represented 23.31 per cent of the total receipts of that market. This number has increased each year until in the year 1915 they slaughtered 2,657,400 head, or an increase of 104.07 per cent over 1910; and in the year 1916 they slaughtered 3,334,639 head, which represents an increase of 156.07 per cent over the year 1910, which shows that, notwithstanding the charges of the commission that the five packers control and dominate the market and destroy competition, these smaller packers, which have no connection with any of the five, have been able to increase their business through these years so that they slaughtered 41.05 per cent of the total slaughter at the Chicago market, as against 28.28 per cent in 1910, which represents an increase of 2,032,439 head for the year 1916 over the year 1910. During the same period at the Chicago market the five packers, in the year 1910, slaughtered 3,301,100 head of hogs.

"In 1911 the receipts at the market increased 25.63 per cent, but the slaughter of the five large packers only increased 22.12 per cent.

"In 1915 the total receipts increased 50.42 per cent, yet the five large packers' increase in slaughter was only 29.27 per cent.

"In 1916 the receipts increased 52.12 per cent over 1910, yet the percentage of increase in slaughter by the five packers was only 44.98 per cent.

"In other words, the five large packers slaughtered 1,485,800 more hogs at the Chicago plants in 1916 than they slaughtered in 1910, and the small packers, during the same year, slaughtered 2,032,439 hogs more than they slaughtered in 1910.

"Commission's table of percentages: The commission attaches extraordinary significance to a table prepared by it undertaking to show that the percentages of live-stock receipts bought by the various packers remain practically the same. This circumstance, taken in connection with certain letters and memoranda referring to the percentage purchased by each of the packers, is accepted as conclusive evidence that the packers have organized a conspiracy to divide the live-stock receipts in definite proportions, and that such agreement gives them the power to dominate the live-stock markets; to fix and control the prices of live stock and prices of meats.

"Packers keep statements of sales: The fact that each packer keeps track of the number of live stock purchased on the markets and by whom, and that data covering this information may be found in their archives, is neither proof nor circumstantial evidence of the charges made by the commission, nor is it a matter peculiar to the packing industry, nor is it a matter of secrecy. The daily receipts of live stock at all the markets of this country, and prices paid therefor, are published broadcast in the newspapers throughout the country. They are also compiled by the Agricultural Department of the Government, and many other agencies.

"Daily receipts and sales published: The papers and journals devoted to the live-stock industry publish daily the receipts and the sales, as well as the names of purchasers and the quantities taken on all the markets, and prices paid, and in the end compile a 'Year Book of Figures' showing, among other things, the receipts at all the markets of the world and prices paid each week of the year, also the number of live stock slaughtered by each of the packers; in fact, all the facts and figures covering every point of information connected with the live-stock industry is made public and is available to every citizen of this country. There is no secret or mystery about it; and the fact that the packers keep track of all this information in their own records is not evidence of sinister motives or dark designs, but it is a natural and essential matter, vital to the success of every enterprise.

"No secret meetings: Such data is not kept solely by the large packers. We venture the assertion that in the records kept by every successful packer, large or small, in the office of every local buyer, or speculator, every commission merchant and, in fact, everyone trading or having to do with the business on any or all of the markets of this country, similar data and information will be found. The small packer knows as fully what each of the large packers buy, and the prices paid, as the large packers know themselves, for all this information is a matter of public knowledge, and is daily available to any interested person through numerous sources. So that it is not a fact that the large packers gather in secret places to exchange information or to regulate their respective activities. They could not keep their activities in the market secret if they chose; the business of purchasing on the market is open and under the full observation of every interest represented. Each of the packers, large and small, have their respective buyers on the market, each expert in his particular field; likewise the same is true of local buyers and speculators, etc. So that one will find at the yards the sections for hogs, sheep, calves, and cattle, in separate divisions, and buyers expert in each division representing every person and concern trading on the market. Each one knows what his individual requirements will be for that day, gained from a knowledge of the demand of the consumers dealing with his establishment, so that the small packer as well as the large one knows just how many steers, cows, calves, sheep, or hogs he is going to need from the supplies on the market that day, and each buyer receives his instructions from his own people, the number of head of each class he requires, and the buyers go into the market and undertake to fill the needs of their concerns, without regard to any other interest on the market and in spite of any other interest. So that, in practice, it is found that on some days certain classes of live stock will be in greater demand than at other times, due to shortage in the markets of the world of that particular product.

"Large packers support market: The volume purchased by each interest, large or small, is fixed by the requirements of

their respective trade demands, with this possible exception: When the local buyers, local butchers, speculators, and small packers secure their requirements they usually quit the market, no matter what the surplus receipts of the day. Should the large packers do the same, large quantities of material would be left on the market for which no sale could be had; it would have to be carried over at added expense to the producer for feeding, thus entailing losses and demoralizing the market. So that it devolves solely on the large packers to support the market and purchase all offerings each day, willing to accept the market price. In this manner the extraordinary movement of cattle out of drought-stricken regions were cared for at a fair price.

"Similar conditions arise when, at the end of the grass season, there are extra-large runs; and likewise of hogs in the fall season, when it is impossible that current demands of the trade can utilize all the offerings on the market.

"Thus it will be seen that the large packer is the real strength and support of the live-stock industry, rather than a destructive agency, as charged. And in this connection it can be seen how essential to a steady market are the branch houses and cold-storage system and other facilities provided by the packers for storing and preserving surplus stocks until the consuming public require them. Otherwise there would result immeasurable waste and consequent losses that would bankrupt the industry and bring ruin to the producers of live stock.

"Reasons for apparent alleged division of purchases: These reasons account for the situation, at points where there are two packing houses, purchases are made on a basis approximately of 50-50, and at points where three or more packers are represented there are other varying percentages of purchases. This does not mean that there are any agreements for such or that each must buy any particular percentage of the receipts of the market. In practice it works out that, after all interests, large and small, speculative, local, or otherwise, buying upon the market have satisfied the requirements of their trade demands in that market, a duty still devolves upon the large packer to care for any surplus offerings remaining thereon; otherwise producers would stop shipments to any market where uncertainty existed as to whether a sale could be made. One concern could not be expected to carry such a burden, as it would soon find itself bankrupt from continual buying of more material than its trade required; on the other hand, if one concern undertook to purchase all the receipts on the market it would have the effect of shutting down the other plants, throwing thousands out of employment, and give the one concern able to do it an actual monopoly of the meat business. So that these, and a thousand other economic reasons, automatically adjust the percentage of purchases upon each market.

"There is a fundamental law governing live-stock markets which the commission apparently fails to comprehend, and that law is based upon a competitive market. Farmers and producers of live stock do not like to ship in quantity to any market where there is only one packing establishment, for the reason that he has no competitive bidding. For example, when one of the five packers established a plant in Oklahoma the people offered a substantial bonus to secure the location of a second establishment in order to secure a competitive market, and thereby induced the producer to send his shipments to that market. It therefore became automatically necessary that each of the concerns enjoy a sufficient amount of the business in order that he might be able to remain in business; otherwise, as soon as he failed it would destroy the market. The same is true in every market in the country, and any person who can understand that point will appreciate the fact that it requires no illegal agreement to produce the condition of a fair distribution of the receipts. Each voluntarily purchases his requirements and leaves the others to do likewise. Should any one of the packers desire to monopolize the markets and decide to force his competitors out, he can only do so by paying a higher price for his material than it could be sold for at a profit; when that stage is reached the same business man would drop out of the market until the other fellow had exhausted his resources and became bankrupt, knowing full well that to enter into a destructive conquest, even if one succeeded in destroying the other, the ultimate result would be at the same time to practically destroy that particular market, for when the survivor had it all to himself the producer would not feel inclined to ship to that particular market, where no competitive bidding would be possible. So that it is perfectly logical that under such a system the result would irresistibly be the final destruction of the market and the loss of the entire investment. Thus it follows naturally that every business man confines his purchases to the requirements of his trade demands and the additional purchases necessary to absorb the offerings on his market.

"This explains the success of the small packers on all the markets and gives promise to any newcomers who may desire to enter the fields. The law of supply and demand regulates the market prices, which is a solemn fact in the business of today no matter how much doubt may be cast upon it by those who fail to comprehend it. Therefore it matters not whether the relative purchases of concerns on a given market, where only two packers have plants, be on a basis of half and half of their respective purchases. It will be seen that the gross percentage of any given packer on all the markets will be governed by the amount of products he is able to sell in the markets of the world. If he can increase his outlet he will increase his purchases of raw materials.

"Let any section of the country increase its patronage to any particular packer and one will find that he will buy the material for his increased requirements, no matter what packer suffers the loss of percentage. This is proven by the annual variations in percentages of purchases shown by the table published by the commission, which offers more decided proof of competition than of combination. Every successful packer has two eyes, like any other mortal, one of them is looking upon the supply in the markets and the other on the demands of the consuming public. He is willing to risk millions of capital for a small relative return on the turnover of each of his invested dollars. And if the packer is willing to perform this great economical service for the small margin per dollar employed therein he certainly does not deserve the attacks being made upon him by the representatives of our Government, which is largely depending upon him, confidently, and rightfully so, to support its extraordinary needs and those of our allies in these tragic and crucial times. And the authorities are invited to point out, if possible, any occasion on which the packers thus attacked have failed to respond to any demand made upon them.

"Percentages vary from year to year: So that, if the table of percentages set forth in the report of the commission is a correct representation of the relative percentages of purchases by the five large packers for five years it furnishes evidence of the fact that there is no arbitrary division of receipts, as the commission has undertaken to assert; but, on the contrary, the percentage purchased by each of the five companies vary in each of the years—only two of them show increase, while three of the companies show a decrease; and when it is understood that the smallest fraction of a percentage of increase or decrease means many thousand head of cattle, it will be better understood how energetic and progressive concerns must fight to maintain their position in the business world—and this more than any other reason explains the apparent approximate consistency of the percentage of purchases made. For illustration—the percentage of total cattle purchases of Swift & Co., according to the commission's table, increased from 33.90 per cent in 1913 to 35.07 in 1917, an increase of 1.17 per cent in four years. This slight variation meant that in 1917 that company slaughtered approximately 90,000 more cattle than if it had not increased its business over that of 1913. So it will be seen that Swift & Co. had to create a demand and find a sale for that additional quantity of meat and the by-products of that additional number of cattle. This fact bears out the contention of the packers that there is competition; otherwise is it reasonable to suppose that three of the packers would willingly submit to a shrinkage of their percentage of volume of business if it could have been avoided?

"Producers not interested in who purchases: It can not be said that either the producer or general public are interested in the particular percentage of live stock purchased by any particular concern. It is not a matter of public interest as to who buys the live stock; and likewise it is a matter of no importance to the producer whether Swift & Co. purchase 35 per cent or 50 per cent of shipments on any particular market, or upon all the markets as a whole. The producer's only concern is to receive fair treatment in the markets and to secure the highest possible price for his product commensurate with the demand, allowing the packer a reasonable return on the capital he employs in his business.

"Power to control prices: If the five large packers had the power, which is not true, to absolutely control the percentages of purchases and depress the value of live stock, they could, by the exercise of the same power, increase the selling price to the consumer. There does not exist the slightest evidence of any agreement or combination to control the distribution of fresh meats or other products of the packer. In fact, the commission is forced to say in its report that 'There is apparently no "dressed-meat pool" at the present time, such as existed in the nineties,' and the incontrovertible facts are that the packer only receives less than half a cent per pound profit on dressed beef—

an item of profit so small that it could be entirely eliminated and not affect materially the cost of the product to the consumer. So that if, by the widest stretch of the imagination, it could be argued that the volume of purchases from year to year, by each of the packers, was proof of a conspiracy in restraint of trade, the argument is completely exploded by the fact that such a coincidence has not decreased the value of live stock in the hands of the producer.

"Even a cursory examination of the records will substantiate this statement.

"Average yearly price of cattle: The average yearly price per 100 pounds of native beef cattle at Chicago, as compiled by the Chicago Drovers Journal, was as follows:

	1,500 to 1,900 pounds.	750 to 1,050 pounds.
1910.....	\$7.70	\$5.90
1911.....	7.00	5.65
1912.....	9.60	7.10
1913.....	8.85	8.00
1914.....	9.75	8.10
1915.....	9.25	7.70
1916.....	10.75	8.45
1917.....	13.75	10.50

Figures for 1918 will show a decided increase in values.

"Average price of hogs: The average price of hogs and pigs, for the same period, likewise proves the contention:

	Mixed.
1910.....	\$8.90
1911.....	6.70
1912.....	7.60
1913.....	8.50
1914.....	8.30
1915.....	7.20
1916.....	9.60
1917.....	15.10

"With a still larger increase for 1918.

"So it will be seen that live stock sold for an increase of nearly 100 per cent in 1917 over 1910.

"Number slaughtered compared: These values have increased in the face of a constantly growing volume of animals marketed each year; so that we find that there were slaughtered at 919 Government-inspected establishments in—

	Cattle.	Swine.
1910.....	7,962,189	27,656,021
1917.....	9,299,489	40,210,847

"Increase on farms: It is of further interest to note that on July 1, 1918, the relative number of live stock in the United States had increased over July 1, 1917, by the following percentages: Hogs, all ages, 3.3 per cent; cattle, all classes, 3.9 per cent; sheep, 16.5 per cent.

"Thus it is shown that notwithstanding the large increase of live stock marketed and the increased supply in the hands of the producers there has been a phenomenal increase in the prices paid the producer for his products.

"Packers' profits small: The packers have taken all the risk in handling a perishable product, requiring billions of dollars to move, and have passed the finished product on to the consumer at a profit per pound so small as not to affect the price to such consumer if same was entirely eliminated, and were it not for the immense volume handled this could not have been accomplished.

"The figures will further show that for any given year the margin of profit to the packer between the prices paid the producer and the amount received from the consumer has been relatively as small, and such prices have fluctuated according to the supply and demand, and explodes every theory that the packers manipulate the markets and levy tribute upon the consumer. No other business in the world of such magnitude and importance does business on such a small percentage of profit on the volume of business.

"Evidence of competition: The period required to market beef, from the time of its slaughter until the meat is in the hands of the consumer, ordinarily covers from 10 to 14 days. The demand in the various markets fixes the price. Many shrewd buyers examine the stocks on hand of the several packers, and shop from one concern to another, seeking and obtaining the best bargain to be found. The meat can only be profitably kept for a short time, and when the market is overstocked, as frequently happens, the product is sold at a loss. This is easily demonstrated in any market in this country, and can not be successfully controverted. This fact in itself

is sufficient to demonstrate that the packers are in active competition with each other in the sale of their products.

"Other evidence of competition is found in the rivalries existing between the companies, in the fluctuation of profits from week to week, in the competition between the packers and speculators, and many other facts patent to anyone who will take the trouble to study the business in all its details.

"Profits: One of the largest packers has figured that during the year ending September 30, 1917, the average price paid for cattle to the purchaser was \$84.45 per head; packing house expense, selling, and freight, \$7.30 per head; net profit, \$1.29 per head; total, \$93.04 per head. So that upon an outlay of \$91.75 per head a profit of only \$1.29 was produced. Even though the profit might be double—for the sake of any possible inaccuracy—it still would make the profit less than 3 cents upon every dollar of business done in a business dealing with a highly perishable product. No fair-minded person can object to such a result, and it explodes the argument that the packers are profiteering.

"South American business: The commission being forced to abandon the "beef-pool" idea, as proof of a conspiracy in restraint of trade, resorted to the argument of a division of purchases on the markets, and as an additional circumstance offered in corroboration they charge a conspiracy to divide the trade from South America. The commission, in its report, included in that alleged conspiracy all of the five packers assailed, although Cudahy & Co. have no establishment in South America engaged in the packing business.

"Ships commandeered: The facts are that at the time of the outbreak of the European war practically all refrigerator ships capable of transporting fresh frozen meats were of British registry and sailing under the British flag. The English Government commandeered all such refrigerated space and used it in transporting fresh meat to supply her civilian population and the armies of the allies. The British Government had contracts with each of the local British and American packers transacting business in South America and allotted certain definite space in these boats to each of the packers. The amount of space so allotted automatically and definitely fixed the percentage or volume of business which each of the packers were able to transact from South America. All this was done with the sanction of the British Government, and under these circumstances the meeting referred to could not possibly have been in violation of any law of this country, nor does it afford a proof, circumstantial or otherwise, of the charges made by the commission.

"Thus the chief corroborating circumstance offered by the commission is exploded.

"Joint funds: The third circumstance offered by the commission is the charge that the packers have maintained joint funds to defray expenses undertaken in matters affecting the general industry.

"It is true that the five packers have maintained a joint fund, which has been used for entirely legal and proper purposes—generally to protect the industry against unfair attacks and to pay attorneys for defending actions involving the product of the general industry. Likewise such funds have been raised to promote the welfare of packing-house employees in providing amusements, entertainments, and outings for the families of workmen, and many other things to promote their social well-being.

"There is scarcely an organization of any kind in this country relating to any particular branch of business which does not raise joint funds for legitimate and proper purposes incident to the business.

"So that this circumstance also utterly fails to sustain in any way the charges made by the commission.

"Agreements relating to other lines: The fourth circumstance offered by the commission charges that there are alleged agreements relating to other lines than the purchase of live stock and the sale of meats, namely, cheese and lard compound.

"The packers deny that they have any agreements or understandings in effect relating to any commodity handled by them.

"The commission, in support of its contention on this point, offers certain correspondence, quoted on pages 36 and 37 of the report. We quote the following from same:

"It is certain that by no means all the agreements in effect between the big packers came to the attention of the commission. Thus, for example, we have evidence of an agreement on lard compound, which was made at the time the commission's investigation was being vigorously pressed and came to light only by chance.

"Letter, Armour & Co. to H. G. Sharpnack (Armour's branch house superintendent at Pittsburgh), dated January 24, 1918:

"It's always been our understanding that if our organization had the same price as the other fellow that's all they need. This is certainly a fact on substitute since January 14, and we will be very much surprised if your territory does not triple its business each month. We do not recall having such an opportunity in the history of the firm, and if this practice is maintained it's a pretty safe bet we will get our share."

"This was followed on January 28, 1918, by a circular letter from H. G. Sharpnack to all managers giving the following instructions:

"Please give this compound all attention possible. Everybody's price must be the same as yours. If you find any deviation, make doubly sure that you are right by seeing the bill, noting the date of same, quantity sold, and the price, and let me have it."

"This so pleased Armour & Co. that on January 30, 1918, L. L. Whelen, of Armour's lard department, wrote Sharpnack:

"Very glad to note your cooperation on White Cloud as per your circular to houses dated the 28th. In this connection, however, it occurs to us that we should not make any noise about competitors' prices being identical, etc. Under present conditions this is not advisable, as you are undoubtedly aware. Also you might destroy this letter on the subject."

"Evidence of other agreements might be quoted at length, and they will appear in the report. The quotations already made would seem to answer affirmatively the President's question:

"Are there manipulations, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law or the public interest?"

"No doubt that, under the methods used by the commission to take such correspondence from the files of the companies and place their own construction upon it without calling for any explanation of same, led them to believe that they had secured therein evidence of a flagrant disregard of the law, flaunted at the very time when the investigation was being vigorously prosecute.

"Uniform prices regulated by Food Administration: The facts are that the uniform prices referred to had been suggested by the Food Administration of the Government, which has regulated and stabilized the prices of many basic food products since our entry into the war. And this was merely a letter from one of the companies to its own agent, admonishing him to go after the business, and see that none of his competitors deviated from the prices outlined by the Food Administration; if so, to be certain of his facts and report it.

"So that, instead of being evidence of a violation of law, it shows that Armour & Co. was after all the business they could secure, and desired to cooperate with the Government in maintaining its regulations.

"This affords a fair illustration of the many misconstructions placed upon the memoranda and data collected by the commission.

"Butter, eggs, cheese, etc.: In regard to the packers' various ramifications in other products, such as butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, canned fruits and vegetables, jellies, jams, preserves, etc., this expansion is in keeping with the development of a highly organized and efficient business institution. It must be borne in mind that the packer has branch houses located in practically every important city in the United States, equipped with storage facilities, in charge of a manager, with a force of employees, such as accountants, bookkeepers, delivery systems, etc., which are necessary in the transaction of the meat business alone; therefore the expansion into these other food lines go hand in hand with the meat business, products being sold in most instances to the same retailer who buys meat food products and the business operated under the same fixed expense.

"Hoarding hides: Another equally clear misapprehension is found in the charge made by the commission that the packers were hoarding hides. On page 15 of the report the commission say:

"Finally, the packers' storage facilities and strong financial position make it possible for them to manipulate the markets and dispose of their products without regard to supply and demand. It is admitted in correspondence of the big packers that during the past year, when leather was in enormous demand, certain of the Big Five hoarded hides in such immense quantities for the purpose of inflating the already unreasonable prices that (to quote their own correspondence): 'We were forced to pack them in our cellars and outside in the open, but have reached the point now where we have no place to go with any more.'

"Had the commission permitted an explanation of conditions existing at the time referred to, they would have found the facts to be that, normally, there are about 500,000 hides in storage at the packeries all the time, representing the normal monthly slaughter of cattle. No tannery will accept for delivery hides that have not been cured in salt for at least 30 days. Consequently the packers must hold in storage all hides for that length of time.

"During the period referred to there was an increase in the slaughter of cattle to meet the requirements of our country and our allies in the matter of food. Also, one of the agencies of our Government took an option on 750,000 hides for a period of 60 days, requiring the hides to be held during the period of the option, which created the condition referred to in the quoted letter, and it may be of further interest to state that at the end of the period the Government failed to exercise its option and forced this immense quantity upon the market, which declined materially during the period and caused a loss to the packers of several million dollars. One of the smallest of the packers lost nearly one-half million dollars on the 75,000 hides it was required to hold under the Government option.

"Country hides: It is appropriate to refer to the speech of the Hon. WILLIAM E. BORAH, of Idaho, in the Senate, September

6, 1918. Mr. BORAH takes for his subject the report of the Federal Trade Commission, and undertakes to justify the same, elaborating to some extent upon the question of hides and skins produced by local killing or from animals that died on the farm, making the statement that this product is practically without any market value—that the packer in control of the principal supply of hides dominates the market to the extent that the country hide seller must take what is offered.

"Mr. BORAH has doubtless been misinformed in regard to this situation, as it is not conceivable he would make these statements from hearsay. The facts are that the country hide and skin situation is controlled entirely by local or independent firms who make a business of gathering up these hides and skins, as well as other by-products such as bones, tallow, etc., and there is just as much of a fixed market for country hides and skins as there is for packer hides and skins; the packers are not dealers in or tanners of country hides.

"Action War Industries Board: The lack of any discrimination not alone on the part of the packers but on the part of the large country hide dealers for that matter is conclusively proven by the action of the War Industries Board in stating the differential between packer and country native steer hides at 6 cents per pound. In other words, if the packer native steer hides sold for 26 cents, a country hide would bring 20 cents, and it would be noted that practically the same spread was in existence one year previous, long before the Government ever thought of adjusting these prices.

"Differential fair: This differential is fair and reasonable, being based entirely upon the condition of the hides and its fitness to be turned into leather.

"The country hide and skin, as is well known in the trade, not being taken off by experts, is subject to cuts or scores. Also there is a larger percentage of brands on country hides, which affects the tanning.

"Furthermore, they are not always packed as the packer hides, fresh after being taken off and salted and kept free from deterioration until they go to the tanner.

"There never has been a time when the same market condition affecting packer hides would not also affect the country-hide situation. As a matter of fact, war conditions have brought out more clearly than ever the undesirability of country hides for the reason that the Government specifications are very rigid and will not admit of any defects whatever in production of leather for Government uses.

"Do not fix prices of products: The Senator also charges that the packers, through their attorneys and agents, sit down at a table regularly, either weekly or oftener or less frequently, and agree among themselves as to prices of the products which they sell the people.

"This statement is also based on misinformation as the packers or their representatives are not engaged in any such practices, but, on the contrary, are doing their best to live up to the letter as well as the spirit of all laws.

"Raise-a-pig movement: Aside from the alleged illegal acts complained of, the commission finds its greatest objection to the magnitude of the business done by the five large packers, and complain that the packing plants are concentrated in a few large centers, and at the same time they complain that live stock production is discouraged because the plants are not established near every small community where live stock is raised, and that the failure to so establish such plants has retarded the present 'raise-a-pig' movement, because there are no convenient near-by places to dispose of the pig after it has been raised.

"It has been demonstrated in the past that packing plants of small capacity can not be as economically operated as larger ones; neither can the by-products be profitably utilized.

"Large packers and small ones: In fact, the large packers are a great help to the small packeries situated in outlying sections, in that they purchase the by-products and surplus meats from many of such concerns. And it may be said that some of them would find it impossible to continue operations if the large packers should refuse to purchase their surplus stock.

"Again, it may be said without immodesty that no industry has been of more importance to our country in the present world crisis than the packing industry; and had it not been for the wonderful and highly specialized organization and financial strength of the five large packers, together with their nationwide system of branch houses, storage facilities, as well as their equipment in the matter of refrigerator cars, a serious calamity would have befallen the civilian population and armies of the allies engaged in the present world war.

"Packers sustain allies with food: In this connection it may be said, as a matter of pride and satisfaction, that on the 22d day of February of this year while the packing concerns were

furnishing food to our armies in cantonments in this country and in the field abroad, as well as supplying meat and food to the families of the civilian populations in this and other countries, our allies found themselves in dire straits for meat. The meat division of the Food Administration on the above date called upon the chairman of the executive committee of the packers, organized in connection with the Food Administration, to furnish immediately for the allies 134,500,000 pounds of meat, the shipment of which they requested to commence within three days and the entire quantity to be moving within 14 days. This extraordinary request called for a shipment of 60,000,000 pounds the first week and 74,500,000 pounds the second week, or approximately 1,550 carloads the first week and 1,900 carloads the second week. And it is to the credit of these concerns that they patriotically responded to the request of the Government and met the requirements on time.

"It is manifest that no such achievement would have been possible had it not been for the great capacity of the plants, the possession of adequate storage branches, cars, and other equipment, and adequate financial strength to handle such an enormous demand, in addition to its regular established business. So that the magnitude of the business and the financial strength of the five large packers, instead of being a menace, has really proven a blessing at this period of the world crisis.

"Recommendations of commission: The first recommendation of the commission is that the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, all live-stock cars owned by the packers. It intimates that the ownership of stock cars in the packers give certain power of control and a manipulation of the means of transportation.

"Stock cars: A very small percentage of the receipts of live stock arrives in stock cars owned by the five large packers. All such cars are now under the supervision of the Railroad Administration; and there can be no serious objection to the Government taking over such cars, if the service can be thereby improved.

"Acquire refrigeration cars: Another recommendation is that the Government acquire all privately owned refrigerator cars through the Railroad Administration.

"The reason why the packers own their refrigerator cars has heretofore been explained. Meat cars are of a special construction, and are not furnished by the railroads in quantities sufficient to handle the business. Therefore it became necessary for the packers to provide their own equipment of this character and they are an integral and essential part of the packing business.

"Interstate Commerce Commission report on private car lines: The Interstate Commerce Commission made an exhaustive study of the matter of private cars, covering a period of several years, and, in a report dated July 31, 1918, they say:

"It is clearly established that shippers of petroleum oils, fresh meats, packing-house products and dairy products could not have done the volume of business they have done in the past, or that their plants were constructed to do, except they had possessed themselves of private cars over which they could exercise, and have exercised, control.

"The refiner of oil or the meat packer could no more do business on an economical and efficient basis without his private cars than he could without his modern equipped refining or packing plant. The private car part of the business has grown with the rest. Doubtless in the beginning demands were made by these shippers that carriers should supply tank and meat cars, but it was quickly demonstrated that business could not be done in the most effective manner were carriers to own or control cars of that kind. As a rule, carriers have never furnished these cars, and it has come to be mutually understood that they should not do so. The oil refiner and meat packer demand an adequate supply of cars at all times. It is conceded by shippers that neither an adequate supply nor its efficient distribution can be afforded by carriers. The requirements have been that there shall be the most efficient use of tank and refrigerator cars, which has been one of the results of private ownership. While this has undoubtedly been of benefit to carriers, it has been of incalculable benefit to shippers as well.

"It requires a special department to keep track of and manage these cars in each of the packers' organizations. The mileage compensation received by the several companies is not sufficient to make their operation profitable to the packers, and it is a fact that they are operated at a loss. However that may be, they are an essential part of the business, and it would be manifestly unfair and unjust for the Government to confiscate these cars without providing as efficient service as now exists, and also making provision for future expansion of business.

"Government now supervises packers' cars: In this connection, it is a fact that the Government already exercises certain supervision over such cars, through the Railroad Administration.

"On January 1, 1918, there were approximately 1,000 owners of private cars of all kinds in use in commercial service in this country, not including railroads. The number owned by each ranged from one to eighteen thousand; and as yet we have heard nothing of any movement to take away from any other vital industry, equipment so essential to the business as the refrigerator car is to the packers. The ownership of such

cars does not give the packers any control over prices of live stock, nor does their possession in any way affect the prices of meat to the consumer.

"Furthermore, the packer enjoys no advantages in the way of rates, switching charges, demurrage, or anything whatever not enjoyed by a shipper using a railroad refrigerator car.

"Government ownership of stock yards: Another recommendation of the commission is that the Government acquire the principal stockyards of the country through the Railroad Administration.

"The stockyards were established by some of the packers, as heretofore explained, in order to furnish market places supplied with pens for the animals and with watering and feeding facilities. Every packing center must have proper and efficiently operated yards in order to care for the animals.

"The principal reason that the packers have become interested in the yards has been to provide such facilities and extend them as the business expanded. It is doubtful whether such efficient market places would ever have existed had they not been established in this manner.

"Private ownership gives no control of prices: The ownership of the stockyards gives no control over prices of live stock and no control over the commission men at the yards. Yardage and feed charges are reasonable and uniform to all patrons.

"Yards already under Government jurisdiction: There can be no serious objection to the ownership of the stockyards by the Government, if their efficient management and operation shall be guaranteed. But, as in the matter of cars, the stockyards are likewise under Government regulation, which has been established under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, and in furtherance of this plan the Government is holding open meetings, taking up the question of the fairness of stockyards operations and their various charges for service, testimony being taken from shippers, commission men, and packers alike.

"Government ownership of branch houses and cold storage: The fourth recommendation of the commission, that the Government acquire branch houses and cold-storage plants belonging to the packers, is wholly impractical and would unsettle and have a destructive effect upon the entire industry.

"Branch houses are a very necessary part of the system of which large centralized packing plants are the basis. The operation of branch houses requires initiative and skill on the part of an experienced manager, and the efficiency of the organization would suffer if they were made into public markets, with the manager responsible only to the Government.

"We see no reason why the Government may not establish such facilities for the use of smaller packers, unable to afford same, if it is deemed a proper governmental function to perform such service in matters of private business enterprise. But it would be manifestly unjust and unfair to undertake to deprive the packers of the very means upon which they are dependent for the proper and efficient handling of their respective businesses.

"Commission chart: The Federal Trade Commission has prepared a chart in their report showing the packers interests in various outside enterprises, such as land companies, stockyards, cattle loan companies, banks, terminal facilities, publications, etc.

"The inference naturally created by a study of this chart is to a great extent incorrect, as the interest shown is mostly individual, does not in any way affect the packing business or carry any control over the outside business referred to. The relation between the stockyards and packing houses has been discussed. The same thing applies to terminal facilities, as well as some live-stock publications.

"It is no doubt correct to state that practically all of the interest in different banks, as shown by the statement, is represented by personal investments in stock, in some cases very small. The fact that an individual is a director of a bank or corporation does not necessarily mean he is a large stockholder.

"What is more reasonable than a desire on the part of most any bank located at the different packing centers than to want successful business men on their board.

CONCLUSION.

"The recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission were doubtless made under the misapprehension that there exists at this time a conspiracy among the large packers to restrain trade and manipulate prices.

"It would be unthinkable that the commission would make such recommendations wholly on the ground that the magnitude of the business justified such action.

"We submit that there is no evidence shown in the report of the commission upon which any court of competent juris-

diction in the country would find the packers guilty of the charges made against them.

"The packing industry of this country is made up of a large number of competing units—some large and some small. A few are large enough to achieve the economies and render the broad and efficient service resulting from a nation-wide organization. Moreover, there are numerous small packers who are growing into financial strength and power, right under the shadows of these large concerns. They not only offer effective competition in the purchase of live stock in the markets, but also in the sale of the finished product to the consumer. There is no other business which offers so many proofs of the independence of each concern engaged in the business, or more convincing evidence of actual competitive conditions existing in all lines of their business activities. No other line of business is more perfectly supervised by the Government. A minimum price for hogs has been established, while the prices of many of the products of the packers are under supervisory regulation by the Food Administration of the United States Government. So that, even if any of these concerns desired to misuse or abuse the power which the commission complains they possess, they would be powerless to do so, under the efficient and effective regulations now prevailing over their business through the different departments of the Government.

"Packing industry under Government supervision: The packing business now is, and has been since November 1, 1917, operating under license from the Food Administration, who have limited the five larger packers profits to 9 per cent on their investments, but in no case to exceed 2½ cents per dollar on the turnover; the smaller packer being limited to 2½ cents straight on the turnover.

"The larger packers' books are being constantly examined, and a uniform system is being devised and installed by the Federal Trade Commission which should remove any doubt in the minds of the most skeptical that the business since November 1, 1917, is receiving the closest possible governmental supervision, and certainly there can not justly be any criticism of the maximum profits allowed the packer. The Food Administration no doubt regarded these profits as reasonable and essential to the proper maintenance and also to provide for the expansion of the plants necessary to care for the growing demand of the Government and of the general business. Likewise, they were necessary to maintain the credit of the packers, who are large borrowers of money. The Government, after thorough investigation, found they could not reduce this profit without eliminating profit altogether, and the packer rightfully feels that the Food Administration's adjustment of control verifies the fact of small profits per dollar turnover—impossible on a small volume—reported as being earned by the packer for a number of years past, should effectively controvert any charge of profiteering.

"The packing business is already regulated by more laws, both State and National, than any other business institution. The food product of every animal is inspected by a representative of the United States Government.

"Edible products not emanating from animals are subject to the United States pure food and drugs act, so that virtually every law of any kind affecting business applies to the packer.

"The very existence of the packing business is so closely related to the continued success of the live-stock raiser and farmer that on anything like a thorough analysis of the relation one to the other would easily show that to disregard their interest would be to deliberately cut their own throat in a business way, if they followed anything like the tactics they are accused of following in the Federal Trade Commission's report.

"To fully comprehend this, it must be thoroughly understood that the packer is wholly dependent for his supply of raw material from day to day on the voluntary shipments of live stock made to the public markets by the individual farmer, as outside of a few personal investments which, compared to their requirements of live stock, are infinitesimal, the packer directly or indirectly does not own or control his live-stock supply.

"From any angle upon which this important subject is approached, the report of the Federal Trade Commission unfortunately throws discredit upon one of the most important industries in the country, and at a time when every such concern should be maintained at its highest standard of efficiency. The recommendations of the commission are purely experimental, and this is no time for such, and if carried out will be destructive to the industry and render it incapable of performing the important services to the country now devolving upon it."

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I ask that the conference report on the food-production bill be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma that the Senate proceed to the

consideration of the conference report on the food-production bill.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, before the Senator from Oklahoma asks for that, I should like to inquire whether or not the report of the Federal Trade Commission, to which the report which has just been ordered printed is an answer, has ever been published in the Record? I have not been able to find it.

Mr. GORE. I do not think it has been printed in extenso.

Mr. THOMAS. I think not, Mr. President. The Senator from Idaho himself asked to have it printed as a public document some days ago, and the request was referred to the Committee on Printing; but it has not been, I think, printed in the Record.

Mr. BORAH. May I ask the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] or the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]—I think they are both on the Committee on Printing—whether or not any report has ever been made upon my request that so many copies of that report be printed as a public document?

Mr. FLETCHER. I do not think there has been.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that I have been in attendance daily on the meetings of the Finance Committee; and I can not say whether or not, at the last meeting of the Printing Committee, it was reported out.

Mr. FLETCHER. I think the committee has not acted on the resolution.

Mr. BORAH. In view of the charges, made in such strong language, that this report is false, I should like to ask that this report be published in connection with the report which is to go into the Record to-day. I am unable to find where this report has ever been published in the Record.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I will say that I believe it has been published in the Record; that it was presented in the House and published in the Record. In fact, I read it, if my memory serves me correctly. I am very much in favor of the request of the Senator. I think it ought to be published in connection with the other report.

Mr. THOMAS. That was the profiteering report.

Mr. BORAH. I would not want to have it put in twice. The Senator says he has read it. I think he must have read it as a public document, or some other document; but it was not published in the House proceedings.

Mr. GORE. I think that was the profiteering report.

Mr. BORAH. I went through the Record, and I am unable to find that it ever was published there.

Mr. THOMAS. That was the profiteering report.

Mr. BORAH. Yes; and the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission stated to me that it never had been published, so I do not think this is a request to publish it the second time. I think this is the only time it has ever been published. Therefore, I ask that it may be inserted in the Record in connection with the report that is to be printed upon the request of the Senator from Utah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have reference to the report made by the Federal Trade Commission, calling attention to profiteering in the meat-packing industries.

Mr. BORAH. This is a different report.

Mr. THOMAS. Does not the Senator refer to the report on flour milling and flour jobbing? That was published in the Record.

Mr. GRONNA. Yes; and on meat packing, also.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to printing in the Record the report referred to by the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. FLETCHER. I will state that the document having reference to profiteering has been made a public document, No. 248.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Idaho? The Chair hears none, and the report will be printed in the Record.

Mr. BORAH. Now, Mr. President—

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I am going to feel obliged to insist on the regular order.

Mr. BORAH. I am not going to ask to displace the regular order, but I do not want the printers to get confused as to these two reports. The profiteering report is a different proposition entirely. I want to have published in the Record the report which was made to the President upon the meat-packing industry.

Mr. KENYON. The report of July 3.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator send the report to the desk, so that the official reporters can get it?

Mr. BORAH. I will see that they get it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report will be printed in the RECORD.

The report is as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ON THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY.
LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

JULY 3, 1918.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR: On February 7, 1917, you directed the Federal Trade Commission to "investigate and report facts relating to the production, ownership, manufacture, storage, and distribution of foodstuffs and the products or by-products arising from or in connection with their preparation and manufacture; to ascertain the facts bearing on alleged violations of the antitrust acts, and particularly upon the question whether there are manipulations, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law or the public interest," to the end that "proper remedies, legislative or administrative, may be applied."

On July 1, 1917, funds for carrying out this direction became available and the commission undertook the task.

The work fell naturally into various divisions, and reports have already been made to you with reference to the milling and jobbing of wheat flour and the preparation and distribution of certain canned food products. Other divisions will be the subject of reports to you as rapidly as the results of our studies can be reduced to proper form. At this time we are reporting to you on the meat-packing industry.

Answering directly your question as to whether or not there exist "monopolies, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law and the public interest," we have found conclusive evidence that warrants an unqualified affirmative.

This evidence in summary form accompanies this letter and will be set forth in more detailed form in seven reports in support of our findings and recommendations, which will be placed in your hand at the earliest possible moment.

While we have found and will disclose to you an intricate fabric of "monopolies, controls, combinations, conspiracies, and restraints" which would seem to indicate a similarly complex and minute system of legislative or administrative remedies, we believe that an adequate remedy may be more simply arrived at.

We believe that if the fundamental and underlying evils are rooted out the whole structure of conspiracy, control, monopoly, and restraint must fall.

If we are correct in this judgment, the task of applying legislative and administrative remedy is greatly simplified.

It appears that five great packing concerns of the country—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy, and Wilson—have attained such a dominant position that they control at will the market in which they buy their supplies, the market in which they sell their products, and hold the fortunes of their competitors in their hands.

Not only is the business of gathering, preparing, and selling meat products in their control but an almost countless number of by-product industries are similarly dominated; and, not content with reaching out for mastery as to commodities which substitute for meat and its by-products, they have invaded allied industries and even unrelated ones.

The combination has not stopped at the most minute integration, but has gone on into a stage of conglomeration, so that unrelated heterogeneous enterprises are brought under control.

As we have followed these five great corporations through their amazing and devious ramifications—followed them through important branches of industry, of commerce, and of finance—we have been able to trace back to its source the great power which has made possible their growth. We have found that it is not so much the means of production and preparation, nor the sheer momentum of great wealth, but the advantage which is obtained through a monopolistic control of the market places and means of transportation and distribution.

If these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it is.

The producer of live stock is at the mercy of these five companies because they control the market and the marketing facilities and, to some extent, the rolling stock which transports the product to the market.

The competitors of these five concerns are at their mercy because of the control of the market places, storage facilities, and the refrigerator cars for distribution.

The consumer of meat products is at the mercy of these five because both producer and competitor are helpless to bring relief.

The stock car is a part of the equipment of the common carrier, whose services are necessary to the producer of meat animals so that he may reach the market. The railroads furnish suitable cars for the transportation of other kinds of freight, and as to the use of such cars the miner of coal or the manufacturer of furniture are on an equality but in the matter of transportation of live stock to a small degree there comes in a private ownership and a control and a manipulation of the means of transportation—the stock car—so it is that we recommend:

"1. That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, all rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals, and that such ownership be declared a Government monopoly."

In the transportation of all other kinds of freight the transportation companies provide proper and suitable freight depots. The proper and suitable freight depot for live stock is a stockyard with its equipment of exchange buildings, terminal railways, and means of distributing full, unbiased, helpful market information, etc. We therefore recommend:

"2. That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, the principal and necessary stockyards of the country, to be treated as freight depots and to be operated under such conditions as will insure open, competitive markets, with uniform scale of charges for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time as the future development of live-stock production in the United States may require. This to include customary adjuncts of stockyards."

A requisite for the proper transportation of fresh meat and dairy products is that type of rolling stock known as refrigerator cars. The railroads supply proper, special types of cars for other classes of freight, but the beef refrigerator cars and icing facilities, which are absolutely necessary for the transportation and distribution of fresh meats, are in private ownership. This ownership furnishes these five great packing companies one of their most powerful means for controls, manipulations, and restraints. Lacking access on equal terms to these

facilities competitors of the five great packers are at their mercy, and, competition being stifled, the consumer similarly is helpless. We therefore recommend:

"3. That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, all privately owned refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper operation and that such ownership be declared a Government monopoly."

Proper freight houses are provided by common carriers for the various sorts of freight except meat and perishable products. The indicated freight depot for such commodities is a cold-storage house. Such a depot used as a distributing station, if free of access to all, would constitute an agency for fair and free competition. Such a depot in private hands, as now, constitutes an invincible weapon for monopoly and control and manipulation. We therefore recommend:

"4. That the Federal Government acquire such of the branch houses, cold-storage plants, and warehouses as are necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of food products in the principal centers of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the Government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms. Supplementing the marketing and storage facilities thus acquired, the Federal Government establish, through the Railroad Administration, at the terminals of all principal points of distribution and consumption, central wholesale markets, and storage plants, with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges."

The commission believes that these four suggestions strike so deeply at the root of the tree of monopoly that they constitute an adequate and simple solution of a problem the gravity of which will be unfolded to you in the pages which follow.

Out of the mass of information in our hands, one fact stands out with all possible emphasis. The small dominant group of American meat packers are now international in their activities, while remaining American in identity. Blame which now attaches to them for their practices abroad as well as at home inevitably will attach to our country if the practices continue. The purely domestic problems in their increasing magnitude, their monopolization of markets and their manipulations and controls, grave as these problems are, are not more serious than those presented by the added aspect of international activity. This urgently argues for a solution which will increase and not diminish the high regard in which this people is held in international comity.

Some show of competition is staged by the five great packing companies. It is superficial. There is the natural rivalry of officials and departments, and this is made much of as indicating the existence of real competition. It is not real. How sham it is will be fully set out in the accompanying summary and the complete reports.

Some independent packers exist by sufferance of the five, and a few hardy ones have survived in real competition. Around such few of these as remain the lines are drawing in.

Having answered affirmatively the question to which you directed our attention and having summarized what we believe to be the simplest form of an adequate remedy, and before proceeding to a more detailed discussion of the subject, we make acknowledgment of the tireless industry, the fidelity to the public interest, and the patience and forbearance of the men who have composed the commission's staff in this inquiry.

These men have met and overcome every obstacle that ingenuity and money could devise to impede them. Space forbidding individual mention, we make this general acknowledgment, and this seems the proper time to call to your attention again, and especially the work of Mr. Francis J. Heney, whose conduct of the case, because of its success, has met with condemnation, misrepresentation, and criticism. We contrast Mr. Heney's legal ethics with the legal ethics of the men by whom he was opposed.

The commission, through Mr. Heney, had to meet deliberate falsification of returns properly required under legal authority; we had to meet schools for witnesses where employees were coached in anticipation of their being called to testify in an investigation ordered by you and by the Congress of the United States; we had to meet a situation created by the destruction of letters and documents vital to this investigation; we had to meet a conspiracy in the preparation of answers to the lawful inquiries of the commission.

We will not trespass upon your time to go into details as to the legal and business ethics employed, but on the foregoing statement, which we are prepared to substantiate in every detail, we contrast the ethics of the commission's legal and investigating staff with the legal staffs of the five great companies. And in leaving this part of the subject, we say, as we have said repeatedly to you during the time of the investigation, that Mr. Heney's conduct of the case, as well as that of the other agents and attorneys of the commission, was under the direct supervision of the commission, the acts were performed with the knowledge and under the direction of the commission, and the commission assumes all responsibility for them.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM B. COLVER, Chairman,
JOHN FRANKLIN FORT,
VICTOR MURDOCK.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.

This report, while dealing generally with the problem of the meat industry, is more particularly a study of the activities of the five principal meat-packing corporations (Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. (Inc.), and the Cudahy Packing Co.) in all fields, in so far as they bear on the production and distribution of food. This concentration of attention is adopted by the commission because we are convinced that their power and influence over the production and distribution of food are dominant and because it is our judgment that until their activities are curbed and their control is eliminated, all measures looking to the improvement of the food situation will be relatively ineffective.

The pages which follow contain a summary of the evidence upon which our findings and recommendations are based. This summary shows:

"First. The magnitude of the large meat-packing companies, the extensive ramifications of their interests, and the instruments by which they have established and maintain control.

"Second. The nature of their combination, with details of the various agreements and combinations.

"Third. The practices of the combination and their social and economic effects.

"Fourth. The remedy proposed."

The detailed evidence, including hundreds of documents taken from the files of the packing companies, about 9,000 pages of sworn testimony, and many thousand pages of field reports of agents of the com-

mission has been carefully analyzed and digested, and will be laid before the President as rapidly as the various sections can be put in final form.

Before proceeding to the findings of the commission it is desirable to consider briefly some of the difficulties encountered in the investigation, because of the light which will thus be thrown upon the facts and the conclusions to be presented. In the first place, the packers have important interests in fields where the commission's inquisitorial powers are limited, but which are nevertheless of the greatest significance in connection with their activities in the food industry. Thus, for example, they are closely linked with a large number of banks, trust companies, and railroads, which connections are utilized, often unfairly if not illegally, for the promotion of the packers' interests in the food industry.

This would not be of vital consequence if the officials of the packing companies could be relied upon to furnish accurate and reliable information, or if their records were kept in such a way as to reveal the true state of their affairs. At the beginning of the investigation the commission attempted to proceed on these assumptions, but it was soon demonstrated that the records of the companies, particularly as regards stockholders' lists and other evidences of ownership, were constructed to conceal rather than reveal facts; that important documents had been removed from their proper places in the files, and that the reports of some of the most important corporations and the statements of their officials could not be accepted. Thus, Armour & Co. in their report, attested by the vice president, Arthur Meeker, among other falsifications, omitted the company's interest in the Chicago Stock Yards, amounting to \$1,552,000, although the treasurer of the company testified that the transfer of this property from J. Ogden Armour to the company had been made prior to the time the report was prepared. That the omission was willful and part of a general plan to conceal the interest in the stockyards is evidenced by the facts that admission of Armour's interest was made only when the commission's examiner was on the point of discovering the truth, and that Arthur Meeker on June 6, 1916, stated before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that "the Armour people have no interest in the Chicago Stock Yards."

The commission is also in possession of documentary evidence that a committee was formed by Swift & Co. to "coach" employees who might be called upon to testify or give information to the agents of this commission and other Government bodies.

We know also that the five packing companies—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson, and Cudahy—conspired together in the preparation of their answers to the commission's inquiries to the end that all should agree. As part of the evidence in our possession substantiating this statement, the following letter is submitted:

AUGUST 2, 1917.

Messrs. G. F. SWIFT, JR., F. S. HAYWARD, R. C. MCMAHON, A. D. WHITE, J. M. CHAPLIN, L. D. H. WELD:

Mr. Veeder informs me that he has, at different times, talked to Messrs. Thomas E. Wilson, M. W. Borders, C. J. Faulkner, James Sheehan (retained by Armour & Co. for this investigation), and Thomas Creigh, and has suggested to them that each firm prepare its own answer to the questionnaire received recently from Commissioner Davies, and that when the answers have been completed we have a conference for the purpose of discussing objectionable things, if any, which might be contained in the individual reports.

All of the gentlemen to whom Mr. Veeder has talked have agreed to this policy, and it is Mr. Veeder's idea that as soon as our people have formulated our reply we should have a meeting among ourselves to consider it, and that we should at that meeting discuss the advisability of exchanging copies of letters with the others as against simply bringing our letters into a meeting to be discussed there without exchange of copies.

Told him that I thought that this was a point that ought to be given very careful consideration, and that we would not want to commit ourselves at this time to an exchange of letters with the others.

Told him that when our material was ready would arrange for meeting of all interested who were in town at that time.

Will Mr. White please advise me when the data is in shape to be considered in a conference of our own people?

WM. B. TRAYNOR,
Secretary to Committee.

LL.

In addition to the general "combing" of the companies' files in anticipation of the investigation, attempts were made on certain occasions to abstract important documents from the files under the eyes of our agents. G. S. Shepard, vice president of Cudahy Packing Co., admitted that he had ordered his stenographer to make an incorrect copy of a letter which the commission's agent had requested, and had himself destroyed the document. Finally it may be stated that the attorney for Morris & Co., M. W. Borders, when put on the witness stand under oath, after first demanding immunity on the ground that his testimony might tend to incriminate him, proceeded to make statements which were disproved by the documents, many signed by himself, with which he was later confronted.

Cases of this nature involving violations of the law have been placed in the hands of the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

It should be remembered also in considering the results of this investigation that these corporations are now operating under a Federal injunction issued in 1903; that they had been informed by the Attorney General in 1912, at the dissolution of the National Packing Co., that they would be the objects of close scrutiny and inspection; and that a committee of their confidential employees reported on April 10, 1916, that "as matters now stand criminal prosecutions are sure to follow."

These facts have been cited at the beginning of the report, not so much for the light which they throw upon the character of the corporations and individuals under investigation but because they demonstrate that this report based as it is upon documentary evidence of the corporations, is an understatement rather than an overstatement of the situation.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.

Five corporations—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. (Inc.), and the Cudahy Packing Co.—hereafter referred to as the "Big Five" or "The Packers," together with their subsidiaries and affiliated companies, not only have a monopolistic control over the American meat industry, but have secured control, similar in purpose if not yet in extent, over the principal substitutes for meat, such as eggs, cheese, and vegetable-oil products, and are rapidly extending their power to cover fish and nearly every kind of foodstuff.

In addition to these immense properties in the United States, the Armour, Swift, Morris, and Wilson interests, either separately or jointly, own or control more than half of the export-meat production of the Argentine, Brazil, and Uruguay, and have large investments in other surplus meat-producing countries, including Australia. Under present shipping conditions the big American packers control more than half of the meat upon which the allies are dependent.

The monopolistic position of the Big Five is based not only upon the large proportion of the meat business which they handle, ranging from 61 to 86 per cent in the principal lines, but primarily upon their ownership, separately or jointly, of stockyards, car lines, cold-storage plants, branch houses, and the other essential facilities for the distribution of perishable foods.

The control of these five great corporations, furthermore, rests in the hands of a small group of individuals, namely, J. Ogden Armour, the Swift brothers, the Morris brothers, Thomas E. Wilson (acting under the veto of a small group of bankers), and the Cudahys.

A new and important aspect was added to the situation when the control of Sulzberger & Sons Co. (now known as Wilson & Co., Inc.) was secured, 1916, by a group of New York banks—Chase National Bank; Guaranty Trust Co.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; William Salomon & Co.; and Hallgarten & Co. The report of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to "Investigate the concentration of control of money and credit" (the Pujo committee) states (p. 59): "Morgan & Co. controls absolutely the Guaranty Trust Co." The Chase National Bank, a majority of its stock being owned by George F. Baker, is closely affiliated with the First National Bank. William Salomon & Co. and Hallgarten & Co. are closely affiliated with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Thus we have three of the most powerful banking groups in the country, which the Pujo committee classed among the six "most active agents in forwarding and bringing about the concentration of control of money and credit" now participating in the rapidly maturing food monopoly above described. The entrance of the bankers into the packing business, it should also be noted, was not at all displeasing to the big packers. J. Ogden Armour and Louis F. Swift were frequently consulted during the negotiations, and Paul D. Cravath is quoted by Henry Veeder as giving assurance that the final arrangements would be "more than satisfactory" to Armour and Swift.

The menace of this concentrated control of the Nation's food is increased by the fact that these five corporations and their five hundred and odd subsidiary, controlled, and affiliated companies are bound together by joint ownership, agreements, understandings, communities of interest, and family relationships.

The combination among the "big five" is not a casual agreement brought about by indirect and obscure methods, but a definite and positive conspiracy for the purpose of regulating purchases of live stock and controlling the price of meat, the terms of the conspiracy being found in certain documents which are in our possession.

There are undoubtedly rivalries in certain lines among the five corporations. Their agreements do not cover every phase of their manifold activities, nor is each of the five corporations a party to all agreements and understandings which exist. Each of the companies is free to secure advantages and profits for itself so long as it does not disturb the basic compact. Elaborate steps have been taken to disguise their real relations by maintaining a show of intense competition at the most conspicuous points of contact.

The Armour, Swift, Morris, and Wilson interests have entered into a combination with certain foreign corporations by which export shipments of beef, mutton, and other meats from the principal South American meat-producing countries are apportioned among the several companies on the basis of agreed percentages. In conjunction with this conspiracy, meetings are held for the purpose of securing the maintenance of the agreement and making such readjustments as from time to time may be desirable. The agreements restrict South American shipments to European countries and to the United States.

Since the meat supplies of North and South America constitute practically the only sources from which the United States and her allies can satisfy their needs for their armies, navies, and civil populations, these two agreements constitute a conspiracy on the part of the "big five," in conjunction with certain foreign corporations, to monopolize an essential of the food of the United States, England, France, and Italy.

The power of the Big Five in the United States has been and is being unfairly and illegally used to—

- Manipulate live-stock markets;
- Restrict interstate and international supplies of foods;
- Control the prices of dressed meats and other foods;
- Defraud both the producers of food and consumers;
- Crush effective competition;
- Secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies, and municipalities; and
- Profit.

The packers' profits in 1917 were more than four times as great as in the average year before the European war, although their sales in dollars and cents at even the inflated prices of last year had barely doubled. In the war years, 1915-1917, four of the five packers made net profits of \$178,000,000.

EXTENT OF "BIG FIVE" OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL.

The meat industry: The most satisfactory single index of the proportion of the meat industry controlled by the Big Five is the fact that they kill, in round figures, 70 per cent of the live stock slaughtered by all packers and butchers engaged in interstate commerce. In 1916 the Big Five's percentage of the interstate slaughter, including subsidiary and affiliated companies, was as follows:

Cattle	82.2
Calves	76.6
Hogs	61.2
Sheep and lambs	86.4

Illustrative of how completely effective competition has been eliminated from the meat industry is the fact that there is only one independent packer, Kingan & Co., who slaughters as much as 1 per cent of the interstate total of cattle, and only nine independents who slaughter as much as 1 per cent of the interstate total of hogs.

The big packers, in presenting their case to the public, have given great emphasis to certain figures purporting to prove that the Big Five handle "not to exceed one-third of the total meat production of the United States." This result can be obtained only by juggling figures; for example, by omitting from the Big Five's total the animals slaughtered by their affiliated companies. Their statement is further deceptive, because under "total meat production of the

United States" are included all the animals killed on the farm for home consumption. On this theory, monopoly could not be considered to exist in the meat industry, even if every pound of meat consumed in towns and cities were handled by a single company, so long as farmers continued to kill their own hogs and cows.

Control of the meat industry carries with it not only control of all kinds of fresh and preserved meats, but in addition a very great competitive advantage in more than a hundred products and by-products arising in connection with their preparation and manufacture, ranging in importance from hides and oleomargarine to sandpaper and curled hair. In all these lines the Big Five's percentage of control, as compared with other slaughterers, is greater even than the percentage of animals killed, because of the fact that many of the small packers are not equipped or have been unable to utilize their by-products.

Foreign interests.—The investigation of the foreign interests of the American packers is not yet complete. The following list of those companies which thus far have been identified as subsidiary to or affiliated with the Big Five is indicative of the extent of their activities abroad:

Armour:

Armour & Co. of Australasia (Australia and New Zealand).
Armour & Co. of Uruguay (Uruguay).
Compania Armour do Brazil (Brazil).
Frigorifico Armour de la Plata (Argentina).
Dominion Tanneries (Ltd.) (Canada).
Armour Canadian Grain Co. (Canada).
Allen & Cram (Ltd.) (Great Britain).
Armour & Co. (Ltd.) (Great Britain).
Fowler Bros. (Ltd.) (Great Britain).
James Wright & Co. (Great Britain).
Times Cold Storage Co. (Great Britain).
Armour & Co. (Frankfurt) (Germany).
Armour et Compagnie Societe Anonyme (France).
Armour Societa Anonima Italiana (Italy).
Armour & Co. (Ltd.) (Denmark).

Armour & Morris:

Sociedad Anonima La Blanca (Argentina).

Cudahy:

Cudahy & Co. (Ltd.) (Australia).
The Cudahy Packing Co. (Ltd.) (Great Britain).

Morris:

Morris Beef Co. (Ltd.) (Great Britain).
Haarers (Ltd.) (Great Britain).

Swift:

Australian Meat Export Co. (Ltd.) (Australia).
Compania Swift do Brazil (Brazil).
Compania Swift de la Plata (Argentina).
Compania Swift de Montevideo (Uruguay).
Compania Paraguaya de Frigorifico (Paraguay).
Swift Canadian Co. (with its selling branches) (Canada).
Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada (Canada).
Libby, McNeill & Libby of London (Great Britain).
Curry & Co. (Ltd.) (Great Britain).
Garner, Bennett & Co. (Ltd.) (Great Britain).
H. A. Lane & Co. (Ltd.) (Great Britain).
H. L. Swift Stall (Great Britain).
Swift Packing Co. (Ltd.) (France).
Franklin Land & Investment Co. (Great Britain).
Swift Beef Co. (Ltd.) (Great Britain).

Wilson:

Frigorifico Wilson de la Argentina (Argentina).
Archer & Co. (Ltd.) (Great Britain).

Nuttall Provision Co. (Ltd.) (Great Britain).

Their present and prospective positions in the Commonwealths of the Pacific are well described by the following extract from a communication from the American consul general, Auckland, New Zealand, to the Secretary of State, dated April 26, 1918:

"I have the honor to advise that the Hon. W. D. S. MacDonald, minister of agriculture, industries, and commerce of New Zealand, has asked me to secure for him and the use of the New Zealand Government all the information possible relative to the investigation made by the United States Federal Trade Commission into the American Meat Trust; and I should very greatly appreciate it if I might be furnished with at least two or three copies of this information for the honorable minister, who indicated that he would like at least that many."

"In this connection I wish to explain that the operations of the American Meat Trust are of very great interest to New Zealand stock raisers, since they are very greatly alarmed over their actions in this part of the world, fearing that they propose to get control of the meat business in this Dominion. Armour & Co. already have an office at Christchurch, and have employed one of the most expert stockmen in this Dominion."

"This question is being discussed extensively in and out of Government circles, and I believe it will be wise to make it clear that the American Government is in no wise connected with or fostering the methods used by what is known as the American Meat Trust."

Substitutes for meat: The business of the packing companies originally was limited to the slaughter of live stock and the distribution of meat and animal products and by-products. Now, however, they are rapidly extending their control over all possible substitutes for meat—fish, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, and all kinds of vegetable oil products—and have secured strategic points of collection, preparation, and distribution of these products.

Swift & Co. is the greatest butter distributor in the United States, handling in 1916, in round figures 50,000,000 pounds, or nearly as much as the combined sales of the two largest nonpacker organizations.

Judged conservatively by trade estimates, the Big Five packers handle at least half of the interstate commerce in poultry and eggs and in cheese. The packers are also important factors in the preparation and distribution of condensed and evaporated milk, and are rapidly increasing their proportion. Wisconsin, the leading State in the production of butter and cheese, is covered by their creameries, condensaries, and buying stations, and a similar process of concentration and control is already evident in the other principal dairy States.

Vegetable-oil products are becoming increasingly important as substitutes for animal fats. The most abundant and widely used of the vegetable oils in the United States is cottonseed oil, of which 31.8 per cent was refined by the five big packers in 1916. The most important by-product of the cottonseed-oil industry is cottonseed cake, which is in great demand by live-stock producers.

Canned fruits, vegetables, etc.: Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving are remote from slaughtering and meat packing, but the big packers, through ownership of refrigerator-car lines and their branch-house system of distribution, possess special advantages for control of this field of industry. The Big Five's advantage in this field rests not so much on their ownership of canning factories, although in some branches their output amounts to more than a quarter of the total for the United States, as upon their rapidly growing control of the wholesale distribution of canned goods. Indicative of the size and rapid expansion of the packers' canned-goods business is the fact that Armour & Co. increased their canned-goods sales from about \$6,500,000 in 1916 to about \$16,000,000 in 1917, whereas the combined sales of these products by Austin Nichols Co. and Sprague, Warner & Co., two of the largest independent wholesalers, amounted to only a little more than \$6,000,000 in 1917.

Staple groceries and vegetables: Recently the big packers began dealing in various staple groceries and vegetables, such as rice, sugar, potatoes, beans, and coffee, and increased their sales at such a great rate that in certain of these lines they have become dominant factors. Here again the immense selling organization of the packers, built up in connection with their meat business, assures them almost certain supremacy in any line of food handling which they may wish to enter.

Armour's drive into the rice market in a single year is perhaps the most striking instance of the potentialities in this direction. Early in 1917 Armour & Co. first undertook the handling of rice, and in that one year sold more than 16,000,000 pounds of rice, thus becoming at a single move, on the statement of the vice president of the company, "the greatest rice merchant of the world." During this period the wholesale price of rice increased 65 per cent.

Grain: Armour is the only one of the big packers who appears to be interested in the grain trade, although James A. Patten, a large stockholder of Swift & Co., is also one of the important factors in the cereal markets.

The Armour Grain Co. is a close corporation, in which J. Ogden Armour owns 64 per cent of the stock and other members of the family 22.9 per cent. Directly or through its subsidiary or trade-name companies the Armour Grain Co. operates over 90 country elevators. Its 8 terminal elevators at Chicago and its 2 elevators at Kansas City constitute 25 per cent of the total elevator capacity of these cities. In 1917 it handled 75,000,000 bushels, or 23 per cent of all receipts of grain at Chicago, the greatest market in the world, and its business is rapidly growing. Nearly all of this was directly merchandised and only a small fraction sold on commission.

In the manufacture of breakfast foods and stock and chicken feeds the Armour Grain Co. is expanding, especially in the line of producing retail brands. Within three years it has undertaken the manufacture of Armour's Oats, has taken over the Buffalo Cereal Co., with its many brands of cereal foods and animal feeds, and within the present year has taken over the Maple-Flake Co., of Battle Creek, Mich.

In connection with its line of country elevators the Armour Grain Co. merchandises fertilizer, feed, coal, fence posts, wire fencing, builders' hardware, binding twine, lumber, millwork, cement, lime and plaster, brick, sand, gravel, and roofing.

Fertilizers: The fertilizer industry lies at the base of American food production. The packers, controlling the disposal of more than two-thirds of the offal produced in the packing industry, have become the most important factors in the manufacture of animal fertilizer ingredients and have strongly entered the field of production of mineral ingredients. In mixed fertilizers they produce 19 per cent of the total.

Hides, leather, and wool: In addition to the far-reaching ownership and control in the various branches of the food industry outlined above, the Big Five also occupy an important position with reference to the clothing of our civil and military population through potential control of the hide and leather markets of the United States and of a considerable proportion of the total wool production.

There is no question of their dominant position with reference to hides and leather. The Big Five not only handle more than three-fourths of the hides and skins produced by interstate slaughterers, but directly, through their subsidiaries or through leases and contracts, tan a large part of the leather produced in the United States. The big packers occupy an even more important and profitable position in the hide and leather industry than these statements indicate, because of the fact that their hides receive a higher grading than those of independent packers and butchers, whose hides are arbitrarily classed as "country hides," and that they control a large share of hide imports.

Finally, the packers' storage facilities and strong financial position make it possible for them to manipulate the markets and dispose of their product without regard to supply and demand. It is admitted in correspondence of the big packers that during the past year, when leather was in enormous demand, certain of the Big Five hoarded hides in such immense quantities for the purpose of inflating the already unreasonable prices that (to quote their own correspondence), "We are forced to pack them in our cellars and outside in the open, but have reached the point now where we have no place to go with any more."

INSTRUMENTS OF CONTROL AND MONOPOLY.

The actual and potential powers of these corporate groups and individuals are far greater and much more menacing to the welfare and true prosperity of the Nation than this enumeration of industrial possessions would indicate. This greater menace lies in the fact that the Big Five have entrenched themselves in what may be called the strategic positions of control of food distribution. These strategic positions, which serve not only to protect the controls which the big packers have already acquired but to insure their easy conquest of new fields, are:

Stockyards, with their collateral institutions, such as terminal roads, cattle-loan banks, and market papers.

Private refrigerator-car lines for the transportation of all kinds of perishable foods.

Cold-storage plants for the preservation of perishable foods.

Branch-house system of wholesale distribution.

Banks and real estate.

The Big Five do not control banks in the same sense that they do stockyards and car lines, but they possess overwhelming advantages over competitors.

Stockyards: The stockyards are the depot markets through which practically all animals which move in interstate commerce pass. Ownership, partial or complete, of these markets is not only a source of great profit but affords a fundamental business advantage.

How completely the Big Five control these markets will appear from the following list:

Location of yards.	Percentage of stock controlled by Big Five.	Number of big packers interested.
Brighton, Mass.	95.0	1
Chicago, Ill.	(?)	(?)
Cornellville, Pa.	100.0	1
Dallas, Tex.	100.0	1
Denver, Colo.	100.0	2
East St. Louis, Ill.	83.5	4
St. Louis, Mo.	(?)	1
El Paso, Tex.	79.0	1
Fort Worth, Tex.	69.3	2
Jacksonville, Fla.	99.2	1
Jersey City, N. J.		
Jersey City Stock Yards.	91.4	2
Central Union Stock Yards.	99.2	1
Kansas City, Kans.	67.3	5
Laramie, Wyo.	90.0	1
Louisville, Ky.	25.7	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	97.5	1
Nebraska City, Nebr.	100.0	1
Newark, N. J.	99.0	1
New Orleans, La.	86.1	1
New York, N. Y.	97.4	1
Okla. City, Okla.	84.7	2
Omaha, Nebr.	60.2	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	97.0	1
Portland, Oreg.	92.1	2
Sioux City, Iowa	75.1	3
St. Paul, Minn.	63.5	2
St. Joseph, Mo.	84.2	2
South San Francisco, Cal.	91.0	5
West Philadelphia, Pa.	45.8	1
Wichita, Kans.	59.6	1
Yankton, S. Dak.	(?)	1

¹ The commission has definitely located Armour's interest in the Chicago Stock Yards Co. as 19.1 per cent. There is also evidence that Swift and probably Morris were parties to the negotiations by which Armour acquired his interests, but it has not yet been possible to locate Swift and Morris stock, because of the system by which the stockholders' names are concealed through the issuance of "bearer warrants" for the stock.

² 96 per cent owned by East St. Louis yards.

³ Including Allerton family interests.

⁴ 82 per cent owned by Sioux City yards.

The cattle-loan bank is the institution through which loans are effected for the purchase of cattle for breeding and fattening. How jealously this monopoly of making loans at the yards is guarded appears from the example at East St. Louis, where the packers would not permit the establishment of a rival bank within half a mile.

Direct control by ownership of market papers and other trade periodicals was definitely established by the commission in the case of six papers, and there are a number of others controlled by various indirect but effective methods. Control of market papers is important, both for their actual and potential influence over shipments and prices by the character of statements published and put on the wires, as well as for protection against criticism. How important this may be is shown by a letter written by the editor of a Texas paper to Henry Veeder, referring to the marked change in the policy of his papers, as he expressed it, "before and after taking" two loans of \$5,000 each from Armour and Swift. This and other correspondence from the packers' files indicates that direct ownership is not necessary for control of these publications.

One of the trade journals frequently quoted as a source of authoritative information regarding the meat industry is the National Provisioner. An editor of this journal for years received a joint annual subsidy of \$5,000 from Armour, Swift, and Morris.

The big packers' control at these markets is much greater than these statistics indicate. In the first place they are the largest and in some cases practically the only buyers at these various markets, and as such hold a whip hand over the commission men who act as the intermediaries in the sale of live stock.

The packers' power is increased by the fact that they control all the facilities through which live stock is sold to themselves. Control of stockyards comprehends control of live-stock exchange buildings where commission men have their offices; control of assignment of pens to commission firms; control of banks and cattle-loan companies; control of terminal and switching facilities; control of yardage services and charges; control of weighing facilities; control of the disposition of dead animals and other profitable yard monopolies; and in most cases control of all packing-house and other business sites. Packer-owned stockyards give these interests access to records containing confidential shipping information which is used to the disadvantage of shippers who have attempted to forward their live stock to a second market.

Private car lines and transportation privileges: The Big Five own 93 per cent of the total of all kinds of cars owned by interstate slaughterers, including refrigerator, stock, tank, box, flat, and gondola cars. The most important of these from the standpoint of monopolization are the refrigerator cars.

The Big Five own 91 per cent of all refrigerator cars properly equipped for the shipment of fresh meat that are operated upon the railroads of the United States. The railroads have almost no equipment suitable for shipping dressed meat, and, consequently, unless an independent packing company is large enough to afford to make a heavy outlay for refrigerator cars, it is practically impossible for it to attempt to ship fresh meat out of the locality in which it is produced. The smaller independents, therefore, confine themselves either to pork packing or to cattle slaughter for local consumption.

Iceing stations advantageously located on the lines of the trunk railroads between St. Louis, Chicago, and the Atlantic seaboard are owned and operated by three of the five packers. At these stations the packers' cars are iced as well as all cars carrying perishable products, including

the shipments of competitors. Besides serving as a particular advantage to the owners in that their own ice service is secured at cost, these stations put them in a position to secure valuable information concerning the shipments and customers of competitors.

From a competitive standpoint, however, a great advantage which the big packers have enjoyed has been the preferential treatment accorded their cars. The big packers' cars have been carefully handled, promptly returned, and used only for the shipment of the packers' own commodities. The small packers, on the other hand, have been subject to extreme delays in securing the return of their cars. Six months for a trip from St. Louis to New York and return was not at all uncommon, and there are a number of cases where nine months elapsed before the car came back to its owner. The railroads have also been accustomed to take liberties with the independents' cars, as, for example, permitting their beef cars to be used for the shipment of onions.

The freight tonnage controlled by the big packers has for years given them a great leverage in all their dealings with the railroads. Until the Interstate Commerce Commission interfered, this power was used to obtain money rebates, and in recent years to secure special privileges and concessions. The big packers sometimes acted in combination, throwing their joint power against the railroad or group of railroads from which special privileges were demanded.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the packers have organized various companies to sell railroad equipment and supplies, such as bumping posts, metal bearings, waste, ice, and coal. These companies have been profitable.

Cold storage: Profits and actual market control in the handling of perishable foods are alike dependent upon ability to buy during seasons of surplus production and low prices and to store at reasonable costs until there is a relative scarcity. The packers have such storage facilities. They have gone far beyond the requirements of their own output and have established huge plants in which they store outputs bought from other producers.

Branch houses and car routes: The packers' distribution of their products is effected through a system of branch houses located in the large towns and cities, and a system of refrigerator "peddler car" routes which reach the smaller communities. Swift & Co. reach a larger number of cities and towns by peddler car than all other packers, while Armour & Co. have developed a system of delivering from their branch houses by trucks, reaching by this means over 20,000 towns, and making their total number of towns greater than Swift & Co. The number of such branch houses and car routes controlled by the Big Five is as follows:

	Number of branch houses.	Car routes.	
		Number of routes.	Number of towns reached.
Armour interests.	366	197	¹ 24,681
Swift interests.	343	484	23,376
Morris interests.	154	229	4,019
Wilson & Co. (Inc.)	117	187	1,903
Cudahy Packing Co.	113	200	4,198
Total.	1,093	1,297	(?)

¹ Including towns reached by Armour's truck sales.

² Total would include a great number of duplications.

This system of wholesale distribution through branch houses and peddler cars is the bulwark of monopoly. There is virtually no limit to the possible expansion of their wholesale merchandising short of the complete monopolization of the primary distribution of the Nation's food.

With the development of their branch house and car-route systems it is unnecessary for the packers to go through the slow process of building up manufacturing plants. Their initial move is to contract for the output of factories. After the manufacturers have been under exclusive contract for a few years they become virtually "tied" to the packers, and unable to break away and develop new outlets for production.

Already even the oldest and most strongly established wholesale houses are seeing line after line of their merchandise absorbed by the packers' branch-house system. First, they saw the packers encroach on the handling of butter, eggs, and cheese, then canned goods, then various kinds of "package goods," and now rice, sugar, coffee, and other staples are being increasingly handled by the packers. Last year the Big Five's combined sales totaled \$2,127,245,000. At the present rate of expansion, within a few years the big packers would control the wholesale distribution of the Nation's food supply.

Financial and real estate interests: Lastly, as an element of control, are the big packers' widely distributed interests in banks and real estate, which the commission has not as yet completely explored.

In the financial field the packers' strength is based not so much on actual ownership as upon the influence which they can exert by reason of their volume of business and commanding industrial position.

They are further entrenched in financial institutions throughout the United States as is evidenced by the following list, which relates only to the principal cities and packing centers. In each of the banks shown in this list the packers are represented on the board of directors through members of the individual families, or through officers, directors, or confidential employees of the packing companies. In addition, there are a number of banks not covered by this list in which close business associates of the packers are directors.

Boston:

Commercial National Bank (Wilson).
Broadway National Bank of Chelsea (Swift).
Harvard Trust Co. (Swift).

New York City:

William Salomon & Co. (Wilson).
National City Bank (Armour).
Chase National Bank (Wilson).
International Banking Corporation (Armour).
Irving National Bank (Swift, Armour).
Guaranty Trust Co. (Wilson).
Irving Trust Co. (Armour).
New York County National Bank (Swift).
Halgarten & Co. (Wilson).

Chicago:

Continental Commercial National Bank (Armour, Cudahy).
 Hibernian Banking Association (Armour).
 Fort Dearborn Trust & Savings Bank (Swift).
 Illinois Trust & Savings Bank (Swift).
 First National Bank (Morris, Wilson).
 First Trust & Savings Bank (Wilson).
 People's Trust & Savings Bank (Armour).
 National Bank of the Republic (Swift, Cudahy).
 Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank (Armour).
 Drovers' National Bank (Swift).
 Liberty Trust & Savings Bank (Morris).
 Woodlawn Trust & Savings Bank (Swift).
 Westside Trust & Savings Bank (Morris).
 Mid City Trust & Savings Bank (Morris).
 Union Trust Co. (Armour).
 Stoney Island Trust & Savings Bank (Armour).
 Kenwood Trust & Savings Bank (Swift).
 Depositors' State & Savings Bank (Wilson).
 South Side State Bank (Armour, Swift).
 Central Manufacturing District Bank (Armour).
 Drovers' Trust & Savings Bank (Swift).
 People's Stockyards Bank (Morris, Armour).
 Stockmen's Trust & Savings Bank (Armour, Wilson).
 Livestock Exchange National Bank (Armour, Swift, Wilson).
 Stockyards Savings Bank (Armour, Swift, Morris).
 East St. Louis, Ill.:
 National Stockyards National Bank (Morris, Swift, Wilson).
 South St. Paul, Minn.:
 Stockyards Mortgage & Trust Co. (Swift).
 Stockyards National Bank (Swift, Armour).
 Sioux City, Iowa:
 Livestock National Bank (Swift).
 Omaha, Nebr.:
 Livestock National Bank (Swift, Morris).
 Stockyards National Bank (Armour, Cudahy).
 Omaha National Bank (Cudahy).
 St. Joseph, Mo.:
 St. Joseph Stockyards Bank (Swift, Morris).
 American National Bank (Swift).
 Drovers & Merchants' Bank (Swift).
 First National Bank (Swift).
 First Trust Co. (Swift).
 Kansas City, Mo.:
 Drovers' National Bank (Morris, Swift).
 Interstate National Bank (Armour).
 New England National Bank (Armour).
 Wichita, Kans.:
 Guarantee Title & Trust Co. (Cudahy).
 Kansas National Bank (Cudahy).
 Union Stockyards National Bank (Cudahy).
 Oklahoma City, Okla.:
 Oklahoma Stockyards National Bank (Morris, Wilson).
 Fort Worth, Tex.:
 Stockyards National Bank (Swift, Armour).
 Denver, Colo.:
 Denver Stockyards Bank (Swift, Armour, Morris).
 Portland, Oreg.:
 Livestock State Bank (Swift, Armour).
 San Francisco, Cal.:
 Anglo-California Trust Co. (Swift).
 Bank of South San Francisco (Swift).

The real-estate interests of the big packers apart from the land acquired and held for industrial purposes are very diverse and widely scattered. They range from immense terminal properties in great distributing centers to huge ranches in the West and in South America. Not as a list of holdings, but as examples of the kinds of properties which the big packers are interested in acquiring, the following investments may be cited:

Central manufacturing district, Chicago, Ill.: Owned by Chicago stockyards interests. Consists of 375 acres of factory sites situated "in the exact geographical and population center of Chicago."

North Kansas City real estate enterprises: Jointly owned by Armour, Swift, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, including the following companies:

North Kansas City Development Co., North Kansas City Land & Improvement Association, Union Depot Bridge & Terminal Railroad Co., Parkside Land Co., Kansas City Ferry Co., and Guinotte Land Co. The combined book assets of these companies in January, 1918, amounted to \$9,840,000, including 3,500 acres of land on the north side of the Missouri River and a strip known as the "River front property" on the south side.

Sutter Basin: The Sutter Basin consists of 120,000 acres of river bottom lands lying at the confluence of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, which is now being reclaimed by a system of dikes. The Sutter Basin Co., 88 per cent owned by Armour interests, has acquired about 60,000 acres of this land and is now engaged in preparing it for cultivation. The company estimates that this land is worth from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre, making the total value somewhere between \$30,000,000 and \$60,000,000.

Among other real estate interests of the packers are the following: Joint interests:

Kenwood Land Co. (Portland, Oreg.).
 Peninsular Industrial Co. (Portland, Oreg.).
 North Fort Worth Town Site Co. (North Fort Worth, Tex.).
 South Oklahoma Town Site Co. (Oklahoma City, Okla.).
 South San Francisco Land & Improvement Co. (South San Francisco, Cal.).
 Separate control of 50 per cent or more of stock:
 Chowchilla ranch (42,000 acres) (Merced County, Cal.).
 Eastern Oregon Live Stock Co. (140,000 acres) (Harney County, Oreg.).
 Hawkeye Land Co. (Sioux City, Iowa).
 Franklin Land & Investment Co. (London, England).

EVIDENCE OF COMBINATION.

We now examine the character and extent of the relations which exist between these five big packers, with a view to discovering not only whether these relations are contrary to law, but what their effect is upon food production and the general prosperity of the country. The evidence of present-day activities is illuminated by a brief history of these companies and their relationships.

In the first place, these five corporations began as individual enterprises with small capital and, with the exception of Wilson & Co. (Inc.), have been, for two or more generations, under the management of the same families which established them.

Two of these concerns—Armour and Morris—are and always have been close corporations, with stocks almost entirely in the hands of the families. The Cudahy Packing Co. was a close corporation until recently. Its stock is now listed for sale to the public, but it is still dominated by the Cudahy family. The fourth, Swift & Co., although having a large number of stockholders, is now and has always been completely under the control of the Swift family. The 20,000 stockholders, widely advertised by Swift & Co., have never had even an approximately complete list of its subsidiaries and affiliated companies. Sulzberger & Sons Co., the predecessor of Wilson & Co. (Inc.), was also a close corporation, family controlled. To-day, as Wilson & Co., it has a large number of stockholders, but the absolute control of the corporation is vested in a voting trust, consisting of Thomas E. Wilson and four New York bankers—Charles H. Sabin, Harry Bronner, A. Barton Hepburn, and Elisha Walker.

Such concentration of ownership and control of these five companies in a small number of individuals made combination and conspiracy easy.

Furthermore, the "Big Five" are bound together by joint ownership of a large number of companies. In many cases these joint ownerships are not carried in the names of the principals, but, on the contrary, are concealed by all manner of devices. Thus, for example, Armour's and Morris's stock in the Union Meat Co. stands in the names of H. A. Chatham and H. J. Nelson, Swift employees, so that even the most careful scrutiny of the stockholders' list would leave the impression that the Union Meat Co. was merely affiliated with Swift & Co.

The accompanying diagram [p. 12000] presents graphically the joint interests of the five big packers. The 108 companies represented in this chart include only those in which two or more packers own stock or have representation upon the board of directors, with the exception of the National Provisioner, which is included because of the joint subsidy of \$5,000 annually from Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co.

HISTORY OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The first public record of an inquiry into the relations of these corporations is the report made in 1890 by a committee of the United States Senate. After two years of investigation, this committee unanimously reported that there was an agreement between the then leading packers, namely, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Hammond & Co., to refrain from competition. The committee found, among other things, that there was collusion with regard to the fixing of prices and the division of territory and business. The conditions revealed by this investigation, it may be remarked, were in part responsible for the passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act on July 2, 1890.

This investigation and the passage of the Sherman Act, however, did not long prevent the big packers from combining, for it was admitted by Henry Veeder under oath, in 1912, that from May, 1893, until May, 1896, representatives of the leading packing companies, Armour & Co., Armour Packing Co., Cudahy Packing Co., G. H. Hammond Packing Co., East St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co., Morris & Co., and Swift & Co., met regularly every Tuesday afternoon in a suite of rooms leased in the name of Henry Veeder, who acted as secretary and statistician of these meetings. It is interesting, in view of certain important evidence developed in the present investigation, to note that the rent for these rooms and other expenses connected with these meetings were apportioned among the packers in proportion to their shipments of dressed beef. At these meetings the territory was divided and the volume of business to be done by each packer was apportioned upon the basis of statistics compiled by Veeder, penalties being levied when any one of them exceeded his allotment in any territory. This was the first of the so-called "Veeder pools," conducted, it should be noted, by the same Henry Veeder whom we find acting now as the joint agent of the "Big Five" in various transactions.

From May, 1896, to January, 1897, no regular meetings were apparently held by the packers; but during the year 1897 Henry Veeder conducted what was known as a statistical bureau, which performed a part of the functions of the original Veeder pool.

In January, 1898, however, a new pool was established under the management of Veeder, differing from the original pool only in that Schwarzschild & Sulzberger took the place of the East St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co., which had been absorbed by Morris & Co.; the penalties for overshipment were increased, and auditors were employed to verify the statements of the packers. This pool terminated early in 1902, probably as a result of the investigation then being made by the Department of Justice.

In May, 1902, the Department of Justice filed sweeping charges of conspiracy and restraint of trade against the big packers and asked for an injunction. The charges were not specifically controverted, and after some delay and slight modifications a permanent injunction was issued by the Supreme Court of the United States on May 26, 1903. (The principal restraints imposed specifically by the injunction were "from entering into, taking part in, or performing any contract, combination, or conspiracy, the purpose or effect of which will be, as to trade and commerce in fresh meats between the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, a restraint of trade, in violation of the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' " either—

(By directing or requiring their respective agents to refrain from bidding against each other in the purchase of live stock;

(Or collusively and by agreement to refrain from bidding against each other at the sales of live stock;

(Or by combination, conspiracy, or contract raising or lowering prices;

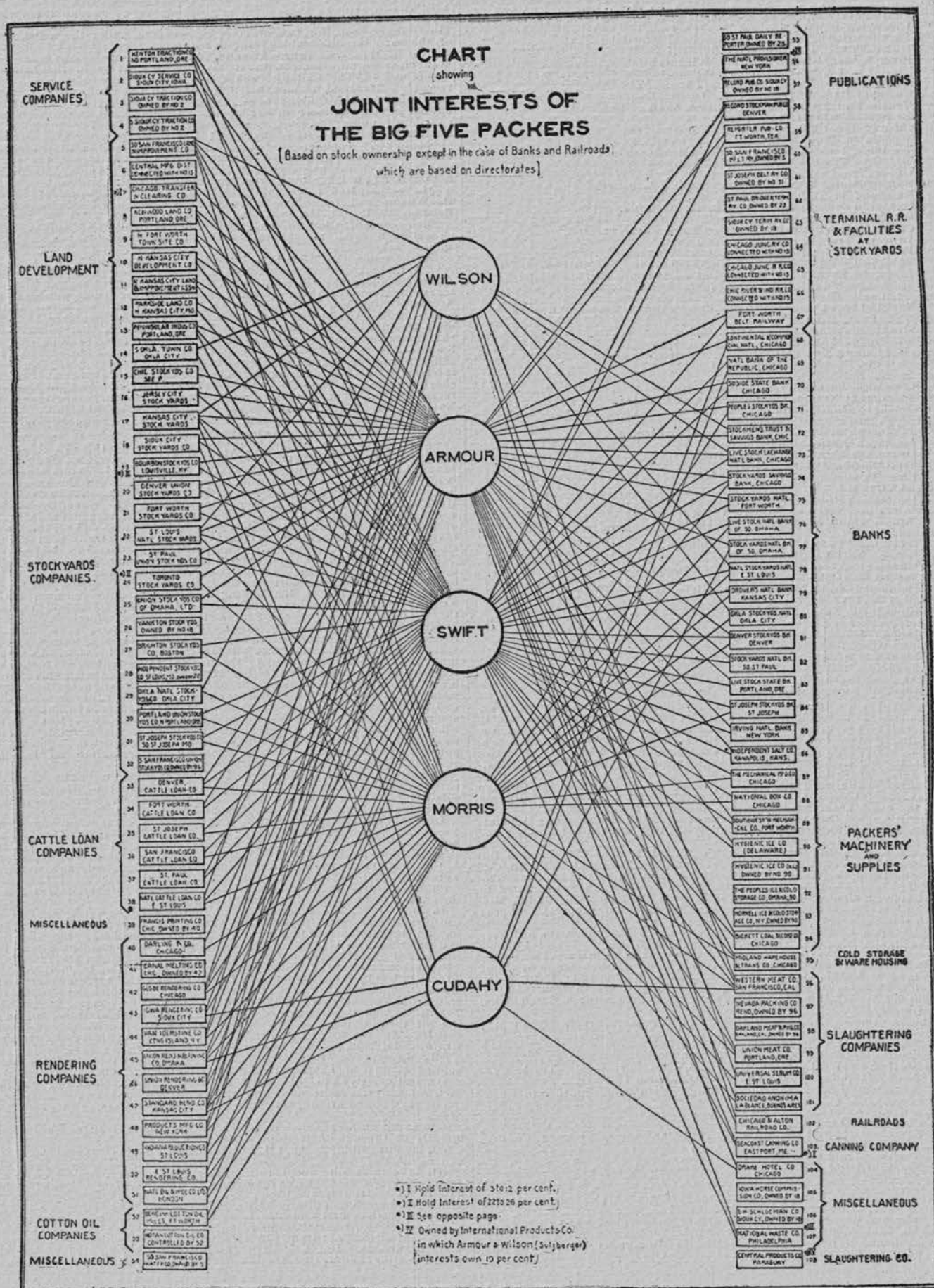
(Or fixing uniform prices at which the said meats will be sold, either directly or through their respective agents;

(Or by curtailing the quantity of such meats shipped to such markets and agents;

(Or by establishing and maintaining rules for the giving of credit to dealers in such meats as charged in the bill, the effect of which rules will be to restrict competition;

(Or by imposing uniform charges for cartage and delivery of such meats to dealers and consumers, as charged in the bill, the effect of which will be to restrict competition.)

This injunction apparently terminated the pool, which exposure had made hazardous. But how little the big packers respected the courts of the Nation and feared its law is revealed by the fact, which has



since come to light, that almost coincident with the application for an injunction the three largest—Armour, Swift, and Morris—secretly set to work to buy up many of their actual and potential competitors, with the object of forming a gigantic merger, monopolizing almost completely the entire meat industry. Cudahy and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger became in a minor degree parties to the merger plan, which progressed so far that more than a dozen corporations, valued at about \$10,000,000, had been purchased, a million-dollar bond to insure good faith had been deposited by Armour, Swift, and Morris, and arrangements had been made through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for a loan of \$60,000,000 to finance the merger. All was going well until the head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., foreseeing the approach of the "panic of 1903," refused to put through the financial arrangements and advised against the merger at the time.

The big packers thereupon decided to merge the properties which they had secretly acquired, and thus it was that the National Packing Co. came to be formed. Cudahy and Sulzberger were invited to purchase stock in the company (reports of Special Agent Dickinson, Bureau of Corporations, May 11 and 19, 1904), but declined to assume these additional obligations, probably for financial reasons. The entire stock of the National Packing Co. was therefore held by Armour, Swift, and Morris in proportion to the capital assets of the respective companies; that is to say, Armour & Co., 40.11; Swift & Co., 46.70; Morris & Co., 13.19; and properties acquired by the National Packing Co. after its formation in 1903 were jointly paid for by the Armour, Swift, and Morris companies in the same proportion.

The board of directors of the National Packing Co. was made up entirely of representatives of the three big companies. When these directors met each Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock (the same day and hour as the old Veeder pool meetings) to decide on policies, prices, and buying and shipping plans, they were, in fact, acting for all their joint interests, and no further communication was necessary. This simple and highly effective plan for interchanging information and fixing joint policies persisted undisturbed until, after the failure of the criminal suit against several of the big packers in 1911-12, the threat of a civil suit brought about the dissolution of the National Packing Co. during July and August, 1912. The dissolution consisted in a distribution of the properties of the National Packing Co. among Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co., and left all the strong independents which had been absorbed into the National Packing Co. still in the hands of the packers.

THE AMERICAN LIVE-STOCK POOL.

Although Sulzberger and Cudahy were not directly interested in the National Packing Co. and did not attend the weekly directors' meetings, they were nevertheless participants in the general conspiracy for controlling the meat industry, which had been formed in 1902, after the Veeder pools came under the ban of the temporary injunction. This general conspiracy consisted of a "live-stock pool," which evidence in our possession proves to be in existence.

Under the Veeder pools control of the meat trade was effected by agreements regulating the shipments of dressed meats into the various competitive districts, with a system of fines for overshipments and bonuses for undershipments. This scheme was so thoroughly exposed during the proceedings which led to the injunction of 1903 that it was abandoned. Besides it was a clumsy plan, which required a large statistical bureau, and regular weekly meetings to determine the amount of the shipments for the coming week into each district and fix the margins. A much simpler and equally effective plan was then evolved in the form of a live-stock pool, providing substantially for the division of purchases of the cattle, sheep, and hogs sent to market according to certain fixed percentages, which could be agreed upon for long periods and needed to be changed only when conditions were greatly altered, as, for example, when one of the big packers purchased an independent plant.

This division of live-stock purchases is not only an automatic regulator of the relative volume of business of each of the Big Five, but also secures substantial uniformity of prices paid for live stock and, consequently, of the prices at which dressed meats are sold. In brief, the prearranged division of live-stock purchases forms the essential basis of a system by which the big packers are relieved of all fear of each other's competition and, acting together, are able to determine not only what the live-stock producers shall receive for their cattle and hogs but what the consumer shall pay for his meat.

In order that the working of this system shall be clearly understood, it is well to start with the simplest situation—that of a stockyard in which only two of the big packers are represented and where the division is commonly called "fifty-fifty." In such a market the independent packers, local butchers, and speculators will purchase not to exceed 5 per cent of the live stock, far too few to influence the market strongly, much less fix the price. The other 95 per cent of the live stock, it is agreed, is to be divided evenly between the two big packers. This is the situation at Fort Worth and Denver.

Even if there should be no further collusion or communication between the two big packers, it must be obvious that there will be no truly competitive purchases. Each buyer may come into the market with a different idea of what the different grades of cattle are worth, but only a few sales will be made before each will know what the other is offering, and they will come to a common price. In a freely competitive market the common price would tend to reflect the true market value, because the low bidder would be required to meet this price or be left without a supply to keep his packing house running. But in a market where there is an agreed division the natural law of the market is turned topsy-turvy, and the common price inevitably becomes that offered by the low bidder. Thus, even without any collusion beyond the agreement to divide purchases, the market price which the producer receives for his live stock is bound in the long run to be the lowest price which will keep the producers raising cattle, hogs, and sheep and sending them to the stockyard.

But the Big Five are not content to trust simply the inevitable tendencies of such a market. They must be sure of their control from the minute the market opens until it closes. Their buyers are all instructed in advance from Chicago just what they must buy on the basis of the estimated receipts; the buyers for the big packers are held back until one, two, or even three hours after the market opens, and then all go out into the yards together. By telephone and telegraph the buyers keep in constant touch with Chicago throughout the day, so that if the receipts run heavier or lighter than had been estimated, or if any other contingency arises, proper adjustments can be made, which will be in line with other markets and with the activities of other packers.

Throughout the entire market day each big packer knows exactly what the others are doing in all the markets, and at the end of the day, the end of the week, the end of the month, and the end of the year the purchases of all are checked up, so that if any of the five has bought

more or less than his share, or has bought "out of line," the others may administer the proper measure of correction. If, for example, a packer buys less than his share over any considerable period, he is liable to have his percentage reduced, while if, on the other hand, any packer tries to "hog the market," he is liable to have the others retaliate by "putting the market up on him."

Furthermore, the big packers are not ordinarily content simply with a general approximation to the agreed division, but insist on dividing even the small bunches of animals. Here, for example, is a letter written by Louis F. Swift to Alden B. Swift at a time when he was apprehensive that the cattlemen might become dissatisfied with the conditions at St. Joseph, where the Swifts control the local stockyards:

SEPTEMBER 12, 1914.

MR. ALDEN B. SWIFT,
Swift & Co., South St. Joseph, Mo.

DEAR SIR: Will be glad to have you advise me if you think our cattle buyer at St. Joseph is all right and is doing as well as Mr. Stemm did. Also if you notice any difference in Morris's cattle buying.

Awaiting your reply,

Yours, respectfully,

LOUIS F. SWIFT.

P. S.—Has our new plan of not insisting on dividing all the small bunches of cattle given any snap to the market? [Italics by commission.]

L. F. S.

The agreement among the Big Five for the division of live-stock purchases provides not only for the division at each market on which two or more of the Big Five are represented but also for the division of all the live stock which they purchase for the country as a whole. Thus, so far as the big packers are concerned, each knows in advance that his packing house is assured of relatively the same volume of business as the others and that he will be able to buy his live stock at the lowest price that will keep the producers in the business and induce them to ship their animals to market.

This alone would be sufficient to insure that the dressed-meat prices of all the big packers would be approximately the same. But here again the packers are not content simply with long-run results. Not only is there constant interchange of information regarding "margins" and "test costs" at headquarters in Chicago, but in the different selling districts the district managers inspect one another's stocks and exchange information regarding margins, even if they do not in all districts have such regular meetings as our agents have discovered them participating in at Los Angeles and Tacoma.

There is apparently no "dressed-meat pool" at the present time such as existed in the nineties, for the reason that it would be as useless as a fifth wheel on a wagon. All that the old Veeder pools accomplished, and more, is secured by the live-stock pool and by constant interchange of information at Chicago and at the points of distribution.

PROOF OF THE CONSPIRACY.

So far we have been merely describing the character and methods of the conspiracy among the Big Five. We now offer some of the illuminating proofs, leaving the examination of the voluminous details regarding the workings of the conspiracy for the full report.

The first evidence which came into our possession indicating the existence of a live-stock pool was in the form of a tattered memorandum discovered by one of the commission's agents in the files of Edward F. Swift. This memorandum, which bore signs of frequent consultation, contained only certain percentages, totaling 100, opposite which was scribbled "live buyers." This document might not have attracted so much attention if in the same files had not been discovered a set of sheets showing the number and percentages of live stock purchased by each of the Big Five at the principal markets and in the entire country. The first glance at these sheets revealed such a remarkable uniformity from year to year in the percentages purchased by each of the big packers as to convince any disinterested person that such results could be attained only by agreement. Here, for example, are the percentages of cattle purchased by each of the Big Five during the last five years:

Per cent of total cattle purchases.

	Swift.	Armour.	Morris.	Wilson (Sulz- berger).	Cudahy.
1913.....	33.90	27.18	17.80	11.74	9.38
1914.....	34.01	27.16	17.97	11.56	9.30
1915.....	34.47	27.57	18.14	10.15	9.67
1916.....	34.59	27.04	17.86	10.94	9.57
1917.....	35.07	26.96	17.14	10.85	9.98

The percentages for hogs, sheep, and calves displayed the same uniformity, and, even more significant, the figures for the separate markets also were consistently maintained.

Not long after this discovery another agent of the commission, in an examination of documents in the possession of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., found a number of sheets containing various percentage figures, opposite a number of which appeared letters which were the initials of the different packing companies. But of particular importance was a series of percentage figures, accompanied by the symbols which Veeder had testified in 1912 represented the various participants in the Veeder pools. These had been bracketed and combined in such a way that the percentages for the companies which have now been consolidated with Armour, Swift, and Morris, following the dissolution of the National Packing Co., were brought together into a second series of percentages which correspond exactly with figures on the Swift memorandum. These figures seemed significant when, immediately after their discovery, Henry Veeder refused further access to the papers in his possession.

When these percentages and records of live-stock purchases were found, certain representatives of the packing companies hastened to explain that there was no significance whatever in the uniformity of purchases from year to year, either for the country as a whole or for the separate live-stock markets; that these percentages were determined by the capacities of the several plants; and that if there was a correspondence between the percentages of purchases and the memoranda which had been found, it was merely an interesting coincidence.

About this time, however, other agents investigating Armour & Co. and Wilson & Co. (Inc.) brought in several letters which demolished the "capacity theory." First was a letter of October 19, 1910, from

Phillip D. Armour to J. Ogden Armour which shows that although Armour's plant at Denver had a much smaller capacity than Swift's the division of live stock was nevertheless "fifty-fifty."

"My DEAR UNCLE OGDEN: Just a line to tell you that Tom and I arrived here from Fort Worth and had a very pleasant trip."

"I can not tell you how surprised I was in going over the plant here. Of all the plants we have, this one certainly needs our first attention. In my opinion, the best part of it is as bad as the worst part of any of our other plants. *Swift's plant, from what I hear and from the little I saw of it, is far ahead of ours, both as to the size and condition. Of course, as you know, everything here is done on a fifty-fifty basis, and with the facilities we have it is almost impossible to keep this ratio.* [Italics by commission.] * * *

"Hope you are well and that everything is going all right. Tom joins me in kindest regards."

"Very sincerely, yours,

P. D. A."

There are also letters between Arthur Meeker, vice president of Armour & Co., and Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., which prove that even so strong a company as Wilson is not permitted to buy on any market it pleases, but must conform to the agreement, which was made "on the bases of the map when peace was declared":

CHICAGO, March 24, 1917.

MR. T. E. WILSON,
President Wilson & Co., Union Stock Yards.

DEAR MR. WILSON: Our hog department say that any hogs that your people bought in 1912 or 1915 in Omaha they bought under cover. They never maintained a salaried buyer there. What few they bought they bought through a speculator named "Red" Murphy, who used all kinds of schemes in shipping them out to have their destination unknown, shipping them to a junction point, and then they would be reconsigned under fictitious names.

As soon as the matter was taken up with the S. & S. Co. they discontinued it. So I fail to see how you can honestly claim any rights to-day for any underhand work that your firm did in 1912.

Yours, very truly,

ARTHUR MEEKER.

MARCH 26, 1917.

MR. ARTHUR MEEKER,
Armour & Co., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MR. MEEKER: Answering your note of March 24, you are misinformed on the matter referred to. Our people did maintain a salaried buyer in Omaha, as I have previously advised you. In fact, Mr. Harry Booth, who is now our head buyer in Chicago, was himself stationed there for periods of several weeks, and if, as you state, Mr. Red Murphy undertook to cover up the purchases that he made for this company and destination, he did it for reasons of his own, and I think you probably know that all of the hogs that he buys are first weighed to him, sorted, and reweighed. This is his practice to-day, and no doubt was in former years, when this concern did business with him.

Yours, very truly,

In the public hearings, when these letters were read, Mr. Francis J. Heney, special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, said:

"Those letters, Mr. Commissioner, can not mean anything except that the complaint was made that Wilson & Co. did not have any right to buy any hogs in that market. They must get their percentages elsewhere, and they did not have any right, because the map was not fixed that way when the peace was declared and the combination made."

As proof of the existence of these local agreements, we quote also the following excerpts from the testimony of Mr. M. R. Murphy, general superintendent of the Cudahy Packing Co., given unwillingly and only after he had been confronted with the letters from E. A. Cudahy, which appear in the record:

"Question by Mr. HENRY: I want to read you, in connection with that testimony, the copy of letters here taken from the files of the Cudahy Co. The first one is dated June 21, 1911:

"MR. M. R. MURPHY,
"South Omaha, Nebr."

"DEAR SIR: Referring to the attached papers, Mr. McNaughton advised me that he learned from one of Morris & Co.'s men that there was considerable talk about the Kansas City Stockyard that we sold out to the rendering company. Of course, we can't stop the rumors, but all we have to do is just to keep quiet and let them do the talking. I think we are justified in quitting business on account of the position that the commission men have taken."

"When I was coming to Chicago on Monday night Mr. R. C. Howe was on the train, and he called to see me at this office, and from what he said I don't see anything for us to do only to secure our 30 per cent of the hogs at South Omaha, unless we want to take 29 per cent and let Swift run 26 per cent."

"I expect our Omaha and Sioux City market will be out of line for some time if we are going to maintain our position. I don't see anything else for us to do. The Omaha market seems to be the only point in question, and I think we ought to figure on keeping the Sioux City market on an independent basis."

"I will be in Omaha Friday morning."

"Yours, truly,

"E. A. CUDAHY."

"And then down at the bottom are lead-pencil figures—

"30
30
25 Swifts
15
100%

"Did you receive the original of that letter?

"Answer by Mr. MICHAEL R. MURPHY. I evidently did; but I have no recollection of it now."

"Mr. HENRY. Well, at that time the percentage that you were aiming to buy per year was 30 per cent, wasn't it?

"Mr. MURPHY. Evidently Mr. Cudahy had that in mind."

"Mr. HENRY. Well, you say you buy on directions from Chicago. You had it in mind then, too, didn't you?

"Mr. MURPHY. Well, on his advice; but he never notified me to buy a percentage, or anything like that. He would say, 'Take your requirements, or whatever you need.'"

"Mr. HENRY. Well, let's see—let's reread a portion of this [reading]:

"When I was coming to Chicago on Monday night, Mr. R. C. Howe was on the train, and he called to see me at this office, and from what he said I don't see anything for us to do only to secure our 30% of the hogs at South Omaha, unless we want to take 29% and let Swift run 26%."

"Now, isn't it a fact that it was within your knowledge that at that time Armour & Co. were aiming to get 30 per cent of the receipts at South Omaha, and Cudahy & Co. were to get 30 per cent, and Swift & Co. were to get 25 per cent, and Morris & Co. 15 per cent of the receipts?

"Mr. MURPHY. Why, it is evidently so from that letter."

"Mr. HENRY. The next letter I will read is dated November 27, 1911, taken from Cudahy's file and is addressed [reading]:

"MR. M. R. MURPHY,

"South Omaha, Nebr."

"DEAR SIR: I had a call from your neighbor to-day, and he agrees that we are paying too much money for hogs at Omaha and Sioux City, and that if we could get Omaha right, of course, it would regulate Sioux City, and he believes the best plan would be to let other people have what they want, and then split what is left. I believe in this plan, and I would advise you to work on it for this week, and I would suggest that you either call him on the phone or see him some time to-morrow and talk the matter over. We are killing a lot of hogs, and there isn't anything in them, and it is about time that we should be able to buy them at a margin."

"Yours, truly,

"E. A. CUDAHY."

"That neighbor was Armour, wasn't it?

"Mr. MURPHY. Not to my—my recollection of this letter was it was his neighbor, instead of 'your neighbor.'"

"Mr. HENRY. Whom did he mean by that?

"Mr. MURPHY. I would not know who he meant unless he meant some of the Armours or Swifts, or possibly this National. The National, I think, were—"

"Mr. HENRY (interrupting). Oh, you can readily see that was Armour. Don't you see you would not have divided with Swift after what was left at Sioux City, you would have divided with Armour equally?"

"Mr. MURPHY. Well, this takes in Omaha also, this letter does."

"Mr. HENRY. Yes; well, Armour's percentage in Omaha is the same as yours, 30-30, and Cudahy was claiming the same percentage as Armour at Sioux City on account of being the only other plant. So, of course, that would be Armour?"

"Mr. MURPHY. My recollection was that he had a call from his neighbor instead of 'your neighbor.'"

"Mr. HENRY. Well, who did you go to see?

"Mr. MURPHY. I have no recollection of going to see anybody."

"Mr. HENRY. You were just as anxious as anybody to please Mr. Cudahy and get this thing—this Omaha market, in line, weren't you?"

"Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir."

"Mr. HENRY. And naturally you would act on it?"

"Mr. MURPHY. As a rule."

"Mr. HENRY. But you have forgotten it?"

"Mr. MURPHY. As far as 'neighbor' is concerned, I have no recollection of meeting anyone whom he might have designated as a neighbor."

"Mr. HENRY. Well, Armour was the only other one that was largely interested in getting things right at Sioux City, wasn't he?"

"Mr. MURPHY. At Sioux City, I would naturally think he would be." Out on the Pacific coast, where there have been less frequent investigations than in the East, the conspiracies to control live-stock and meat prices are conducted much more openly. Not only are there meetings of the representatives of the companies, such as our agents uncovered in Los Angeles and Tacoma, but the heads of the packing companies are so little afraid that they fix prices by correspondence. We have a large number of their price-fixing letters, dating from 1915 to the time of our agents' visit in 1917, from which we select the two following, which are interesting because they show the Western Meat Co., jointly owned by the Big Five, trying to fix a price so low that the Cudahy Packing Co.'s representative suggested a higher one:

APRIL 15, 1915.

MR. R. SCOTT,
Mgr., Cudahy Pkg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

DEAR SIR: Do not know just when I will be in Los Angeles, but thought I would let you know that it looks to us as though it would be fairly easy to buy cattle on a reasonable basis. I think 6 cents will be the opening price, and whether they go lower or not will depend entirely on how many are offered, as the demand for beef is less than last year, regardless of the exposition."

They tell us that Mr. Fuller is shipping some of his cattle to Los Angeles to kill. Our man went down to see these cattle with Mr. Fuller who priced them at 7 cents. We did not know whether you were figuring on using these cattle or not, but we told him that our ideas were 6 cents, which of course would not hurt you in making your trade. Do you need these cattle, as if you don't we could probably use some of them very nicely, as they are not too heavy and are fairly close by?"

Our market is about the same as when you were up here last, 10½-10½ cents for desirable steers weighing 650/700 lbs., and 9½-10½ cents for the heavier weights. I am quoting the Butcher prices on straight cattle, as we would not consider selling anything under 10½ cents at the present time."

Has anybody bought the Oxnard cattle yet, as I was told they could be purchased for 6½ cents with a 4 per cent shrink?"

With best regards to you and Mr. Benjamin, I remain,

Yours, very truly,

(Signed) F. L. WASHBURN.

FLW-O

P. S.—I received a letter the other day from Mr. Cudahy thanking me for taking you all to the plant, which I very much appreciated."

F. L. W.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 22, 1915.

MR. F. L. WASHBURN,
Western Meat Co., San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 15th came duly to hand and would have had my attention sooner were it not on account of my absence in Imperial Valley."

Found the valley looking well, with an abundance of feed in sight and not a great many cattle on hand to consume it. The only disturbing element is an invasion of grasshoppers that were in striking

evidence in parts of the valley. Whether these will increase and multiply so as to become a serious menace or will "fold their tents like the Arab guests and silently steal away" we are unable to say, but hope they will not prove of as great injury as they were last year.

We note your views as to the future of the grass cattle market, which seems to be in line with the views of most of the Los Angeles packers. I can hardly bring myself to believe, however, that we will be fortunate enough to get good grass American cattle for 6 cents per pound, and while we have not yet arranged with Fullers as to the price to be paid for the Chowchilla cattle, I have in mind a figure of 6½ cents. The sample shipment we have had is very good, and two or three weeks more time on good feed, on which they are on, will make them a very desirable herd. The weights are right and they are going to be in good condition. Our idea would be that 6½ cents for the average run of grass cattle would be about a fair market figure, provided there are sufficient supplies to meet the requirements of the summer trade. Woodward-Bennett & Co. and the Pacific coast people seem to think there is going to be a bountiful supply of good steers. I have not yet heard the Hauser people express themselves. We understand, however, they have already paid 6½ cents for some grass steers from low freight points.

Answering your inquiry as to the Oxnard cattle, they were sold to the Pacific coast at 6½ cents with a 4 per cent shrink. They were certainly a cheap lot of cattle and should make a nice "pot" of money. The Patterson ranch people must certainly have been in a panic to have sold them at that price with as much cheap feed as there is available at the present time. They could certainly have afforded to carry them into the summer or fall, but perhaps their judgment in disposing of them at the present time may be justified by future prices.

Very truly, yours,

(Signed) THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.,
R. S. SCOTT, Manager.

We will need the Chowchilla steers. Expect to use most of them before other coast cattle are fully matured.

THE "BLACK BOOK" MEMORANDA.

These cumulative proofs of the existence of a combination among the Big Five alone would be sufficient basis for the commission's conclusions; but they need not rest even upon this foundation, for we have memoranda by one of the members of the combination telling in detail of the negotiations which took place at several of the meetings in which the agreements were made and perfected. These memoranda were written by Germon F. Sulzberger, then president of Sulzberger & Sons Co., as soon as possible after he left the meetings, which was frequently late at night. As the minutes were for his own guidance, they covered particularly the phases of the agreements in which his company was especially interested. When discovered by the commission's agents in the files of G. F. Sulzberger, the memoranda were contained in a black leather binder, stamped in gold on the cover "G. Sulzberger," for convenience hereafter referred to as the "Black Book."

As a rule, the important parties in these negotiations were designated by code symbols. The translation of the coded proper names of the Black Book is stated by G. F. Sulzberger, and is corroborated by internal evidence to be as follows:

"Sanford"—J. Ogden Armour, or the Armour interest.
"H"—The Swift interest, or one of the Swift brothers.
"Klee"—The Morris interest, represented by Edward Morris until his death, November, 1913, then by Thomas E. Wilson.
"Williams"—Arthur Meeker, vice president of Armour & Co.

In order to understand these memoranda it is necessary to recall that the National Packing Co., jointly owned by Armour, Swift, and Morris, which had been the instrument by which the combination controlled the meat industry after the abandonment of the "Veeder pool" in 1902, had been dissolved in July, 1912, and its properties distributed. This required an adjustment of the percentages, which was effected at some time prior to the 29th of January, 1913. The basis adopted was the actual division of live-stock purchases in 1910, modified by the distribution of the live-stock purchases of the National Packing Co.'s subsidiaries and by certain arbitrary adjustments to meet new conditions which had been created since 1910. These figures are set forth in a memorandum in the Black Book of a meeting held with Sanford (Armour) at his office January 29, 1913, 3.15 p. m. This memorandum also contains an interesting paragraph which illuminates the apparent competition which takes place, and shows how easily such matters can be adjusted between "friends," if there is no respect for the Sherman Act or the Federal court's injunction:

"Sanford (Armour) seemed very discouraged with the general situation and prospects. I explained this was due, a good deal, to his own foolish tactics in New York; that the situation there had been completely demoralized by his actions and that this was a very sensitive situation. He admitted that he thought they had made a mistake there, but that the rest of the situation did not make him anxious to change his attitude. I explained to him that he was injuring us more than anyone else there, as we had larger proportionate interests. He claimed that this was not so, that 'H' (Swift) had larger interests, but I explained to him that proportionately this was not the case. He said he had no intent to work against us, and said that he would arrange now to do the following: Reduce New York 10 per cent this week; 10 per cent next week."

By the spring of 1914 some questions had arisen as to the percentage agreement, which required settlement, so, in connection with another equally important conspiracy, referred to later, these questions were taken up for discussion at several meetings held during April, May, and June, 1914. In order to show the character of these meetings and the method of arriving at an agreement, we will quote from one of the memoranda, that of the "Meeting at Armour's office June 4, 1914, p. m." The Armour, Swift, Morris, and Sulzberger interests were represented at this meeting, but Cudahy apparently was not there, and it appears from other information that Cudahy, during this period at least, was not recognized as one of the "insiders," but accepted whatever proportion was allotted to him.

"Sanford (Armour) says showed plus 10 last week, but worse this week. (Note: This refers to the margin of profit on dressed-beef sales.)

"Question of eastern killing of sheep and lambs, whether or not this is to be included, was discussed but not decided. Klee (Morris) claimed export cattle 1910 should be included. Sanford opposed. I stated that this was more than the mere purchasing of stock.

"Export figures for 1910, according to Sanford, showed the following:

Armour	2,700
Morris (excluding 17,000 exported from Canada)	43,000
Swift	17,000
S. & S.	13,000

"Klee figures, including exports, 18.10. Sanford claimed this figure should be, excluding exports, 17.59. Sanford shows 11.79, including exports, as against 11.73, excluding exports for Sand. (S. & S.) Klee claimed account beef formerly exported by others having included (sic) therefore cattle exported 1910 should also be included. Sanford claimed this incorrect."

Armour's office appears, from those memoranda, to have been the chief meeting place at which these negotiations were carried on, and it further appears from numerous references that Arthur Meeker, vice president of Armour & Co., designated as "Williams" in the Black Book, acted as a sort of secretary to the combination, telling each what his share was and how nearly each was living up to the agreement.

These memoranda do not stand alone, but are checked and corroborated by numerous documents taken from the files of the packers and from other sources. Together they form conclusive evidence of a criminal business conspiracy.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEAT POOL.

The Black Book memoranda are not limited to a record of the American meat combination, but cover in equal detail the international meat pool formed by the Armour, Swift, Morris, and Sulzberger interests in conspiracy with certain British and South American concerns to regulate and divide the shipments of beef, mutton, and other meats from South America to the United States and certain foreign countries, particularly England.

In 1911 an agreement, referred to by Sulzberger as the "old pool," had been made by the seven packing companies operating in South America, providing for the regulation of the total export shipments and for the proportion each was to ship, as determined by meetings held from time to time. This pool broke up in April, 1913, because La Blanca Co., owned jointly by Armour and Morris, demanded a large increase in its percentage. The Argentine press at the time stated that the break was caused by the insistence of the American companies on increasing their exports to the United States as soon as the tariff was removed. The result of the break in the agreement was an almost immediate increase in cattle prices in Argentina.

About April, 1914, the pool was renewed, and it is to the meetings at which the new agreement was perfected that the memoranda in the Black Book refer. The principal meetings, attended by delegates from the American companies, were held in London, but these were supplemented by meetings and discussions among the big American packers in Chicago.

The notes on the meetings as recorded by Germon Sulzberger in the Black Book tell the story of the perfecting of the pool. We quote the notes on the meeting of June 4, 1914, which are unique in that they drop the code and give the proper names of those present:

MEETING HELD AT ARMOUR'S OFFICE JUNE 4, 1914, A. M.

Present: Messrs. White, Wilson, and Edward Swift.

I explained regarding Lampont (Lampont & Holt, big shipping company) space to States, also misunderstanding in regard to mutton.

I stated that our June shipments to States were 227 tons chilled and 120 tons frozen, and from July should be about 180 tons weekly up to October 1, 1914, and from then it would be about 250 to perhaps 350 tons weekly up to July, 1915. They questioned statement of 350 tons weekly and said they thought this was an error, probably coming on only fortnightly boats, which are starting in after October and which are probably all frozen.

La Blanca (owned by Armour and Morris) stated they had 500 tons from July on and probably 555 to 560 tons from October on up to 1915.

(NOTE.—This agreement was apparently to run until 1918.)

La Plata (owned by Swift) contract with Lampont & Holt is they are to receive one-third of total space, this covering both Uruguay and Argentine plants. I stated I thought this a little excessive for Swift.

Mutton: No one thought this item of any particular importance or interest, as they found the business unprofitable, excepting at a certain particular season of the year. While Patagonia is not included, no mutton can be shipped from there now, it not being the season until December.

Beef: They also stated percentages which had been allotted us on beef for England were as follows: Up to Sansinena (Sansinena Frozen Meat Co., Ltd.) contributed equally by everyone; difference up to one-half of La Blanca contributed by Nelson (James Nelson & Sons, Ltd.), in which they thought probably Pools had also contributed.

Sheep and lambs: The understanding had been that these were to remain as in the old pool previous to April, 1913. [Italics by the commission.] Understanding was that sheep from Uruguay, not to exceed 20,000 weekly up to October of this year. As far as the Argentine sheep were concerned, no one cared for this business, as it was not profitable at the moment.

There is no understanding that Uruguay is entitled to 25 per cent of total Uruguay-Argentine sheep; these figures happened to come out in this way at this moment. After six weeks Argentine may or may not be increased without a corresponding change in Uruguay figures; the understanding being simply that Uruguay mutton shipments are not to exceed 20,000 per week up until October, whereas the 60,000 carcasses per week for Argentine extend only for a six weeks' period.

As regards mutton for the United States, this is entirely unlimited. Regarding beef to the United States, it was understood that Lampont & Holt would give Sansinena space equal to the River Plate (River Plate Fresh Meat Co., Ltd.) space.

I stated that the United States shipments as arranged figured about as follows, which figures were made note of:

La Plata (La Plata Cold Storage Co.)	32.23
Uruguay La Blanca (La Blanca Co.)	23.02
River Plate (River Plate Fresh Meat Co.)	11.97
Sansinena	
Sansinena Uruguay	
Smithfield & Argentine (Smithfield & Argentine Meat Co., Ltd.)	11.05
Nelson (James Nelson & Sons, Ltd.)	11.97
F. A. C. (Frigorifico Argentine Central)	9.76

(NOTE.—Swift owns the La Plata; Armour and Morris jointly own the La Blanca; and Sulzberger then and Wilson & Co. now own the F. A. C.)

I stated in reference to these figures that there would be some change on account of Sansinena not being included.

I stated we were not satisfied with our figures, which they explained, however, were all that could fairly be asked.

(Signed) G. F. S. (GERMON F. SULZBERGER).

That this combination and conspiracy to limit the supplies of meat to the United States and our allies has continued to the present time, and with pernicious results, is shown by a statement made in 1917 by the president of a committee appointed by the Argentine Chamber of Deputies to investigate the cost of necessities:

"They (the combination of packing companies) suppress real competition, maintaining it only in appearance, and they determine by common agreement the prices which are to be paid to producers, reserving to themselves the right to sell at the highest price possible in order to obtain enormous profits which do not remain in the country. Thus it is that these freezing companies have been able to show in their latest balance sheets more than 100 per cent of profits; that is to say, that in a single year they have made more than their capital. * * * Here the freezing companies contract with the foreign purchaser, who is to-day, owing to circumstances of the war, a single party, since the allied Governments have concentrated their purchases in a central office—and having made their agreements at prices which they raise as high as possible, they purchase the live stock from the producers, imposing upon them the law of the strongest."

AGREEMENTS IN OTHER LINES.

These agreements and close relationships among the big packers are by no means confined to the purchase of live stock and the sale of meats. Here, for example, are extracts from a few letters taken from the files of the Neenah Cheese & Cold Storage Co., one of the subsidiaries of Armour & Co., which neglected to "comb" its files before the visit of the commission's agents. These extracts, more or less typical of a hundred or more letters in the commission's possession, reveal how closely the American cheese market is controlled.

This control of the cheese market is of particular interest in view of the enormous hoarding of this food indicated by a letter, dated November 4, 1917, from C. E. Blodgett (who, with Armour, owns the C. E. Blodgett Cheese, Butter & Egg Co.) to I. F. Laing, of the Neenah Co., another Armour concern:

"You and I both know that there are enough twins (a form of American cheese) in storage in the United States, if England doesn't come back and buy of us, to last for the next two years to come."

On June 30, 1916, J. W. Brown (manager of the butter, egg, and poultry department of Armour & Co.) wrote to I. F. Laing:

"Your Mr. Nesbit at Spring Green raised the market to 14¢ on cheese. Don't you think this is very bad work? How do you expect we can influence the people at Plymouth (the principal cheese board) to hold the market at 14¢ cents if you raise the figures? Wish you would tell this gentleman that he must not do this, because our interests elsewhere are so great that we can not afford to raise the market on ourselves, and Plymouth will certainly go up if you bid over the Plymouth prices on other boards. They all seem to be worked up about this."

Relations between the big packers in the cheese market are well shown by the following letters:

MARSHFIELD, WIS., July 8, 1916.

Mr. J. W. BROWN,
% Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MR. BROWN: Referring to your wire of even date in regard to getting the market down at Plymouth. I doubt very much if this can be done. I have had this up with Plymouth and Sheboygan (two big cheese boards) this week, and again to-day. Also, talked with Mr. Pauly (Pauly & Pauly, Swift buys four-fifths of sales) about it, and they complain bitterly about what Blanke is doing down in that section; about going out to the factories, and paying premiums for cheese and claiming that the dealers are all sore about it, and they can't handle them, although they have agreed with me to put the market down a quarter of a cent, if it's possible; but I tell you one thing. Mr. Brown, I can't handle these people down there any longer unless something can be done to keep Blanke from antagonizing them the way he is, and you are the only man that can handle this. I am doing the very best I can, and sending a carload of cheese down there a week, to be distributed among the brokers, to keep the market in line, and it's costing me a hundred dollars a week to do it, but I can't do it without some help from you.

Yours, truly,

(Signed) C. E. BLODGETT CHEESE, BUTTER & EGG CO.,
C. E. BLODGETT.

(This letter had shorthand annotations, which stenographer in office could not decipher.)

Mr. I. F. LAING,
% Neenah Cheese & Cold Storage Co.,
125 W. South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Please note Mr. Blodgett's letter attached. If this man Blanke is causing all this trouble, I wish you would put a muzzle on him. We must keep down the markets if possible when we are accumulating these big stocks.

Let me hear from you, please.

Yours, very truly,

JWB/R

(Signed) ARMOUR & CO.,
J. W. BROWN.

It is certain that by no means all the agreements in effect between the big packers came to the attention of the commission. Thus, for example, we have evidence of an agreement on lard compound, which was made at the time the commission's investigation was being vigorously pressed and came to light only by chance.

[Letter, Armour & Co. to H. G. Sharpnack (Armour's branch house superintendent at Pittsburgh), dated Jan. 24, 1918]:

"It's always been our understanding that if our organization had the same price as the other fellow, that's all they need. This is certainly a fact on Substitute since January 14, and we will very much surprised if your territory does not triple its business each month. We do not recall having such an opportunity in the history of the firm, and if this practice is maintained, it's a pretty safe bet we will get our share."

This was followed on January 28, 1918, by a circular from H. G. Sharpnack to all managers giving the following instructions:

"Please give this compound all attention possible. Everybody's price must be the same as yours. If you find any deviation, make doubly sure that you are right by seeing the bill, noting the date of same, quantity sold, and the price, and let me have it."

This so pleased Armour & Co. that on January 30, 1918, L. L. Whelen, of Armour's lard department, wrote Sharpnack:

"Very glad to note your cooperation on White Cloud as per your circular to houses dated the 28th. In this connection, however, it occurs to us that we should not make any noise about competitors' prices being identical, etc. Under present conditions this is not advisable, as you are undoubtedly aware. Also you might destroy this letter on the subject."

Evidence of other agreements might be quoted at length, and they will appear in the report. The quotations already made would seem to answer affirmatively the President's question:

"Are there manipulations, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law or the public interest?"

We will not elaborate on the fact that these agreements, combinations, and pools are continuing conspiracies. So far as the meat pools are concerned this is proved not only by the present continuance of the agreed-upon divisions of live-stock purchases but by letters of recent date.

In the case of the agreements and conspiracies regarding cheese and lard substitute, the evidence presented relates entirely to matters which have occurred within the last two years and which there is no reason to believe have been changed by later events.

JOINT FUNDS.

Further evidence of the existence of a conspiracy among the five big packers was found in the vault of Henry Veeder, in the form of documents relating to funds maintained by the big packers and oleomargarine manufacturers, primarily for the purpose of protecting themselves from punishment for the divers practices already described in part.

These joint funds, as will be shown in one of the sections of the report, were used:

To employ lobbyists and pay their unaudited expenses;
To influence legislative bodies;
To elect candidates who would wink at violations of law and defeat those pledged to fair enforcement;
To control tax officials and thereby evade just taxation;
To secure modifications of governmental rules and regulations by devious and improper methods;
To bias public opinion by the control of editorial policy through advertising, loans, and subsidies, and by the publication and distribution at large expense of false and misleading statements.

Henry Veeder, the manager of the Veeder pools of the nineties, is the assessor, collector, and paymaster of these joint funds, and his office is the clearing house through which the money passes and to which reports are sent. Although single assessments for these funds range as high as \$50,000, Veeder claims that he keeps no books showing the disposition of these large sums of money, but the many letters now in our possession show specifically to whom a part of the money was paid and for what purpose.

At least two separate pools of this character are participated in by the big packers: First, "The Packers' Pool," limited in membership to the Big Five; and, second, "The Oleo Pool," the membership of which varies from year to year, but always includes Armour and Swift.

The Oleo Pool is composed of large manufacturers of oleomargarine, butterine, and other similar products, who are pledged to divide whatever assessments may be determined upon for their joint purposes on the basis of their proportionate production of oleomargarine during the preceding year. In 1917, for example, the membership of the Oleo Pool and the percentages used in collecting the joint funds were as follows:

	Per cent.
A. (Armour & Co.)	12.387
F. (Friedman Manufacturing Co.)	6.246
J. (John F. Jelle Co.)	32.172
M. (Morris & Co.)	10.481
W. J. M. (W. J. Moxley, Inc.)	11.563
W. (Wilson & Co., Inc.)	4.265
H. (G. H. Hammond Co.)	3.652
S. (Swift & Co.)	19.234

The general character and purposes of the Oleo Pool are disclosed by the following extract from a letter written by Alfred R. Urion, former general counsel for Armour & Co., to Henry Veeder:

"I give you the following information to be disseminated amongst those who are associated with us in Pennsylvania oleomargarine. The source of my report you are familiar with. I give you letter on the subject received Saturday:

"Have been given positive assurance by the big man that there will not be any suits brought in this State during the time named, on tinted goods, provided they are not too yellow; that is to say, you must not go to extremes in color, but that the regular run of tinted goods will be all right. The wholesalers and manufacturers should not go farther in spreading the understanding than to simply notify their trade verbally that no suits will be brought and that there will be no trouble in their handling natural tinted goods."

"I have gone back to the party by letter and asked to get a definite statement from the big man, calling off the State agents from taking samples and frightening the trade, and have no doubt will receive a favorable answer thereto."

The genesis of what we have called the Packers' Pool, as well as the basis upon which it is operated, is told in the following letter from Henry Veeder to W. B. Traylor, assistant to Louis F. Swift:

AUGUST 23, 1916.

Mr. W. B. TRAYNOR,
Care of Swift & Co., Chicago.

DEAR SIR: You asked me the other day for certain percentages which are generally known as the "usual percentages." On July 30, 1913, L. F. S. A. M. and T. E. W. agreed with C and S & S upon the following percentages to cover general legislative and litigation matters:

S	35751	39723	44689
A	29266	32518	36582
M	14983	16648	18729
C	10	11111	
S & S	10		

100000 100000 100000

Of course C and S were arbitrary. The A, F, and H figures are the so-called old beef figures which were based upon the volume of beef business in 1902.

Sincerely, yours,

This letter and agreement contain a great deal more meaning than cursory reading would indicate. In the first place this letter, as well as many other documents to be produced hereafter, shows that Henry Veeder, the agent of the former conspiracies, is still acting as the joint agent for the Big Five and the custodian of their agreements.

Analysis of the letter shows that on July 30, 1913, just one year after the dissolution of the National Packing Co., Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co., Louis F. Swift, and Thomas E. Wilson, then president of Morris & Co. (representing the interests which had jointly created and owned the National Packing Co.), came together and agreed upon certain fixed percentages, to be known in the future as the "usual percentages," for use in the settlement of "general, legislative, and litigation matters."

The basis selected for the apportionment is shown by the cryptic words of the last paragraph: "The A, F, and H figures are the old beef figures of 1902, but the C and S & S figures are arbitrary." No F and H figures are mentioned in the letter, but reference to the testimony of Henry Veeder in 1912 shows that in the pools of the nineties each company was designated by a code letter—A for Armour, F for Morris, and H for Swift. Thus the "old beef figures" are the percentages used in the Veeder pool.

The packers' joint activities for the prevention of governmental action are illustrated by the vicissitudes of the legislative efforts to secure an investigation of the packing industry. This investigation, it may be remembered, had its origin in resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives in February, 1916. Early in April of that year a committee of three of the confidential employees of Swift & Co.—A. D. White, John M. Chaplin, and R. C. McManus—were sent to Washington to investigate and report on the status and probable chances of the resolution. On April 10, 1916, they prepared a long joint memorandum, copies of which were sent to the principal officials of each of the five packing companies, stating in substance that the resolution could be blocked only by adroit and vigorous action of the packers and their friends along certain indicated lines, and containing the warning:

"We believe the situation to be serious, and recommend that due consideration be immediately given to it and that everything be done to head off the present movement and to relieve the tension. We believe that as it stands to-day nothing could stop criminal prosecutions and that the situation is serious where men like Burke (Edward L. Burke, vice president of the American National Live Stock Association), who have been in the business all their lives, regard trivial and irrelevant circumstances as conclusively proving criminal operations." [Matter in italics was underscored in red in original.]

Following this warning the Big Five proceeded to take the following steps:

First, they raised a joint fund of \$15,000, assessed upon the basis of the "usual percentages."

Second, they arranged "to flood Congress," and particularly the Judiciary Committee, to which the resolution had been referred, with telegrams from commission men, bankers, and other apparently disinterested people whom they seemed to think they had under some degree of obligation.

Third, they set at work one of their most expert lobbyists, Colin H. Livingston, who in addition to his general influence, indicated by his position as vice president of a Washington bank, had for years been employed as secretary to a Senator and had a thorough knowledge of Congressional affairs.

Fourth, they brought support to a bill providing for the collection of certain data, on the theory that it would serve to sidetrack the proposed investigation.

Through these and other maneuvers, they were able to block the movement for an investigation until the President of the United States, in February, 1917, directed the commission to make the investigation.

What big packers did through their agents and tools to prevent and nullify the present investigation is only typical of their activities in connection with other attempts made by the States or by the National Government to regulate or improve the conditions existing in the industry.

METHODS AND RESULTS OF THE COMBINATION.

The purposes of this combination, which for more than a generation has defied the law and escaped adequate punishments, are sufficiently clear from the history of the conspiracy and from the numerous documents already presented, namely:

To monopolize and divide among the several interests the distribution of the food supply not only of the United States but of all countries which produce a food surplus, and, as a result of this monopolistic position,

To extort excessive profits from the people not only of the United States but of a large part of the world.

To secure these ends the combination and its constituent members employ practically every tried method of unfair competition known to this commission and invent certain new and ruthless methods to crush weaker concerns.

The early strength and rapid growth of the Big Five was stimulated by the extortion of rebates under one disguise or another and special privileges.

Among other well-known methods of unfair competition used by the big packers of which the commission has evidence may be mentioned the following:

- Bogus independents.
- Local price discriminations.
- Short weighting.
- Acquiring stock in competing companies.
- Shutting competitors out of live-stock markets.

In addition to these recognized methods of unfair competition the Big Five also employ a vicious system of rotation in price cutting. This consists in each of the Big Five, or as many as happen to be represented in a given territory, arranging to cut prices in rotation, a day at a time or a week at a time, so that the burden, distributed among the big packers, will seem light, but will fall with crushing weight on the independent competitor.

These big packers who aim at world monopoly persistently stoop to the commonest of commercial frauds—short weighting. They short-weight the live-stock producers in the sale of grain and hay at the stockyards; they short-weight the retailers on their shipments of meat; they short-weight the Government; and, to make a complete job of it, they short-weight one another. Here is an amusing example of the last-named practice in the form of an extract from a letter written July 6,

1917, by Armour's Neenah Cheese & Cold Storage Co. to its Mineral Point (Wis.) branch, giving instructions with reference to Cudahy's demand for a weighmaster's certificate on his order:

"Now, if you have not an official weighmaster, get some fellow that looks like one and furnish him with blanks, if necessary, yourself. It is hardly necessary to have him make a test on each lot. You can arrange to have a few cheese sitting around for him to weigh that are not going to show up too much shortage. Whatever you do, however, give them good weights on the car."

How considerably this practice of short weighting may affect the retail price of meats appears from a single example, selected at random from several tests made in the presence of the commission's agents:

Barrel of pork butts from Armour & Co.

	Weight in pounds.	
	Marked.	Actual.
Gross.....	287	284
Tare.....	21	29
Net.....	266	255

Here were 11 pounds of pork which the retailer is forced to pay for because of the inflexible rule of the big packers that shipments must be accepted at stamped weights under penalty of having credit cut off. The cost of these 11 pounds had to be distributed in some way over the selling price of the remainder and collected from the consumer.

Foremost of packer practices in evil results is the manipulation of the live-stock markets, manifested primarily in violent and unreasonable fluctuations in live-stock prices from day to day. This constitutes the greatest grievance of the live-stock producers against packer control of the markets. How seriously these market fluctuations are regarded by live-stock producers is expressed in the following statement of E. L. Burke, vice president of the American National Live Stock Association:

"The fact is that beef production in the corn belt has become the most hazardous and uncertain legitimate business that a man can engage in. Outside of gambling on the board of trade or the New York Stock Exchange, I know of nothing to compare with it.

"Probably the worst thing the feeder has to contend with is these violent fluctuations. The plausible contention is made by the packers that the rapid advances are an offset to the declines, but such is far from the case, as fully three-quarters of the cattle are bought on the days of heavy receipts, reducing the average cost far below the average daily prices."

Our information shows that there are three principal causes for these violent price fluctuations:

First, collusive manipulation by the big packers to drive the prices either up or down, depending upon whether they are overstocked with fresh and cured meats and want to sell in a high market or are understocked and want to buy in a low market. This is illustrated by the following extract from a letter written by E. A. Cudahy to M. R. Murphy, his general superintendent at South Omaha:

"There is no use in being very aggressive about our percentage as long as there is a loss in the hogs. . . . I think Swift is long considerable stuff on the market and Armour short, and Swift thinks he has to keep the price of hogs up in order to keep the provision market up. There isn't any particular secret about the business and I don't see that they are doing any better than we are, and the only thing we can do is to wait until they see fit to improve conditions."

Second, violent price fluctuations also occur as the result of disagreements among the Big Five, as, for example, when Mr. E. A. Cudahy, apparently excluded from the inner circle for a while, wrote the following to M. R. Murphy:

"Regarding hog buying—going to have pretty hot time unless allow other fellows to wipe us off map. Better see how our buyers stand in yards. May be at little disadvantage account position we have taken on market for long time. Notice Chicago market about 15 higher to-day—so must be row on here, too. Don't know what is matter with packers, but things seem to be getting worse instead of better."

Third, unnatural price fluctuations are created when the packers controlling a particular live-stock market decide to keep some competitor out by raising prices. This is illustrated by the following letter from Morris & Co.'s files, signed "E. M., Jr.," presumably Edward Morris, jr.:

CHICAGO, 7/23/15.

Mr. E. G. ELDRIDGE,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

DEAR SIR: Notice Armstrong (Armstrong Packing Co., which Armour had secretly bought in 1908, but which was at the time of this letter regarded as an independent, even by members of the combination) was in your market yesterday and bought 210 hogs. With receipts getting now we can't afford to have Armstrong take any hogs out of our market. If he comes in for any hogs, let us put the market up a bit and make him pay enough so he will stay out. Our receipts are so light it is hard to operate a place even if no outsiders buy on the market.

Yours, truly,

E. M., Jr.

Another indefensible practice, which particularly affects the producers of live stock and has done much to dishearten them, is technically known as "wiring on." When a cattleman, dissatisfied with the prices offered at the stockyards to which he has shipped, decides to try another, a telegram is sent forward over the packer's private wire notifying the buyers at the destination that the cattle are being shipped and giving the price offered at the first market. As a result the cattleman finds that at the second market he is offered the same or a lower price, and stands to lose at least the freight and the shrinkage as punishment for trying to beat the system.

The packers have repeatedly denied that they wired on, although sometimes admitting that they used to; but something like a hundred telegrams of recent date now in the possession of the commission completely refute the denial.

It is our opinion that the failure of American meat production to keep pace with population is in large measure due to the conditions created and maintained in the markets by the Big Five. Their conspiracies and unfair practices have disheartened producers of live stock by destroying their confidence in the fairness of the marketing

system to such an extent that large numbers have abandoned or curtailed their operations. Thousands of the more intelligent producers to-day regard the stockyard markets as gambling places in which the packer owners not only take an exorbitant "percentage" but rig and control the game itself.

They see in the violent fluctuations of the market—and our investigation confirms their suspicions—manipulations by the big packers in order to secure their raw material cheaply. They know by repeated experience that these fluctuations are so large and so unnaturally sudden that many a producer loses heavily because he happened to ship his live stock on Monday instead of on Wednesday. When this happens and a live-stock producer loses thousands of dollars on animals whose production and shipment represent a large investment and long months of hard labor, there follows discouragement and a loss of credit which effectually prevents the speedy re-establishment of the same scale of production. It is such conditions which have led able and energetic cattlemen to testify before the commission that under present conditions they would not willingly hand on their business of cattle raising to their children.

But the packers have even more directly affected production. Their very system of concentrating the markets and packing houses at a few large centers, where live stock can be disposed of profitably only in bunches, has discouraged farmers and people in small towns from raising animals which otherwise would readily find sale. The present "raise a pig" movement is retarded by the fact that there are no convenient near-by places to dispose of the pig after he has been raised.

Moreover, the packers have deliberately discouraged production in certain regions where they do not wish to establish packing plants and slaughterhouses. The story of the packers' activities in destroying the raising of sheep and other animals in New England is a chapter by itself.

It is unnecessary to do more than point out the large part which live-stock raising plays in the successful production of other foods. Live stock on farms are not only essential to fertilization but provide a means of utilizing waste and surplus crops which often marks the difference between success and failure. There is room on the farms and ranges of the United States for an immense additional number of animals, but so long as farmers and live-stock men believe that they will have only a "gambler's chance" instead of a "square deal" at the markets there will be great difficulty in securing this production.

What has been said applies specifically to the production and marketing of live stock, but the same methods are being applied by the big packers in other branches of food production, and equally deplorable results are apparent. The producers of milk, butter, cheese, and poultry are finding themselves disheartened by exactly the same conditions and practices, against which the live-stock men have been vainly contending for more than a generation. Little has been heard of these conditions outside the particular regions in which they exist, but they are already causing unrest and dissatisfaction in the regions where these foodstuffs are produced, and sooner or later, unless the conditions are corrected, there will be a situation in connection with each of these as serious as was the live-stock situation which led to this investigation.

With the thought that the road to reasonable food prices lies in the direction of the elimination of monopoly, the curbing of unfair practices, and the assurance of a fair and reasonably stable market, the commission here gives relatively small space to the question of profits and costs. There is no doubt that the packers' profits, particularly since the beginning of the European war, have been enormous, both in the United States and in foreign countries. Measured by prewar profits, the 1917 profits (exclusive of Armour's foreign profits; inclusive of only part of Swift's South American profits) were 350 per cent greater than in the average of the three years before the European war; measured by the amount of sales, they averaged, in 1917, 4.6 cents on the dollar, which was sufficient to produce for the five companies a total profit of \$96,182,000; measured by the net worth of the combined corporations (capital stock plus surplus), they averaged, in 1917, 21.6 per cent; measured by the capital stock outstanding, as an indication of the dividend possibilities, they averaged, in 1917, 39.5 per cent; and measured by the packers' actual investment of new capital, they amount to several times even this last figure.

All these are minimum figures for the reason that the packers' accounts are so constructed that they conceal profits rather than reveal them. There are numerous "secret reserves"; there are endless transfers of material from department to department at fictitious or arbitrary values; and there are all sorts of improper items charged in as expenses, ranging from items properly chargeable to capital to improper payments which have no place in any business. To have untangled these accounts so that a complete presentation of profits and costs could be made would have required accountants and clerks as numerous as the several thousands employed by the packers.

Moreover, the parent corporations, and particularly the meat departments, are made to bear the costs of the process of monopolization in various remote fields. Sometimes during periods of cutthroat competition these losses will run on for years, borne entirely out of the current earnings of meat and other lines; but when the fat years succeed the lean, the packers protest against any part of these earnings being carried back to the credit of the departments which bore the losses.

The unreliability of all meat cost-and-profit calculations is increased when they are placed upon a "per head" basis, for a new and difficult question immediately is presented as to what is included in the denominator of the fraction from which the result is obtained. However, since much publicity has been given by Swift & Co. to certain figures purporting to show their net profit on "dressed beef and all by-products" to be \$1.29 per head in 1917, some comment is called for. This is best put in the form of a quotation of a letter written by Charles H. Swift to Louis F. Swift and Edward F. Swift under date of June 23, 1916:

[Private.]

CHICAGO, June 23, 1916.

MESSRS. LOUIS F. SWIFT, EDWARD F. SWIFT:

Referring to Henry Veeder's letter, June 13th, to L. F. S. regarding Borland resolution, in which Mr. Meeker is quoted as saying that Armour made a profit of \$1.19 per head on cattle for certain period (ours for same period \$1.28 per head):

Mr. Chaplin understands that Armour's includes their cannery, which ours does not; part of their sausage results, and has 10 cents added per head for good measure for by-products transferred at market prices, which ours does not.

If our and Libby's cattle were thrown together for the period, without including sausage or anything for good measure, it would bring ours up over \$2 per head.

Mr. Chaplin didn't think there could be as much difference as this, but checked it pretty close and understands definitely that theirs includes all of the above mentioned, which ours does not.

CHARLES H. SWIFT.

The statement of the accountants who prepared the Armour cost figure of \$1.19 per head shows that it did not include actual profits from fertilizers and various other by-products. The significance of this letter is that it shows that, when we include a part of the by-products and take in transfer values at market prices, Swift's profit immediately jumps to "more than \$2 per head," and if we add other by-products properly chargeable and bring back the branch-house profits, the figure keeps on climbing until it is more than 100 per cent larger than the \$1.28 for 1916, and the \$1.29 for 1917, which Swift & Co. are spending great sums in advertising.

BUSINESS ETHICS OF THE PACKERS.

The packers, in their recent public statements and advertisements, have striven to create the impression that they have grown to their present size solely as a result of superior efficiency, and that whatever improper or illegal practices were discovered in connection with their business were merely incidental. The conclusion, however, that is produced by a study of their history and present activities is that they have attained their dominant position primarily as a result of unfair practices and illegal methods. The fact that they have so generally resorted to unfair methods of meeting competition discredits their claims of superior efficiency. It is difficult to believe that, if the big packers had been able to extend their business rapidly by efficiency alone they would have resorted to the devious and illegal means of crushing competition which they have employed.

This conclusion is strengthened by a perusal of the packers' letters in which their motives are often frankly stated. The following letters, introduced with merely explanatory comment, were written by the packers or their agents in the course of their everyday business.

Extract from a letter written by Guy C. Shepard, vice president of Cudahy Packing Co., to Mr. R. Murphy, general manager of the company, under date of February 12, 1918:

"I presume that it is true that all of us have not been as considerate as we should have been in view of the great strain and the difficulties under which you and all of the superintendents have been laboring since the first of January. The whole truth of the matter is we have nearly bitten off more than we can chew. There never was a time in the history of the business when we have had as good a margin on the hogs for as long a stretch continuously, and naturally it has made everyone very greedy to kill every hog they possibly could. I don't suppose any of us have wasted much time figuring out whether we could or could not handle the business when we saw a chance to land a big allotment over at the Food Administration. The main idea that we had in mind was that it was profitable business, and the first thing to do was to take the order and then get through with it some way or other.

To understand the following telegram, sent by F. E. Wilhelm, of the Cudahy Packing Co., to the assistant manager of their Omaha plant, it is necessary to know that cheek meat, shank meat, and bull meat are inferior kinds of meat, which until very recently were almost valueless.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 6, 1918.

W. DEISING, Omaha:

Notice you sold some beef cheek meat at 12½c. EAC [apparently E. A. Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing Co.] says not to sell any more, but to consider it worth 18c. Would suggest you hold this stock, as we have been discussing recently with the Food Administration about having the specifications for canning meat revised so that cheek meat might be included, and would like to have this extended to shank meat and bull meat.

F. E. WILHELM.

A little earlier Morris & Co.'s sales manager wrote the following letter, relating to the sale of a quantity of "fishy" butter at fresh-butter prices to one of the Army camps:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 24, 1917.

MR. C. J. MURPHY,
Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your two letters of the 22d relative butter we are holding here for Panama.

Regarding the duty having been paid on these shipments, will say that we will be unable to do anything on this here towards securing a refund or drawback, as the duty was paid by consignee in Panama, and they of course will have to enter their claim down there and collect from the Panama government.

We have advised the foreign department fully as to the disposition of this butter, giving them all the information you request, and suggest you take up with Mr. Carlsen regarding. With reference to your remark "to work a little closer" on a proposition like this, it would seem to us that the fault is not at this end, as we were handling this for the foreign department, and if it was necessary for you to be in touch with this that they should have kept you posted. We certainly kept them fully advised at all times as to what we were doing with this stock.

Regarding shipping this butter to Alexandria, La., to take care of the butter contract for Camp Beauregard, we wired Mr. Simpson night message 11/13, asking if it would be satisfactory to use this butter to fill contract orders Camp Beauregard, and received reply from Chicago 11/14 advising it would be O. K. to use this butter for this purpose.

Might add for your information that we examined some of this stock before shipping to Alexandria and found all we tested to be very fishy, and we feel that the stock was well sold at price you mention. [Italics by commission.]

Yours, truly,

(Signed)

MORRIS & COMPANY,
W. J. FITZGERIBBONS.

WJF-HM

Of somewhat similar character is the following letter, written by Armour & Co.'s branch house superintendent at Philadelphia to the manager of the dressed-beef sales department:

ARMOUR & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

917-925 NOBLE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

February 23, 1918.

MR. V. H. MUNNECKE,
Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: This has been a very unsatisfactory week, because of the great quantity of bad-condition beef we have had to sell. Even our kosher cars coming into Noble Street were off condition. Ninety per cent of our beef unloaded this week was very stale.

Morris and Wilson had just as much trouble as we had. Swift got by with practically no trouble at all. Possibly this trouble may partly be accounted for by the beef being held a long time at the plant, while Swift had cars and was able to keep closer up to date on his shipments. Wilson froze quite a little beef, some out of their own shipments, and some they bought. They bought beef from us at 132 N. Delaware Avenue that had been wiped up twice before we sold it to them. They bagged it up and shipped it to New York for freezing. They bought beef from Arch Street that was so bad that we bathed it in vinegar and soda before we showed it to them. I think this beef also was shipped to New York for freezing.

I certainly do not know what they are going to do with this beef. I certainly do not think beef in the condition they are buying ought to be exported or offered to our armies. [Italics by Commission.]

Yours, truly,

T. G. LEE.

TGL-MGC

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

In the President's letter of February 7, 1917, we were asked to state as a result of our investigations:

"What measures are necessary to effect fundamental improvements?"

What the remedy is will appear from a brief analysis of the situation. The rapid rise of the packers to power and immense wealth and their present strangle hold on food supplies were not based necessarily on their ownership of packing houses, but upon their control of the channels of distribution, particularly the stockyards, private car lines, cold-storage plants, and branch houses. Similarly the great profits which they have secured and are now securing are not primarily due to exceptional efficiency in operating packing houses and manufacturing plants, but are secured through their monopolistic control of the distributive machinery. This applies not only to the meat industry, but to the other branches of the food industry which they control, as is evidenced by the fact that particularly in recent years they have made far greater efforts to secure control of the distribution of the product than to secure manufacturing plants in the case of such products as cheese and canned goods. Several letters in our possession might be cited in support of this statement.

As long as the packers control these distributive utilities, producers will be at the mercy of the big packers, competition will be restrained and consumers generally will continue to pay the price of monopoly. Control and manipulation of the live-stock markets have been the great factors in the discouragement of live-stock production. Control of the transportation and marketing facilities have been the instruments by which competitors have been crushed.

We see no possibility of effecting the "fundamental improvements" which the President's letter sought, short of the acquisition by the Federal Government of the distributive utilities now controlled by the Big Five, and the establishment by the Federal Government upon equal terms for all the additional storage and distributive facilities necessary to open the channels of commerce in foods and related products and insure their free and unrestricted flow from the producer to the consumer.

We recommend, therefore:

1. That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, all rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals and that such ownership be declared a Government monopoly.

2. That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, the principal and necessary stockyards of the country, to be treated as freight depots and to be operated under such conditions as will insure open, competitive markets, with uniform scale of charges for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time as the future development of live-stock production in the United States may require. This to include customary adjuncts of stockyards.

3. That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, all privately owned refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper operation, and that such ownership be declared a Government monopoly.

4. That the Federal Government acquire such of the branch houses, cold-storage plants, and warehouses as are necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of food products in the principal centers of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the Government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms. Supplementing the marketing and storage facilities thus acquired, the Federal Government establish, through the Railroad Administration, at the terminals of all principal points of distribution and consumption, central wholesale markets and storage plants, with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges.

The stockyards and their essential adjuncts, such as exchange buildings and terminal railroads, must be acquired and operated by the Government under such conditions that the producer will be assured of a fair market, reasonable charges, open bidding, full and helpful market information, the limitation of violent fluctuations in price, and the elimination of unnatural market influences. Moreover, the measure authorizing the acquisition of the stockyards should provide for the acquirement by right of eminent domain of such sites adjacent to the yards as may be necessary for their proper expansion and for the location of such independent, municipal, or cooperative abattoirs or packing houses as may be established. This will open the way for the independent packers and butchers, big and little, to establish their plants and secure their live stock under such conditions as will enable them to compete actively with the big packers. Furthermore, we believe that the establishment of such open, competitive markets will be followed by a large increase in live-stock production.

The necessity for acquisition by the Government of refrigerator and other private car lines and icing stations is so obvious, particularly since the railroads have been brought under Federal operation, that argument seems unnecessary.

Acquisition of the stockyards and car lines alone will not secure the fundamental improvements which we are seeking. Figuratively speaking, we will have opened only two of the doors by which the big packers have obstructed the channels of food commerce, while the third remains closed. An independent packer may with Government-owned yards and cars find it possible to secure and ship his products upon terms of equality with the big packers, but unless he has an opportunity to dispose of them under fair conditions his competition will not be effective and the consumer will not be benefited.

It is for this reason that we consider the provision of proper marketing and storage facilities by the Federal Government through branch houses and establishment of central wholesale markets and storage

places to be an essential feature of a system which will provide for the American people adequate supplies of food at reasonable prices during both war and peace.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 7, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: An adequate supply of food products is a matter of concern to the Nation at all times. It is of peculiar importance at present. Our domestic food supply is normally very large and has become increasingly varied. In some respects it has steadily expanded and has kept pace with the increasing population. Unfortunately, this is not true, however, of a number of important staple products, including certain cereals and particularly meats. While the population of the Nation has increased 26,000,000 since 1900, the production of the two leading cereals, corn and wheat, while tending to increase, has shown only a slight advance; and that of the meat products in the same period has shown an increase of only 3,500,000,000 pounds—a decrease of 29 pounds per capita.

Much can be done, and is being done, to change this situation through improved methods of production and through the control or eradication of plant and animal diseases. But there are problems also of distribution; and, in some respects, the problems presented in this field are the more difficult. Only recently have official agencies been created to deal systematically with this side of the difficulty. Much work has been done, and, considering the limited nature of the powers under which it has been conducted, no little headway has been made, particularly in obtaining and diffusing useful information. Nevertheless, it is not yet clear in many directions just what the nature of the difficulty is or what measures should be adopted to effect fundamental improvements. Many necessary facts are not available, and it is questionable whether any single agency of the Government at present possesses the requisite power and equipment to secure the information needed to enable both public and private instrumentalities to render their fullest service to the people. It is obvious that there will be no sufficient incentive to enlarge production if there does not exist an unobstructed and economical system of distribution. Unjustifiable fluctuations in prices are not merely demoralizing; they inevitably deter adequate production.

It has been alleged before committees of the Congress, and elsewhere, that the course of trade in important food products is not free, but is restricted and controlled by artificial and illegal means. It is of the highest public concern to ascertain the truth or falsity of these allegations. No business can be transacted effectively in an atmosphere of suspicion. If the allegations are well grounded, it is necessary that the nature and extent of the evils and abuses be accurately determined, so that proper remedies, legislative or administrative, may be applied. If they are not true, it is equally essential that the public be informed, so that unrest and dissatisfaction may be allayed. In any event, because of the grave public interests which the food supply affects, the efficient performance of the duties imposed upon agencies of the Government requires that all the pertinent facts be ascertained. To this end, the powers of such agencies should be made adequate, if in any respect they are now deficient.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the act creating the Federal Trade Commission, therefore, I direct the commission, within the scope of its powers, to investigate and report the facts relating to the production, ownership, manufacture, storage, and distribution of foodstuffs and the products or by-products arising from or in connection with their preparation and manufacture; to ascertain the facts bearing on alleged violations of the antitrust acts, and particularly upon the question whether there are manipulations, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law or the public interest.

I am aware that the commission has additional authority in this field, through the power conferred upon it to prevent certain persons, partnerships, or corporations from using unfair methods of competition in commerce. I presume that you may see fit to exercise that authority, upon your own initiative, without direction from me.

The Department of Agriculture has been engaged for several years in studying problems of distribution. I have noted that it has been proposed in the Congress to add to the funds of the department and give it larger powers to conduct its investigations. As its activities will touch phases of the problem I am calling to your attention which may not be covered by your inquiry, and may furnish information of great importance for the purposes contemplated, I shall direct that department to cooperate with you in this enterprise.

For the adequate prosecution of the inquiry by both your commission and the Department of Agriculture, it is essential that sufficient funds be available. I accordingly request that you furnish me at the earliest possible moment an estimate for an appropriation, if one is needed, to supplement existing appropriations, to enable you successfully to carry out the investigation.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the Secretary of Agriculture, with the direction that his department cooperate with you and with the request that he furnish an estimate for the funds needed by his department.

Sincerely, yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

HON. WILLIAM J. HARRIS,
Chairman Federal Trade Commission,
Washington, D. C.

STIMULATION OF AGRICULTURE—CONFERENCE REPORT.

MR. GORE. I renew my request, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the bill named by him.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 11945) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products, and for other purposes."

MR. GORE. Mr. President, I should like to say that after several sessions the conference committee of the two Houses

reached a partial agreement. They adjusted the differences on all the amendments except the amendment commonly known as the rent amendment. Upon that amendment we were unable to reach an agreement. We therefore report a disagreement to the two Houses.

In a moment I shall move to agree to the report and that the Senate further insist on the so-called rent amendment. Before making that motion, however, I wish to say with respect to amendment numbered 30, which is the amendment intended to prohibit the interstate shipment of adulterated feed stuffs, that the committee was not able to reach an agreement upon that amendment. There was, however, an appreciation of the importance of the subject; and I am perhaps at liberty to say that an agreement was reached between the chairmen of the two Agricultural committees that a subcommittee from each of the two Houses would be appointed, whose duty it would be to consider the adulteration of feeds and fertilizers and to prepare and report to the two Houses a comprehensive measure intended to prohibit fraudulent practices with respect to feeds and fertilizers, so far as Congress has the power to accomplish that end.

I move that the Senate agree to the conference report and further insist upon the so-called rent amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY. Mr. President, I desire to inquire of the chairman of the Agricultural Committee about the amendment concerning which no agreement has been reached. Is that the so-called Pomerene rent amendment?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir; it is the Pomerene rent amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY. Mr. President, I think it is well that the Senate should appreciate just what this condition is, so that the conferees may understand that the Senate will insist upon this amendment being possibly considered by the conferees, with a view to reaching some conclusion.

The Senate has already acted very conclusively with regard to this measure by approving the action of its conferees on the Pomerene bill, as it came from the Committee on the District of Columbia, in refusing to confer with the conferees of the House under the circumstances which are disclosed in the Record. I want to say, so far as the District Committee of this body is concerned, that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE], who is the author of the bill and has spent a great deal of time on it and has very ably drawn the bill to correct the housing conditions in Washington, so far as possible, desired to withdraw from that conference committee because of occurrences in another body, which are disclosed in the Record; but the District Committee, I think unanimously, declined to allow him to withdraw from that conference committee, and each and every member of the District Committee stated that he would not under the circumstances accept an appointment as a conferee to represent the Senate.

Now, it is very important, I think, that this bill should be agreed upon. There are very many circumstances arising regarding rents in this city in a multitude of cases that I think the Pomerene bill would reach which need to be reached at this particular time. It is a very important measure, and unfortunately it is the only way in which this legislation can be obtained. If the House declines to consider it through a conference committee, as they have done, I simply hope that on the House will be placed the responsibility of the failure to bring about conditions in this District regarding housing which so much need attention.

I only wanted to impress on the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the head of the conferees, that it was very necessary, in my judgment, to get the House conferees to consider this matter, which, I understand, they have absolutely refused to do. Otherwise certainly it would be improper in the minds of a great many Senators for the Senate ever to agree to a conference report where this amendment is wholly disregarded.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I served as one of the conferees on this bill, I am sorry to say. I think the Senate ought to know what the conferees have done.

I will say that I do not concur in this conference report and have not signed it. The Senate attempted to practice economy in some of these appropriations. It struck out all of subdivision 3 on motion of the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING]. I am sorry he is not present. That has all gone back in the bill. The first provision, where the item of \$105,000 for production of beef cattle was stricken out, has come back in the bill, and where these few economies crept in in the Senate and some of us had hoped that we might hold them in conference, practically all are eliminated, and the appropriations come back, cottage cheese and all, which item was restored after many tears shed by the conferees over the cottage-cheese situation. It simply illustrates that it is impossible to cut down appropriations. When you get into conference, it seems to be the duty of the conferees

from their standpoint to take back to their respective bodies a report showing that what they have done in those respective bodies the conferees have won by a tremendous victory. They bring back the flag of victory. I had always supposed that legislation should be arrived at from the standpoint of what was the best interest of the public, and not as to the matter of offending the dignity of either the Senate or the House.

Now, on the rent profiteering, I trust the Senate will insist on that amendment. We have no pride of opinion about the Pomerene amendment. We simply insisted on the fundamental proposition that something should be done here in the District of Columbia as to these rent profiteers. The House conferees took the position—I do not know that I violate any confidence—that this amendment did not belong on this bill; that the District of Columbia committees should consider these matters. That is true, but we face a fundamental condition that unless something is done on this bill for the people of the District of Columbia, who are being so systematically and thoroughly robbed, nothing will be done at this session of Congress, and we have no right to shirk or evade that responsibility even if there be certain Members of Congress who are exceedingly anxious to get home.

But a situation has grown up—and we might as well be frank about it; it is no secret—between the conferees of the Senate and the conferees of the House, as to the District of Columbia bill.

Unfortunately remarks made by Members of the House offended the Senate conferees, probably rightfully so, and the House conferees on this present bill now feel that to take any action on this matter is a slap in the face of the chairman of the District of Columbia Committee in the House. There we stand in this boyish, silly attitude; because somebody is going to be offended either in the Senate or the House the people of the District must submit to these injustices. It is not right or fair or decent.

I do not mean to indulge in criticism of the conferees at all. They are all high-minded men and desirous of doing what is right, but they are placed in a difficult position by the unfortunate situation which we have gotten into over this bill as relates to the District of Columbia Committee. I believe if it is sent back to conference, and if the Senate conferees are willing to stand firmly by the proposition of doing something on the rent provision, we can get something accomplished, and that we ought to do. We will be recreant to our duty if we neglect this opportunity to relieve the people of this District.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, when the conference report on this bill was submitted by the chairman last Tuesday I entered an objection to its immediate consideration. I wished to ascertain why the amendment No. 29 had been omitted by the conferees, because it will be remembered that amendment No. 29 was the bill which provided that the Secretary of the Interior may, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, lease for not more than 30 years certain tracts of Indian reservations for metalliferous mining. The Senate became convinced more than three months ago that it was an unwise policy to send to Ceylon and to Brazil and other points across the sea to obtain minerals necessary for the conduct of the war in making munitions, and so forth, when we have those same metals right at home; and the Senate wisely, in my judgment, adopted that amendment providing for leasing tracts in Indian reservations, so that manganese, and rare metals especially, might be obtained.

I am very sorry that amendment No. 29, which is the metalliferous mining proposition, has been omitted by the conference; but I have talked with our Senate conferees, and I am convinced that they have done every reasonable thing and have summoned every reasonable argument that ought to be made to induce the House conferees to keep amendment No. 29 in the report. I am persuaded that our conferees abandoned the amendment simply, solely, and only because it was the only thing that they could do. In other words, I am convinced that the House conferees will not now under any circumstances agree to amendment No. 29, and I have no disposition, therefore, to delay the adoption of the conference report. Of course if I thought for a moment that a further delay of the report would bring about any agreement to amendment No. 29 I should continue my opposition.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, I have nothing to say further than to give my colleagues in the Senate, who are intensely interested in the measure, the assurance that I have received from the House that the measure has been put upon the calendar—I believe, what they call the unanimous-consent calendar—to be called up on motion, and that there is every prospect that we may finally get it enacted as an independent law, which is the better way to enact such legislation if it is possible to do it. If I did not see some hope of getting a bill of this importance through at this session I should make every

effort that I could possibly command to see if we could not further insist on the amendment, and convince the House conferees that they should yield.

But, feeling that the conferees, as my colleague has said, have done all that they could, we must take our chances on action in the House hereafter.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I want to indorse what the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] said in reference to the amendment known as the rent amendment and also to indorse the suggestion of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY] that our conferees ought to insist upon some action being taken upon that amendment. The people of this District, especially the Government employees, are being harassed and threatened and intimidated and robbed systematically, and Congress ought to take some steps to correct it.

We have passed what is known as the Saulsbury resolution. That prohibits the raising of rent or the eviction of tenants during the war. Personally, I am satisfied that that resolution will be sustained by the courts if it ever comes before them, but it is being contended by the landlords that it will not stand the test of the courts. Tenants are being told that, and they are being threatened with suits, they are being ordered to get out of premises, and told that if they do not do it they are going to be sued. Many of them could not stand the expense of a suit. Very naturally, they are not only very much perturbed in mind, but they feel as though they have either to get out or else comply with the demands of the landlords with reference to increased rent.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Gladly.

Mr. SHEPPARD. A lady from Texas, working in one of the departments, came to me a few moments ago and stated that she is paying \$45 a month for one room, and that the landlord has threatened to raise her rent to \$60 per month.

Mr. JONES of Washington. That instance can be multiplied over and over again. It is quite a modest demand that that landlord has made compared with the demands made by others.

Mr. President, as the Senator from Iowa has said, this is no time for anybody to stand upon dignity or anything of that sort. The interests of the people of this District are to be considered in connection with this legislation. It is legislation largely for the benefit and for the protection of people who have been brought into this District to do the work of the Government that is necessary to be done in the conduct of the war, and it is nothing short of an outrage that we will permit those people to be systematically mulcted by those who happen to own the property and the rooms which they must necessarily occupy if they would stay here at all.

The Senate, recognizing the situation that exists between the two bodies as far as the Committees on the District of Columbia are concerned, were perfectly willing to place this proposition in the hands of conferees from another committee. They were willing to do that in the hope of getting the legislation that we ought to have, and it does seem to me that another body, which we properly can not name, ought to be perfectly willing to allow our contention with reference to this matter to be considered by a committee that all must recognize would be entirely impartial. It does seem to me that the House conferees ought to be willing to consider this proposition.

Mr. President, we have not done in this case anything different from what we have done time and time again. There is hardly an appropriation bill of any character that comes over here which does not have amendments put on it that would properly go to some other committee. Yet they are put on in the hope and belief of getting legislation. No question is ever raised about reflecting upon anybody or slapping anybody in the face or outraging anybody's dignity or anything of that sort, but the conferees take up the propositions and consider them and try to reach a conclusion with reference to them.

I hope, Mr. President, that the Senate conferees will insist upon something being done in this matter, and I trust that the other body will recognize the importance, not to us, not to Members of the House, but the importance of this proposition to people who, as I said, have been brought into this District to do the work of the Government, that they may be protected in their rights and in the discharge of the duties they have come here to perform.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I infer from the remarks of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] that perhaps he does not understand the parliamentary situation as I do. The conferees of the two Houses reached an impasse with reference to this particular amendment—the rent amendment. The House conferees were not willing to recede from their disagreement to the amendment. The Senate conferees were not will-

ing to recede from their insistence upon the amendment. Of course, the Senate conferees were powerless to prevail upon the House conferees to change their position upon the subject. We held several sessions. The Senate conferees, appreciating the fact that the Senate was thoroughly committed to the amendment, that it had been attached to the bill by an overwhelming majority, that it was the legislative sense of the Senate, were not willing to take the responsibility of a recession. We therefore refused to ask to recede. The conferees of the two Houses reached a disagreement, and we now come to the Senate asking that the agreement, with respect to other amendments, be accepted and that the Senate further insist upon amendment No. 28—the rent amendment.

Of course, under parliamentary procedure it will then go to the House and the House itself will then have an opportunity to act directly upon the merits of the amendment. It is my hope that some one in the House will move to concur in the amendment in order that the issues may be squarely raised in that body. If, however, they disagree, of course there are only two courses which the Senate can pursue. One is to recede and the other is to ask for a further conference. Of course I shall abide the pleasure of the Senate when that conjuncture arises, but I should like to say further that there were certain reasons why the Senate conferees were not willing to let this particular bill ride at anchor indefinitely in Congress. I think that statement is sufficient and Senators will appreciate what I mean.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I think the Senator must have misunderstood me. I think I understand the situation. I do not want our conferees to keep the bill in conference indefinitely. I simply want them to insist when they go into conference that something shall be done on this proposition, and if the House conferees absolutely refuse then I want them to bring back a report of a disagreement.

Mr. GORE. That is what has been done, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I know the Senator has now done that, but I am referring to future conferences. I was referring to conferences in the future. I know what has been done and I am glad our conferees have done it; I am approving their action in the matter, but I want to let them know, as far as I can, that the Senate is behind them in insisting upon the bill going to conference again, and that some action must be taken on this amendment or the conferees will have to report a disagreement to the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I fully indorse what has been said by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] with regard to the importance of the so-called rent amendment to this bill, and I am very sorry that any question of a personal character should interpose itself so completely between the members of the conference committee of the two Houses as not only to suspend but to imperil the enactment of a very desirable and most important amendment.

I want to say, Mr. President, in this connection, that my experience, which has been considerable, regarding the rent situation in the District convinced me that a very large proportion of the extortionate instances occurred between lessees and their sublessees. There are occasions where landlords owning property have been extorting, but the large bulk of them are composed of men and women who have leased apartments or rooms or houses and who have then sought to take advantage and are taking advantage of the enormous pressure in the District for shelter to demand and receive prices that are out of all proportion to what they should be, and in many respects far beyond the ability of their victims to respond. Of course, it is that class of people, the small sublessees, which need the protection of this body more earnestly and more summarily than any other.

There is a species of profiteering which is carried on by the owners of large and palatial residences who are demanding and receiving from people who are here on Government business and who are very wealthy practically the value of their property in the enormous amounts of rent which they ask and which they receive. That class of people, however, can get along. It is the others whose condition is so pitiful that it ought to appeal to the sense of justice of the members of the conference committee and enable them, if they are not satisfied with this measure, to amend it in some such way as to enable us to enact it into law.

Mr. President, there is an amendment to this measure which has passed the conference and which in its consequences upon the revenues of the country is very formidable. I refer to what is called the "bone-dry" amendment, the effect of which is to prevent the sale and the carrying on of transactions regarding

distilled liquors, and which when it shall go into effect by that very act prohibits the further sale of intoxicants.

I am not going to touch upon the question of prohibition any more than may be necessary for my purpose, because I am well aware of the fact that the prohibition sentiment in the country is overwhelming and that nothing I can say will in any wise prevent the early establishment of this principle in the approval of the bill which is the subject of the conference. But, Mr. President, when you consider that, speaking roughly, 50 per cent of the revenues of the General Government have for many years prior to the war been derived from specific taxes upon distilled, brewed, and fermented liquors and tobacco, and that ever since the Civil War these articles and the business have been a prolific source of revenue, as was said by some one a revenue which is the only one known that is voluntarily paid, as no man needs to smoke or drink unless he chooses, and that up to this time a very considerable portion of our war revenues have been derived from the same source, the effect upon the revenues for 1919, because of this amendment, becomes a subject of first importance and one which has necessarily presented itself to the consideration of the Senate Committee on Finance now in charge of the revenue bill.

The best information which we have convinces us that as a result of this "bone-dry" amendment the revenues of the country will in all probability be depleted in 1919 in the sum of \$750,000,000 to \$800,000,000, and we must either acknowledge the fact and legislate accordingly or seek other sources of revenue to make up the certain deficit between the amount thus lost and the \$8,000,000,000 which we are trying to secure.

There are in bond in round numbers 138,000,000 gallons of distilled liquors, and out of bond, consisting of what is called floor stuff, about 40,000,000 gallons. The bill now in committee proposes a tax of \$8 per gallon upon all of this merchandise, being \$4.08 in excess of the prevailing rate, which is or was when it was imposed considered excessive. The liquor which is not in bond has paid the tax of \$3.80 per gallon and will be liable, so much of it as may remain in existence when the bill goes into effect, to the additional sum of \$4.20. The owners of the liquor are of course bonded to the Government for whatever tax has been or may be imposed upon it after the time it is withdrawn from bond.

I know nothing, Mr. President, or at least not enough to hazard any statement, of the monthly or yearly consumption of distilled liquors in the United States, but I think it is safe to say that when the 1st of July, 1919, arrives the great bulk of the liquors now in bond will still be in bond, and inasmuch as it is unlawful, or will be unlawful at that time, to make any further sale of liquor the loss to the owners will be complete. Perhaps it may not be the subject of any very strong protest, although I do not believe it right, but the source of revenue will be gone and gone forever.

Now, apart from the evident injustice of legitimatizing and encouraging the manufacture of an article and its use as an article of merchandise and trade and the subsequent practical confiscation of property by law, is added to the problem of revenue in a great crisis like this. Our information is, Mr. President, that fully 50 per cent of this enormous stock of liquors has not yet reached an age which justifies its sale as a beverage unless it be disposed of to manufacturers of rectified whisky, which is an artificial product, largely speaking, and made possible by the use of flavors, sugar, and so forth.

Now, I wish those who are responsible for this legislation would give the members of the Finance Committee the benefit of their better judgment as to whether, purely from the standpoint of revenue, under all the circumstances, it is wise at this time to insist upon this arbitrary limitation and end by this legislation the 1st of July next any further disposition of this large stock of liquors; and if the law is to be insisted upon, then to indicate to the committee in what manner the deficiency can be provided against by the imposition of taxes upon other forms of taxable wealth.

Eight billions of dollars, Mr. President, is nearly twice the amount of all of the money in the United States of all characters and descriptions; it represents a sum which the mind of man can not grasp; and in order to realize it, it is necessary to tax to the last degree all pursuits and all property in the United States which, under the limitations of the national taxing power, can be made to yield their proportion of this desired sum.

The whole eight thousand million dollars is a small proportion of the annual expenditures of the Government during this war. Indeed, it was announced but a few moments ago that the military bill now under consideration in the House of Representatives makes an appropriation of from seven to nine billions of dollars for military purposes, in addition to the appropriations hitherto made by this Congress. A great liberty war loan campaign is now in progress, to which the people are re-

sponding with an enthusiasm and an alacrity that is highly gratifying; but the fact remains that the certain depletion of our estimates by 10 per cent either requires us to reduce those estimates, which the Treasury says would be extremely unwise and injurious, or to go on piling up our percentages of taxation upon other forms of property and other business.

This seems to me, Mr. President, to be a most critical situation, one in which sentiment should play no part whatever, one in which the needs of the Government—and they are paramount at this time—for money should be the prevailing and the only consideration.

I am constrained to call the attention of the Senate at this time to this subject, because, speaking for myself alone and without any desire or intention of representing any of my colleagues or associates upon the Finance Committee, I believe that we must reconsider this legislation in the revenue bill in some such way as will enable us to realize a revenue from this commodity until it shall have disappeared, until it has been exhausted and consumed, and until it shall no longer figure as a business or as an element of our taxable wealth. It is a serious problem and an insistent one, one which the Finance Committee can not, if it would, avoid, and which it would not, if it could, disregard.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I merely want to say a word and to have a letter printed in the Record relating in a certain way to the amendment to which the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] has referred. I am not going to discuss the phase of the matter which he has discussed, though I recognize the very great importance of it. Some of us, however, who have pressed legislation along the lines of that amendment have been charged from time to time with lugging into legislation matters not connected with the war; that we have had no regard to the war situation in pressing this legislation, and our protestations seem to have no effect. I am glad, Mr. President, to have a vindication from official sources connected with the administration, fully justifying our activities in behalf of this legislation as war legislation and which would fully justify even further action than Congress has taken.

A short time ago I received a telegram from several of the business men of Yakima, Wash., calling attention to the financial disaster that would come to the hop industry and those who had become financially interested in it by reason of the closing of the breweries. I referred that telegram to the Fuel Administrator, and I simply desire to read his letter. Under date of September 25 he writes me as follows:

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have your letter of September 21, inclosing copy of telegram sent you by business men and hop growers of Yakima, Wash., with reference to the closing of breweries.

I am sure that no one regrets more than I the financial loss restrictions of this kind entail, but I can assure you that this restriction was not imposed until after the matter had received the most careful attention.

Now, I desire to call the Senate's attention especially to this paragraph:

The entire matter has been under consideration at Washington for many months, and it was considered of such importance that practically all of the various governmental departments were consulted.

Not alone, Mr. President, the Fuel Administration, but practically all of the governmental departments were consulted with reference to this matter.

After studying the matter most carefully from all its angles, it was decided that brewing ran counter to the war needs in so many important directions that the best interests of the war called for the action taken.

Very truly, yours,

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. FLETCHER. I am not going to detain the Senate. I have no doubt the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] will be agreed to, and that the pending matter will take the course indicated by him. However, as amendment numbered 28, the amendment with reference to the rent situation, will be left open, I desire to call attention to some provisions in it, which really I think the conferees ought to change. They can agree to the amendment with an amendment. It is immaterial to me, anyway, but instances have been brought to my attention which warrant me in mentioning the matter, so that the conferees may consider it. For instance, on page 18 of the bill accompanying the report, in the lines from 7 to 10, in reference to a landlord getting possession of his premises, the condition is—

That the premises are reasonably required by a landlord for the occupation either by himself or his wife, children, or dependents while in the employ of or officially connected with any branch of the Government.

There are cases where the title to the home, to the property, which has always been occupied and used as a home, is in the wife. Some such cases have been brought to my attention. I

know particularly—and this illustrates the situation—where an elderly gentleman and his wife have lived here in Washington for some years. The husband is employed by the Government. About a year ago they rented their home. Now they want to occupy that home. The lease has expired; the husband is actually in the employment of the Government; but the title to the property is in his wife's name. Therefore, this provision will not give the wife the relief which Congress intended that the owner of the property should have, as I take it, because this remedy is confined to the property being that of the landlord, and where he and his wife and his children wish to occupy it.

I am a firm believer in the woman having equal, if not superior, rights to her husband, and especially when it comes to their home; but here is a provision which would enable the husband, if he owned the title to the property, to recover possession of it when the lease has expired, but it does not give the wife the same right in this instance. I have no doubt there are numerous other cases in the city, and it seems to me they ought to be regarded when it comes to a consideration of this amendment. Although the husband is actually employed by the Government, and the wife and he desire to occupy their home, he can not get possession of it under the provisions of this bill; neither can his wife do so. I think the amendment ought to be so modified as to cover cases like that. Where the title is held by the wife, the right to recover possession of the property ought to be vested in her.

I merely call the attention of the committee to that phase of the matter. A very slight amendment would correct it. Now, resumption of possession of the property is limited to the right of the husband, and if he does not own the title to the property he is not the landlord, and therefore can not recover. Where the wife owns the title she ought to be permitted to recover in instances of that sort. I merely mention the matter in order that the conference committee may consider it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. KENYON. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President. Agreement to the report sends the amendment with reference to the rent question back to the conferees, as I understand?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair inquires whether or not this is a complete report?

Mr. GORE. No.

Mr. KENYON. It is not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Then the amendment upon which there is no agreement will, of course, remain in conference.

Mr. GORE. No, Mr. President, I do not think that is the course it will take. My motion is to further insist upon the amendment. That amendment will then go to the House, as I understand, and the House will vote upon it separately.

Mr. KENYON. Yes; but in the manner in which the Chair put the motion, would that accomplish what the chairman of the committee desires?

Mr. FLETCHER. I should think the question would first come, Mr. President, if I may suggest, on the adoption of the report of the committee of conference. The report is that all of the items in the bill, except No. 28, have been accepted and agreed on by the conferees, and that there is a disagreement as to amendment numbered 28. We recognize that, and then that would be followed by the further motion, I take it, that the Senator from Oklahoma means to make, to insist upon that amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado will state it.

Mr. THOMAS. Is it not a rule of parliamentary law in the Senate that a conference report must either be adopted or rejected as an entirety?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir; that is true, but there is no conflict between that rule and the present status. It is more correct to follow the procedure indicated by the Senator from Florida. I united the two motions to agree to the report and to further insist upon amendment numbered 28. Perhaps it is better first to move to agree to the report. I shall then follow that by a motion further to insist upon amendment numbered 28.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point raised by the Senator from Colorado is correct, but it does not apply to this case.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, here is a report, which is a disagreement, except as to one item, and there is a disagreement as to that. Now, in order to sustain the committee, must we not disagree to the entire report?

Mr. GORE. No. The two Houses will agree to this report in so far as we have reached an agreement. That eliminates all those items from any future conference, whatever else

may happen. When I move to insist upon this particular amendment, if that motion is agreed to, then that amendment will be messaged to the House, and the House will take independent and separate action upon that particular amendment. Of course, if they concur in the amendment, that ends it; but if they disagree, it will come back to the Senate for further action, when the Senate may either recede or ask for another conference. That is the procedure which was followed, I will say to the Senator, in connection with the regular Agricultural appropriation bill. The same situation exactly arose, and this procedure was followed at that time with respect to the so-called wheat amendment. The report was accepted, and an agreement was reached on everything but that particular amendment; the report was agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate further insisted upon that amendment. Then it went over to the House and was agreed to by the House with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. GORE. I move that the Senate further insist upon amendment numbered 28.

The motion was agreed to.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I desire to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a very brief bill, which I am sure will not be objected to by anyone. It is calendar No. 527, being the bill (S. 4924) to amend section 336 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the annual report on the statistics of commerce and navigation of the United States with foreign countries. It relates simply to the printing of this volume which I hold in my hand. Under the law it has to be printed at the end of the fiscal year. The Department of Commerce, the Shipping Board, the War Industries Board, and other departments all very much desire that the statistics shall be brought down to the close of the calendar year and that this document shall be printed, instead of as now required by law on June 30 of each year, at the end of the calendar year. This bill merely changes the date for the printing of these statistics, which are regarded as very valuable and very important, and they will be very much more useful if they are brought down to the end of the calendar year. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 336 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "fiscal" immediately preceding the word "year" at the end of the first sentence of said section and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "calendar."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STREET CAR SERVICE IN CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I am going to take this opportunity to say a few words in reference to the street car situation in Washington, and I have delayed my remarks until along toward the last, so that Senators who may not desire to remain in the Chamber need not do so.

Mr. THOMAS. I hope that the Senator will bear in mind that we ought to have a brief executive session.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I will get through in time for that.

Mr. THOMAS. So that the Senator does not run over 6 o'clock I will not object.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I will not run that long.

Mr. THOMAS. Very well.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, street car traffic in the District of Columbia became much congested last fall and winter. On February 11, 1918, the Senate passed a resolution asking the Public Utilities Commission for information as to what steps the street railway companies were taking to meet the situation. On March 9 the commission reported, showing that an expert had been employed to study conditions and try to devise ways of operating the cars that would better meet the congestion. This has resulted in the establishment of the skip-stop system, platform loading, rerouting of cars, and rearrangement of the hours when Government and private employees go to work. These things have been of great benefit, but have not kept pace with the influx of population, and actual conditions have been getting worse.

On September 9 the Senate passed another resolution calling on the Public Utilities Commission for certain information. The commission was requested to advise the Senate what orders

it has issued requiring the street car companies to procure more cars for operation on existing lines in the District; and, if no such orders had been issued, to inform the Senate why it had not done so. The reply of the commission shows that it has issued no such orders. No reason is given why it has not done so, except as we may infer that it did not deem it necessary to do it because the Capital Traction Co. has ordered 20 new cars and the Washington Railway & Electric Co. 50 new cars since the passage of the former resolution by the Senate. So I take it that the other resolution was not without value, at any rate.

The commission calls attention to the letters which it received from the companies and which were transmitted to the Senate stating their intention to purchase additional street cars. It also points out that plans and specifications for the proposed new cars were submitted to the commission and examined by its experts and that the type of car with equipment was approved for the one company April 10 and for the other company April 18; and that, through the efforts of the commission, similar types of cars are to be secured by both companies so constructed as to be operated singly or in two-car trains.

The commission was also asked whether it had made any investigation to determine how many cars could be used advantageously on existing tracks, and if such investigation had not been made, why it had not been done. In its answer it simply points out that the investigations referred to in its former report have been continued up to date and refers to the improvement secured through the skip-stop principle and the rerouting of cars, and so forth. We are left to infer that no investigation has been made to determine how many cars could be used advantageously on existing tracks and no reason is given for not making such investigation.

The commission was asked why more cars have not been secured by the companies. It gives us no information in that regard and we must infer that the companies did not secure any more cars simply because they did not want to do it, and that the commission did not interest itself in the matter at all.

The commission was also asked to advise us when additional new cars are likely to be placed in service. In its answer, which purports to cover both of these requests, it simply states that the commission is informed that their orders for the purchase of new cars were given in March and April, 1918, and that, through the assistance of the Bureau of Industrial Housing, certain priority orders have been issued and that deliveries are promised so that the completed cars can be assembled and ready for service beginning in December, 1918.

The commission was asked to state what efforts it had made to assist the companies in securing additional cars. It states that, upon receipt of specifications for the new cars, several conferences were held, finally resulting in both companies purchasing the same type of car, interchangeable at the lines of the two companies; and that prompt action was taken on the application of the Washington Railway & Electric Co. to issue \$572,000 of bonds to pay for the cars ordered by them. Apparently the commission took no steps whatever in the first instance to require the companies to get new cars, and it has taken no steps to assist the company in getting priorities or early delivery of the new cars ordered.

The commission was asked to state why it has not required more frequent service by the companies. It does not show any special effort by the commission to secure more frequent service except the inauguration of the skip-stop system and compliance with certain standards adopted by the commission. It states that the companies have been unable to operate their cars in accordance with these schedules, very likely for the lack of trainmen, but it does not show that it has required of the companies any special effort to get additional trainmen. It does express the belief that the companies are making reasonable efforts to meet the unprecedented situation, but that they are greatly handicapped by the lack of men to operate their cars, although special wage increases have been made in the past year. They state that announcements have been made in the last few days of very large increases in wages, which the company proposes to put into effect immediately, and that with such inducements it seems reasonable to expect an increase in the number of trainmen sufficient to operate all the scheduled cars. It gives no reason why the companies have not long before this made substantial increases, nor does it give any excuse for their not making special efforts to get trainmen or secure women for the operation of these cars, as has been done in a great many other places.

It is plain to me that the street car companies of the District of Columbia have made no special efforts to meet the congested situation here. They have not increased wages as they ought to have been increased. They did not attempt to secure additional cars until the spring of this present year.

The companies seem to operate upon the theory of getting everything they possibly can out of the public and rendering just about as little service as possible. As the congestion increased and the war activities became greater, they should have taken immediate steps to increase the number of cars for use upon existing lines. They never have had enough cars to meet the situation as it ought to be met, and it is certainly plain to anyone that many more cars could be used advantageously upon existing lines during rush hours to meet the congestion that must continue and become worse unless something of this kind is done.

In this connection I simply wish to call attention to two or three conditions as to the existence of which, I think, everybody will bear me out. I have occasion to come down Fourteenth Street every morning about 8 o'clock. I find that it is impossible to get a car on Fourteenth Street before getting down to Fourteenth and H; so I walk that distance every morning in order to get a car. I find that cars generally running along Fourteenth Street are from two to four blocks apart. It seems to me that in the rush hours that should not be the case. That is not the way cars run in other cities when there is a great rush. I remember a short time ago I happened to be in South Bethlehem, Pa., along about the time when the employees leave their work, and I found along the car line car after car just a few feet apart going down to meet the employees to take them home. Nothing of that sort is found here.

Then you find, Mr. President, that just as soon as the rush hour begins to get over the cars are taken off, so that, as it is now, it is practically a rush hour all through the day so far as the people are concerned who have to use the street cars. You can hardly get on a street car that has come any distance at any time of the day and be able to get a seat. It seems to me that that ought not to be. At night, about the time the theaters are letting out, the companies provide quite an additional supply of cars; but that lasts only for a little while, and if you happen to want a car a little bit later than that or a little bit earlier than that you are unable to get a seat in a car if a car has been coming any considerable distance.

On Pennsylvania Avenue the other morning about half past 8 or 9 o'clock, when one would expect a large number of cars, I was standing, as I recall, at Ninth Street, and looking back on Pennsylvania Avenue there was just one car coming down Pennsylvania Avenue from the turn at the Treasury. That was not the car that I wanted. After it passed, looking down the Avenue I saw that there was one more car in that distance. Mr. President, there is something wrong when you have a condition of things like that on the street car lines of this city, especially during the rush hours of the morning or the rush hours of the evening. In any other city of any considerable size the street car line would have been crowded with cars, moving along as fast as they could to take care of the crowds and get to the end of the line. You never see anything of that kind here in Washington City, unless there is a breakdown or an interruption of the traffic in some way.

The law requires—

That every public utility doing business within the District of Columbia is required to furnish service and facilities reasonably safe and adequate and in all respects just and reasonable.

It also provides—

That the commission shall have power, after hearing and notice upon order in writing, to require and compel every public utility to comply with the provisions of this section and with all other laws of the United States applicable and any municipal ordinance and regulation relating to said public utility and to conform to the duties upon it thereby imposed or by the provisions of its own charter, if any charter has or shall be granted.

The commission has not used this power, and has made no special effort to do so. That is true, at least, as far as any showing has been made. It has not attempted to ascertain how many cars could be used advantageously upon existing lines. It seems to me that one of the very first things that should be ascertained is whether or not the existing car lines could be put to greater use than they are now; that is to say, how many more cars could be advantageously used upon those lines. There has been some talk of need of new lines. It seems to me that we are not making full use of the lines we have. I judge that that is the case simply because the companies have not gotten the necessary cars to run on the existing lines, and the commission has not used its power to insist upon the companies getting the cars that they could use advantageously upon these lines.

The commission has issued no order requiring the companies to operate more cars. It has made no special effort to compel the companies to furnish adequate service and facilities to meet the increasing congestion in the District. The commission may not be justly subject to criticism in this respect. The members

of it are the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Their time probably is taken up fully with the business of the District, and they may be unable to give proper attention to the duties placed upon them as a public utility commission. The fact of the matter is, we ought to have a separate commission, with nothing else to do but look after the public utilities of the District. That was the conclusion that was arrived at by a special committee that was appointed some months ago to investigate the conditions affecting the street car lines in this city. That committee recommended the creation of a special body as a public utilities commission in the District of Columbia and that is what we ought to have.

As I say here, the District commissioners are busy with the business of the District generally. All of their time, probably, is taken up, and they have not been able to give to this matter the attention it ought to have, and deserves; and yet I do think they might better have neglected some of the general business of the District than to have allowed matters to go on as they have gone on in connection with these street car companies.

The street car companies are now seeking an increase in rates, and I understand that some war board has approved such an application.

I saw some reference to that in the papers the other day. I do not remember the name of the board. My recollection is that it was a board composed of people quite prominent in the country. What investigation they have made I do not know, but what justification there is for such approval I am at a loss to understand. The companies have not incurred any very great additional expense. They have gotten no new material. They have laid no new track. Until very recently, at any rate, the increase in wages to employees has not been very large; and, judging from the way their cars are crowded, their income has certainly been far greater than ever before.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that with the conditions existing, and with the passengers that are taxing the very capacity of these cars from early morning until late at night, there is no justification in asking for an increase in rates, and I think this is borne out by an investigation of the receipts and expenditures of these companies. An inspection of their revenues and expenditures will also show that their profits have been well maintained; and unless we want to go on the theory that they should not bear any of the burdens of the war, we will not allow them to increase their charges upon the public in order that their profits may be maintained to the prewar period.

The total operating revenues of the Capital Traction Co. for 1915 were \$2,206,493.59; for 1916, \$2,289,250.84; for 1917, \$2,783,538.01; and for the first eight months of 1918, \$2,277,194.82. Its total operating expenses, including taxes, for 1915 were \$1,288,083.95; for 1916, \$1,380,223.06; for 1917, \$1,719,611.56; and for the first eight months of 1918, \$1,403,285.27. The latter sum likely includes the amount to be paid for the 20 new cars, which the commission says this company can pay for without issuing bonds. Its total operating income, after deducting taxes, and so forth, for the year 1915 was \$918,409.64; for 1916, \$909,027.78; for 1917, \$1,063,926.45; while for the first eight months of 1918 it was \$873,909.55, or \$1,310,864.32 for the year, assuming a proportionate amount for the rest of the year, or a net gain of nearly \$300,000 over the last year.

The total operating revenue of the Washington Railway & Electric Co. on all its lines for 1915 amounted to \$3,015,058.43; for 1916, \$3,118,928.39; for 1917, \$2,879,388.32. The falling off of its revenues for 1917 is very easily understood when it is remembered that this line provoked a strike which not only greatly decreased its revenues but which involved it in a very large increase in expenditures. For the first eight months of 1918 its revenues were \$2,563,880.06. Its total operating expenses and taxes for 1915 were \$1,977,959.53; for 1916, \$2,115,016.45; and 1917, \$2,311,675.34; and for the first eight months of 1918, \$1,899,937.96, in which is very likely included the \$572,000 bond issue for new cars. Its total operating income for 1915 was \$1,037,098.90; for 1916, \$1,003,911.94; for 1917, \$567,712.98—this decrease was largely due to the strike—for the first eight months of 1918, \$663,942.10, or \$995,913.15 for the year, assuming a proportionate increase for the remaining four months, or only \$42,000 less than its highest year.

The Potomac Electric Power Co., which is practically a part of and owned by the Washington Railway & Electric Co., had a net operating income in 1915 of \$1,134,581.88; for 1916, \$1,242,964.30; for 1917, \$1,120,421.09; and for the first eight months of 1918, \$725,618.73, on which basis the income for 12 months would be \$1,088,428.09.

The public is called upon to inconvenience itself to better the service. Those who have not far to go should walk, especially during the morning and evening rush. They should be considerate in getting on and off cars. They should and they can aid greatly by moving from the rear to the front of the cars when the car is not full.

I received a letter a few days ago suggesting that the residents of the District, or the Public Utilities Commission, or somebody, ought to arrange with some authority to see to it that passengers move up from the rear of the cars to the front, and that in this way the accommodations on the cars would be very greatly increased. I have noticed the apparent disposition of the public to pay very little attention to requests of conductors to move forward, and I myself have felt simply like stumbling over somebody who persists in standing in the middle of the aisle and in the middle of the car when there is plenty of room at the front; and I have not hesitated to step on men's toes in order to get by, so as to get up to the front, and give the people who board the car an opportunity to get forward and to take the room that is unoccupied.

There are some things that the public can do in these matters as well as the other interests concerned, but, after all, the street car companies should have been compelled to furnish more adequate facilities before the war congestion came, and they should lend every effort and the commission should compel them to use every effort and make every expenditure necessary to furnish adequate service now.

Mr. President, I have here the reports of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, which I think are on the table. I see no need of having them printed. I have stated the substance of the reports in my remarks, and I simply suggest that they be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia without being printed.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MYERS in the chair). Is there objection to the request? There being none, it is so ordered.

THE MORALE OF AMERICA IN THE WAR.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I have here, and desire to have inserted as a part of my remarks—although it is not pertinent to the subject I have been discussing—an address delivered by Dr. M. A. Matthews, of Seattle, Wash., former moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, entitled "The Morale of America in the War." It is a very splendid address. It is short and will not take very much space in the RECORD, and I ask that it may be printed as a part of my remarks.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

THE MORALE OF AMERICA IN THE WAR.

[Delivered by Rev. M. A. Matthews, D. D., L.L. D., before the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in convention in San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1918.]

"ENTRANCE.

"Mr. President, fellow citizens, we have entered into the world's greatest struggle. Our position must be judged solely by the standards of absolute righteousness. Therefore, we invite the world to focus the light of investigation, history, and Christianity upon our motives and our conduct.

"Unashamed and unafraid, we have no apologies to offer to ourselves, to our enemies, or to the world for our participation in this gigantic struggle for universal freedom. We entered the contest at the right time—at the psychological moment. We should not have entered sooner, nor should we have delayed our entrance a single day; therefore the morale of our people is of the highest type.

"MORALE.

"Our courage, spirit, character—morale—depends entirely upon the motive controlling America's decision to enter the war. Motive—intent—fixes the degree of crime or glorifies the principles controlling one in any action. Our intent—our motive—will stand the most careful investigation. There is not a single degree of selfishness, revenge, or reward to be found in the motive controlling our actions. We are absolutely free from any selfish considerations.

"UNSELFISH.

"America has always acted from the unselfish viewpoint. History proves that her contest in 1776 was to establish the principle of self-government, independence, and the right of representation equal to taxation. Her contest in 1861 was to preserve the Union and give to the world a nation willing to sacrifice individual opinion for the preservation of indissoluble union. Her contest in 1898 was to lift the heel of oppression

from a downtrodden people. She has ever been willing to sacrifice for the good of others.

"America had every reason to enter this contest to avenge the wrongs she had suffered; but she waived those reasons, and awaited the moment when the world could truthfully say she entered solely for the purpose of making her contribution to the world's salvation, regardless of what it might cost.

" CAUSE.

"Her citizens had been murdered, her property had been destroyed, her treaties had been broken, and her hospitality had been desecrated; every right near and dear to her own welfare had been infringed, but America waited. Conspiracy after conspiracy against her people, their happiness and welfare had been formed. Germany had entered the domain of her sister nations and had tried to incite them to make war upon America, but she waited. Her own sacred domains of diplomacy, honor, and secrecy had been invaded by infamous spies and traitors and her confidence had been insulted, but she waited.

"At last, when Germany described a zone into which she forbade American ships to sail and notified the world she would practice ruthless submarine warfare upon neutrals and belligerents alike, America said the world's liberties were then in the balance, and she would enter the contest for the protection of the liberties of the world and the freedom of the seas. If Germany had the right to describe a 3-mile zone, of course she had the right to describe a 3,000-mile zone; but America said no Government in the world had the right to monopolize the high seas, wage ruthless warfare, and murder women and children in the pursuit of their routine avocations; therefore, for the freedom of the seas, the defense of the weak, and the vindication of right, America entered this awful contest. She will stay in it until the seas are freed, the world is emancipated, and Prussianism eternally crushed.

" MOTIVE.

"We entered this awful hell to rescue the perishing, defend the weak, and help our allies establish liberty, law, democracy, and righteousness. We entered solely for the purpose of vindicating and guaranteeing to the world the principles of humanity, justice, equality, and democracy. Therefore, you see self-preservation was not the principle governing us.

"Our hands and hearts are clean, and we ask no reward for the sacrifices we are making and will have to make. We only ask the privilege of making these sacrifices for the emancipation of the world. With such a motive the morale of this country is absolutely perfect, the courage of the people consequently indomitable. When the motive is pure and the program divine, the spirit of the people is free. There is no fear in righteousness nor cowardice in virtue. The determination of the American people is unlimited.

"We have entered this contest to defend the rights of the weak and guarantee freedom to all. We will not be deterred by obstacles, discouraged by difficulties, or stopped by foes. Our universal command is, 'Forward, march, march on—Washington to Berlin!' We do not want peace. We are going to have victory, righteousness, then peace.

" THE TWO FORCES.

"It might be well for us to ask, What is this unparalleled contest into which we have plunged with such determination? It will help us very much to understand what the contending forces are, what the two motives are, and the ultimate object of each set of forces. When you comprehend these facts, then you can understand why the morale, the courage, the unselfish spirit of America and her allies is so high, and why the satanic spirit controls the central powers in their method of warfare. It is a death struggle between force and faith; between militarism and democracy; between brutality and humanity; between rationalism and Christianity.

"On the one side Germany and her allies are controlled by rationalism, force, militarism, and brutality. On the other side America and her allies are controlled solely by the principles of democracy, humanity, faith, and spirituality. Germany is controlled by the materialistic spirit; America and her allies are dominated by the spiritual forces of democracy, equality, equity, and righteousness.

" GERMANY THE CAUSE.

"Germany started this war to glorify herself and magnify and deify might. She says might is right; we say right alone is might.

"Frederick the Great, the archprophet of Prussianism, speaking in 1740, said: 'The question of right is an affair of ministers. It is time to consider it in secret, for the orders to my troops have been given.' And again he said: 'Take what you can; you are never wrong unless you are obliged to give back.' Take the words of Bethmann-Hollweg, addressing the Reichstag

on August 4, 1914, when he said: 'We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. He who is menaced as we are and is fighting for the highest possession can only consider how he is to hack his way through.' In other words, from Frederick the Great to the present moment Germany has known but one rule, namely, the rule of might. She says the ends justify the means and that there is no law when her greed, desire, and tyrannical spirit are to be satisfied. Germany started this war for the purpose of making the world recognize Germany as supreme. For the last hundred years Germany has instilled into her people the idea that Germany should be over all. The toast at every banquet was closed with the sentence, 'Germany over all.' That was the motive, the purpose, and the program of the German people, the German Government, and the German war lords.

"She held that her people should not only be the conquerors but the rulers of the world. Every preparation possible was made to accomplish that purpose. Her people are just as much involved in the scheme as are her war lords. That damnable fiend, the Kaiser, is no more to blame than the German people, for they believe and have taught that Germany should be, by her might, the conqueror of the world and the ruler of all peoples.

"Since 1870, the close of the Franco-Prussian war, Germany has made incessant preparations for this world conflict. She entered into conspiracies with her financiers, military leaders, social factors, teachers, and preachers to bring about this awful hell, in order that she might emerge a victorious world dictator. She offered her financiers vast wealth, her political leaders power, and all her people unlimited territory. There has not been a baby born in Germany for the past hundred years who has not drawn his sustenance from the breast of military ambition, desire, and determination.

" GERMAN TEACHINGS.

"Germany's rationalism was the controlling philosophical power beneath all the purposes and programs of her people. Out of Germany's rationalism came her damnable rationalistic theology, which deified might, force, and militarism, and crucified everything spiritual, righteous, and divine in her people.

"She teaches that might is right and the sword is the only arbiter between nations and peoples. She wants territory, commercial supremacy, political power, and military domination. The Kaiser and his war lords have committed the unpardonable sin. Germany has lost her soul, crucified every principle of humanity, and has blasphemed God Almighty.

"Germany is not entitled to self-government. She is incapable of self-government, because self-government means government of the people by the principle of consent. Germany says government shall be by force regardless of consent. Her people are slaves, servants to military orders and Prussian power. They have no rights except those granted by the Emperor. The autocratic spirit of the German Emperor is clearly revealed in his own utterances, in which he says: 'The Imperial Government is in form a government by the Emperor and the Imperial Diet. The dominating factor in the latter is the federal council appointed by the kings and princes.' As King of Prussia, William the Second can make or break any policy.

"Prussia is the controlling factor—political, economic, and military—in modern Germany. In other words, the supreme controlling power in Germany, from the Emperor throughout the Government, is force, which means, when the occasion requires, the use of absolute brutality, and that brutality comes from her rationalistic philosophy and theology. There is no other way by which the world can account for the extreme brutality of Germany.

" GERMAN CRIMES.

"Behold helpless Belgium, wrecked Serbia, ruined Roumania, and a whole world on fire, while the fiendish Kaiser rejoices in his victories and blasphemes God by claiming Divine assistance. There is no other way to account for the sinking of ships, the murder of women and children, the brutal sacrifice of doctors, nurses, and dying patients, the breach of every promise, the violation of every treaty, and the inauguration of a system of conspiracies unparalleled in the history of the world.

"There is no other way to explain why the Kaiser and his people have committed such crimes. There are no atrocities known to Satan they have not committed. They have lighted the torch of the incendiary; they have devised the weapons of the midnight assassin; they have corrupted manhood, debased womanhood, ravished childhood, damned motherhood, and exhibited the nature of the beast. They have laughed as the blood of women and children flowed at their feet. They have mocked when women cried, and have derided when children pleaded for bread. They have terrorized the weak and have brutally

trampled beneath their feet the helpless and the dying. They have violated every rule of decency and have set at naught the solemnity of every promise and the sacredness of every vow. They have plunged the world into blood and murder. They have stripped the thin gauze of decency from the body of civilization and left the nude form exposed to the world's ridicule. They have desecrated homes, polluted the marriage vows, defiled the altars of the church, destroyed civilization, and blasphemed God.

"They have done all these things as the logical result of their damnable rationalistic philosophy and theology. They have done all they have done with premeditation and malice aforethought. Everything they have done has been the logical result of 100 years of preparation, teaching, and planning.

"AMERICA'S PROGRAM.

"Therefore, patience ceased to be a virtue, and we entered the contest on the side of virtue, on the side of humanity, on the side of faith, on the side of democracy, on the side of right, and, by the powers of eternal right, we will stay in the contest until Prussianism is crushed, Germany humiliated, and over her is placed a protectorate to be created by America and her righteous allies.

"We are not in this contest to destroy the Kaiser and his war lords only; we are in it to defeat the German people, reorganize the German Government, liberate the world from Prussianism, and drive forever from the face of the earth a materialistic, damnable, rationalistic philosophy and theology which has plunged the world into this vortex of blood.

"America has a program, but there is not a single vestige of selfishness in it. Her spirit is free, her courage is unparalleled, and her determination grows stronger with the passing days.

"America does not want reward and will not ask for indemnity—would not take it were it offered to her. She is not seeking revenge for herself, but is seeking to vindicate right and, for the world's sake, the establishment of universal representative democracy. She is willing to pay the price at home and abroad. With the assistance of her allies, she is going to win and carry the Stars and Stripes through the streets of Berlin.

"America does not want a negotiated peace—will not have a negotiated peace.

"America will never consent to the Kaiser and his associates having a seat at the peace table. They have no right to participate in peace negotiations. They have forfeited their right to sit at the table with men who respect their word, who hold sacred personal honor and national integrity. Every proposal of peace heretofore made has been a German-made proposal. America has spurned and will continue to spurn such infamous proposals of peace.

"There can be no peace until Prussianism is crushed, representative democracy established, and universal right implanted in the hearts of the Governments of the world.

"America is prepared to defeat the enemy at home, whether that enemy be a spy, a pro-German fiend, or an American traitor. The man who is profiteering or who is in any way, shape, form, or manner giving aid or comfort to the enemy by interfering with the program of this Government is a traitor to every American principle and is an infamous assassin driving his knife into the back of America and her worthy allies. The enemy at home, whether he be in the United States Senate or in the lumber camps of the West, deserves but one treatment—eternal imprisonment or ignominious death. There may be pharisaical hypocrites, infamous pacifists, and pro-German cowards in the pulpits and in the seats of learning who object to strong language, but there is but one place for such damnable, pharisaical, pro-German enemies, namely, the grave of eternal, social, political, and moral oblivion.

"We are in this war to win, and there shall not stand in the way of the American spirit and courage a single foe at home or abroad. He who is right, whose conscience is clear, whose hands are clean, and whose motive is pure recognizes no opposition and stops for no foe.

"He who will not give his entire support to the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, the Army, and the Navy is not entitled to American liberty.

"There are no political, partisan principles or parties governing us at the present time. There is but one President, one party, one spirit, and one baptism—the President of the whole United States, unadulterated American loyalty, the spirit of unselfishness, and the baptism of blood. In the spirit of absolute loyalty and unselfishness we will sacrifice all for the establishment of righteousness and the freedom of the world.

"When that has been accomplished, we shall come home and continue to make our contribution to the rebuilding of the world and the perfecting of our own Nation. We shall continue to

give the world unselfish service, unstinted contributions, and unlimited love, sympathy, and assistance. We shall come home to build America on a foundation of absolute equity, democracy, and righteousness. There shall never be recognized in this country class or caste. The distinctions that have controlled in the past shall give way to the principles of representative righteous democracy.

"The political parasite and the partisan assassin shall be unknown factors in the future government of America.

"The soldiers who come home will take their place in the seats of power as well as in the ranks of service. Business will be protected, but never dominate government; labor will be protected, but never control government. Government will be of all, for all, and over all, without favors for any, with persecution for none, and with equality and justice for all.

"M. A. MATTHEWS."

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. THOMAS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the Senate, under the order previously made, adjourned until Monday, October 7, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 3, 1918.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEVADA.

John B. O'Sullivan, of Nevada, to be surveyor general of Nevada, his term of office having expired. (Reappointment.)

COAST GUARD.

Ellsworth P. Bertholf, captain commandant of the Coast Guard, to have the rank of commodore in the Navy and brigadier general in the Army, for temporary service from the 1st day of July, 1918.

Charles A. McAllister, engineer in chief of the Coast Guard, to have the rank of captain in the Navy and colonel in the Army, for temporary service from the 1st day of July, 1918.

The following-named constructors with the rank of first lieutenant to be constructors with the rank of captain in the Coast Guard, for temporary service from the 1st day of July, 1918:

John Q. Walton and
Frederick A. Hunnewell.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To be brigadier general, Regular Army, with rank from October 1, 1918.

Brig. Gen. William S. Scott, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Peter C. Harris, to be The Adjutant General of the Army with the rank of major general, for a period of four years beginning September 1, 1918.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Medical Corps, to be Surgeon General, with the rank of major general, for the period of four years beginning October 4, 1918, vice Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, to be retired on October 3, 1918.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY FOR THE PERIOD OF THE EMERGENCY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. Robert E. Noble, Medical Corps, to be major general in the Army for the period of the emergency for service abroad, vice Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland nominated as Surgeon General.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY DURING THE EXISTENCE OF THE PRESENT EMERGENCY.

To be major generals with rank from October 1, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Guy Carleton.
Brig. Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell.
Brig. Gen. William H. Hay.
Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn.
Brig. Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer.
Brig. Gen. Mark L. Hersey.
Brig. Gen. Henry Jervey.
Brig. Gen. Clement A. F. Flagler.
Brig. Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.
Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Leitch.
Brig. Gen. Hanson E. Ely.

To be brigadier generals with rank from October 1, 1918.

Col. Tyree R. Rivers.
Col. John W. Heard.
Col. Farrand Sayre.

Col. George O. Cress.
 Col. William C. Rivers.
 Col. Francis J. Koester.
 Col. John D. L. Hartman.
 Col. Edward Anderson.
 Col. William T. Littebrant.
 Col. William O. Johnson.
 Col. James R. Lindsay.
 Col. Daniel W. Ketcham.
 Col. Vernon A. Caldwell.
 Col. George D. Moore.
 Col. Harold P. Howard.
 Col. John B. Bennet.
 Col. Melville S. Jarvis.
 Col. Herbert O. Williams.
 Col. Albert C. Dalton.
 Col. Edward Sigerfoos.
 Col. Harrison J. Price.
 Col. Walter C. Short.
 Col. George C. Barnhardt.
 Col. Robert W. Mearns.
 Col. Edward L. Munson.
 Col. George H. McManus.
 Col. William R. Smedberg, jr.
 Col. Mathew C. Smith.
 Col. Paul B. Malone.
 Col. Frank S. Cocheu.
 Col. William E. Welsh.
 Col. John W. Barker.
 Col. Louis M. Nuttman.
 Col. Benjamin T. Simmons.
 Col. Frederick B. Shaw.
 Col. William B. Cochran.
 Col. Clarence H. McNeil.
 Col. Charles B. Drake.
 Col. Reynolds J. Burt.
 Col. Rufus E. Longan.
 Col. William M. Fassett.
 Col. Henry W. Butner.
 Col. Marcellus G. Spinks.
 Col. William K. Naylor.
 Col. Charles E. Kilbourne.
 Col. Campbell King.
 Col. Percy P. Bishop.
 Col. John W. Kilbreth, jr.
 Col. Hugh A. Drum.
 Col. Daniel F. Craig.
 Col. George S. Simonds.
 Col. Stuart Heintzelman.
 Col. Orval P. Townshend.
 Col. Daniel W. Hand.
 Col. Robert I. Rees.
 Col. Brice P. Disque.
 Col. Archibald H. Sunderland.
 Col. Laurin L. Lawson.
 Col. Dennis H. Currie.
 Col. James H. Bryson.
 Col. Lesley J. McNair.
 Col. George R. Allin.
 Col. Pelham D. Glassford.
 Col. William Bryden.
 Col. Charles S. Blakely.
 Col. Sanford B. Stanberry.
 Col. Charles I. De Bevoise.
 Col. William H. Rose.

To be Brigadier Generals with rank from October 1, 1918.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Col. John M. Carson.
 Col. Harry E. Wilkins.
 Col. Albert D. Kniskern.
 Col. Charles R. Krauthoff.
 Col. John F. Madden.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. James D. Glennan.
 Col. John M. T. Finney.
 Col. William S. Thayer.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Col. Herbert Deakyn.
 Col. James F. McIndoe.
 Col. Sherwood A. Cheney.
 Col. Avery D. Andrews.
 Col. Charles G. Dawes.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Col. George S. Gibbs.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. Charles C. Jamieson.

AIR SERVICE.

Col. William Mitchell.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following-named captains to be rear admirals in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 21st day of September, 1918:

Newton A. McCully,
 Henry F. Bryan,
 Andrew T. Long,
 Thomas Washington,
 Guy Hamilton Burrage,
 Ashley H. Robertson,
 Carlo B. Brittain, and
 Samuel S. Robison.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 21st day of September, 1918:

Julius F. Hellweg,
 Sinclair Gannon,
 Robert Morris,
 John D. Wainwright,
 George W. Steel, jr.,
 Stafford H. R. Doyle,
 William N. Jeffers,
 John W. Timmons,
 Charles S. Freeman,
 Henry C. Mustin,
 William P. Cronan,
 William B. Wells,
 Paul B. Dungan,
 Hilary H. Royall,
 William R. Sayles, jr.,
 Kenneth G. Castleman,
 Frank T. Evans,
 Wilbert Smith,
 Harry K. Cage,
 Ward K. Wortman,
 Hayne Ellis,
 Frank D. Berrien,
 Paul Foley,
 Edwin H. Dodd,
 Charles R. Train,
 Hugo W. Osterhaus,
 Charles P. Huff,
 Louis J. Connelly,
 Ernest J. King,
 Byron A. Long,
 Alfred G. Howe,
 William R. White,
 William K. Riddle,
 John G. Church,
 James H. Comfort,
 George B. Landenberger,
 William Norris,
 Adolphus Andrews,
 Frederick L. Oliver, and
 Thomas R. Kurtz.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 21st day of September, 1918:

Frank N. Eklund,
 David A. Scott,
 Willis W. Bradley, jr.,
 Miles A. Libbey,
 Raymond A. Spruance,
 Earle F. Johnson,
 Henry K. Hewitt,
 Felix X. Gyax,
 Guy E. Davis,
 Weyman P. Beehler,
 Lemuel M. Stevens,
 Joseph S. Evans,
 John W. W. Cummings,
 Roy LeC. Stover,
 Chester H. J. Keppler,
 Charles A. Dunn,
 John W. Lewis,
 James J. Manning,
 Charles G. Davy,
 Horace T. Dyer,
 Charles C. Gill,

Rufus W. Mathewson,
 Augustin T. Beauregard,
 Damon E. Cummings,
 Russell S. Crenshaw,
 Warren G. Child,
 William H. Lee,
 Randall Jacobs,
 Vaughn V. Woodward,
 Richard S. Edwards,
 Robert T. S. Lowell,
 Clyde R. Robinson,
 Richard T. Keiran,
 Ralph C. Needham,
 Charles C. Slayton,
 Irving H. Mayfield,
 John H. Hoover,
 Louis H. Maxfield,
 Phillip H. Hammond,
 Claud A. Jones,
 Harry Campbell,
 George W. Kenyon,
 Allan S. Farquhar,
 Lucian F. Kimball,
 Harvey W. McCormack,
 Ernest D. McWhorter,
 John M. Schelling,
 Bert B. Taylor,
 William O. Wallace,
 Frank R. King,
 Bruce R. Ware, jr.,
 Carl T. Osburn,
 William S. Farber,
 Albert M. Cohen,
 George M. Ravenscroft,
 Arie A. Corwin,
 Harry J. Abbett,
 George McC. Courts,
 Charles W. Crosse,
 Frank D. Pryor,
 Claudius R. Hyatt,
 Roy P. Emrich,
 Jacob H. Klein, jr.,
 John S. Barleon,
 William T. Smith,
 Jacob L. Hydrick,
 Stephen B. McKinney,
 Louis F. Thibault,
 George C. Logan,
 Clarence McC. McGill,
 George H. Laird,
 John B. Earle,
 Harold V. McKittrick,
 Henry G. Shonerd,
 Charles T. Blackburn,
 George T. Swasey, jr.,
 Ellis Lando,
 Thomas A. Symington,
 Harlow T. Kays,
 Robert C. Giffen,
 Richard E. Cassidy,
 Richard S. Galloway,
 Clarence N. Hinkamp,
 Riley F. McConnell,
 Ralph R. Stewart,
 Leslie E. Bratton,
 Ezra G. Allen,
 Henry C. Gearing, jr.,
 Elmer W. Tod,
 Thaddeus A. Thomson, jr.,
 William F. Amsden,
 George W. Simpson,
 Homer H. Norton, and
 Charles S. Keller.

Pay Director Charles S. Williams to be a pay director in the Navy with rank of rear admiral, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918.

The following-named pay inspectors to be pay directors in the Navy with the rank of captain, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918:

John H. Merriam,
 George Brown, jr.,
 David Potter,
 Charles Conard, and
 George C. Schafer.

The following-named paymasters to be pay inspectors in the Navy with the rank of commander, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918:

Cecil S. Baker,
 Donald W. Nesbit,
 John S. Higgins,
 Ignatius T. Hagner,
 George P. Auld,
 James S. Beecher,
 Henry De F. Mel,
 Emmett C. Gudger,
 Stewart E. Barber,
 Howard D. Lamar,
 William C. Fite,
 David C. Crowell,
 Chester G. Mayo, and
 John R. Hornberger.

Medical Director Albert M. D. McCormick to be a medical director in the Navy with the rank of rear admiral, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918.

Medical Director Robert M. Kennedy to be a medical director in the Navy with the rank of rear admiral, for temporary service, from the 15th day of August, 1918.

The following-named medical inspectors to be medical directors in the Navy with the rank of captain, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918:

Washington B. Grove,
 Raymond Spear,
 John B. Dennis,
 Eugene J. Grow,
 Frank E. McCullough,
 Granville L. Angeny,
 William H. Bell,
 Holton C. Curl, and
 Edward G. Parker.

The following-named medical inspectors to be medical directors in the Navy with the rank of captain, for temporary service, from the 15th day of August, 1918:

Henry E. Odell,
 James S. Taylor,
 Joseph A. Murphy,
 Charles N. Fiske, and
 George F. Freeman.

Medical Inspector Charles St. J. Butler to be a medical director in the Navy with the rank of captain, for temporary service, from the 13th day of September, 1918.

The following-named surgeons to be medical inspectors in the Navy with the rank of commander, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918:

Winfield S. Pugh, jr.,
 James E. Gill,
 Isaac S. K. Reeves,
 Robert E. Stoops,
 William J. Zalesky,
 Henry A. May,
 William A. Angwin,
 Frederick E. Porter,
 Paul T. Dessez,
 Norman T. McLean,
 Wray G. Farwell,
 David C. Cather,
 Harold W. Smith,
 Addison B. Clifford,
 Richard A. Warner,
 Paul R. Stalnaker,
 Curtis B. Munger,
 John B. Mears,
 George S. Hathaway,
 Frank E. Sellers,
 Edward H. H. Old,
 Edward C. White,
 Thurlow W. Reed, and
 Edward U. Reed.

Surgeon Edgar L. Woods to be a medical inspector in the Navy, with the rank of commander, for temporary service, from the 8th day of July, 1918.

The following-named surgeons to be medical inspectors in the Navy, with the rank of commander, for temporary service, from the 15th day of August, 1918:

Robert C. Ransdell,
 Edwin L. Jones,
 Condie K. Winn,
 John B. Kaufman,
 James P. Haynes,

Thomas W. Ralson,
James M. Minter,
Renier J. Straeten,
Reynolds Hayden,
Edward V. Valz,
Montgomery A. Stuart,
Frank X. Kottes,
Herbert L. Kelley, and
Julian T. Miller.

Surg. George B. Tribble to be a medical inspector in the Navy, with the rank of commander, for temporary service, from the 13th day of September, 1918.

Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford to be a civil engineer in the Navy, with the rank of captain, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918.

The following-named civil engineers to be civil engineers in the Navy, with the rank of commander, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918:

Walter H. Allen,
Frederick H. Cooke,
Clinton D. Thurber, and
Norman M. Smith.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John E. Meredith (retired) to be a lieutenant on the retired list from the 21st day of September, 1918.

The following-named lieutenants on the retired list to be lieutenant commanders on the retired list of the Navy, for temporary service, from the 21st day of September, 1918:

Homer B. Gilbert,
Thomas M. Dick,
Frank O. Branch,
Earle W. Jukes,
Omenzo C. F. Dodge,
John P. Hart,
Renwick J. Hartung,
Robert W. Spofford,
Charles A. Harris,
Horace C. Laird,
Richard E. Byrd, jr.,
Philip F. Hambsch,
Charles McK. Lynch,
Herbert J. French,
Stanley P. Tracht, and
John H. Conditt.

The following-named chief boatswains on the retired list to be lieutenants in the Navy on the retired list, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918:

August Ohmsen,
George B. Hendry,
Percy Herbert, and
Patrick J. Kenney.

Chief Gunner Cornelius Dugan on the retired list to be lieutenant in the Navy on the retired list, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918.

Chief Sailmaker Garrett van Mater on the retired list to be lieutenant in the Navy on the retired list, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918.

Machinist William J. Powell on the retired list to be lieutenant in the Navy on the retired list, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918.

Lieut. Commander Alfred H. Miles to be a commander in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 27th day of September, 1918.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

William H. Welch, to be postmaster at Wadley, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1917.

Sam T. Moss, to be postmaster at Warrior, Ala., in place of Edgar Collins, resigned.

Hubert H. Hughston, to be postmaster at Tuscumbia, Ala., in place of John E. Delony, resigned.

Clement T. Fitzpatrick, to be postmaster at Montgomery, Ala., in place of C. T. Fitzpatrick. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1918.

ARKANSAS.

William E. Floyd, to be postmaster at Little Rock, Ark., in place of W. E. Floyd. Incumbent's commission expired October 2, 1917.

John A. Bridgford, to be postmaster at Eureka Springs, Ark., in place of John A. Bridgford. Incumbent's commission expired June 13, 1918.

ARIZONA.

Bertha Koepke to be postmaster at Humboldt, Ariz., in place of Webster H. Knight, resigned.

CALIFORNIA.

John L. Steward to be postmaster at Monterey, Cal., in place of Charles E. Noggle, removed.

Charles Brainerd to be postmaster at Loomis, Cal., in place of C. H. Francis, resigned.

Henry R. Gewe to be postmaster at Los Alamos, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1918.

Charles W. Collins to be postmaster at El Centro, Cal., in place of C. W. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1917.

Anne M. Bearhope to be postmaster at Oceanside, Cal., in place of J. M. Jolley, resigned.

COLORADO.

Clifford I. Parsons to be postmaster at Central City, Colo., in place of C. I. Parsons. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1918.

CONNECTICUT.

Clarence H. Crandall to be postmaster at Sound Beach, Conn., in place of John T. Downey. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1918.

Weeden F. Sheldon to be postmaster at Moosup, Conn., in place of Daniel A. Smith, removed.

Evelyn R. Hawes to be postmaster at Noroton Heights, Conn., in place of W. I. Austin, resigned.

FLORIDA.

Nelson A. Stumpe to be postmaster at Palatka, Fla., in place of Harry Gray, deceased.

Edwin D. Lambright to be postmaster at Tampa, Fla., in place of James McKay, resigned.

James R. Pomeroy to be postmaster at Stuart, Fla., in place of Ernest J. Ricou, resigned.

Ulysses D. Kirk to be postmaster at Sebring, Fla., in place of E. O. Douglas, resigned.

GEORGIA.

Robert E. Barfield to be postmaster at Hahira, Ga., in place of W. W. Webb, resigned.

Pleasant N. Little to be postmaster at Madison, Ga., in place of J. F. Stovall, resigned.

Clarence C. Jarrard to be postmaster at Maysville, Ga., in place of John C. Thomas, resigned.

Oscar O. Owens to be postmaster at Moultrie, Ga., in place of Charles Beaty, deceased.

Robert H. Wheless to be postmaster at Nashville, Ga., in place of Albert C. Sweet, removed.

John L. McMurray to be postmaster at Comer, Ga., in place of John S. McKenzie, resigned.

ILLINOIS.

Joseph R. Hudelson to be postmaster at Royalton, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1918.

INDIANA.

Mangus P. Halgren to be postmaster at Oxford, Ind., in place of R. W. McConnell, resigned.

Carl D. McCarthy to be postmaster at Kempton, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1917.

William B. Latshaw to be postmaster at Oaktown, Ind., in place of W. B. Latshaw. Incumbent's commission expired August 27, 1917.

David B. Purinton to be postmaster at Whiting, Ind., in place of G. W. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired July 11, 1917.

Emma A. Scott to be postmaster at Boswell, Ind., in place of Emmett Scanlon, resigned.

Reuben Hess to be postmaster at Kentland, Ind., in place of Hume L. Sammons. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1917.

IOWA.

Joshua F. Elder to be postmaster at Keokuk, Iowa, in place of E. P. McManus, deceased.

Carl Wulkan to be postmaster at Williams, Iowa, in place of Carl Wulkan, to correct name of appointee.

Frederick E. Biermann to be postmaster at Decorah, Iowa, in place of Fred Biermann. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1917.

Anna M. Beck, to be postmaster at Solon, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1916.

Joseph S. Guynn to be postmaster at Traer, Iowa, in place of J. S. Guynn. Incumbent's commission expired July 23, 1917.

Dick Voogd to be postmaster at Aplington, Iowa, in place of Dick Voogd. Office became presidential October 1, 1917.

Harry R. Sokol to be postmaster at Collins, Iowa, in place of Harvey E. Southern, resigned.

Rose E. Bagley to be postmaster at Dike, Iowa, in place of Robert N. Bagley, jr., deceased.

Jay L. Lee to be postmaster at Dows, Iowa, in place of Thomas P. Watson, resigned.

Tressa M. States to be postmaster at Lovilla, Iowa, in place of Oscar O. Conwell, resigned.

Arthur E. Granger to be postmaster at Marion, Iowa, in place of T. T. Williams, deceased.

Oscar W. Larson to be postmaster at Odebolt, Iowa, in place of John R. Mattes, removed.

Clifton P. Sickles to be postmaster at Sioux Rapids, Iowa, in place of Henning L. Holmquist, deceased.

John S. Moon to be postmaster at Kellerton, Iowa, in place of John S. Moon. Incumbent's commission expired July 13, 1917.

KANSAS.

Radia S. Brumfield to be postmaster at Belpre, Kans., in place of L. A. Hamner. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1918.

Joseph W. Stivers to be postmaster at Stafford, Kans., in place of N. E. Reece, resigned.

Alonzo Glass to be postmaster at Waverly, Kans., in place of Alonzo Glass. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1918.

Mary R. Hale to be postmaster at Dexter, Kans., in place of James R. Day, resigned.

KENTUCKY.

John R. Paxton to be postmaster at Lawrenceburg, Ky., in place of Jordan Walker Crossfield, resigned.

Stephen A. D. Thompson to be postmaster at Owingsville, Ky., in place of S. D. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1918.

Gaulder Johnson to be postmaster at Hickman, Ky., in place of G. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1918.

John J. Hagan to be postmaster at Corbin, Ky., in place of J. J. Hagan. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1917.

LOUISIANA.

Hugh J. Knight to be postmaster at Vidalia, La., in place of M. D. Boatner. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1917.

Laurence E. Wilson to be postmaster at Oil City, La., in place of W. J. M. Tilley, resigned.

MAINE.

Fred E. Grant to be postmaster at Cherryfield, Me., in place of A. W. Willey, resigned.

David N. Cheney to be postmaster at South Berwick, Me., in place of Edward Lynch, deceased.

Alphonso F. Russell, jr., to be postmaster at Canton, Me., in place of Milford A. Waite, resigned.

MARYLAND.

Thomas J. Coonan to be postmaster at Westminster, Md., in place of T. J. Coonan. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1918.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John F. O'Connor to be postmaster at Winchester, Mass., in place of James H. Roach, deceased.

Charles J. Dacey to be postmaster at Conway, Mass., in place of Austin R. Stearns, resigned.

Owen A. O'Neill to be postmaster at Chatham, Mass., in place of N. A. Eldridge, resigned.

MICHIGAN.

Dorr A. Rosencrans to be postmaster at Reed City, Mich., in place of Don A. Rosencrans, to correct name of appointee.

Noah C. Sutherland to be postmaster at Romeo, Mich., in place of N. C. Sutherland. Incumbent's commission expired March 17, 1918.

George H. Mitchell to be postmaster at Birmingham, Mich., in place of G. H. Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expired July 25, 1917.

Freeman Ware to be postmaster at White Pigeon, Mich., in place of Freeman Ware. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1918.

George H. Anklaam to be postmaster at Pigeon, Mich., in place of G. H. Anklaam. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1918.

Charles C. Jackson to be postmaster at Algonac, Mich., in place of C. C. Jackson. Incumbent's commission expired October 7, 1917.

Earl W. Eckfeld to be postmaster at Unionville, Mich., in place of H. G. Spring, resigned.

MINNESOTA.

George I. Williams to be postmaster at Virginia, Minn., in place of James H. Fleming. Incumbent's commission expired November 10, 1917.

Lee C. Peterson to be postmaster at Pillager, Minn. Office became presidential January 1, 1918.

Wilbur M. Ohles to be postmaster at Nashwauk, Minn., in place of Oscar Johnston. Incumbent's commission expired August 13, 1917.

Alice M. Anderson to be postmaster at Butterfield, Minn., in place of J. P. Anderson, deceased.

MISSISSIPPI.

Essie F. McCormick to be postmaster at Yazoo City, Miss., in place of E. F. McCormick. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1918.

John J. Stokes to be postmaster at Osyka, Miss., in place of Arthur E. Bergold, resigned.

William W. Cain to be postmaster at West, Miss., in place of W. W. Cain. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1917.

Harrison L. Robins to be postmaster at Rienzi, Miss. Office became presidential July 1, 1917.

Robert M. Izard to be postmaster at Newhebron, Miss. Office became presidential April 1, 1918.

Charner W. Triplett, jr., to be postmaster at Carthage, Miss. Office became presidential April 1, 1918.

John R. Meunier to be postmaster at Biloxi, Miss., in place of J. R. Meunier. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1917.

Josie P. Bullock to be postmaster at Drew, Miss., in place of Frances M. Hugin, resigned.

Lawson A. Hill to be postmaster at Cleveland, Miss., in place of Solomon Seelbinder. Incumbent's commission expired September 18, 1917.

MISSOURI.

Obadiah C. Mitchell to be postmaster at Springfield, Mo., in place of O. C. Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expired March 19, 1918.

William A. Kirkpatrick to be postmaster at Joplin, Mo., in place of W. A. Kirkpatrick. Incumbent's commission expired March 12, 1918.

Francis L. Stufflebam to be postmaster at Bolivar, Mo., in place of F. L. Stufflebam. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1918.

Isaac J. F. Sitzes to be postmaster at Lutesville, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1917.

MONTANA.

Wilfred J. Hazelton to be postmaster at Townsend, Mont., in place of P. J. Meloy, resigned.

NEBRASKA.

George W. Finley to be postmaster at Spalding, Nebr., in place of William P. Dunning, resigned.

Glenn C. Chadderton to be postmaster at Cambridge, Nebr., in place of James H. Carroll, resigned.

Frank R. Galbraith to be postmaster at Ainsworth, Nebr., in place of Charles H. Short, resigned.

George W. Howe to be postmaster at Wisner, Nebr., in place of V. W. Clayton. Incumbent's commission expired June 21, 1917.

Edgar T. Lay to be postmaster at Seneca, Nebr., in place of George McCawley, resigned.

NEVADA.

Florence S. Doherty to be postmaster at Goodsprings, Nev., in place of Norman B. Price, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Adelbert O. Jones to be postmaster at Dixville Notch, N. H., in place of H. W. K. Hale, resigned.

NEW JERSEY.

Sadie M. Wood to be postmaster at Linden, N. J., in place of A. R. Corbet, resigned.

Robert Bright to be postmaster at Anglesea, N. J., in place of L. B. Shivers, resigned.

NEW MEXICO.

Harvey Springer to be postmaster at Dawson, N. Mex., in place of John M. Clark, resigned.

James E. Pardue to be postmaster at Fort Sumner, N. Mex., in place of J. L. Lovelace, resigned.

NEW YORK.

Edward S. Moore to be postmaster at Norwich, N. Y., in place of Edward S. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired August 27, 1917.

Jacob L. Hicks to be postmaster at Highland Falls, N. Y., in place of Jacob L. Hicks. Incumbent's commission expired June 26, 1917.

Francis D. Lynch to be postmaster at Stony Point, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1918.

Albert M. Thayer to be postmaster at Livonia, N. Y., in place of T. H. Kavanagh, deceased.

Edith L. Kent to be postmaster at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., in place of H. J. Neumann, removed.
John R. Davis to be postmaster at Oakfield, N. Y., in place of A. F. G. Zurhorst, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sarah A. Lunceford to be postmaster at Smithfield, N. C., in place of A. M. Sanders, resigned.
Robert N. Cook to be postmaster at Graham, N. C., in place of J. M. McCracken, deceased.
Samuel A. Branch to be postmaster at Apex, N. C., in place of A. C. Hughes, resigned.
Benjamin B. Arrington to be postmaster at Beaufort, N. C., in place of C. W. Whitehurst, resigned.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Anna Carmody to be postmaster at Hillsboro, N. Dak., in place of Anna Carmody. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1918.
Reuben H. Leavitt to be postmaster at Carson, N. Dak. Office became presidential April 1, 1918.
John P. Hardy to be postmaster at Fargo, N. Dak., in place of G. W. Wilkinson, removed.
Mary A. Leavy to be postmaster at Granville, N. Dak., in place of John Mullen, resigned.

OHIO.

Della Boone to be postmaster at Spencer, Ohio, in place of J. O. Carpenter, resigned.

OKLAHOMA.

Daniel R. Wright to be postmaster at Taloga, Okla., in place of D. R. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired June 16, 1918.
George H. Blackwood to be postmaster at Hominy, Okla., in place of S. B. Elrod, resigned.
Oscar D. McCoy to be postmaster at Picher, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1917.
Jesse H. Edwards to be postmaster at Eldorado, Okla., in place of L. T. Tucker, removed.
Bronte LaV. Dean to be postmaster at Binger, Okla., in place of O. C. Hawn, resigned.

OREGON.

Henry D. Reed to be postmaster at Gold Hill, Oreg., in place of Henry D. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1918.
Mamie E. Gould to be postmaster at Burns, Oreg., in place of Mamie Winters; name changed by marriage.
Charles W. Holloman to be postmaster at Haines, Oreg., in place of C. W. Holloman. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1918.

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Boyd D. Stewart to be postmaster at Wilson, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1918.
George S. Dickson to be postmaster at Valencia, Pa. Office became presidential April 1, 1918.
John A. Waltman to be postmaster at Mayport, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1918.
Edward W. Workley to be postmaster at Smethport, Pa., in place of F. W. Brownell, resigned.
Frederick P. D. Hazell to be postmaster at Norwood Station, Pa., in place of S. G. Shannon, deceased.
Blair Rorabaugh to be postmaster at Clymer, Pa., in place of J. H. Fagan, resigned.
Joseph A. Hanley to be postmaster at Erie, Pa., in place of J. T. Brew, resigned.
John H. Rifeuberick to be postmaster at Spartansburg, Pa., in place of J. A. Platt, resigned.
Percy W. Shepard to be postmaster at New Albany, Pa., in place of W. F. Packard, resigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Virginia Gantt to be postmaster at Wagener, S. C., in place of E. L. Richardson, resigned.
Thomas M. Douglas to be postmaster at Chester, S. C., in place of J. W. Dunovant. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1916.
Jacob M. Bedenbaugh to be postmaster at Prosperity, S. C., in place of L. S. Bowers, resigned.
Theron L. Gregory to be postmaster at Kershaw, S. C., in place of W. L. Blackmon, resigned.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Israel R. Krause to be postmaster at Java, S. Dak. Office became presidential April 1, 1918.
Claud I. Force to be postmaster at Clear Lake, S. Dak., in place of John Knuckey, resigned.

Perry H. Clute to be postmaster at Bigstone City, S. Dak., in place of K. A. Schnacke, deceased.

TENNESSEE.

Lewis N. Lumpkins to be postmaster at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., in place of J. C. Springer, resigned.
Samuel D. Simpson to be postmaster at Loudon, Tenn., in place of J. F. Jones, resigned.
Alson C. Patton to be postmaster at Bells, Tenn., in place of G. W. Bell, resigned.
Jessie R. Alexander to be postmaster at Mountpleasant, Tenn., in place of L. H. Hammond, resigned.
Robert G. Loyd to be postmaster at Lewisburg, Tenn., in place of R. G. Loyd. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1918.
Valerious E. Williams to be postmaster at Millington, Tenn. Office became presidential April 1, 1918.

TEXAS.

Edward H. Daniels to be postmaster at Port Neches, Tex., in place of E. H. Daniels. Office became presidential January 1, 1918.
Joe F. Coffey to be postmaster at Eddy, Tex., in place of J. F. Coffey. Incumbent's commission expired March 13, 1918.
William T. McDonald, jr., to be postmaster at Wylie, Tex., in place of J. S. Billingsley, resigned.
William A. Garner to be postmaster at Runge, Tex., in place of S. J. Holchak, jr., resigned.
William B. Smith to be postmaster at Shamrock, Tex., in place of W. B. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1917.
Herman P. Talley to be postmaster at Rockdale, Tex., in place of J. A. Shapard, deceased.
Grace R. Rubert to be postmaster at Port Lavaca, Tex., in place of Bessie Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1917.
Walter L. Francis to be postmaster at Kosse, Tex., in place of M. P. Gillis, removed.
William G. Hardin to be postmaster at Brownfield, Tex., in place of J. R. May, resigned.
John M. Rieger to be postmaster at Comanche, Tex., in place of F. J. Reese, removed.
Walter L. Crofford to be postmaster at Quitman, Tex., in place of S. A. Kendrick, deceased.
Marie A. Graham to be postmaster at Fort Stockton, Tex., in place of Elias Barry, resigned.

UTAH.

Stephen W. Stoker to be postmaster at Milford, Utah, in place of W. J. Munford, resigned.

VIRGINIA.

George N. Reed to be postmaster at Reedville, Va., in place of G. N. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired March 9, 1918.
Walter F. Horne to be postmaster at Coeburn, Va., in place of Samuel J. Horne, resigned.

WASHINGTON.

Jessie Knight to be postmaster at Shelton, Wash., in place of F. C. Willey, resigned.
Arthur Bailey to be postmaster at Monroe, Wash., in place of May Fleming, resigned.
Albert Meade to be postmaster at Pe Ell, Wash., in place of W. J. Meade, resigned.
Mary A. Illy to be postmaster at Uniontown, Wash., in place of Michael Reisenaur, resigned.
Alberta Gilson to be postmaster at Valley, Wash. Office became presidential January 1, 1918.

WEST VIRGINIA.

John K. Kerwood to be postmaster at Ripley, W. Va., in place of J. K. Kerwood. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1918.

WISCONSIN.

Paul C. Dierschke to be postmaster at North Freedom, Wis., in place of John O'Neil. Incumbent's commission expired November 29, 1917.
Edward A. Severson to be postmaster at Neenah, Wis., in place of J. P. Keating. Incumbent's commission expired October 4, 1917.
Louie B. Halsey to be postmaster at Brandon, Wis., in place of G. E. Forward, resigned.
Carroll R. Eaton to be postmaster at Adams, Wis., in place of V. E. Leyer, resigned.
Kathryn Meisner to be postmaster at Wittenberg, Wis., in place of Herman Meisner, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 3, 1918.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Victor Murdock, of Kansas, to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

Nelson E. Lurton, of Missouri, to be marshal of the United States Court for China.

POSTMASTERS.

KENTUCKY.

John G. Roberts, Bardwell.
Edith Porter, Beaver Dam.
Barbra A. Rasnick, Benham.
Ben J. Purdy, Bloomfield.
William C. Morris, Bowling Green.
Frank C. Sloan, Burnside.
James M. Turner, Cadiz.
Harry H. Grobmyer, Carrollton.
Robert A. Field, Catlettsburg.
James T. Stiman, Clay.
William G. Dorman, Corinth.
W. Logan Wood, Danville.
Gilbert Adams, Flemingsburg.
J. Ray Graham, Fulton.
John O'Reilly, Hardinsburg.
Spalding Trafton, Henderson.
Albert Doom, Kuttawa.
Garnet S. Morris, La Grange.
Eugene W. Hackney, London.
Harry K. Anderson, Madisonville.
Mark F. Kehoe, Maysville.
Alvares T. Dockery, Morgantown.
Squire Turner, Mount Sterling.
Edgar C. K. Robertson, Murray.
Floyd J. Laswell, Owensboro.
John J. Berry, Paducah.
Frank K. Wylie, Princeton.
Robert L. Brown, Somerset.
James T. Wilhoit, Versailles.
George W. Snyder, Warsaw.
John A. Hines, Wickliffe.

NEBRASKA.

Lucien E. Hart, Bartley.
Warren B. Beach, Bigspring.
Thomas T. Osterman, Blair.
George W. Gilliland, Bradshaw.
Flora Moulds, Brady.
Lyman H. Eastman, Campbell.
William C. Tredway, Cedar Rapids.
Gustav A. Koza, Clarkson.
Gilbert R. Eno, Collegeview.
Patrick H. Green, Creighton.
Harrison D. West, Crofton.
Samuel S. Farrens, Decatur.
Mary E. Rushart, Fort Crook.
Catherine M. Coleman, Greenwood.
Stephen C. Lynde, Hartington.
Hiram V. Cameron, Herman.
Sadie E. Flaherty, Hyannis.
Lester J. Zook, Johnson.
John Cain, Kenesaw.
Edward W. Roche, Kimball.
Claude J. Brown, Lynch.
Charles J. Hultberg, Lyons.
Frederick H. Davis, Madison.
William McMichael, Maywood.
William N. Corder, Morrill.
Thomas A. Davis, Neligh.
Iram A. Manchester, North Loup.
Robert Dunlay, Orleans.
Christine V. Kildare, Paxton.
James B. McDonald, Pierce.
Fred Nelson, Potter.
Thomas A. Kelly, Republican City.
John C. Dullaghan, Rushville.
Arthur G. Schoeneck, Scribner.
Henry C. Burritt, Shelby.
William D. Bradstreet, Spencer.
Carl H. Olderog, Springfield.
Roscoe Buck, Springview.
Thomas A. Sharp, Stanton.

Benoni S. Keck, Stromsburg.
Edgar D. Wright, Tecumseh.
John Canfield, Tekamah.
Clyde L. McCord, Tilden.
Byron Busby, Wakefield.
Andrew J. Caldwell, Walthill.
Joseph I. Corley, Weeping Water.
Morton T. Kilmer, Western.
Clinton Fry, Winside.
Mary M. Fitzgerald, Winnebago.

WITHDRAWALS.

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate October 3, 1918.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Maj. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, for reappointment for a period of four years from November 22, 1917.

POSTMASTERS.

NEBRASKA.

Orla W. Rich to be postmaster at Wisner, Nebr.

NORTH CAROLINA.

John A. Hornaday, jr., to be postmaster at Beaufort, N. C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, October 3, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite Spirit, Father of all souls, through whose eternal energy, wise and beneficent purposes, our Republic lives, with its sacred institutions, high ideals, and consummate genius, we thank Thee for its glorious past, its hopes for the future. Unite us in the bonds of fraternity and Christian patriotism. Put forth Thy healing hand and restore our people to health, our Army, Navy, marines, and aviators, that the glorious work in which we are engaged, at home and abroad, may not be stayed; that order may be established and a permanent peace be secured in all the world for Thy sake, for humanity's sake, for Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. GILLETT rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Massachusetts rise?

Mr. GILLETT. I want to ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to address the House for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I want to appeal to the leader on the other side of the House to know if he will not inform the House as to what the program is for the next few days. There is great restlessness on both sides, I suspect, and I do not believe there is a quorum in the city. Personally, I do not blame the Members who are away, because this liberty-bond campaign made great pressure on them, and I have told men on this side for the past week that as soon as the power bill was over there apparently would be nothing important to be done until the appropriation bill would be ready, about 10 days from now, and that men might go, and I know that a great many on this side, and no doubt on that side, have gone with that understanding. Therefore it seems to me we should come to some agreement, if possible, and I would be glad if the gentleman leading would tell us what the program is.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I quite agree with the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts. I do not think we ought to arrest absentees. Following this bill the Committee on Rules, as I understand, expects to bring in a rule preparatory to taking up the bill establishing a sanitarium in Kentucky. After that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] has the public-health bill. It ought not to take long for either of those measures, and after that the Committee on Military Affairs has several little

bills which the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT] assures me can be disposed of in one day.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I have a little bill on the calendar which the Treasury Department is very anxious to have passed. It is an important bill, but carries no appropriation. It means much to the coinage of the country, and until it is passed the coinage will be greatly hindered. I have been trying for several days to get that bill up, and I would like very much to have it passed within a few days.

Mr. GILLET. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes.

Mr. GILLET. The bill the gentleman refers to is on the Unanimous Consent Calendar?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes.

Mr. GILLET. It would be wise to fix a day when we could take up the whole Unanimous Consent Calendar. It does not need a quorum, because with one objection it goes over, and it does not make any difference whether a quorum is present or not; and as to that bill and the bills from the Committee on Military Affairs, it ought to be understood that they are really to be considered by unanimous consent. Otherwise we have got to bring a quorum back here.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I would like to say to the gentleman that there is a bill here, reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at the instance of the Treasury Department and the Public Health Service, calling for authorizations to construct hospitals and sanitariums in different parts of the country to take care of the sick and disabled soldiers and sailors.

It is a very important measure, it seems to me, and it ought to be considered at as early a day as possible. Then there is another bill reported by our committee which gives to the President the power to declare certain rental areas where governmental work is in progress, and where rents are too high, and where profiteering is going on in that line, the power to declare rental areas and fix the rent, which is also, as I consider it, a very important measure and ought to be considered by Congress—those two.

Mr. GILLET. Could not those bills wait for 10 days until a quorum would be back here to pass the appropriation bill and then they would take very little time, and could we not now have an agreement to go away Saturday night, at least a quorum could be called in, perhaps in 10 days? I do not think it will hasten matters to take them up now. They have got to go through the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes; but the gentleman knows that it takes some time to get to other places. If the gentleman will permit me, I wanted to say this further, of course, it is utterly immaterial: If we could have some definite understanding, 10 days would not make much difference, if we have some definite agreement that at that time they could be taken up and disposed of. They are very important, because as I understand 14,000 discharged soldiers and sailors are coming back now who need sanitarium treatment, and there is absolutely no place for them.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes.

Mr. KEATING. I wanted to ask the gentleman what had become of the millions of dollars appropriated for the construction of hospitals in the Army appropriation bill?

Mr. DOWELL rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Iowa rise?

Mr. DOWELL. I desire to make inquiry of the leader on the other side with reference to when this appropriation bill will be reported to the House?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] advises me that his committee is working day and night and can not have it ready before a week from next Monday.

Mr. DOWELL. Is it possible, instead of having a recess now, after a number of Members have had to cancel engagements, to pass this legislation and take a recess for a certain time after the passage of the appropriation bill?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. That may be possible.

Mr. DOWELL. Those who live within the radius of a few hundred miles from Washington can go home and come back in 4 or 5 days, but there are those who can not go home at all if we have a recess for 8 or 10 days and then have to reassemble again. Is it not possible to pass this legislation now, and then take a definite recess after the passage of the appropriation bill?

Mr. SIMS. Until after the election.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I think we can dispose of all the bills that have been mentioned by Monday night and then probably recess for the rest of the week.

Mr. DOWELL. May I inquire of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee as to when this deficiency bill can be reported and passed?

Mr. SHERLEY. I am very glad to make a statement to the House. There are pending before the Committee on Appropriations estimates that total considerably over \$7,000,000,000. In order to examine those estimates with any degree of care it is necessary to review in large measure the matters that were considered by the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations in connection with the regular appropriation bills for the support of the Army, and to some extent of the Navy, because manifestly you can not consider intelligently the need for a deficiency appropriation without making an inquiry into the moneys that were appropriated previously for such purpose and the total expenditure that is necessary for the fiscal year for which provision is being made.

The Committee on Appropriations have been working every day, starting at 10 o'clock in the morning and sitting most nights as late as 11 o'clock and sometimes as late as 12 o'clock. I believe the investigation that is being conducted there will result in the committee being able to report a bill with a reduction of considerably over \$1,000,000,000, and perhaps over \$2,000,000,000, from the estimates that have been submitted. Personally, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I am not willing to report to this House that bill or any part of that bill without such consideration as the committee are able to give it, whether it happens to take a week or two weeks or a month. My primary responsibility is in the consideration of these huge sums. The committee owes that to the House and it owes it to the country. Speaking for myself, and as far as I am able to control the action of the committee, I propose to continue the hearings day and night in order to get through that bill and to report to the House a measure that will at least reflect the careful judgment of the committee. I trust that by this continuation of work, if I am able to stand the strain of day and night hearings, we may be able to report the bill about a week from Monday. The House itself can judge as to what time will probably be necessary for the consideration of the bill after it comes on the floor.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I understood from conversation with the gentleman that he deemed it absolutely necessary that certain items of this bill be reported and passed as soon as possible?

Mr. SHERLEY. I think that is unquestionably true.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Let me ask the gentleman if it will not be practicable to bring in a bill containing those absolutely necessary items and pass that bill at once, and then postpone the other items which are not so immediately necessary and which require very careful investigation, reporting a bill containing those items at a later date?

Mr. SHERLEY. There are, of course, a number of items coming from the civil departments of the Government that the committee can easily determine on their face need not to be considered at once, but they are minor both in number and in amount. In order to determine what is necessary to be voted for the Army and the Navy it is necessary to consider all the Army and Navy items, and in order intelligently to bring in the things that are necessary we must consider the whole bill.

There is another consideration that I am sure the House will appreciate. The short session of this Congress begins the first week in December and ends on the 4th of March. In that time the Congress will be required to report all the bills for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. It is going to be a herculean task for the committees dealing with appropriation bills to prepare and report those bills within the life of the short session. Therefore it is highly desirable that there should not now be thrown over onto the short session any work which can be considered and disposed of during the present session. The House is aware of the very large military program that the country has undertaken. Particularly in connection with artillery it is necessary to make provision many months in advance in order to get production. It is also true of a great many other items, and I repeat that the Committee on Appropriations would be derelict in its duty if it permitted any considerations personal to its membership or to the membership of the House to delay for a single day the consideration and reporting of this bill.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, it is very evident that it will be difficult at any time from now on until election day to get a quorum of the House. Even when the appropriation bills are brought in it will be difficult to secure a quorum. Members from the far distant parts of the country have generally remained here in the hope that the business of the House would be disposed of in time to give them a few days home in the campaign before election. It is hardly fair to those Members to have recesses in the immediate future and then insist on taking up business that will demand a quorum at a later period. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that in view of the situation it is the duty of all Members on both sides to assist in disposing of the bills that are essential and necessary without raising any question that will call for a quorum if that can be avoided. I think it is the duty of gentlemen on both sides to compose their differences, to each yield a little, in order that there shall be no question raised that will require a quorum. Under these circumstances we can not afford to quibble over minor matters. When there is not some question of principle or some very important question of policy involved it seems to me we ought to agree with regard to those matters and pass these bills whether we entirely approve all of their provisions or not. We can consider them within the next few days by continuous work until we have cleaned up the calendar so far as the legislation that is of immediate and pressing importance is concerned—the bills from the Military Committee and the other bills that have been referred to. We should also take up the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and if possible the Private Calendar, under a unanimous-consent agreement. I hope that gentlemen on this side and gentlemen on the other side as well will be willing to have this legislation considered and that of pressing importance passed, though there may be some details of it that they do not approve of. There is no great principle involved in these bills. They are largely of detail and administration, and they ought to be disposed of. Clearly they can not be disposed of if Members are going to insist on raising the point of no quorum—insist on having a quorum here.

Mr. DOWELL. Will the gentleman allow another question?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. Is it the intention of the gentleman to ask for a recess after the passage of the appropriation bill?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. After the passage of the \$7,000,000 appropriation bill it is the intention to ask for a recess until after election. I think that will probably be two weeks before election.

Mr. DOWELL. I take it that the appropriation bill will be called up immediately after it is reported, and then upon its passage the majority will ask for a recess?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Upon its passage the majority will ask for a recess until after election.

Mr. McARTHUR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. McARTHUR. On what date does the gentleman intend to call Members back; on what date will the House reassemble?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. A sufficient length of time after election to enable everybody to remain at home and vote. I would suggest to the gentleman from Massachusetts that we run along until to-morrow night and dispose of as many of the propositions that are pressing as possible. It may be possible to arrange for three-days recesses over the most of next week, if not over the entire week.

Mr. MONDELL. If that is done the Unanimous Consent Calendar, which is very important, can be disposed of.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes; I think we ought to have a day on that.

Mr. GILLET. I will cooperate with the gentleman, and I think we ought to dispose of these bills which have been suggested, and also the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and I think we ought to have a day for the Private Calendar and clear up everything so there will be nothing left but the appropriation bill.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. It looks as if we might commence to recess Monday night.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I would like to suggest to the gentleman from Illinois that he now ask that to-morrow or next day be set aside for bills on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I do not want to ask that until we get through with these pressing war propositions.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I want to say that some of the measures on the Unanimous Consent Calendar are war propositions.

Mr. DENT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, day before yesterday I asked unanimous consent that the Military Committee be given the right of way to call up and consider until disposed of bills on both calendars reported by the Military Committee. There are 10 of these bills, and the most of them are simple bills which have been recommended by the War Department since the passage of the appropriation bill on July 9, when the conferees tacked onto that bill substantially all of the war legislation that had been recommended up to that date. These are such bills as I think can be disposed of in one day if the House will give it one day's consideration. They are such bills as the pay of nurses in captivity; the correction of a mistake in the pay of the chief Army nurse made in the appropriation bill; authority to take over the soldiers' home at Hampton, Va., for hospital purposes during the war, to be returned back at the close of the war; amending the fiftieth article of war, which gives the commanding general in the field the authority to remit a sentence without waiting for an order to come from the President across the seas.

All these are matters of which I imagine there can be no controversy at all. I think we can pass them all in one day.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield in that particular?

Mr. DENT. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why not have them placed on the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and if unobjectionable they will be passed without controversy in the same order with other bills.

Mr. DENT. The gentleman knows that the Unanimous Consent Calendar sometimes gets into a tangle and the bills might never be reached.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why not agree that the entire calendar shall be called through, beginning on a certain date, and that calendar alone considered, and there will be no disposition not to give consideration to these bills.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Let me call the gentleman's attention to the fact that it might not be possible to call the Unanimous Consent Calendar through.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is evident that we can not do anything on this proposition.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that Members might arrive at a conclusion quicker to go on with the business and let each gentleman think out his own scheme and suggest it to his neighbor and bring it up again.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I think the way to dispose of this question of recess is to dispose of the business that we have pending, and then you will have no question about a recess. If there is any business pending that ought to be enacted, let us enact it. A great many who have been here all the time and never have been away are just as anxious as those who have been away most of the time.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. No; I can not yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I was just going to suggest night sessions.

Mr. MADDEN. A great many of us can not register unless we are present in person to register. Our registration will be about the time when this appropriation bill comes up. I think we are entitled to as much consideration as those who are anxious to get away. We are willing to go and come back, but in the meantime we are not willing there should be a recess for three days at a time, or any other time, while there is a great appropriation bill for \$7,000,000 pending to be considered. That is the way I feel about it, and I shall not consent to any such recess.

DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Assistant Secretary of War, which was read and ordered to be printed in the Record and, under a previous order, to lie temporarily on the Speaker's table:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 27, 1918.

Hon. CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: With reference to House resolution No. 390, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session, requesting the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House of Representatives the number of men (with the name and home address of each) who on June 5, 1917, were between the ages of 21 and 31 years and who since that date have been commissioned or enlisted, either in the active or in any of the reserve forces of the Military or Naval Establishments, and assigned to clerical work in their respective departments, or in

offices elsewhere, where such service is not directly rendered to and as a part of units of the Army and Navy employed in active or field operations, and who have received deferred classification by reason of being already in the military or naval service of the United States, I beg leave to submit to you the accompanying lists, setting forth the information desired with respect to the Military Establishment.

In submitting this report I desire to call attention to the fact that the statements from the respective bureaus furnishing the information contained herein were received on various dates between June 14 and September 26, 1918, and that while the figures given are correct for the dates on which the statements were made, they can be regarded as only approximate for this date, due to subsequent changes.

Very respectfully,

BENEDICT CROWELL,
Acting Secretary of War.

A LIST OF NAMES OF PERSONS IN THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT COMING WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 390, SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

Theodore R. Eichholz, first lieutenant, 3446 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John Graham, jr., first lieutenant, 32 Summit Street, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Jason S. Day, first lieutenant, 1723 G Street NW., Apartment 4, Washington, D. C.
Donald K. Shepard, second lieutenant, 647 Elizabeth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Walter F. Flynn, second lieutenant, 29 West Fifty-second Street, New York City.
Harry S. Davidge, captain, 2318 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Phillip W. Kniskern, captain, 4558 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel L. Avis, first lieutenant, Jamestown, N. Dak.
Ira F. Bennett, first lieutenant, 5807 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Winthrop F. Howe, first lieutenant, 46 Municipal Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Charles E. Johnson, first lieutenant, 29 Johnston Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Edwin Randall, first lieutenant, 53 Bluff Avenue, La Grange, Ill.
James R. Rubey, first lieutenant, 401 Wolvin Building, Duluth, Minn.
Peter L. Sala, first lieutenant, 204 East Cleveland Street, Stockton, Cal.
Carl C. Ade, second lieutenant, 344 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
William E. Ralls, second lieutenant, Alamogordo, N. Mex.
Ralph C. Robinson, second lieutenant, Richmond Highland, King Co., Washington, D. C.
William E. Shivers, second lieutenant, P. O. Box 716, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Joseph B. Montgomery, captain, 603 Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C.
Robert E. Crawford, captain, Witaker-Glessner Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Ervin H. Clausen, captain, 236 Chattanooga Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Benjamin H. Namm, major, 452 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Audley C. Bennett, first lieutenant, 908 Wood Street, Wilkesburg, Pa.
Adelbert C. Eastburn, first lieutenant, Ashburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
Llewellyn C. Hardesty, first lieutenant, 349 Summit Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
Owen W. Kennedy, first lieutenant, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Donald B. Wood, first lieutenant, 2650 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C.
George E. May, first lieutenant, 562 Third Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Samuel G. Hibben, first lieutenant, 5599 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frederick W. Kuchle, first lieutenant, 2834 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
Harry P. Williams, first lieutenant, Patterson, La.
Myron W. Jones, second lieutenant, 259 Garland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
Waldo M. Slaton, second lieutenant, 1016 Eula Street, Birmingham, Ala.
Ralph F. Brown, second lieutenant, 1000 Columbus Savings & Trust Building, Columbus, Ohio.
Sidney L. Carter, first lieutenant, Juneau, Alaska.
Frank W. Hoover, captain, 4409 Iowa Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Thomas C. Wurts, first lieutenant, 1164 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Raymond E. Hoyt, second lieutenant, 7919 Franklin Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Albin Pearson, second lieutenant, 10719 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Enlisted men.

Stanley M. Adamski, private, 2306 South Whipple Street, Chicago, Ill.
Earl Barham, private, 2004 Broad Street, Nashville, Tenn.
Clayton W. Beebe, private, 152 Park Place, East Aurora, N. Y.
Abraham S. Beldemann, sergeant, first class, 440 Swede Street, Norristown, Pa.
Lyle C. Borland, sergeant, first class, 418 Coffeen Street, Watertown, N. Y.
Henry J. Broekhaugen, sergeant, 4850 North Spalding Street, Chicago, Ill.
Brittain R. Chew, sergeant, Cornell Road, Chestnut Ridge, Glassboro, N. J.
Jesse L. Cohen, private, Mora, Minn.
James G. Cole, private, 382a Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robert G. Cole, private, 923 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Alfred F. Conway, master engineer (senior grade), 55 Speedwell Avenue, Morristown, N. J.
Walter B. Davis, private, 633 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Edgar H. Gibbons, sergeant, 616 Monroe Street, Denver, Colo.
William E. Graves, private, 5327 Larchwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank V. Harney, sergeant, first class, 333 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Arthur M. Hess, master engineer (junior grade), 1207 Logan Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Park S. Hite, master engineer (senior grade), The Alabama, Washington, D. C.
Ferdinand Holschuh, wagoner, 4034 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Everett C. Howard, sergeant, 1444 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Thurston B. Johnston, master engineer (junior grade), 502 Eleventh Street NE., Washington, D. C.
William P. Johnson, sergeant, first class, 4231 Westminster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
William J. Kerchner, sergeant, 340 South Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.
William B. Kerr, private, 1224 Hamilton Terrace, Roanoke, Va.
Anton F. Landgraf, jr., private, 514 West Poepping Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Herbert W. Luton, sergeant, route 2, East Nashville, Tenn.
William F. MacDermott, master engineer (senior grade), 483 Halscy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herbert P. Miller, wagoner, 310 Ideal Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Paul E. Miller, corporal, 310 Ideal Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Leo J. Molloy, sergeant, Ten Hill, station D, Baltimore, Md.
William E. Moser, private, 4268 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Mo.
William C. Noland, sergeant, 84 Adams Street, Wilmington, Del.
James M. Reese, sergeant, first class, 1314 West Fifth Street, Wilmington, Del.
William W. Sall, sergeant, 2468 Ontario Road, Washington, D. C.
Alfred A. Siegel, private, 2330 North Avers Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Fred C. Stade, private, first class, 2329 North Kimball Street, Chicago, Ill.
Vaughn L. Steventon, corporal, 1729 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
William J. Sullivan, sergeant, 251 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Roy A. Sweet, wagoner, Queen Anne Road, Teaneck, N. J.
James Tracey, corporal, Marysville, Kans.
Winfield S. Trone, wagoner, Water Street, Spring Road, Pa.
Edward A. Vickery, private, 907 Clerk Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Harry S. Welsner, private, Wenonah, N. J.
Leader E. Wetterau, master engineer (junior grade), 1816 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.
Leighton C. Whittaker, private, 5809 Cedarhurst Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ubert H. Sweet, sergeant, Queen Anne Road, Teaneck, N. J.
Frank W. Whitmore, corporal, 528 Harrison Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.
Reed M. Wilson, private, 5519 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Michael J. Wolfe, jr., master engineer (junior grade), 1529 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Total, 48.
The Four hundred and thirty-seventh Engineers (depot) has been a part of the operating force of the general Engineer depot in the city of Washington. Two hundred and thirty-six enlisted men, members of the Four hundred and thirty-seventh Engineers, were engaged on clerical work in the conduct of the depot's business. This office construes the services of men in the general Engineer depot, which is supplying war material exclusively, in the subdepots at the ports of embarkation and at cantonments and those assigned to departmental headquarters as being rendered directly "to and as a part of the units of the Army and Navy employed in active or field operations."

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Enlisted men attached to Eight hundred and seventeenth Depot Aero Squadron.

[Name and address.]

Earl E. Abbey, 903 East Seventh Street, Lansing, Mich.
George E. Anderson, 1202 East Oak Street, Brainerd, Minn.
Oscar B. Archer, Holland, Tex.
George Auld, 526 West One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.
Robert R. Baker, 1541 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.
William Francis Baker, 134 Burkley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Barton, 1106 Pike Street, Seattle, Wash.
Ernest Bauer, New York City, N. Y.
Joe B. Beck, Winifred, S. Dak.
Barnard E. Bee, 515 Paschall Street, San Antonio, Tex.
Gilmore G. Bice, 6108 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bennett G. Blair, Logan, Utah.
Alfred H. Black, 613 East Ninth Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Lloyd F. Bowell, Plymouth, Ind.
Carly E. Bowles, 166 West Prairie Street, Benton, Tex.
Wayne F. Bowman, Leano, Tex.
Wayne R. Brittain, Esbon, Kans.
Murray B. Brooks, 514 East Park Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
Wynham E. Brown, Arlington, Tex.
Hubert J. Buckley, Booneville, N. Y.
Jesse Burkhardt, New Palestine, Ind.
Willard G. Carter, 110 West Eleventh Street, Muncie, Ind.
David L. Cook, 101 Murray Avenue, Jamestown, N. Y.
Homer W. Courtney, Waggoner Hotel, Lewiston, Ill.
Kyrán J. Daugherty, 587 North Fifth Street, West Provo, Utah.
Walter H. Daw, 587 North Fifth Street, West Provo, Utah.
James W. Day, 2509 Thomas Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
William J. De Montigny, 15 Elm Street, Milford, N. H.
Homer C. Detrick, Box 587, Okmulgee, Okla.
William T. Ditto, Hardensburg, Ky.
Hardy A. Dodd, Marshall, Tex.
Dale M. Dunbar, Okmulgee, Okla.
Thomas Ewart, Cream Ridge, N. J.
Joseph A. Faddell, Huntsville, Tex.
Homer J. Ferguson, McPherson, Kans.
Assad George Ferris, 300 East Eighth Street, Austin, Tex.
Michael T. Flynn, 910 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Cyril Dew. Fochlinger, 320 North First Street, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Henry E. Ford, Portland, Ore.
Ira E. Forsyth, Walton, N. Y.
Phillip E. Fossa, 98 Bridge Street, West Springfield, Mass.
George G. Fox, 1015 North Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.
Joseph Fusco, 87 Whalley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Robert W. Gibson, Gaffney, S. C.
Elga M. Glendy, 717 Columbia Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
Fred S. Hage, 2570 Third Street, San Diego, Cal.
Edward J. Haley, 7614 Susquehanna Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Leroy W. Hall, Rural Route No. 8, Oklahoma City, Okla.
George Hamilton (no address).
Walter Hannefield, 1422 Indiana Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Harry A. Hanlen, Yester Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
Hans M. Hansen, Tyler, Minn.
Allan H. Hardy, Sixth Avenue, Clinton, Iowa.

Karl V. Harris, 902 South Lindsay Street, Gainesville, Tex.
 Arthur K. Haynes, 802 Crosby Street, San Antonio, Tex.
 Victor B. Hermans, 186 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Fred H. Herweg, 219 Second Avenue, Peoria, Ill.
 Almon H. Hickman, Lambert, N. C.
 George H. Hodge, 305 Orchard Street, New Haven, Conn.
 Thomas G. Hoover, Pittsfield, Ill.
 Roy C. Hughes, 1432 West Washington Street, Petersburg, Va.
 Elmer P. Juul, Forty-seventh Street and Caswell Avenue, Austin, Tex.
 Leslie L. Kell, 1346 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Henry H. Keith, 1214 Broadway, Beaumont, Tex.
 Louie V. Kelly, Verbena, Ala.
 Walter A. Kibbey, 35 Langdon Street, Cambridge, Mass.
 James A. Kommer, 1319 Western Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Albert E. Lee, 1315 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Walter F. Light, Woodland, Cal.
 Darryl J. Linebarger, Clarion, Iowa.
 Olney A. Long, Georgetown, La.
 Patrick D. Love, Ocean Side, Cal.
 George McCollister, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Eugene E. McGoldrick, 199 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Edward J. McManes, 1009 Avenue "I," West Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 John E. McNamara, 27 Truxton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dwight H. Mahan, 31 Tenth Street, Ivywild, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Thomas O. Marjison, 1923 Lane Avenue, Elkhart, Ind.
 Francis W. Mankowski, Old Bridge, N. J.
 Oren Metzger, R. F. D. No. 1, Rossyville, Ind.
 Ollie F. Miles, 809 West Perry Street, Frankfort, Ind.
 John R. Miller, 2520 Chester Avenue, Bakersfield, Cal.
 Joseph Mochnaly, 439 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
 Oscar D. Montgomery, Hico, Tex.
 James M. Morrow, 9 Lancaster Avenue, Monroe, N. C.
 William L. Mulligan, 53 Fourteenth Street, Troy, N. Y.
 Arthur Murray, Graham, Va.
 Maurice D. Neidig, Kansas City, Mo.
 Alexander H. Nell, 70 Worth Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Olin C. Nicholas, 1323 Summit Avenue, Springfield, Mo.
 Robert G. Nicholas, Peace Street, Canton, Miss.
 Robert E. Norfleet, 1312 Denver Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 Bige L. O'Neill, Eustace, Tex.
 Granville P. Patterson, 128 West Pike Street, Canonsburg, Pa.
 Fredell D. Polk, 1315 Calder Avenue, Beaumont, Tex.
 Harry W. Porter, 926 Washington Avenue, Waco, Tex.
 Henry G. Prather, 1593 Calder Avenue, Beaumont, Tex.
 Cline K. Ralford, Lifton, Ga.
 Paul Ravesties, Jr., 955 Peabody Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
 Jesse H. Reed, 1156 Park Street, Beaumont, Tex.
 John Rocco, Sonora, Cal.
 Clair P. Rockwell, 241 West Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
 John M. Roney, Watson, N. C.
 William P. Ropert, 187 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y.
 William Ross, 502 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
 Roscoe Runge, Mason, Tex.
 Edward K. Sawyer, Walla Walla, Wash.
 Fred W. Schmidt, Jr., 1021 Baxter Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
 Herbert H. Schoepf, Alma, Wis.
 Herwin M. Schultz, 3522 Wendelkin Street, Dallas, Tex.
 Van C. Smathers, Canton, N. C.
 George R. Smith, El Campo, Tex.
 Leo H. Smith, Dayton, Ohio.
 Charles R. Stone, 321 Main Street, San Antonio, Tex.
 Lorraine C. Strubinger, Barry, Ill.
 Otto, Stvan, 3447 West Boulevard Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Grayson F. Thompson, Pennington Gap, Va.
 Marcus A. Tyler, 429 North Street, San Antonio, Tex.
 Jacob Van Dyke, 1432 Washington Avenue, Grand Haven, Mich.
 Reuben C. Waltz, 31 Judson Street, Pontiac, Mich.
 Herbert R. Ward, 1023 South Alamo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
 Francis B. Wetzel, 929 Princeton Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 James Wiley, 8002 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fred S. Williams, Lees Summit, Mo.
 Robert F. Williams, 1141 Walnut Street, Gadsden, Ala.
 Alvin A. Wolf, Cotton Exchange Building, Dallas, Tex.
 Roscoe M. Wolf, 335 Allegheny Street, Jersey Shore, Pa.
 Jesse M. Wolfson, 415 Avenue C, San Antonio, Tex.
 Lawrence N. Zant, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

SOUTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Enlisted men attached to Depot Squadron No. 815.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

Thomas T. Adams, sergeant, first class, Rocky Mount, Va. (Franklin County).
 Floyd K. Harper, sergeant, first class, 15 Minden Avenue, Birmingham, N. Y.
 John A. Olson, sergeant, Hampton, Va.
 Harold B. Hawes, corporal, 2137 N Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Paul A. Agard, private, 92 Laurel Street, South Manchester, Conn.
 Herman J. Barditsky, private, 236 Harvard Street, Memphis, Tenn.
 Clyde D. Becholdt, private, 124 West Second Street, Portland, Ind.
 Edw. A. Brahm, private, 4918 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Frank P. Byrne, private, Longyear Street, Bessemer, Mich.
 Stanley P. Davis, private, 228 South Garland Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
 Joseph F. Dodson, private, 4704 Simpson Avenue, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Eugene A. Goldbeck, private, 204 Villita Street, San Antonio, Tex.
 Henry G. King, private, Call Junction, Tex.
 Samuel N. Loughner, private, 708 Johnson Street, Wilkinsburg, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Eugene R. McCarty, private, Slocumb, Ala.
 Herbert P. Mason, private, Plattsburg, N. Y.
 Harry F. Miller, private, 2231 Arlington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Charles J. Molloy, private, 1111 Valley Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Paul H. Parle, private, 684 Oakland Avenue, Pontiac, Mich.
 William S. Rather, private, 299 Linnes Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
 George L. Richardson, private, 13 North Center Street, Merchantville, N. J.
 William J. Nolan, private, 1343 Scott Street, Covington, Ky.
 Harry W. Rosso, private, 30 Leicester Court, Detroit, Mich.
 Daniel H. Siegel, private, Lincoln and Frankstown Avenues, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIRECTOR OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

Air Service, Eastern Department.

William Walzer, master signal electrician, 881 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 George W. Bicknell, master signal electrician, 23 James Street, Springfield, Mass.
 Joseph N. Bailey, sergeant, first class, 190 Owl Street, Meriden, Conn.
 Henry P. Beck, sergeant, first class, 1367 Clay Avenue, New York City.
 Harold Bottomly, sergeant, first class, 261 Union Station Building, Washington, D. C.
 Lawrence Dieringer, sergeant, first class, 816 Fulton Avenue, New York City.
 John L. Du Fief, sergeant, first class, 1424 Thirty-fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Eugene W. Evans, sergeant, first class, 336 Center Street, Findlay, Ohio.
 Henry L. Freese, sergeant, first class, 192 East Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Elmer E. Higgins, sergeant, first class, 149 Bryant Street, Rahway, N. J.
 James J. Hill, sergeant, first class, 15 Wyoming Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Emil R. Johnson, sergeant, first class, 28 Union Street, Uniontown, Pa.
 Newell F. Johnstone, sergeant, first class, 251 Adams Street, Bay City, Mich.
 Walter A. Keefer, sergeant, first class, 2028 First Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Emmitt F. Lanier, sergeant, first class, Millen, Ga.
 William L. Louis, sergeant, first class, 676 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.
 John J. Machacek, sergeant, first class, Islip, Long Island, N. Y.
 Richard H. McDonald, sergeant, first class, 343 East Eighty-first Street, New York City.
 George M. Meyer, sergeant, first class, 1118 Fifth Street, Warsaw, Wis.
 David Miller, sergeant, first class, 344 Frederick Street, Detroit, Mich.
 George T. Swain, sergeant, first class, California Hall, Berkeley, Cal.
 Edward C. Bartlett, sergeant, 2071 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 John D. Clarke, sergeant, 75 Brookside Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 John J. Connors, sergeant, White Plains Road, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
 Arthur G. Davis, sergeant, South Ostelle, N. Y.
 Wilbur J. Driver, sergeant, 381 Convent Avenue, New York City.
 John H. Hughes, sergeant, 510 New Street, Macon, Ga.
 William D. Kizziah, sergeant, Spencer, N. C.
 Arthur Klein, sergeant, 809 Pittsford Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
 Arthur A. Plotke, sergeant, 819 Leland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Harry M. Vivian, sergeant, 128 Park Street, Nanticoke, Pa.
 Maurice Braverman, corporal, 468 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Arthur E. Brennan, corporal, 1302 Girard Street, Washington, D. C.
 William H. Davis, corporal, 320 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Walter C. Griffith, corporal, 135 Hawkins Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 John A. Johnson, corporal, 18 Gaudier Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
 Arthur C. Klages, corporal, 25 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
 Edwin S. Ladley, corporal, West Chester, Pa.
 Louis L. Libowitz, corporal, 5 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
 John H. Moran, corporal, Berwyn, Pa.
 Clarence P. Paynter, corporal, Winchester, Ky.
 Daniel E. Pennick, corporal, Apartment 410, Wardman Courts, Washington, D. C.
 Benjamin A. Smith, corporal, 1453 Elmwood Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.
 Raymond A. Smith, corporal, 171 Pacific Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Ralph C. Trovillion, corporal, Galconda, Ill.
 Robert A. Trovillion, corporal, Galconda, Ill.
 Harry Venig, corporal, 1648 Calwell Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Edward M. Wales, corporal, 102 First Street, Troy, N. Y.
 Tom M. Walworth, corporal, 41 Broad Street, Hillsdale, Mich.
 Harold S. Argue, private, 103 Walnut Street, Jenkintown, Pa.
 Earl G. Coleman, private, 6827 Ridgedale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 William P. Hayworth, private, 322 West Gaston Street, Greensboro, N. C.
 John C. Kenly, private, 189 Clairmont Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Emil Luthas, sergeant, first class, 312 Doty Street, Madison, Wis.
 Graydon C. Oliver, private, 1301 O Street, Sacramento, Cal.
 Thomas X. O'Brien, private, 34 High Street, Amesbury, Mass.
 Joseph E. Adams, private, 1436 Euclid Avenue, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Arthur M. Apmann, private, 68 Wayne Street, Jersey City, N. J.
 Wallace C. Atkinson, private, R. F. D. No. 1, Meridan, Idaho.
 Albert A. Ayre, private, 1709 Lamont Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 John W. Barbuti, private, 453 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York City.
 Henry C. Barnes, private, Allegan, Mich.
 John W. Bates, private, 125 Fourth Avenue, Scottsdale, Ohio.
 Alfred J. Beckert, private, 504 Mount Troy Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Efford A. Beverly, private, Breckenridge, Mich.
 Francis W. Billings, private, Greenwich, Mass.
 Elias H. Blackburne, private, MHI Hall, Pa.
 Frank J. Borichia, private, 120 Weyl Street, Rochester, N. Y.
 Phil E. Bornstein, private, 534 North Meridan Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Neil E. Bowman, private, 302 Clairmont Avenue, Ashland, Ohio.
 Thomas E. Bradley, private, 100 East Cawfield Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Isaac Brumbaugh, private, 2601 Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Max Burmeister, private, Route No. 9, Danville, Ill.
 Chas. H. Cahill, private, 41 Summer Street, Cambridge, Mass.
 Clarke M. Caldwell, private, 848 South Cecil Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Henry L. Callahan, private, 41 Sterling Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Frank H. Carter, private, 307 East Twenty-second Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Robert M. P. Carter, private, Dundas, Ill.
 Robert W. Carrier, private, 306 North Rowe Street, Ludington, Mich.
 Arthur M. Carrow, private, 3 Walnut Street, Agawam, Mass.
 Earl H. Chase, private, 29 Summer Street, Newport, N. H.
 Joseph Chestler, private, 82 Crystal Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jonathan S. Christie, private, 1712 Westmoreland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 William M. Clearwater, private, Victor Place, New York, N. Y.
 Daniel Campian, private, 180 Hodge Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Ben Cohen, private, 1709 Illinois Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

- Philip Cohen, private, 807 Second Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Albert H. Clogston, private, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Joseph J. Connery, private, 737 Moosic Street, Scranton, Pa.
 Ralph C. Cook, private, Franklin, Pa.
 Fidel Corero, private, 43 York Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Edward C. Cressel, private, 403 Winslow Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John G. Cummings, private, 925 Ashboro Avenue, Greensboro, N. C.
 William M. Davies, private, 521 West Baca Street, Trinidad, Colo.
 James B. Dempsey, private, 820 Linderwood Street, Topeka, Kans.
 George S. Denzler, private, Valhalla, N. Y.
 Arthur A. Diamond, private, 1165 Longfellow Avenue, New York City.
 Joseph C. Doyle, private, 10 Summer Street, Peabody, Mass.
 George P. Dutton, private, 912 Kennedy Street, Washington, D. C.
 Edward F. Esser, private, 1803 Maple Street, Houston, Tex.
 Harold V. Feinkark, private, 188 Wolcott Street, New Haven, Conn.
 Stephen H. Fellows, private, 5 Idlewild Street, Allston, Mass.
 David E. Finley, Jr., private, 629 Montgomery Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Augustus S. Flack, private, 199 West Twenty-second Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Howard W. Foster, private, 224 Lillian Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
 William J. Forrest, private, 145 Brown Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Lester R. Ford, private, 46 Irving Street, Cambridge, Mass.
 Valentine Franz, private, 2601 Phillips Street, New Orleans, La.
 Benny A. Friedman, private, San Antonio, Tex.
 Walter B. Fulton, private, 614 Wieses Street, Reading, Pa.
 Joseph Hooker, private, 70 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
 John W. Hopps, private, 231 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (H. J. Heinz Co.).
 Ralph R. Howell, private, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Llewelyn Jones, private, Devils Lake, N. Dak.
 Fred Katzner, private, 2000 Brookfield Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Newton E. Keen, private, 1728 Lipscomb Avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Harvey J. Keenan, private, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Walter F. Kelly, private, 31 Parker Street, Central Falls, R. I.
 Fred R. Koch, private, 3900 Spokane Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Samuel G. Koelkebeck, private, 6537 South May Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles M. Koonitz, private, 1147 Wrightman Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 David B. Kopp, private, 873 East Two hundred and twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
 Harry J. Kranz, private, 510 Spring Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
 William W. Kraus, private, 146 Vista Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 John J. Kralik, private, 2511 Steinway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Enoch Lahty, private, 582 Pleasant Street, Belmont, Mass.
 Ralph M. Lane, private, St. Louis Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 William M. Lapidus, private, 1613 Locust Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Claude J. Lapp, private, Richmond, Mich.
 William H. Leonard, private, 913 North Third Street, Pottsville, Pa.
 John E. Lynch, private, 12 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
 Attilio Lipari, private, 2071 Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
 John D. Long, private, Williamsport, Md.
 Ernest R. Lovett, private, 117 1/2 Commercial Avenue, Elkhart, Ind.
 William G. Luckel, private, 117 North Street, Newark, N. J.
 Austin E. Lutz, private, Fritztown, Pa.
 James R. McNutt, private, 962 Congress Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Walter M. McCarter, private, 1771 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Elmer P. McIntosh, private, R. F. D. No. 1, East Falls Church, Va.
 William G. McMorran, private, Bakerstown, Pa.
 Joseph J. McSweeney, private, 1101 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.
 Arthur S. MacGregor, private, 703 Y. M. C. A., Detroit, Mich.
 Henry G. Marks, private, 103 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.
 Wells Martin, private, 6700 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 Aaron J. Mathers, private, 66 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Arthur V. May, private, 257 South Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Glen E. Miller, private, 715 East One hundred and nineteenth Street, Portland, Oreg.
 Frederick S. Minassian, private, 1814 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Walter A. Miner, private, 513 East One hundred and seventy-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
 Claude E. Moore, private, 150 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.
 Alfred A. Morris, private, 237 Eighth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
 Edmund R. Morton, private, 73 West Lacross Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.
 Robert L. Mullen, private, 3915 Gagnet Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 William F. Murray, private, 928 North Main Street, Delphos, Ohio.
 Henry A. Nelson, private, 904 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 Floyd B. Newell, private, 936 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Calvin A. Newton, private, Belmont, N. Y.
 Eugene J. Nolan, private, 21 Leslie Street, Newark, N. J.
 Frank J. Novotny, private, 1861 Avenue A, New York City, N. Y.
 Homer Peele, private, Wright's Hotel, 42 Brinkmeyer Avenue, Raleigh, N. C.
 Albert H. Peterson, private, South Ozone, Long Island, N. Y.
 Nathan B. Pont, private, Stanton, Nebr.
 Charles J. Poulmairat, private, 715 Hope Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Thomas J. Purcell, private, 2334 California Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Hugh N. Quigg, private, Livermore, Ky.
 Leo J. Quinlan, private, 163 First Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Fred W. Rade, private, 35 East Twenty-eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
 Levin Rank, private, 3536 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Charles H. Rawlins, private, Newark, Del.
 Walter H. Redman, private, 16 William Street, East Orange, N. J.
 Solomon J. Rehmar, private, 1714 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Frederick A. Repard, private, 216 West Seventieth Street, New York, N. Y.
 William L. Rifenberick, private, Compton, Cal.
 John C. Ritzel, private, Brookville, Ind.
 Sydney J. Rogers, private, 73 Frost Street, Cambridge, Mass.
 Clyde O. Rowley, private, 739 South Platt Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
 Ralph A. Sawyer, private, Atkinson, N. H.
 John M. Safer, private, 1726 B Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Samuel Shuiman, private, 1400 Girard Street, Washington, D. C.
 Addison F. Smith, private, Wewoka, Okla.
 James B. Smith, private, Frederickston, Ohio.
 William W. Smith, private, 101 North Second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 George H. Spaeth, private, 1563 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
 Wesley Spaeth, private, 1563 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
 William T. Speer, private, 215 East Waterman Street, Wichita, Kans.
 Samuel T. Squire, private, Box 12, Deans, N. J.
 Lawrence Stage, private, 33 Oakland Avenue, Warwick, N. Y.
 Harry R. Stevens, private, 101 East Monmouth Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Louis J. Stern, private, 567 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
 John M. Stetson, private, 2102 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
 William M. Sullivan, private, 224 East Ida Street, Boise, Idaho.
 William D. Terry, private, 6 Richfield Street, Mohawk, N. Y.
 Malcolm Thomson, private, 22 Monument Avenue, Swampscott, Mass.
 George C. Turner, private, 395 East Center Street, Bridgeport Turnpike, Logan, Utah.
 Edward A. Tibbals, private, Milford, Conn.
 William J. Tighe, private, 438 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 George R. Van Ness, private, 1164 Forrest Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 John M. Vandergrift, private, 315 Central Park W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Francis Vanderwerker, private, 303 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
 Leroy G. Walton, private, 24 Fairfield Street, Haverhill, Mass.
 Arthur B. Weaver, private, Lawrence, Kans.
 Volney H. Wells, private, 342 Craig Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 James E. Wills, private, 941 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 Loren H. Wittner, private, Rockport, Ill.
 Elmer Woolston, private, 1522 North Twenty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chester H. Yeaton, private, 909 Colfax Street, Evanston, Ill.
 Harry B. Zimmerman, private, 321 Coltart Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 George F. Zuckeweller, private, 910 South Fifth Street, Pekin, Ill.
 Arthur C. Russell, sergeant, first class, 226 Thirty-fifth Street, Newport News, Va.
 Roy C. Duer, sergeant, first class, Fletcher, Ohio.
 John E. Pierson, corporal, 949 Nebraska Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
 Clyde Shariach, corporal, 118 Fifth Street, Garden City, N. Y.
 Ralph Hunter, corporal, Hodson, Mont.
 Henry A. Olsen, private, first class, 211 Tomkins Street, Olean, N. Y.
 Arthur E. Brown, private, first class, 211 Tomkins Street, Olean, N. Y.
 Dexter C. Hayden, private, 146 West Eightieth Street, New York City.
 Albert J. Kroger, private, 118 Seventh Street, Garden City, N. Y.
 Richard F. Decker, private.
 William Gehron, private, 230 E Street NE., Washington, D. C.
 Eugene W. Goodwin, private, 471 Sea View Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
 John W. Gower, private, Springfield, Ohio.
 Clifton Gray, private, 2316 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Wolf H. Grossheim, private, 227 Waller Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 William Hanson, private, 219 Weifield Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 George H. Hargitt, private, 1228 Goodfellow Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
 John W. Harper, private, 3030 O Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 James B. Harper, private, 122 South Brooklyn Street, Wellsville, N. Y.
 Louis W. Hodous, private, 3304 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Robert E. Hollahan, private, 7033 Parnell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Carroll Reber, Jr., private, second class, 23 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.
- CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.
- (Eight hundred and sixteenth Depot Aero Squadron, Chicago, Ill.)
 (List of men who on June 5, 1917, were between ages of 21 and 31 years.)
- Assigned to squadron.
 [Name, rank, and home address.]
- Joseph K. Fair, sergeant, first class, Brownstown, Ill.
 Edward A. Kludt, sergeant, first class, 864 Helan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Thomas P. Coan, sergeant, 4112 Crystal Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Roy L. Gardner, sergeant, Paris, Tenn.
 William Handley, sergeant, Joplin, Mo.
 William M. Konen, sergeant, 2538 West Sixty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Thomas S. O'Brien, sergeant, 5406 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Raymond G. Reinhard, sergeant, 6611 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Edward T. Ryan, sergeant, Alexandria Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
 Hubert S. Well, sergeant, 4946 Washington Park Court, Chicago, Ill.
 Kinser Wireman, sergeant, East Point, Ky.
 Conrad H. Kimmel, chauffeur, first class, 202 McDongal Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Neil C. Montis, chauffeur, Attica, Ind.
 Webb E. Reggs, chauffeur, 318 South Fifth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Louis Bro, corporal, 5540 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Norbert J. Cavanagh, corporal, 6248 Lakewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Richard J. Danaher, corporal, 6827 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 William E. De Veney, corporal, 2146 West Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Enoch J. Egginton, corporal, New York, N. Y.
 Frank Henry, corporal, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Clarence E. Hughes, corporal, Mount Nebo, W. Va.
 Ira T. Hughes, corporal, 60 South Kensington Avenue, La Grange, Ill.
 Iorwerth Jones, corporal, 338 North Austin Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
 Arthur C. Krampf, corporal, 213 North Pearl Street, Havana, Ill.
 Charles F. McLane, corporal, 52 Celander Avenue, La Grange, Ill.
 Edward H. Quinn, corporal, 719 Independent Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Budd L. Sholtz, corporal, 428 Belden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Raymon M. Smith, corporal, 502 North Eighth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Myron F. Sutherland, corporal, 216 South Cuyler Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
 William Deane, private, first class, 60 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Karl A. Fries, private, first class, Punta Gorda, Fla. (On duty at S. M. A., Urbana, Ill. Required information has been requested. Data will be forwarded as soon as received.)
 Robert McNerny, private, first class, 6148 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Robert S. Carvey, private, 6 Keystone Apartments, Richmond, Ind.
 Ordello L. Doty, private, 15103 Lake Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.
 Nathan H. Livesay, private, 291 Delman Avenue, Evansville, Ind. (On duty at S. M. A., Urbana, Ill. Required information has been requested. Data will be forwarded as soon as received.)
 Platt McCartney, private, 1930 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, Colo. (On duty at S. M. A., Urbana, Ill. Required information has been requested. Data will be forwarded as soon as received.)

John B. Morrison, private, 389 Taylor Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (On duty at S. M. A., Urbana, Ill. Required information has been requested. Data will be forwarded as soon as received.)

William C. Duffus, Jr., private, 700 North Washington Street, Lansing, Mich.

Blaire B. Gernon, private, 2104 South St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Robert C. Hammill, private, 88 North Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mads C. Larsen, private, R. F. D. Route B, Fresno, Cal.

Leroy O'Keefe, private, 6230 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph L. Scala, private, 148 Eugenie Street, Chicago, Ill.

James L. Summit, private, Pesotum, Ill.

George K. York, private, 5007 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Attached to squadron—Unassigned.

Charles L. Aldt, sergeant, first class, 628 North Fremont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Harry E. Aldt, sergeant, first class, 628 North Fremont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Charles L. Anderson, sergeant, first class, 223 Keap Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harry R. Austin, sergeant, first class, 108 Walnut Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Eugene P. Greenwood, sergeant, first class, 112 Fairy Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Louis Schapiro, sergeant, first class, 500 Hopkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James G. Smith, sergeant, first class, 101 West Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Shirley W. Bale, sergeant, 968 John River Street, Detroit, Mich.

Russell F. Cate, sergeant, 620 Keefer Place, Washington, D. C.

Gordon H. Colborne, sergeant, 686 Seyburn Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

William H. Currie, sergeant, 1561 Beaubien Street, Detroit, Mich.

Edward C. Du Bois, sergeant, 1350 Jerome Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris Glick, sergeant, 1431 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Henry Greenberger, sergeant, 320 Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

Wallace N. Guthrie, sergeant, 83 Kimberly Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

William J. Kennedy, sergeant, 330 Taylor Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Michael Kronman, sergeant, 753 Jennings Street, New York, N. Y.

Raymond A. Lemmon, sergeant, 1613 Library Street, McKeesport, Pa.

Ralph Levinson, sergeant, 511 North Seventh Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

Elmer E. Little, sergeant, 1 North Melter Street, Johnstown, N. Y.

Carl E. Miller, sergeant, 465 South Broadway, Dayton, Ohio.

Frank R. Millerschin, sergeant, 1465 Carmen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

John F. Moakler, sergeant, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Walter L. Moran, sergeant, 449 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ralph P. Ripley, sergeant, 74 Liberty Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Louis Rosenberg, sergeant, 623 Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lewis B. Sandner, sergeant, 88 West Street, Gloversville, N. Y.

Wilbur C. Snyder, sergeant, 210 East Fulton Street, Gloversville, N. Y.

James H. Young, Jr., sergeant, 114 Oakview Avenue, Edge Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robert S. Walling, sergeant, McMinville, Tenn.

Grover C. Andrews, corporal, 59 East Palmer Street, Detroit, Mich.

Dwight W. Coburn, corporal, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Edmund F. Dews, corporal, 919 Seventeenth Street, Detroit, Mich.

John C. Johnson, corporal, 102 Sixth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Bernard A. Kearns, corporal, 406 Silvester Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Roy J. Lamore, corporal, 1274 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich.

Urban F. Schwartz, corporal, 917 Chestnut Street, Adrian, Mich.

John E. Sullivan, corporal, 901 Sixteenth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Russell R. Williams, corporal, 139 Pasadena Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

Edward H. Frederick, private, first class, 2415 East North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Arthur W. Green, private, first class, on furlough; no service record received.

Manley A. Spears, private, first class, Ohio, Mich.

Lloyd D. Holton, private, first class, 3 Gurnsey Street, Roslindale, Mass.

George H. Wesemann, private, first class, 5557 De Giversville Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Ernest F. Shelton, private, first class, Fulton, Ky.

Nels J. Ahlberg, private, 5096 Second Street West, Murray, Utah.

Frank P. Albus, private, 715 Seneca Street, Detroit, Mich.

John L. Anderson, private, 111 South Franklin Street, Muncie, Ind.

Ernest P. Ansterburg, private, Concord, Mich.

Allan G. Armstrong, private, 1601 De Bree Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Harold G. Armstrong, private, 170 Hague Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Clyde C. Ashcom, private, 173 D Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Frank H. Bacon, private, 315 South Fifth Avenue, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Rueben W. Baeseman, private, 810 Grand Avenue, Wausau, Wis.

Guy H. Baldwin, private, 604 East Fifth Avenue, Flint, Mich.

Leland F. Ball, private, 1133 Euclid Street, Washington, D. C.

Arthur E. Bartz, private, 537 Bellevue Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Arthur P. Batchelder, private, 38 Clement Avenue, Peabody, Mass.

Frederick W. Bauer, private, 36 Webb Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Vernon C. Baughn, private, 144 West Pleasant Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Wallace L. Bean, private, 609 North Main Street, Princeton, Ind.

Warren J. Beauchamp, private, 608 North Davis Street, Helena, Mont.

Abraham S. Bender, private, 6160 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

Hugh D. Bender, private, 124 Tenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Frederick W. Berndt, private, 118 Davison Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

Emmett Berry, private, 22 Storm Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Charles A. Berterman, private, 51 Wellington Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Richard F. Bloedel, private, 1600 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.

Lawrence J. Bondy, private, 445 Parker Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

James B. Book, Jr., private, 1815 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

John E. Borah, private, Grinnell, Kans.

Gustave A. Bostrom, private, 150 Stoughton Street, Quincy, Mass.

Robert E. Boyd, private, 685 Twenty-fifth Street, Ogden, Utah.

Joseph Boyer, Jr., private, 165 Parker Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Joseph W. Bradley, private, 1606 Eighth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

E. John Brandeis, private, care of Brandeis Stores, Omaha, Nebr.

Albert C. Bremer, private, 55 Treacy Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Marshall H. Brigham, private, 211 Waugh Street, Columbia, Mo.

Carlton L. Brown, private, 1640 Indianola Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Thomas B. Brownlee, private, 1217 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

Burton H. Brydges, private, Lake Island, N. Y.

Benjamin H. Bugbee, private, 229 Jackson Street, Trenton, N. J.

Edward C. Burgess, private, 152 West Grand Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

Lawrence Burnett, private, 139 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.

Albert C. Byron, private, 241 Bay Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Donald Cameron, private, 1675 Riverdale Street, West, Springfield, Mass.

William E. Cameron, private, Cornwall, Ontario, Canada.

William F. Campbell, private, 546 East Buchtel Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

Percy R. Carr, private, 172 Green Street, Pontiac, Mich.

Clifford R. Carter, private, 40 Bridge Street, Newton, Mass.

Frank B. Cassidy, private, 49 Watson Street, Detroit, Mich.

Ernest J. Catudal, private, 113 Horton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Walter R. Caveney, private, 514 Ivy Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Delbert W. Chambers, private, 224 West Fifth Avenue, Flint, Mich.

George E. Chandler, private, R. F. D. No. 1, Lawsonham, Pa.

John W. Clement, private, 119 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leo F. Corcoran, private, 184 Magazine Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Edward L. Cudahy, private, 111 Beldier Street, Muskegon, Mich.

Henry W. Cutchin, private, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Louis J. Dame, private, 335 Twenty-second Street, Detroit, Mich.

William C. Dandeno, private, 23 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.

Edmond C. Datson, private, 635 Oak Hill Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

Leonard S. Davey, private, 1600 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.

Clem H. Deck, private, 1414 North Park Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Frank M. Denman, private, Pittsford, Mich.

Herbert J. Dietrich, private, 515 Clearview Avenue, Crafton, Pa.

Daniel S. Dolan, private, 1127 North Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Francis P. Donnelly, private, 360 Center Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Mylo B. Downs, private, 1615 Herbert Street, Lansing, Mich.

George E. Duffy, private, 23 Buena Vista Avenue, West, Detroit, Mich.

Carl F. Duhme, private, 2441 Highland Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Alexander Dzielwit, private, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

George W. Eckelberry, private, 303 West Eighth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Harry H. Eckert, private, 939 Fulton Road Northwest, Canton, Ohio.

Robert B. Edison, private, 904 Oakwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Joseph G. Eichenbaum, private, 854 Fox Street, New York, N. Y.

Raymond Ellis, private, R. F. D. No. 2, Morristown, Pa.

Harold G. Engle, private, 424 College Avenue, Beaver, Pa.

Richard F. Ennis, private, 6625 Landsdowne Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gunnar Ericson, private, 114 Banner Street, Hartford, Conn.

Donald G. Evans, private, 37 West Hills Street, Champaign, Ill.

George M. Fagan, private, 1930 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Floyd H. Flatt, private, 1353 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Charles C. Folgt, private, 600 East Pittsburgh Street, Greensburg, Pa.

Edwin M. Foley, private, 160 West Walnut Street, Stockton, Cal.

R. W. Foley, private, 416 Dove Street, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Robert V. Fonger, private, 3866 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

William M. Frankenberg, private, 17 Race Street, Uniontown, Pa.

Austin P. Freeley, private, 916 Albany Street, Boston, Mass.

Franz C. Friederich, private, 201 Josephine Street, Detroit, Mich.

Aubrey R. Furnas, private, 25 Seventeenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Wilbur P. Gallatin, private, 835 McKenzie Street, York, Pa.

Lloyd W. Ganschow, private, 42 Thirtieth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

John H. Garlinger, private, 413 Pennsylvania Avenue, Elmira, N. Y.

Harry J. Garnett, private, 306 Lansing Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Edward Gedemer, private, 1935 Asylum Avenue, Racine, Wis.

George J. Gelsner, private, 1000 Huber Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Clinton P. Gleadell, private, 386 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

John J. Goode, private, 815 West Fifty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.

John J. Gormley, private, 2348 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harold Graves, private, 32 Marshall Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

Charley A. Gray, private, Kenwood, La.

Walter J. Griggs, private, 995 South Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

Lloyd G. Grinnell, private, 243 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Robert N. Griswold, private, Lodi, Cal.

Daniel Grossman, private, 951 Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Walter Guibord, private, 917 Harrison Street, Flint, Mich.

Andrew W. Hagemann, private, 421 Clark Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Herbert Hagen, private, Mary Street, Bessemer, Mich.

Glenn M. Haldeman, private, 1006 West California Street, Urbana, Ill.

Robert G. Hamilton, private, 457 Thirty-eighth Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Othel C. Hamp, private, 1086 Mount Clair Heights, Detroit, Mich.

Richard B. Hart, private, 45 Granger Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

John P. Hauch, private, 2129 North Uber Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oliver H. Hause, private, 254 South Lowry Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.

Curtis Hawes, private, 424 East One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Walter D. Heaphy, private, 91 Goddard Street, Providence, R. I.

Simon M. Hennessey, private, 27 Mount Calm Avenue, East Detroit, Mich.

Aloysius J. Hesse, private, Mankato, Minn.

Wilfrid A. Heyl, private, 535 Gross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William P. Hickey, private, 440 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.

Charles J. Hillsman, private, 507 South Grant Street, Springfield, Mo.

Mitchell B. Hlssong, private, 409 South Pine Street, Lima, Ohio.

Morris J. Hoenig, private, 50 Sixteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Benjamin G. Hoffman, private, 90 Avolan Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

Otis E. Hoffman, private, 124 North Carter Street, Madison, Wis.

Thomas G. Hoffman, private, 171 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ralph W. Hook, private, 120 West Fayette Street, Uniontown, Pa.

Eugene C. Hopkins, private, 1017 West Illinois Street, Urbana, Ill.

Robert F. Hopwood, Jr., private, 222 East Fayette Street, Uniontown, Pa.

Byrne V. Hueber, private, 243 Baker Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

John A. Hunter, Jr., private, 413 West Main Street, Gastonia, N. C.

William Isenberg, private, 413 West Main Avenue, Gastonia, N. C.

Adolph Jacobson, private, 224 Davison Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

Louis Jarmulski, private, 122 South Twelfth Street, Maywood, Ill.

- Alexander A. Jenkins, private, 168 Kenilworth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Edward Jenkins, private, 2 Arden Street, New York, N. Y.
Lewis G. Jenks, private, 123 East Atlantic Avenue, Hadden Heights, N. J.
John G. Johnson, private, 7 Beatrice Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
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Joseph Walter, private, 29 Henry Street, Detroit, Mich.
Charlie B. Ward, private, Nashville, N. C.
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Rolla D. Watson, private, 2455 Summit Street, Columbus, Ohio.
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Carl J. Weis, private, Duane Street, Clyde, Ohio.
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Horace E. Wheeler, private, Sandy, Utah.
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Warren J. Williams, private, 168 Beresford Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
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Edward T. Wohlbold, private, 1005 South Floyd Street, Louisville, Ky.
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Gordon C. Young, private, 61 Clark Street, Paterson, N. J.
Irvin L. Young, private, 807 Beach Street, Flint, Mich.
Mayo N. Zeigler, private, 303 West Van Buren Street, Battle Creek, Mich.
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Wayne P. Joy, private, 1153 Sherman Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Harold V. McCormick, private, first class, 3110 Woodburn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Thomas J. Mulligan, private, 745 North Bancroft Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Six hundred and seventy-seventh Aero Squadron.
Frederick W. Bringman, private, 1620 West Fifth Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Eight hundred and seventy-first Aero Squadron.
Glen D. Carver, private, 1320 East Third Street, Dayton, Ohio.
Twelfth Company, Third Motor Mechanics.
Charles L. Roush, sergeant, 403 Broadway, Shelbyville, Ind.
Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps.
George W. Blackwell, private, first class, 172 West North Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

(Headquarters, 104 Broad Street, New York City. 814th Depot Aero Squadron.)

[Following are the names and addresses of all men assigned and attached to depot squadron between the ages of 21 and 31 years on June 5, 1917, not including the enlisted men on duty at Washington, D. C.]

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David E. Dobson, Old Bridge, N. J.
John J. Fitzpatrick, Bridgeport, Conn.
Frank B. Horne, Methuen, Mass.
Theobald S. Kessler, Liberty, N. Y.
Ralph B. Miller, Kansas City, Kans.
Thomas R. Renn, Greensboro, N. C.
Leo G. Theiner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

D. M. I., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Charles Hafner, 335 Point Street, Camden, N. J.
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Paul M. Ludd, 1527 Florencedale, Youngstown, Ohio.
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Robert M. Meehan, 85 North Kendall Street, Battle Creek, Mich.
Clyde L. Moore, Lowellville, Ohio.
Norman H. Richards, 114 Newton Street, South Hadley Falls, Mass.
Robert O. Wheeler, 621 Breckenridge Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Aero Engineering Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

Edmond A. Chaix, 127 Third Street, New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.
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Bernard Coleman, 846 Kelly Street, New York City, N. Y.
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Charles Gendron, 5053 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
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John A. Vance, 401 Madison Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Stanley Waring, 322 Hazelwood Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Tyrone, Pa.

J. Cyril McGarrigle, 3748 Manayunk Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Lee Cadlen, Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Willys-Morrow Co., Elmira, N. Y.

Harry W. Paton, 208 Elm Street, Elmira, N. Y.

J. G. White Engineering Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

Henry Stoll, 510 West One hundred and eighty-fourth Street, New York City.

Alexander Vessie, 34 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

United States Industrial Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

John R. Hutson, 1904 Oak Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Van D. Lott, Young Men's Christian Association, Columbia, S. C.
Jose Vargas, 240 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York City.

Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Carl R. Bausch, 15 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

D. M. E., Pittsburgh, Pa. (S. C. Gen. Lab.).

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Francis X. Roach, 1552 Hubbard Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Standard Aircraft Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J.

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 Joseph Ford, 24 Henry Street, New York, N. Y.

John M. Forster, Strathmore, Cal.
 Carlos E. Franklin, Hillsville, Va.
 Herman P. Garner, Brownsburg, Ind.
 Walter L. Goffe, 721 Main Street, Long Beach, Cal.
 Burt C. Gorges, 211 Logan Street, Belleville, Ill.
 Aubrey B. Gray, Lyndonville, Vt.
 Cowan A. Gray, Bemidji, Minn.
 Frank L. Haas, 186 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Alfred Haase, 1831 Larrabee Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Thomas P. Hanlon, 206 Robinson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Gerald Harbison, 223 Main Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Clarence E. Harper, Unionville, Ohio.
 Frank A. Hayes, Chandler Street, Duxbury, Mass.
 William Henderson, Shelby, Mont.
 Wallace W. Holt, 6 Ouray Place, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 George E. Hopkins, 203 West State Street, Alliance, Ohio.
 Raymond G. Howarth, 86 Lindsey Street, Fall River, Mass.
 Edgar L. Irwin, 2546 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Brooks F. James, 1604 Washington Street, Charleston, W. Va.
 Herbert M. Johnson, 164 Hill Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
 Fredrick N. Leckenby, 2526 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 William G. Leckenby, 2526 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Bernard L. Lennon, 82 Harrison Place, Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Lloyd R. Lowry, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Charles E. Lutzan, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
 Grover E. McBride, Amsterdam, Mo.
 Joseph F. McConnell, 1713 Glenwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Michael E. McGillicuddy, 43 Warren Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 John McGregor, 19 Chapel Street, Newburyport, Mass.
 F. Emmett McNamara, 207 McConaughey Street, Johnstown, Pa.
 James J. McNicholas, 2816 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Peter P. E. Marchwick, Culbertson, Mont.
 John C. Matz, 210 South Boston Street, Clyde, Ohio.
 William L. Melke, 132 Girard Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Charles A. Moakle, R. F. D. No. 1, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Norman P. Morris, Salisbury, Md.
 Fleming A. Moss, R. R. 8, Box 32, Athens, Tenn.
 Robert T. Murphy, 273 Parkside Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Edgar M. Nelson, 1355 Orange Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Leander Nordstrum, Fourth Avenue, South, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Arthur D. Norton, Line Springs, Iowa.
 Samuel Pachman, Rahway, N. J.
 George R. Phillips, 715 West Sixth Street, Marion, Ind.
 Rudolph J. Ralston, 353 North Pittsburgh Street, Connellsville, Pa.
 Louis L. Ratte, 15 Beech Street, Brattleboro, Vt.
 Ben G. Reams, Alexander City, Ala.
 Warner A. Robertson, 857 North Parkside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Louis B. Scharnberg, 933 Victoria Avenue, Taylor, Tex.
 Paul B. Shrenk, 1800 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jack Silva, Vallejo, Cal.
 John O. Simmons, 14 Stebbins Street, Springfield, Mass.
 William Sorkin, 279 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Ray W. Stephenson, Fairfield, Nebr.
 Richard C. Stockwell, 20 Burgoyne Avenue, Hudson Falls, N. Y.
 George E. Struck, Hood River, Oreg.
 Earl L. Suckling, 529 Gross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 John M. Toothman, 601 Mount Vernon Avenue, Fairmont, W. Va.
 Harry W. Trabbold, 2103 South Sixty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Otto Warnick, 84 Park Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Ralph S. Washington, Monticello, N. Y.
 Millard L. Wilder, 218 East Tenth Street, Erie, Pa.
 Wendall H. Wilson, R. F. D. No. 6, Alexander City, Ala.
 Wilbur W. Wilson, Savoy Hotel, Lexington, Ky.
 John Hinkel, box 26, Cecil, Wis.

Camp Hill, Newport News, Va.

Ross A. Abbert, Chetopa, Kans.
 Emmet H. Albright, Plainview, Ark.
 Walter M. Abrams, Aliceville, Ala.
 Elbert A. Ammons, Marshall, N. C.
 Harold C. Battin, New York Avenue and Manhattan Building, Toledo, Ohio.
 Harry F. Bitterlich, 5440 Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Thomas W. Burns, 534 Hamilton Street, Albany, N. Y.
 Arthur W. Cox, Oraville, Ill.
 Floyd T. Deary, care of J. B. Durden, London Bridge, Va.
 Clair E. Eckenrode, Cresson, Pa.
 John S. Fleming, Route No. 5, Greenville, N. C.
 Monford M. Forbes, Shawboro, N. C.
 Fred A. Greene, Marion, N. C.
 Thomas J. Greenlee, Route No. 1, Old Fort, N. C.
 Julius R. Grier, Matthew, N. C.
 Ray Heckman, 2527 Third Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.
 Harry Helmar, 34 Bohem Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Vaughn Herrick, Delta, Ohio.
 Arthur R. Hill, 1125 Minnesota Avenue, Portland, Oreg.
 Weston Kelly, 835 North Second Street, Reading, Pa.
 London L. Kemper, Weston, W. Va.
 Joseph C. Landis, Dysartville, N. C.
 Abraham Landaw, 250 Harrison Street, Paterson, N. J.
 George N. Le Doux, 758 Moody Street, Lowell, Mass.
 William E. Long, Jr., 20 South Arlington Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Joyce B. McCracken, 722 South West Street, Shelbyville, Ind.
 Leo H. Metzger, 1842 Wayne Street, Toledo, Ohio.
 Boyd H. Moody, Waynesville, N. C.
 Walter B. Parks, Huntersville, N. C.
 Alfred K. Queen, Route No. 2, Candler, N. C.
 John D. Roake, 295 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Harold Sawhill, Midway, Pa.
 Myles Q. Scott, Route No. 4, Anderson, Ind.
 Harold S. Shaeffer, Dayton, Ohio.
 Harry H. Shook, general delivery, Caral, Mich.
 William A. Simons, 1017 Spring Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Albert M. Scherer, 334 Pine Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Paul W. Sutcliffe, 1234 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Frank W. Thompson, Douglasville, Tex.
 Horace D. Ward, Laurel, Ind.

Signal Corps Aviation School, Chandler Field, Essington, Pa.
 David A. Strouse, 3705 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Armand F. Schlitte, 8500 Bartram Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Howard F. Johnston, 3509 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Alden G. Barnard, 14 Sherwood Road, Ridgewood, N. J.
 George W. Moseman, 1370 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Thomas A. Green, 11 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.
 Costante Fornari, R. F. D., Rimersburg, Pa.
 Albert E. Fisher, 421 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Arthur L. Davison, 310 Chester Avenue, Norwood, Pa.

NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

Arthur J. Dempster, master signal electrician, Fifty-eighth and Ellis Streets, Chicago, Ill.
 Rutledge S. Goldthwaite, sergeant, first class, 236 Central Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Evans G. Valens, sergeant, first class, 2 West Eighty-third Street, New York City.
 Charles C. Culp, sergeant, first class, 141 York Street, Gettysburg, Pa.
 George W. Green, sergeant, first class, Crescent and Walnut Streets, Long Beach, Cal.
 Nicholas V. Cummings, sergeant, first class, Turtle Creek, Pa.
 Lewis M. Stewart, sergeant, 335 Ridgewood Avenue, Glenridge, N. J.
 William D. Cody, sergeant, 325 Commercial Street, Whitman, Mass.
 Louis Silverman, sergeant, 21 Lyon Street, New Haven, Conn.
 Oliver G. Gagne, sergeant, 77 Seymour Street, Roslindale, Mass.
 Israel Trieger, sergeant, 12 Normandy Street, Roslindale, Mass.
 Lee Robinson, sergeant, High Knob, Ky.
 William F. Damesyn, sergeant, 315 St. Ann Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Charles S. Zimmerman, sergeant, Beaver Street, Glenfield, Pa.
 Charles H. Smith, corporal, 35 Washington Street, Middletown, N. Y.
 Howard A. Smith, corporal, 89 Oakes Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
 John F. Traylor, corporal, 715 East Eighth Street, Trenton, Mo.
 Fred W. Strobel, corporal, 1037 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
 James A. Hopkins, corporal, 85 Excelsior Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Jesse C. Stewart, corporal, New Cumberland, W. Va.
 George H. Williams, corporal, 773 Somerset Street, Johnstown, Pa.
 Joseph A. Leva, corporal, 282 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
 Milton Freedman, corporal, 906 Dickswell Avenue, Hamden, Conn.
 Bryden Pease, private, first class, 312 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.
 Beverley Tobin, private, first class, 280 Giffords Lane, Staten Island, N. Y.

Jesse W. W. Spann, private, first class, 1814 Woodlawn Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
William R. Fluty, private, first class, 24 Pitcher Street, Detroit, Mich.

John Young, private, first class, 142 Fifth Street, McDonald, Pa.
Paul C. Leonard, private, first class, 1067 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

Samuel P. Mills, private, first class, 10 Prospect Street, Newport, Vt.
Louis J. Potash, private, 196 Medford Street, Somerville, Mass.

Albert F. Murray, private, 21 Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Raymond D. Fales, private, 111 Jersey Street, Boston, Mass.

Harold G. Britton, private, R. F. D. No. 3, Lewis, Kans.
David M. Hawkins, private, 198 Park Avenue, Nutley, N. J.

Richard A. MacGlashan, private, 1 Myrtle Street, Boston, Mass.
Percival F. Orelup, private, 36 Spring Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arthur T. Messom, private, 50 Canal Street, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

John T. McManus, private, 71 North Main Street, Webster, Mass.
Nicanor L. Diaz, private, 840A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John I. Cox, private, Sheridan, Ind.
John F. Cleary, private, 1506 North Alden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Martin A. Campbell, private, 261 Granite Street, Rockport, Mass.
Francis M. Beaudry, private, 191 South Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles E. Anderson, private, R. F. D. 107, Barrington, R. I.
Patrick G. Whalen, private, Main Street, Boylston, Mass.

Lloyd M. Crowther, private, 19 Rutland Street, Brockton, Mass.
Norman F. Silsby, private, 180 Savan Hill Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

Frank W. Morrill, private, 41 Norfolk Avenue, Swampscot, Mass.
Edward A. Murphy, private, 172 Concord Street, Lowell, Mass.

John R. Cody, private, 1198 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jerome C. Kitterley, private, 171 McClure Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1. In accordance with the resolution of June 10, 1918, in the House of Representatives of the United States concerning the enlisted men within the draft age engaged upon clerical work (file reference L. C. 324.72/8), the returns for the Ordinance Department are listed below:

A. Enlisted detachment, Washington, D. C.

[Name and home address.]

Sergt. Lewis T. Balcke, 342 Buena Vista Avenue, Pekin, Ill.
Sergt. Bradford M. Ballard, Maple Street, Darien, Conn.

Pvt. Dana L. Blackmarr, 107 Clay Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pvt. M. L. Boat, Pella, Iowa.

Sergt. Stanley R. Brenner, Witmer, Lancaster County, Pa.
Ord. Sergt. Edw. M. Bullard, 3 Duncan Place, Jacksonville, Ill.

Ord. Sergt. W. C. Ehlers, 2801 Victor Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Pvt. Percy R. Clark, 602 North Twelfth Street, Salina, Kans.

Pvt. Charles Danish, 815 Hawthorn Avenue, Portland, Ore.
Corpl. Albert S. Evans, 312 South Main Street, Scranton, Pa.

Ord. Sergt. Claiborne W. Gooch, 1020 Federal Street, Lynchburg, Va.
Ord. Sergt. Edw. Gutel, General Delivery, Odell, Ill.

Corpl. George D. Hall, 146 South Fourth Street, Columbia, Pa.
Pvt. S. H. Hall, Leesburg, Va.

Sergt. Russell A. Hey, 120 East Fischers Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sergt. Lawrence P. Jackson, 417 South Liberty Street, Jackson, Tenn.

Pvt. Richard W. Jarvis, 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, Bayonne, N. J.
Pvt. Arthur S. Jenkins, Leesburg, Va.

Corpl. Charles P. Jensen, 1727 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Pvt. Malcolm P. Junkin, 1513 Webster Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Sergt. Hyman Kaplan, 64 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Frank J. Kavaney, 66 Carew Street, Springfield, Mass.
Pvt. William A. Keltz, 1515 Gratz Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. George R. Koeln, 3540 Magnolia Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Ord. Sergt. Orlando C. Malden, 4808 Morris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. First Class, John J. Mangan, 156 Hill Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Pvt. F. E. Martin, 136 Sargent Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Pvt. Rufus E. Morrell, 715 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Glendille J. Murphy, South Farms, Middletown, Conn.

Sergt. Joseph H. Neumeier, 6513 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Donat J. Paradis, 23 Walnut Street, Lewiston, Me.
Pvt. William B. W. Paul, 3 Dunreath Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Corpl. Arnold Peterson, 746 East Fifteenth Street, Portland, Ore.
Pvt. H. A. Poindexter, 4614 Florida Avenue, St. Elmo, Pa.

Sergt., First Class, Hoffman Potter, 411 Cherry Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Pvt. Paul Sachs, 2115 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Perry E. Schantz, Zionsville, Pa.
Ord. Sergt. Archibald L. Smith, 84 West Second Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Oram P. Smith, 3037 O Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Ord. Sergt. Russell E. Snyder, 700 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Ord. Sergt. Norman E. Stoodt, 8112 Hough Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Corpl. Walter Strong, 1013 Tenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Sergt., First Class, Clifton Sutherland, Sutherland, Va.
Pvt. Gerald Swinnerton, 1196 West Lafayette Street, Detroit, Mich.

Pvt. Anthony Samporo, 1170 Castleton Street, Staten Island, N. Y.
Corpl. Edward E. Thompson, 3141 Mount Pleasant Street, Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Ambler J. Towson, 244 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
Corpl. Harold D. Walsh, 602 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Pvt. Albert E. Warren, Leesburg, Va.
Pvt. William Wenz, 116 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Pvt. Clarence O. Williams, Buffalo, Ohio.
First Class Pvt. Elmer E. Wright, 1224 Sixth Street SW., Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Harold A. Young, 836 Barnwell Street, Columbia, S. C.
Pvt. Edwin H. Frank, 151 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Ralph A. Broadwater, 512 Main Street, Sistersville, W. Va.
Pvt. Harry M. Cochran, 1336 Meridian Place, Washington, D. C.

Sergt. Howard Drews, 1846 North Marvin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pvt. Charles F. Pease, 93 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Total, 58.

B. District offices, Boston.

Pvt. Carl Bauer, 63 Mozart Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Corpl. Alfred D. Boote, 33 North Munn Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Corpl. Mitchell Benson, 21 Nevada Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Pvt. William J. Burke, 4402 West Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. Francis B. Cloonen, 25 Common Street, Waltham, Mass.
Ord. Sergt. William Crilley, Danbury, Iowa.

Pvt. John H. Connolly, 11 Bickford Street, Beverly, Mass.

Pvt. Peter Doherty, 249 Putnam Street, New Haven, Conn.
Pvt. Carl F. Erickson, 63 South Whipple Street, Lowell, Mass.
First Class Sergt. Martin L. Gallagher, Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

First Class Sergt. Niles W. Goward, North Easton, Mass.
Pvt. Russell G. Harper, Belleclaire Hotel, New York City.

Sergt. Justin G. Holt, 56 Binal Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
First Class Sergt. John F. Mann, 79 Gainsboro Street, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. James A. Howe, 536 Pleasant Street, Belmont, Mass.
Corpl. Clair W. Dudlow, 647 Pickford Place NE., Washington, D. C.

Sergt. Walter T. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Little River, Kans.
Ord. Sergt. Vinton L. Knight, 85 East Main Street, Plainville, Conn.

Pvt. Edward A. Leslie, 22 Arcola Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Pvt. Benjamin D. Littlefield, 4 Main Street, Framingham, Mass.

Pvt. Ephraim R. Litman, 1900 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Pvt. Harry Lustig, 227 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York City.

Pvt. Clifford W. Maker, Central Square, Framingham, Mass.
Pvt. Chauncey G. Nichols, 218 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

Pvt. Howard R. Snedeker, 444 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ord. Sergt. Robert P. Stewart, 629 Stockton Street, Flint, Mich.

Pvt. Frank O. Stubbs, 42 Cedar Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Total, 27.

Chicago.

Pvt. William V. Baldwin, North Willbraham, Mass.
Sergt. Frank S. Bott, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Alvin V. Butts, Sedgwick Co., Cheney, Kans.
Pvt. H. L. Cagney, 6325 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. Ray J. Eckenrode, 612 North Lincoln Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Pvt. William Frisch, 103 Ninth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Pvt. William Goldbloom, Buell, Mo.
Pvt. Carl Kurrle, Dallas City, Ill.

Pvt. William C. Lawhead, Clearfield, Pa.
Pvt. Harry Lehrhaupt, 25 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York City.

Sergt. M. S. Levin, 911 South Sixth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
Sergt. Edward S. McKee, 316 Twenty-second Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

Pvt. William D. Nannery, 6241 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. James J. Redding, 110 East Center Street, Danville, Pa.

Pvt. Justin M. Selig, 2041 Troga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pvt. Louis Weinstein, 1205 Tinton Avenue, New York City.

Sergt. H. J. C. Oltmans, 2337 Andrews Avenue, New York City.
Total, 17.

Bridgeport.

Sergt. John H. Blest, 127 South Sixth Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.
Pvt. Paul T. Bullock, Grand Junction, Colo.

Pvt. Stephen J. Clark, North Colony Street, Meriden, Conn.
Pvt. Samuel H. Cocks, 51A Winfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Pvt. Ben A. Kinon, 493 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pvt. Thomas B. Monahan, 74 Orchard Street, Carbondale, Pa.

Pvt. Hiram B. Seward, 115 South Hawthorne Lane, Indianapolis, Ind.
Pvt. Roy E. Simpson, 716 Slater Street, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Total, 8.

Cincinnati.

Pvt. James T. Barrett, Brookline, Mass.
Pvt. Harry Blatt, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Pvt. Chester A. Craig, Silver Lake, Ind.
Sergt. of Ordnance Robert H. Claffin, 276 South Hague Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Sergt. of Ordnance Earl F. Coffin, 1120 West Street, Wilmington, Del.
Pvt. William H. Crone, 427 East Thirteenth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pvt. Robert A. Davies, Rockville, Conn.
Pvt. Cornelius E. Eash, Topeka, Ind.

Ord. Sergt. Donald A. Eddy, Hillsdale, Mich.
Ord. Sergt. Frederick V. Geier, 2301 Grand View Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pvt. Arthur R. Goslyn, 124 East Robbins Street, Covington, Ky.
Pvt. David S. Horwich, 1236 South Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. of Ordnance Edmund B. Jermy, 621 Jefferson Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Corpl. Edward B. La Mar, Aurora, Ind.
Pvt. Henry G. Lombard, 724 Fifteenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Pvt. John C. Mounts, Kansas City, Mo.
Pvt. Howard A. McClay, Wyoming Avenue and B Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ord. Sergt. George Meyerratken, Twelfth and Lee Streets, Covington, Ky.

Sergt. of Ordnance (first class) Clarence W. Salisbury, Seventh and East Reserve Streets, Vancouver, Wash.

Total, 19.

Cleveland.

Corpl. Vincent P. Boudren, 17 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.
Pvt. (first class) Bernard O. Boudren, 17 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.

Corpl. Claude C. Ferris, 316 Lawrence Street, Marietta, Ga.
Pvt. Edward C. Hughes, 551 Keifer Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Herbert Kropp, 1007 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Corpl. Thomas P. O'Connor, Tiffin, Ohio.

Pvt. William H. Power, 152 East Eighteenth Street, Erie, Pa.
Pvt. Edward Prior, 38 Mithoff Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Oscar D. Rickley, Bluffton, Ohio.
Pvt. Clark H. Robinson, 51 North Harris Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Walter M. Zuber, 148 Thurman Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Total, 11.

Detroit.

Sergt. John F. Broerman, 1462 West Seventy-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. Carl E. Blair, 2124 East One hundred and seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. Wm. L. Carroll, 749 North Hewitt Avenue, Hastings, Nebr.

Ord. Sergt. George W. Contante, 1641 Hobart Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Edmund E. Clapsadel, Snover, Mich.

Pvt. Arthur G. Hyland, Radford Street, Dover, Del.

Pvt. Martin Klingemann, San Marcos, Tex.

Pvt. Maurice W. Lamson, 2400 South Washington Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Pvt. George L. Mitchell, 1559 East Eighty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. John L. Onslow, 21 North Washington Square, New York City.
 Pvt. Charles J. O'Brien, 23 Clay Street, Cors, N. Y.
 Pvt. Harold A. Pickerill, Shellsburg, Iowa.
 Pvt. Wilfrid N. Waitz, 15 West First Street, Oil City, Pa.
 Pvt. William J. Whalen, 265 Jefferson Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Total, 14.

New York.

Pvt. Rudolph H. Balzer, 131 Mountain Way, Rutherford, N. J.
 Pvt. David S. Barr, 64 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York City.
 Pvt. Emanuel M. Biron, 45 North Windsor Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Pvt. Victor Bowman, 3647 Broadway, New York City.
 Pvt. Thomas K. Carpenter, 505 North Rodney Street, Wilmington, Del.
 Pvt., First Class, Edgar Cartwright, Cedar Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Pvt. Carl S. Christoph, 841 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
 Pvt. Joseph A. De Boves, 391 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pvt. Charles P. Errington, 80 West One hundred and sixty-ninth Street, New York City.
 Corp. Robert H. Foresman, 96 Lockwood Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Corp. Charles Frost, 364 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Sgt. Hugh Green, 16 Buchanan Street, Astoria, L. I.
 Pvt. Frank E. Fox, 814 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
 Pvt. Irving Grossman, 1854 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
 Pvt., First Class, Joseph G. Haft, 175 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pvt. Lou Harris, 137 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pvt. Walter Henn, 247 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pvt. William J. Hinson, 1808 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.
 Corp. Jonathan R. Hodgson, Townsend, Del.
 Pvt. Lewis E. Hollander, 161 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

Pvt., First Class, Oscar M. Johnson, 158 Hemlock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Abraham D. Kaplan, 1842 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
 Pvt. Russell W. King, 25 Fairview Avenue, Dover, N. J.
 Corp. Frank Kodet, 318 East Seventy-first Street, New York City.
 Pvt. George Kuhnel, 625 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.
 Sgt. Frank W. Lahey, 1514 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pvt. Richard B. Lawson, Upperville, Va.
 Pvt. Hugh T. McGill, 42 Dutch Kill Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
 Pvt. (First Class) Harry J. Muller, 78 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Corp. Harry V. O'Neill, 596 West One hundred and seventy-eighth Street, New York City.
 Sgt. Lawrence F. Patterson, Hotel Cumberland, New York City.
 Pvt. John A. Peterson, 179 Hickory Street, Norwich, Conn.
 Pvt. Nelson Quinter, jr., 2 Eathan Avenue, Westfield, Mass.
 Pvt. Charles William Ramsey, jr., 214 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York City.
 Pvt. Frederick Schott, 430 East One hundred and forty-fourth Street, New York City.

Sgt. George C. Stebbins, 14 Albemarle Avenue, Springfield, Mass.
 Pvt. John L. Stoneman, 75 Post Avenue, New York City.
 Corp. Elmer J. Stutesman, 2123 Canton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pvt. Justus Von Lengerke, jr., 211 Highland Avenue, Orange, N. J.
 Pvt. Gerhard N. Weertz, 147 Cooper Street, Peoria, Ill.
 Pvt. Jack N. Well, 198 Avenue B, New York City.
 Pvt. (First Class) Louis E. White, 1080 East Twenty-fourth Street, Paterson, N. J.
 Pvt. Richard T. Williams, 36 Gaylord Avenue, Plymouth, Pa.
 Pvt. Wallace J. Young, 1431 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Total, 44.

Philadelphia.

Pvt. (First Class) Howard C. Burrows, Oreland, Pa.
 Pvt. Arthur I. Bellen, 608 Flot Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Pvt. Oliver P. Bennett, Mapleton, Monona County, Iowa.
 Pvt. James M. Boland, jr., 238 East Northampton Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Pvt. Edwin J. Burke, 623 Carmen Street, Camden, N. J.
 Sgt. Robert F. Cunningham, Middletown, N. Y.
 Corp. Julius Carmosin, 1654 Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pvt. Earl B. Palmer, 4235 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pvt. George J. Cotton, 528 Parker Avenue, Collingdale, Pa.
 Pvt. Elbert L. Davies, 30 Maple Street, Montrose, Pa.
 Pvt. Samuel R. Dorfman, 53 Bridge Street, Paterson, N. J.
 Pvt. Rudolph S. Dornberger, 207 North Craig Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Pvt. Alfred C. Egan, 300 Dickinson Street, Springfield, Mass.
 Pvt. John F. Ewert, 722 North Fifteenth Street, Camden, N. J.
 Pvt. Edmund Fixmon, 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City.

Pvt. Thomas P. Galvin, 2410 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pvt. Eugene E. Geary, 314 Franklin Avenue, Wilkesburg, Pa.
 Pvt. Bernard Gilbert, 611 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pvt. Henry J. Gullitz, 174 Clinton Street, New York City.
 Pvt. Frederick W. Harvey, 4241 Osage Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pvt. (First Class) Raymond J. Hardman, 4525 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pvt. Joseph F. Haggeman, West Port, Conn.
 Ord. Sgt. Arthur Jones, 239 Ashley Street, Plymouth, Pa.
 Ord. Sgt. Arthur Kirk, 1160 Thirty-first Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Corp. August L. Kirschner, 200 Best Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Pvt. Alvan R. Kirschner, 190 North Laurel Street, Hazelton, Pa.
 Pvt. John S. Kolstad, jr., 1312 Blair Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sgt. Benjamin Laskin, 414 South Sixtieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sgt. Walter L. Lewis, 1007 Thirtieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Pvt. Henry S. Moulthrop, 221 West Long Avenue, Du Bois, Pa.
 Pvt. (First Class) Saul N. Necton, 26 Way Wave Avenue, Winthrop, Mass.

Ord. Sgt. Lloyd Patterson, 310 Ayerig Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
 Pvt. Randall R. Sayre, 14 North Oakland Avenue, Sharon, Pa.
 Pvt. Christopher F. Seyfarth, 1318 Eighth Street, Washington, D. C.
 Pvt. Herman L. Silvers, 715 Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pvt. Paul F. Stopenhagen, 450 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Sgt. Henry N. Tift, 309 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York City.
 Sgt. George I. Tofias, 98 Devon Street, Roxbury, Mass.
 Ord. Sgt. Harrison F. Wilmot, 261 Hawthorne Street, Malden, Mass.
 Pvt. (First Class) Edw. C. Willover, 549 Buttonwood Street, Norristown, Pa.
 Pvt. Charles Weber, 1235 Taney Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Total, 41.

Pittsburgh.

Pvt. Charles R. Anthony, Climax, Pa.
 Pvt. Albert N. Becker, 1139 Woods Run Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sgt. James E. Cole, 5625 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago.
 Corp. John P. Dromey, 1911 East Seventy-fourth Street, Chicago.
 Pvt. Delbert D. Graham, 117 V Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Pvt. Allen H. Lemmon, 1016 Stricker Street, North, Baltimore, Md.
 Pvt. Charles H. Little, Y. M. C. A., Wilmington, Del.
 Pvt. John B. Lodge, 5244 Webster Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ord. Sgt. Lawrence L. Neumann, 517 Second Street North, New Ulm, Minn.
 Pvt. Paul W. Reed, 423 First Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
 Pvt. Alfred H. Beyam, 2008 Van Buren Street, Wilmington, Del.
 Sgt. Loddie C. Valgle, 8107 Lucia Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Ord. Sgt. Herbert J. Williams, 2419 Silver Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pvt. John A. Wilson, 19 Emily Street, Crafon, Pa.
 Corp. Morris Kohner, 3225 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
 Total, 15.

Rochester.

Pvt. Charles W. Cameron, Rochester, N. Y.
 Sgt. Lisle L. Dorr, Watertown, N. Y.
 Corp. Abraham Drucker, New York, N. Y.
 Sgt. John F. Fassett, Lakewood, Ohio.
 Pvt. Ralph F. Horton, Ilion, N. Y.
 Pvt. Alfred C. Nichols, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Sgt. Joseph M. Patterson, Watertown, N. Y.
 Pvt. Donald M. Smith, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Pvt. John P. Straub, Marietta, Pa.
 Pvt. Paul Voelker, Newark, N. J.
 Total, 10.

Ottawa.

Pvt. Thomas A. Avera, 421 South Church Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
 Pvt. Leslie B. Aycock, 321 Nash Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
 Sgt. James R. Barr, 704 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Pvt. Louis J. Berall, 207 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York City.
 Pvt. Ray C. Blackstone, 56 Stevens Street, Newark, Ohio.
 Ord. Sgt. Lyle G. Hall, 330 Main Street, Ridgway, Pa.
 Pvt. Edwin C. Reamer, Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va.
 Pvt. (First Class) George J. Rooney, 1247 Turner Avenue NW., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Ord. Sgt. Reginald D. Smith, 42 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York City.
 Sgt. Blodgett Sage, 331 Quincey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Corp. Sidney Smith, 114 South Archibald Street, Fort William, Ontario, Canada.
 Pvt. James T. Tyree, Howell Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.
 Total, 12.
 Grand total, as detailed in (A) and (B), 276.

R. B. LOCKE.

First Lieutenant, Ordnance Reserve Corps.

OFFICE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

Roger Amery, captain, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.
 Carl M. Tichenor, lieutenant colonel, 1123 St. Clair Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 John C. P. Bartholf, captain (born New York City).
 Griffith C. Evans, captain, Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.
 John F. Gallagher, captain (born at Lockhart, Tex.).
 William Houghteling, captain, 1403 Twenty-first Street, Washington, D. C.
 Louis Carl Kinney, captain, 1504 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
 Henry T. Lewis, captain (born at Jeddo, Pa.).
 Thomas H. McConnell, captain, Washington, D. C.
 John A. McCullough, captain, 2408 Maplewood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
 Charles C. Merz, captain, 2525 Talbott Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Veon Irwin Moncrieff, captain, Kutztown, Pa.
 Frederick Eugene Pernot, captain, 2809 Stuart Street, Berkeley, Cal.
 Carl Henry Amon, first lieutenant, 221 Sherman Avenue, New York City.
 Maurice J. Carey, first lieutenant, 3607 North Percy Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Andrew T. Cassell, first lieutenant, 2515 Gough Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Jay Howard Cather, first lieutenant, 258 Union Station, Washington, D. C.
 Christopher A. Cheney, first lieutenant, 2089 Marshall Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
 Frederick F. Christine, first lieutenant, 2043 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lee A. Christy, first lieutenant, 1221 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Stephen M. Clement, first lieutenant, 776 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.
 Alexander L. Dade, jr., first lieutenant, Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.
 Charles M. Dickson, first lieutenant, Hicks Building, San Antonio, Tex.
 Lionel Edward Drew, first lieutenant, 230 E Street, Savannah, Ga.
 Clayton Du Bois, first lieutenant, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
 Quilla C. Duke, first lieutenant, Lakeview, Tex.
 William H. Fitzpatrick, jr., first lieutenant, 2037 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Tod Ford, first lieutenant, 257 South Grand Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.
 John Oscar Fuchs, first lieutenant, 257 Union Station, Washington, D. C.
 Howell Gilbert, first lieutenant, 541 Paris Avenue SE., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Arthur Gwynne, first lieutenant, 69 Woodland Avenue, Summit, N. J.
 Daniel F. B. Hickey, first lieutenant, 41 Hawthorn Avenue, Stamford, Conn.
 Harold Deville Hynds, first lieutenant, 115 Fenimore Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Paul Peter Immel, first lieutenant, 2717 Richmond Street, Chicago, Ill.
 George Walter Janda, jr., first lieutenant, Mandan, N. Dak.
 Arnold Joerns, first lieutenant, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Carl Duncan Kelly, first lieutenant, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.
 William L. Kenly, first lieutenant, the Woodward, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

- William R. Kiefer, first lieutenant, 221 West Columbia Street, Springfield, Ohio.
- Lea Richmond Leshner, first lieutenant, Huntingdon, Pa.
- Clay Littleton, first lieutenant, 930 Longmeadow Street, Springfield, Mass.
- Stanley Dinsmore Livingston, first lieutenant, 1710 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Charles S. MacDonald, first lieutenant, 4714 Dover Street, Chicago, Ill.
- Russell MacDonald, first lieutenant, 307 West Baltimore Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- John Francis McGough, first lieutenant, 344 Sayborn Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- Lanier P. McLachlen, first lieutenant, Tenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
- Rupert Leroy Maloney, first lieutenant (Antwerp, N. Y., birthplace).
- Neal D. Mathews, first lieutenant (Harmansburg, Pa., birthplace).
- Richard Stanley Merrill, first lieutenant, 1794 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.
- Carl A. Miller, first lieutenant, 195 Broadway, New York City.
- Holeslaus F. Mostowski, first lieutenant, 869 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- Joseph M. Mulford, first lieutenant, 16 East Del. Street, Chicago, Ill.
- William Nisley Neldig, first lieutenant, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
- Cheever Herbert Newhall, first lieutenant, 262 Beacon Street, Chestnut Hill, Boston, Mass.
- Davis Munson Osborne, first lieutenant, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.
- J. Brooks R. Parker, first lieutenant, Stafford, Pa.
- William M. Penick, first lieutenant, 5440 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Rudolph S. Rauch, first lieutenant, care of J. H. French, Haverford, Pa.
- Jacob Schapiro, first lieutenant, 41 Park Row, New York City.
- John B. Shober, first lieutenant, 1023 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Eugene Sibley, first lieutenant (born, Portland, Oreg.).
- Jacob S. Sides, first lieutenant, 617 Forrest Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Robert R. Sizer, first lieutenant, 53 East Seventy-third Street, New York City.
- John Eyre Sloane, first lieutenant, 963 Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
- Granville Smith, Jr., first lieutenant, Commonwealth National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.
- Harold Reed Smoot, first lieutenant, 26 Wolcott Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Albert W. Stevens, first lieutenant, Hotel Stevens, Seattle, Wash.
- Joseph C. J. Strahan, first lieutenant (born, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
- George Marquis Sunday, first lieutenant, 142 Metropolitan Tower, New York City.
- Sidney Taylor Thomas, first lieutenant, McLean, Va.
- George J. Waters, first lieutenant, 120 Broadway, Room 1061, New York City.
- Paul Thorne Weeks, first lieutenant, 3112 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Walter Cromwell Wood, first lieutenant, 484 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
- Harry C. Sigourney, first lieutenant, 809 C Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Edwin F. Atkins, second lieutenant, 10 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
- Frederick B. Andrews, second lieutenant, 539-540 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.
- Roger Wilson Andrews, second lieutenant, 1741 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Leonard Bacon, second lieutenant, Solway, N. Y.
- Herbert Hewitt Balkam, second lieutenant, 2523 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- James I. Barry, second lieutenant, 280 Fish Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Isaac W. Baugh, second lieutenant, 3613 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- John J. Bennet, second lieutenant, 242 Seventieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Benjamin Betts, second lieutenant (born, Tonawanda, N. Y.).
- Wells Blanchard, second lieutenant, 1541 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Charles Sanders Bouchard, second lieutenant, 10 Parkvale Avenue, Allston, Mass.
- Walter M. Boyden, second lieutenant, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Frederick Lyons Brown, second lieutenant, United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.
- Homer Darling Burch, second lieutenant, 1604 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
- Thomas J. Cannon, second lieutenant (born, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
- Alexander G. Churchward, second lieutenant, 1625 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Glenn Scott Cobb, second lieutenant, 8 Central Place, Toledo, Ohio.
- Wayne Melsner Cory, second lieutenant, Kingman, Ind.
- Vernon Edward Daniels, second lieutenant, 1710 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- Davis Reese Danner, second lieutenant, 2205 Ruskin Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
- William Henry Davis, second lieutenant, 800 L Street, Washington, D. C.
- Magruder Dent, second lieutenant, 907 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.
- Robert Lee Dillenbeck, second lieutenant, Room 715, Harrington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- Frank Bernard Donovan, second lieutenant, 100 Cathedral Parkway, New York City.
- Robert Henry Douitt, second lieutenant, 2108 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Philip Drinker, second lieutenant, 119 D Street, Washington, D. C.
- Marion O. Dunning, second lieutenant, Ridgeland, S. C.
- Edwin Reinhert Eek, second lieutenant, 1347 Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Clifford Hinds Erb, second lieutenant, 1138 North Main Street, Rockford, Ill.
- Oscar Ross Ewing, second lieutenant, Miller Road, Morristown, N. J.
- William E. Fitzpatrick, second lieutenant, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
- Henry M. Ford, second lieutenant, 1837 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Frank C. Franzen, second lieutenant, 62 Baggs Street, Detroit, Mich.
- Horace Weir Frost, second lieutenant, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.
- Wallace J. Frost, second lieutenant, 356 Union Station, Washington, D. C.
- George A. Garrett, second lieutenant (born, La Crosse, Wis.).
- Bernard K. Granville, second lieutenant, New York Friars' Club, New York City.
- Washington M. Gray, second lieutenant, 24 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Warren Kamball Green, second lieutenant, United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.
- Hayes Hall, second lieutenant, 119 D Street NE., Washington, D. C.
- James Ellinwood Halsted, second lieutenant, 261 Union Station, Washington, D. C.
- Harold W. Harrison, second lieutenant, 2964 Coleridge Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
- Henry Fuller Hauserman, second lieutenant, 7020 Burham Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Harris Masden Hayden, second lieutenant, 209 Maple Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.
- Albert J. Hoffman, second lieutenant (born, Evanston, Ill.).
- Wayne Moore Holmes, second lieutenant, 47 East Woodruff Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
- Albert Lynn Hopkins, second lieutenant, 1297 John R. Street, Detroit, Mich.
- Francis Kitchell Howell, second lieutenant, 123 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
- Elisha H. Howes, Jr., second lieutenant, 6327 Sherman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Earl Evert Ives, second lieutenant, General Delivery, Stillwater, Okla.
- Albert Ridgely Johnson, second lieutenant, Pueblo, Colo.
- Ivan Roberts King, second lieutenant (Galesburg, Ill., birthplace).
- Lewis Peniston Kinsey, second lieutenant, 1845 Collinwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
- Thomas Knap, second lieutenant (born, Ogdensburg, N. Y.).
- James Elisha Knox, second lieutenant, 601 South William Street, Johnstown, N. Y.
- Frank F. Kolbe, second lieutenant, 53 Wall Street, New York City.
- Claude Archer Labelle, second lieutenant, 48 Kent Street, Brookline, Mass.
- Charles Howard La France, second lieutenant, 240 Exchange Street, Geneva, N. Y.
- William F. Lake, second lieutenant, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
- Royal Levy, second lieutenant, Company M, Three hundred and fifth Infantry, Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.
- Dean A. Lewis, second lieutenant, 30 William Street, Northampton, Mass.
- James Clifford Lewis, second lieutenant, Apartment 5, The Norwood, 1343 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
- Richard H. McDonald, second lieutenant, 595 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Edw. C. McKinney, second lieutenant, 3356 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
- Albert Joseph McLaughlin, second lieutenant, 523 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Sherman E. McNamara, second lieutenant, 9 Hughes Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Walter P. McQuade, second lieutenant, 501 Eighth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Daniel Males, second lieutenant, 1743 F Street, Washington, D. C.
- Edw. Joseph Malone, Jr., second lieutenant, 35 Lombardy Street, Newark, N. J.
- George Earl Marshall, second lieutenant, Miami Hotel, Dayton, Ohio.
- Raynor Mend, second lieutenant, 3090 Heath Avenue, New York City.
- Frank R. Meyers, second lieutenant, 79 Arch Street, Akron, Ohio.
- James Moore, 2d, second lieutenant, Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
- Russell D. Morrill, second lieutenant (born, Stuart, Va.).
- Frank John Murphy, second lieutenant, 119 D Street NE., Washington, D. C.
- Walton H. Mason, second lieutenant, 8 Wendell Street, Cambridge, Mass.
- Carleton Allen Parker, second lieutenant, ———.
- George H. Pfau, second lieutenant, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- John W. Rogers, second lieutenant, 144 South College Street, Washington, Pa.
- Ferdinand W. Scharen, second lieutenant, 57 Ashford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Edward Schoeppe, second lieutenant, 1036 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Mich.
- Arthur A. Schupp, second lieutenant, 606 South Jefferson Avenue, Saginaw, Mich.
- Hally Mering Scott, second lieutenant (born Shandon, Ohio).
- Carl Louis Stucklen, second lieutenant, 26 Esmond Street, Boston, Mass.
- William Smith, second lieutenant, 1423 T Street, Washington, D. C.
- Edward Stevens, second lieutenant, 103 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.
- Francis Fleminis Taggart, second lieutenant, 6 Alden Place, Boston, Mass.
- Willard E. Talbot, second lieutenant, no address; transferred, second lieutenant, Ordnance, December 20, 1917.
- John William Thomas, second lieutenant, 2118 O Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Avery Tompkins, second lieutenant, 1820 I Street, Washington, D. C.
- William Belcher Tyler, second lieutenant, 49 Florence Street, San Francisco, Cal.
- Walter F. Vich, second lieutenant, 3710 Wyoming Street, St. Louis, Mo.
- Charles Ray Vincent, second lieutenant, 1615 A Street Cano Apartments, Washington, D. C.
- Wilbert H. Vitoske, second lieutenant, 4902 Georgia Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Howard R. Watt, second lieutenant, 919 Main Street, Norristown, Pa.
- Edgar Raymond Whittedge, second lieutenant, 2183 East Eightieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Claude Ernest Wickizer, second lieutenant, Three hundred and ninth Trench Mortar Battery (born Argus, Ind.).
- Wayland Wells Williams, second lieutenant, 1748 Q Street, Washington, D. C.
- Ernest H. Wilson, second lieutenant, 2042 West Grace Street, Richmond, Va.
- Total, 173.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Enlisted men attached to Eight hundred and eighteenth Depot Aero Squadron.

Edmondo Agostini, 207 East Twenty-sixth Street, Norfolk, Va.
 Peter A. Anderson, 6046 Lawton Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
 Lyman C. Armstrong, Fellows, Cal.
 John B. F. Bacon, Martinsburg, W. Va.
 John L. Baldwin, 119 Washington Street, Boonton, N. J.
 Karl A. Boonton, Wayne, W. Va.
 John S. Boyce, 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Robert W. Boyd, 1127 Fourth Street, Chico, Cal.
 Archibald J. Bush, 523 Seventh Street, Huntington, W. Va.
 Robert C. Carr, 1306 Main Street, Houston, Tex.
 Douglas S. Cohen.
 Darrell V. Cole, Hawthorne, Cal.
 Clinton A. Colver, R. F. D. 4, Allentown, Pa.
 Meredith C. Conley, 521 East Clinton Street, Frankfort, Ind.
 Russell H. Conn, Van Wert, Ohio.
 William L. Cotten, Donaldsonville, La.
 Gaston L. Damare, 1917 Keleric Street, New Orleans, La.
 Toney Dankness, 1212 Summer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John W. Ellis, 1014 Myrtle Street, Oakland, Cal.
 Claude H. Fageol, 5512 Manila Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
 Herbert I. Falk, Sacramento, Cal.
 Harry E. Fletcher, 10 North Owens Lane, Mobile, Ala.
 Harry A. Fore, 3010 Colby Street, Berkeley, Cal.
 Frank L. Fox, Route No. 12, Lancaster, Ohio.
 Delmar J. Frazier, Berkeley, Cal.
 Taylor E. Graves, 267 West Seventy-second Street, New York City.
 Elmodus Gregory, Cash, Ark.
 Lawrence E. Handley, 2424 Pearson Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
 James H. Hannigan, 513 Silver Lake Street, Athol, Mass.
 George J. Hoffman, 341 Alpha Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 John A. Kennedy, jr., Menlo, Ga.
 Floyd W. Knecht, 21 Chestnut Avenue, Nazareth, Pa.
 Percy C. Lange, 3317 Holmead Place, Washington, D. C.
 Leo J. Leary, 31 Court Street, Medford, Mass.
 Robert E. Lee, Clio, Ala.
 Charles D. Levandowski, 2550 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Theodore D. Lindbald, Turlock, Cal.
 Joseph T. McCann, 837 Fallowfield Avenue, Charleroi, Pa.
 Gurnie E. Mahan, 129 Porter Street, San Antonio, Tex.
 Albert J. Mass, 1022 Poplar Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Rae, Maxwell, Glendive, Mont.
 Fred Mittenberg, United States Army.
 William H. Nelson, Delavan, Wis.
 John H. Paise, Newark, Cal.
 Peter T. Pakenaz, 651 Lawton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Thomas B. Parker, Maysville, Ky.
 Erwin F. Perkins, 2617 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.
 Lewis J. Phillips, 1009 Twenty-third Street, Camden, N. J.
 Oscar W. Phillips, 1643 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.
 Casimer Plotrowske, 1329 Pinewood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
 Arthur Plank, 3242 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 John C. Plohr, 15712 Finch Avenue, Harvey, Ill.
 Richard W. Powell, 24 Morgan Street, Montgomery, Ala.
 William S. Powers, 564 East Main Street, South Norristown, Pa.
 Frederick B. Pierson, 19 Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.
 James N. Stafford, 248 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Philip G. Tankersley, Attalla, Ala.
 William Unkle, North State Road, Westerville, Ohio.
 Leonard M. White, 1726 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.
 Benson M. Wood, Effingham, Ill.
 Ennis Woodruff, care of Midland Co., Public Service Corporation, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
 Edward C. Warth, Harbeville, S. C.

Office Chief Signal Officer.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

John M. McGregor, first lieutenant, 196 Monroe Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
 Madison E. Brainerd, second lieutenant, 314 Western Avenue, Albany, N. Y.
 Robert E. Keggin, sergeant, first class, 1014 Twenty-second Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Harry J. Graham, sergeant, first class, 501 Forrest Avenue, Mishawaka, Ind.
 William A. Nednien, sergeant, 47 Eagle Street, Salamanca, N. Y.
 William C. Becker, sergeant, 1909 Pulaski Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Frank E. Buckley, sergeant, Essex, Mass.
 Lewis E. Dillman, sergeant, 815 Sixty-sixth Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Roy D. Shill, sergeant, 330 North Second Street, West Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Oscar G. Lemcke, sergeant, 3610 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Leslie E. Meade, sergeant, Bartland, Mich.
 Maurice Simons, sergeant, 1422 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Philip Stein, sergeant, 5301 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 John S. Poole, corporal, Franklin, La.
 Edw. B. Nerney, corporal, 4928 Washington Court, Chicago, Ill.
 Malcolm B. Wiseheart, private, first class, Shawneetown, Ill.
 Raymond B. Alexander, private, first class, 1210 Washington Street, Waco, Tex.
 John O. Dorsch, private, first class, 841 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.
 William G. Halsey, private, first class, 216 Tuam Avenue, Houston, Tex.
 George F. Turner, private, first class, 89 Hague Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 John W. Trenkensuh, private, 613 Fourth Street NE., Washington, D. C.
 John H. Mathews, private, Yates City, Ill.
 Kenneth C. Browne, private, 1511 Twenty-second Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Gomer B. Davies, private, 470 East One hundred and sixty-first Street, New York City.
 Walter G. Ford, private, 2919 Twelfth Street NE., Brookland, D. C.
 Raymond Gilleaudeau, private, 336 East Boston Post Road, Marmaroneck, N. Y.
 Frank D. Milne, private, 155 Hilton Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
 James St. L. O'Toole, private, 1321 Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

DIVISION OF PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND TRAFFIC.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

Henry Cape, jr., first lieutenant, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.
 Hugh A. Carithers, first lieutenant, Winder, Ga.
 J. E. Craig, captain, 11 Broadway, New York City.
 Robert S. Davis, jr., second lieutenant, 3519 Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 Warren Gilbert Davis, second lieutenant, 11 Catherine Street, Worcester, Mass.
 James B. Dickey, first lieutenant, 401 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
 Leslie Clarence Dodge, private, 1339 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 F. E. Du Bois, captain, 467 Spring Street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Stephen Gardner Duncan, captain, 6386 Church Street, Overbrook, Pa.
 Raymond Flynn, second lieutenant, 30 Newberry Street, Boston, Mass.
 Antonio Garcia, second lieutenant, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.
 H. M. Gay, second lieutenant, 5127 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
 Seabury S. Gould, jr., first lieutenant, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
 James Maurice Grier, first lieutenant, 77 Kendell Avenue, Bellevue, Pittsburgh.
 H. A. Houston, first lieutenant, 1303 Fairmont Street, Washington, D. C.
 John H. Johnson, first lieutenant, 39 Claremont Avenue, New York City.
 Thomas R. Jones, captain, 226 South Carolina Street, Arkansas City, Kans.
 Ben Lazard, second lieutenant, 1727 Peters Avenue, New Orleans, La.
 Antonio Lazo, captain, 108 East Eighty-second Street, New York City.
 Richard R. Lee, second lieutenant, 1756 North Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Alvin M. Lightburne, first lieutenant, 2608 East Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 John Norman McMath, second lieutenant, 373 Oxford Street, Rochester, N. Y.
 Robert C. Martin, first lieutenant, 2205 East Eighty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Walter Sandes Marvin, first lieutenant, 155 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 H. H. Morse, first lieutenant, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
 William L. Nicoll, first lieutenant, Newburgh, N. Y.
 J. Brooks B. Parker, first lieutenant, Strafford, Pa.
 W. M. Penick, first lieutenant, 3624 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
 Miles Ross, second lieutenant, 305 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York City.
 Leonard F. Ruoff, second lieutenant, 3146 Nineteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
 Charles B. Shaeffer, second lieutenant, 2905 Troost Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 P. J. Shaw, captain, 2001 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
 H. R. Smoot, first lieutenant, 26 North Walcott Avenue, Salt Lake City.
 Chauncey Seymour Shaw, captain, 3924 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
 William R. Stanert, second lieutenant, Audubon, Camden County, N. J.
 William S. Witham, jr., second lieutenant, 672 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Office of the Provost Marshal General.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

H. E. Stephenson, captain, 732 Collings Avenue, Collingswood, N. J.
 Claude A. Hope, captain, New York City, N. Y.
 R. H. Hill, captain, New Castle, Ky.
 Dorrance D. Snapp, captain, 705 Western Avenue, Joliet, Ill.
 Breckenridge Jones, captain, Huntington, W. Va.
 J. J. Mackay, jr., first lieutenant, Raleigh, N. C.
 Jesse I. Miller, first lieutenant, Lexington, Ky.
 James H. Hughes, jr., first lieutenant, Wilmington, Del.
 James B. King, first lieutenant, Muskogee, Okla.
 Roy L. Deal, first lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 4, Alexandria, Va.
 David A. Pine, first lieutenant, 2109 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Stanley H. Udy, first lieutenant, 605 Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, Ill.
 Webster W. Holloway, first lieutenant, Kansas City, Kans.
 William K. Gilmore, first lieutenant, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Carew F. Martindale, first lieutenant, Lansing, Mich.
 M. H. Lanchheimer, second lieutenant, 1746 Lanier Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 Buz M. Walker, jr., second lieutenant, Storkville, Miss.
 Total, 17.

Office of director of Tank Corps.

E. D. Gunning, captain, Jackson, Miss.
 William R. M. Very, first lieutenant, 135 West Sixteenth Street, New York City.
 Frank G. Barrie, sergeant, 347 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
 John C. Lowe, sergeant, 518 Shaw Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.
 J. J. Nicolaidis Phidias, sergeant, 814 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Robert West, sergeant, 618 E Street NE., Washington, D. C.
 Roger M. Rittase, sergeant, 473 West King Street, York, Pa.
 Vernon J. Wilson, sergeant, 100 Watkins Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
 Total, 8.

Committee on classification of personnel.

C. Sidney Garrison, first lieutenant, Lincoln, N. C.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

George H. Adams, first lieutenant, no record.
 Austin C. Alden, second lieutenant, 35 Schuyler Street, Boston, Mass.
 Gardner Alden, captain, 4026 Illinois Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 Ernest G. Allen, second lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 3, Jonesboro, Ga.
 Frank T. Allen, second lieutenant, Lisbon, N. Dak.
 Fred W. Allen, second lieutenant, no record.

- Ivan A. Allen, second lieutenant, no record.
 Carl W. Allison, second lieutenant, no record.
 Reuben L. Anderson, second lieutenant, 5616 Glenwood, Chicago, Ill.
 George G. Andrews, captain, Cornell Club, New York City.
 Buron N. Armstrong, second lieutenant, 1508 South Adams, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Gordon S. Bader, second lieutenant, Wahpeton, N. Dak.
 Charles W. Bailey, first lieutenant, no record.
 William L. Bainton, first lieutenant, 369 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York City.
 Raymond C. Baker, second lieutenant, Jermyn, Pa.
 William A. Baker, first lieutenant, 218 East Jefferson Street, Springfield, Ill.
 Howard Baldensperger, captain, 1927 G Street, Washington, D. C.
 Howard M. Baldwin, second lieutenant, R. F. D. No. B, Gilroy, Cal.
 John K. Bangs, jr., second lieutenant, 12 East Thirty-first Street, New York City.
 James K. Bannerman, first lieutenant, Harlin Court, St. Louis, Mo.
 Frank Fergus Banting, second lieutenant, 2017 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 William F. Barnaby, first lieutenant, 91 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 George T. Barnes, first lieutenant, Petersburg, Va.
 Carl J. Barnett, first lieutenant, 1693 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
 Eugene M. Barnhart, first lieutenant, 1011 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.
 John McF. Barr, captain, Cherokee Drive, Louisville, Ky.
 William Evans Barrett, second lieutenant, 3200 Porter Street, Richmond, Va.
 Le Roy Barton, captain, 2006 Benson Avenue, New York City.
 Herbert T. Bassett, second lieutenant, Swarthmore, Pa.
 Arthur E. Bateman, first lieutenant, 121 Raymond Street, Cambridge, Mass.
 Karl E. Battey, first lieutenant, 50 Inwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Harry C. Baujan, first lieutenant, 202 East Second Street, Beardstown, Ill.
 George B. Baxter, second lieutenant, 2115 North Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Donald W. Bay, first lieutenant, 2540 Broadway, Toledo, Ohio.
 Edwin A. Bayer, first lieutenant, 785 Lake Shore Road, Grosspoint, Mich.
 Edward Seaton Beatty, second lieutenant, no record.
 Arthur A. Beaudry, first lieutenant, 57½ Saratoga Avenue, Cohoes, N. Y.
 Alfred C. Bedford, captain, 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Emil G. Beer, second lieutenant, 38 Nineteenth Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
 Ernest M. Belanger, second lieutenant, 39 Spring Street, Winooski, Vt.
 William C. Belknap, first lieutenant, 82 North Pine Avenue, Albany, N. Y.
 William H. Benduhn, first lieutenant, 4940 North Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Roy E. Berridge, second lieutenant, 28 Nathan Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.
 Hubert W. Beyette, second lieutenant, San Angelo, Tex.
 John O. Birmingham, second lieutenant, no record.
 Palmer Blackburn, second lieutenant, 15 Wesley Apartment, Atlanta, Ga.
 Clarence J. Blake, second lieutenant, 1206 Oliver Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.
 Arthur B. Blanchard, first lieutenant, 8 Irvington Street, Boston, Mass.
 Charles H. Blewett, second lieutenant, 1428 Beach Street, Biloxi, Miss.
 Leonard A. Bonner, first lieutenant, 1901 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 Herb V. Book, second lieutenant, 385 Burns Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Edgar M. Bosley, first lieutenant, 89 East Warren Street, Detroit, Mich.
 Lawrence R. Boutchard, first lieutenant, 1132 Second Street, Newport News, Va.
 Carl H. Bowen, captain, 290 Depew Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
 John W. Boyd, first lieutenant, 45 Wesley Avenue, Boston, Mass.
 John T. Boyle, second lieutenant, 201 North Jennings Street, Anthony, Kans.
 Lyman E. Brackett, first lieutenant, 327 Jefferson Street, Rochester, Ind.
 John E. Bradstreet, first lieutenant, 335 Ridge Avenue, Winnetka, Ill.
 Hallick M. Brady, second lieutenant, 3628 Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebr.
 Harry N. Brandenburg, second lieutenant, no record.
 Herman L. Brandt, second lieutenant, no record.
 Anthony P. Braun, second lieutenant, 18 Dakota Avenue, Wahpeton, N. Dak.
 William J. Briscoe, captain, 4148 Eighth Street, Washington, D. C.
 Roland H. Brock, second lieutenant, 568 South Street, Athol, Mass.
 Charles F. Brown, second lieutenant, 4251 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 William C. Brown, jr., first lieutenant, 248 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.
 Wylie S. Brown, second lieutenant, 618 North Weaver Street, Gainsville, Tex.
 Ridgely D. Bryan, first lieutenant, 205 Hammond Court, Washington, D. C.
 Willis R. Bryant, first lieutenant, 408 Queen Ann Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
 Dean W. Buchan, second lieutenant, 257 Byron Street, Palo Alto, Cal.
 Edwin Budd, second lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 1, Elizabeth, N. J.
 William L. Bull, first lieutenant, no record.
 Paul W. Burbank, second lieutenant, no record.
 Sam H. Burchard, first lieutenant, Gonzales, Tex.
 B. Bernei Burgunder, first lieutenant, no record.
 John J. Burke, second lieutenant, 10623 Columbia Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 M. Purlier Burkholder, first lieutenant, 89 East Seventeenth Street, Chicago Heights, Ill.
 Edw. L. Burmeister, first lieutenant, 1724 Center Street, Ashland, Pa.
 Ralph H. Burnett, second lieutenant, no record.
 Edw. B. Busby, first lieutenant, 5839 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles W. Butler, first lieutenant, 152 Horton Street, Detroit, Mich.
 Laurence Butler, captain, Jenkintown, Pa.
 Lester B. Butterworth, second lieutenant, no record.
 Walter S. Byrne, second lieutenant, 521 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Charles M. Cabaniss, first lieutenant, 1103 South Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Robert R. Cahn, first lieutenant, 816 Racine Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 James H. Cain, second lieutenant, Auburn, Ga.
 Albert A. Campbell, second lieutenant, 92 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
 Hugh Campbell, first lieutenant, Paris, Ky.
 Leonard B. Campbell, second lieutenant, 82 Chapin Street, Providence, R. I.
 George P. Capen, second lieutenant, 479 Sherman Street, Canton, Mass.
 H. A. Carithers, jr., first lieutenant, Winder, Ga.
 Charles C. Carter, second lieutenant, 2060 Sixteenth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
 William F. Casey, first lieutenant, 69 Charlton Street, New York City.
 Robert H. Chamlee, first lieutenant, 617 First Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
 Raymond W. Charlton, captain, 1628 Columbia Road NW., Washington, D. C.
 Henry W. Chase, second lieutenant, 319 Fifteenth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Chester H. Childs, second lieutenant, 215 Windson Road, Waban, Mass.
 Auguste Chouteau, second lieutenant, no record.
 Alfred P. Christenson, second lieutenant, 421 Church Street, Salinas, Cal.
 Wilmer H. Christian, second lieutenant, 807 East Main Street, New Albany, Ind.
 Dwight N. Clark, first lieutenant, Norfolk, Conn.
 Fred Geo. Clark, captain, 1087 West Eleventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Mills G. Clark, first lieutenant, 230 V Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Lyle C. Clarke, second lieutenant, 420 Fourth Street, Baraboo, Wis.
 Joseph M. Clavin, second lieutenant, no record.
 Edward M. Cohen, first lieutenant, 451 College Street, Athens, Ga.
 James Maurice Collins, second lieutenant, no record.
 R. P. Compton, second lieutenant, 315 West Pleasant Street, Springfield, Ill.
 Bernard L. Connell, first lieutenant, 1105 Vine Street, Scranton, Pa.
 Lewis H. Connor, second lieutenant, no record.
 Charles W. Conway, second lieutenant, 640 North Avenue, Westfield, N. J.
 Andrew R. Cooper, first lieutenant, 59 West Tenth Street, New York City.
 Gilbert R. Cordin, first lieutenant, 16 Harvard Avenue, Providence, R. I.
 Herman R. Cornell, first lieutenant, Shawano, Wis.
 Claude H. Cragoe, first lieutenant, Oakfield, Wis.
 D. J. Crawford, second lieutenant, no record.
 Donald D. Crawford, first lieutenant, 1728 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 James R. Crawford, second lieutenant, 909 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 J. C. Crittenden, second lieutenant, Shellman, Ga.
 Ralph Upton Cross, second lieutenant, no record.
 Herbert W. Crowhurst, second lieutenant, Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Alex. H. Cummings, second lieutenant, 858 Eighteenth Street, Oakland, Cal.
 Jordan, Cummer, second lieutenant, 25 Davenport Street, Detroit, Mich.
 Glen M. Curlee, second lieutenant, 815 West Taylor Street, Kokomo, Ind.
 Geo. H. Dalzell, second lieutenant, no record.
 Wm. J. Davidson, first lieutenant, 1421 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.
 Daniel M. Davis, captain, 556 East Spring, Columbus, Ohio.
 Dudley H. Davis, first lieutenant, 1002 Sixteenth Street, Lynchburg, Va.
 Barton R. Dawes, second lieutenant, no record.
 Jack J. Dean, second lieutenant, Palestine, Tex.
 Alvin W. Deifel, second lieutenant, Margaret Street, St. Paul, Minn.
 Frank I. DeHaven, first lieutenant, no record.
 Samuel S. DeHoff, second lieutenant, 178 Harney Street, Omaha, Nebr.
 Bruce J. Dellett, second lieutenant, 151 Oak Street, Birmingham, N. Y.
 James Demarest, first lieutenant, no record.
 Wm. M. Denny, second lieutenant, 1204 Crockett Street, Sherman, Tex.
 Eugene S. DesPortes, second lieutenant, no record.
 Frank A. De Vertes, captain, no record.
 Adrian G. Devine, first lieutenant, 19 Portsmouth Street, Rochester, N. Y.
 Donald S. Davor, captain, 126 North Main Street, Chambersburg, Pa.
 Howard F. Diehl, first lieutenant, 28 North Whittenburgh Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.
 Charles W. Dietz, captain, 46 Bryant Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 James I. Dodds, first lieutenant, North Hero, Vt.
 Jos. A. Donington, second lieutenant, 217 Chestnut Street, Rosalo Park, N. J.
 Arthur T. Donnelly, second lieutenant, 7 Baldwin Street, Newark, N. J.
 Frank H. Donovan, first lieutenant, 101 North Common Street, Lynn, Mass.
 J. Fred Dorn, second lieutenant, no record.
 Arthur K. Dowd, first lieutenant, 38 Fulton Street, Weehawken, N. J.
 William H. Dralle, first lieutenant, 4157 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Carlyle B. Drummond, first lieutenant, Hamilton Apartments, Omaha, Nebr.
 Philip S. Duff, second lieutenant, 1104 Third Avenue, Nebraska City, Nebr.
 George B. Drummond, second lieutenant, Oakwood Place, Eau Claire, Wis.
 Francis E. Duffy, first lieutenant, no record.
 Fred Edwood Du Bois, captain, no record.
 Francis M. Duquet, second lieutenant, 593 Riverside Drive, New York City.
 Crawford M. Earle, jr., second lieutenant, 327 South Church Street, Spartanburg, S. C.

Willard H. Eckman, first lieutenant, Gordon Heights, Wilmington, Del.
 Eugene T. Edwards, second lieutenant. No record.
 Lemuel E. Edwards, second lieutenant. No record.
 Fred H. Elcher, second lieutenant, 816 Dueber Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio.
 H. E. Edwards, captain, 138 Bellevue Avenue, Melrose, Mass.
 J. Lester Elsner, captain, 247 Broad Street, Redbank, N. J.
 H. A. Eldredge, captain, 240 High Street, Newburyport, Mass.
 Thomas J. Eline, first lieutenant, 1133 East One hundred and forty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 John C. Elliot, second lieutenant, United States Army.
 Walker T. Elliot, second lieutenant, 1434 Robinwood Street, Lakewood, Ohio.
 Paul R. Ellis, second lieutenant, Uvalde, Tex.
 Donald P. Ellyson, first lieutenant, 814 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.
 John G. Endicott, second lieutenant, Carmi, Ill.
 Washington A. Endicott, first lieutenant, 1513 D Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Jeffery H. Englehart, second lieutenant, 1239 Madison Avenue, New York City.
 Robert G. Ernst, second lieutenant, 1201 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J.
 James H. Erwin, first lieutenant, 521 Seventh Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Walter J. Etu, second lieutenant, 1347 Depot Street, Calumet, Mich.
 Sheldon R. Evans, captain, 1 Yeager Avenue, Kingston, Pa.
 De Witt Everest, first lieutenant, 200 Second Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.
 Johnson K. Fahy, second lieutenant. No record.
 Thomas S. A. Fairbairn, second lieutenant, 539 Ashland Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 John J. Farrell, captain, 313 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Theodore C. Fedders, second lieutenant, 50 Otis Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 James W. Feeney, first lieutenant, 5 Holt Road, Andover, Mass.
 Max Fichtenbaum, first lieutenant, 608 Blanco Street, Waco, Tex.
 E. R. Finkenstaedt, captain, 901 Fifth Street, Bay City, Mich.
 John W. Finkenstaedt, captain, 901 Fifth Street, Bay City, Mich.
 John A. Finnicum, first lieutenant, 116 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.
 George J. B. Fisher, first lieutenant, 820 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.
 Sidney L. Fisher, second lieutenant, 9811 North Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Harry Ed Flaherty, second lieutenant. No record.
 Lamar L. Flaven, second lieutenant, 1560 Downing Street, Denver, Colo.
 Franklin T. Fletcher, first lieutenant, 1408 State Street, Eau Claire, Wis.
 Walter F. Fling, first lieutenant, 135 Hawthorn Street, Toledo, Ohio.
 Raymond Flynn, second lieutenant, 151 Blotchley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
 William J. Foster, captain, Reserve Corps, no record.
 Chester R. Fouts, second lieutenant, 618 First Avenue North, Fargo, N. Dak.
 Harry L. Fraser, second lieutenant, El Paso, Tex.
 Myer Drost Freeland, second lieutenant, no record.
 Fred W. Fritts, first lieutenant, 109 Vine Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 W. F. Fryburg, second lieutenant, Great Falls, Mont.
 George G. Fuller, first lieutenant, 253 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.
 George V. Fuller, second lieutenant, no record.
 William J. Gainey, second lieutenant, 86½ Fulton Street, Auburn, N. Y.
 Ben Gallagher, first lieutenant, Omaha, Nebr.
 Antonio F. Garcia, second lieutenant, no record.
 Claude R. Garmany, second lieutenant, 16 Mitchell Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Thomas J. Garner, first lieutenant, Woodward, Ala.
 Howard M. Gay, second lieutenant, 4310 North Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Huntington Gilchrist, second lieutenant, no record.
 Thomas K. Givens, first lieutenant, 614 Frederica Street, Owensboro, Ky.
 Silas N. Glisson, second lieutenant, Girard, Ga.
 John S. Gordon, second lieutenant, 2065 Oakland Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.
 Joseph C. Gorey, second lieutenant, 354 West Fiftieth Street, New York City.
 Frank E. Grace, second lieutenant, no record.
 Arthur J. Graf, first lieutenant, Amboy, Ind.
 Paul C. Graney, first lieutenant, 30 Seymour Street, Auburn, N. Y.
 Harold R. Grant, second lieutenant, 2309 Washington Circle, Washington, D. C.
 Frank H. N. Grant, second lieutenant, 1712 North Olive Street, San Antonio, Tex.
 Samuel Grass, first lieutenant, 145 Auburn Avenue, New York.
 Frank P. Gravelle, first lieutenant, Ardmore, Pa.
 William Sproull Graves, second lieutenant, 204 East Fourth Street, Rome, Ga.
 John B. Greata, second lieutenant, 1316 Terry Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
 Frank J. Green, first lieutenant, 23 Harvard Street, Charlestown, Mass.
 William B. Greenlaw, first lieutenant, 1064 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Ky.
 John E. Greenough, second lieutenant, no record.
 Arthur S. Greenwood, first lieutenant, Lake Mills, Wis.
 Richmond G. Gresham, first lieutenant, Gresham Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C.
 James S. Griffin, second lieutenant, 2825 West Thirty-seventh Street, Denver, Colo.
 William E. Griffin, captain, no record.
 H. Philip Grossman, second lieutenant, 1340 South Albany Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Ernest A. Guilmet, first lieutenant, 712 South Akard Street, Dallas, Tex.
 Abraham G. Guinn, second lieutenant, Benton, Tenn.
 Albert P. Gumaer, captain, 1612 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
 Ford L. Gunn, first lieutenant, 119 Tenawee Street, Lansing, Mich.
 William H. Hagan, first lieutenant, 206 Church Street, Mobile, Ala.
 Sherman P. Haight, captain, Reserve Corps, 61 Worth Street, New York City.
 William Haight, second lieutenant, no record.

Charles E. Hall, first lieutenant, 521 Arnet Street, Rochester, N. Y.
 Richard H. Hall, Jr., first lieutenant, 3745 McKinley Street, Washington, D. C.
 Cornelius H. Halsted, first lieutenant, Morris Avenue, Morristown, N. J.
 Age H. Hansen, first lieutenant, 119 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 James M. Hansen, second lieutenant, 372 Seyburn Street, Detroit, Mich.
 James E. Hardwick, first lieutenant, 1615 South Tenth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
 Denis Harrigan, second lieutenant, no record.
 Addison L. Harvey, second lieutenant, Logan, Iowa.
 George L. Harvey, first lieutenant, 536 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J.
 William Sherman Hatch, captain, 820 Hamilton Street, St. Louis, Mo.
 John Y. Hay, first lieutenant, no record.
 Ralph S. Hayes, first lieutenant, 223 Goodman Street, Rochester, N. Y.
 Curt E. Heckel, second lieutenant, 1565 Genesee Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Ralph J. Heffernan, second lieutenant, 706 East Grove Street, Bloomington, Ill.
 Charles P. Hefley, first lieutenant, 2231 Broadway, Logansport, Ind.
 Lawrence J. Heller, second lieutenant, no record.
 Wilbur J. Helmer, first lieutenant, 2970 Edge Hill Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
 Ober S. Herr, second lieutenant, 56 West Main Street, Westminster, Md.
 Fred Herrigel, Jr., first lieutenant, 866 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J.
 Jasper T. Heirs, first lieutenant, Trumbo Street, Charleston, S. C.
 Albert E. Higgins, second lieutenant, 40 Mesmer Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Chester D. Hilton, second lieutenant, 41 Palmer Avenue, East Delaware, Mich.
 William W. Hoblitzell, Jr., first lieutenant, 1900 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 William H. Hoch, first lieutenant, Main Street, Whitesville, Mass.
 Arthur Hohlt, first lieutenant, 1702 Key Street, Brenham, Tex.
 Reuben A. Holden, Jr., first lieutenant, 2020 Vernon Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Andrew E. Holmes, second lieutenant, no record.
 William S. Holmes, second lieutenant, 602 South Fourth Street, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
 Thomas B. Hopkins, first lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 6, Cleburne, Tex.
 Walter S. Howard, captain, 1333 East Main Street, Muncie, Ind.
 Harry R. Howe, first lieutenant, 105 Palmyra Street, Watertown, Mass.
 Lloyd A. Howell, second lieutenant, no record.
 James A. Howland, first lieutenant, 937 East Fourteenth Street, Chester, Pa.
 Philip E. Hubbard, second lieutenant, 97 South Main Street, Middletown, Conn.
 William D. Hudson, second lieutenant, Sparta, Tenn.
 Arthur W. Hughes, first lieutenant, 27 Federal Street, Brunswick, Me.
 Robert B. Hughes, first lieutenant, 1550 North Sixty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Robert E. Hull, second lieutenant, no record.
 Daniel R. Hurley, first lieutenant, 1214 Lexington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 T. J. Israel, second lieutenant, no record.
 Walter C. Jacobs, second lieutenant, no record.
 William Norman Jeavons, first lieutenant, Arlington Road, Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.
 William R. Jobs, second lieutenant, 3236 Pasco Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 Colin H. John, first lieutenant, 1054 East Cantrell Street, Decatur, Ill.
 Alfred H. Johnson, second lieutenant, 5128 East Thirty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Elias A. Johnson, first lieutenant, 2351 North Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Robert P. Johnson, second lieutenant, no record.
 Seale B. Johnson, second lieutenant, 174 Hurt Street, Jackson, Tenn.
 Stoddard E. Johnson, second lieutenant, no record.
 George E. Johnson, second lieutenant, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Bernard T. Jones, first lieutenant, 107 Rochester Street, Polton, N. J.
 Edward L. Jones, captain, 45 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.
 Thomas H. Joyce, second lieutenant, no record.
 Louis P. Kalb, major, 1422 Buchanan Street, Washington, D. C.
 Varney Kaminsky, second lieutenant, 400 East Gaston Street, Savannah, Ga.
 Alfred G. Kay, second lieutenant, no record.
 Cletus Keating, captain, 425 West End Avenue, New York City.
 Fred W. Keller, first lieutenant, Mallon, Wis.
 Walter J. Kemp, first lieutenant, 121 North Main Street, Tipton, Ind.
 Martin H. Kennelly, second lieutenant, no record.
 Arthur W. Kidd, second lieutenant, 2535 Cleveland Avenue, New Orleans, La.
 Fred W. Kenny, captain, no record.
 John R. Kilpatrick, major, 1245 University Avenue, New York City.
 Arthur C. King, captain, 709 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Roswell P. Kinney, second lieutenant, 576 Lenox Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Maurice H. Kirby, first lieutenant, 7707 Jones Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Frank R. Kissling, second lieutenant, 189 St. James Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Anch Kline, first lieutenant, 357 Buckhill Street, Easton, Pa.
 Lewis A. Kniffen, first lieutenant, no record.
 Eric L. Kohler, first lieutenant, no record.
 Daniel E. Koshland, second lieutenant, 3800 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 George F. Kryda, first lieutenant, 3649 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
 George H. Kunz, second lieutenant, no record.
 Robert E. Knutser, second lieutenant, 523 Fountain Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Richard K. Lackey, second lieutenant, 107 North Twelfth Street, Richmond, Ind.
 Karl B. Lamb, captain, 360 West Twenty-second Street, New York City.
 Waldo Lampe, second lieutenant, 420 Benteau Street, Detroit, Mich.
 Frank W. Landenberger, first lieutenant, 711 Wildwood Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Darrell T. Lane, second lieutenant, Seneca, Nebr.

Charles O. Lanphier, first lieutenant, 1120 South Seventh Street, Springfield, Ill.
 William E. La Roe, second lieutenant, 1007 Van Trump Court, Kansas City, Mo.
 Gustav F. Lawrence, second lieutenant, Fargo, N. Dak.
 Rheel W. Leary, second lieutenant, no record.
 Milton M. Lefkowitz, first lieutenant, 2320 Cleveland Avenue, Canton, Ohio.
 Arthur Milton Lehr, first lieutenant, Carver Hotel, Sharon, Pa.
 Arthur M. Levy, second lieutenant, 558 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Howard L. Lewis, second lieutenant, no record.
 A. M. Lightburne, first lieutenant, 2608 East Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 Milton C. Lightner, first lieutenant, 105 East Fifteenth Street, New York City.
 A. L. Lincoln, jr., captain, 61 Walnut Street, Brookline, Mass.
 Edw. J. Lindsay, second lieutenant, 212 Washington Avenue, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
 Clarence Lineberger, first lieutenant, Gastonia, N. C.
 Leroy B. Lindsey, second lieutenant, 924 Mallet Street, West Toledo, Ohio.
 William C. Linthieum, first lieutenant, 2926 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
 H. A. Lipinsky, second lieutenant, 315 South Jefferson Street, Huntington, Ind.
 D. R. Livengood, first lieutenant, 608 Cottage Grove Avenue, South Bend, Ind.
 Robert L. Lehse, second lieutenant, no record.
 Wallace W. Longfellow, first lieutenant, 1462 Hopkins Street, Lakewood, Ohio.
 Jutta A. Longmoore, second lieutenant, 15 Charles Street, Johnsbury, Vt.
 Thompson Lothrop, first lieutenant, 81 Breckenridge Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Charles W. Lotte, captain, 581 Broadway, Patterson, N. Y.
 Stuart F. Louchheim, captain, 1809 Spring Garden Street, Redbank, N. J.
 William C. Lowdon, second lieutenant, 2308 Lipscomb Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Glen E. Luke, second lieutenant, 866 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Karl M. Lyons, first lieutenant, 417 Poplar Street, Warren, Pa.
 Herbert Geo. McNemy, second lieutenant, 740 Riverside Drive, New York City.
 William G. McCarthy, first lieutenant, Cambridge, Mass.
 John M. McIntosh, second lieutenant, 7341 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 James M. McKay, second lieutenant, Army.
 Harold D. McKinnon, second lieutenant, Madison, S. Dak.
 J. B. McLaughlin, jr., second lieutenant, 616 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
 Bernard McMahan, second lieutenant, 2131 Derby Street, Berkeley, Cal.
 Patrick McMullan, second lieutenant, 2708 Seneca Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
 James B. McPherson, first lieutenant, 415 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York City.
 Thomas F. Maher, second lieutenant, 43 Carolina Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Lawrence S. Man, first lieutenant, 203 Twelfth Street, Canton, Ohio.
 Henry M. Marke, jr., first lieutenant, 128 West Hattie Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
 Verne Marshall, second lieutenant, no record.
 Herman J. Martin, first lieutenant, 955 Cherry Street, Huntington, Ind.
 Robert C. Martin, first lieutenant, 688 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 William W. Matthews, second lieutenant, 205 Church Street, Vidalia, Ga.
 Henry May, jr., first lieutenant, 311 Depew Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Edward L. Mayer, first lieutenant, 1321 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Don M. Meadors, second lieutenant, 215 West Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Clarence C. Meleney, first lieutenant, 509 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Ward Melville, first lieutenant, 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Victor H. Mertz, second lieutenant, San Benito, Tex.
 Erwin A. Meyers, captain, 1818 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles O. Miller, first lieutenant, 1117 Eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 William S. S. Milius, first lieutenant, no record.
 Floyd R. Miller, second lieutenant, 12 Clinton Avenue, Ossining, N. Y.
 Frank J. Miller, first lieutenant, 2301 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Raynor M. Miller, second lieutenant, 327 North Main Street, Kenton, Ohio.
 Steven H. Miller, second lieutenant, 605 South Twenty-fourth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 J. Willis Misamore, first lieutenant, Angola, Ind.
 Lee G. Moffett, first lieutenant, 412 East First Avenue, Monmouth, Ill.
 Aaron C. Moore, second lieutenant, 3 Division Street, Oil City, Pa.
 Harold C. Moore, second lieutenant, 1717 Twenty-first Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
 James G. Moore, first lieutenant, 532 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 William E. Moore, first lieutenant, Cowan, Ind.
 Thomas H. Morrell, first lieutenant, 162 North Twenty-ninth Street, West Logan, Utah.
 Sampson R. Morrow, second lieutenant, Adairville, Ky.
 Howard H. Morse, first lieutenant, 1830 Kenyon Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 George F. Moulton, second lieutenant, 1801 Fremont Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Harry C. Murphy, first lieutenant, 107 Bull Street, Charleston, S. C.
 Harry G. Murphy, second lieutenant, 469 East One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York City.
 S. Fulton Murphy, second lieutenant, 1001 Restriction Street, Plainview, Tex.
 Joseph Murray, second lieutenant, no record.
 Edw. S. Nells, captain, 104 Tenby Road, Llanerch, Pa.
 James H. Newton, first lieutenant, Halycon Dale, Ga.
 Benjamin H. Nicholson, first lieutenant, 328 Whitney Street, Jackson, Mich.

Thomas A. Nicolet, first lieutenant, 129 Thompson Street, Springfield, Mass.
 William L. Nicoll, first lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.
 George F. Niebling, first lieutenant, Delaware Street, Woodbury, N. J.
 John K. Nightingale, jr., first lieutenant, Warwick Neck, R. I.
 Carl Nilson, second lieutenant, 222 F St. Joe, Lansing, Mich.
 Richard C. Noel, second lieutenant, no record.
 Guy H. Northcutt, first lieutenant, Marietta, Ga.
 Harry H. Nugent, second lieutenant, 5847 Maple Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
 Philip J. O'Brien, second lieutenant, 242 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City.
 William N. O'Brien, first lieutenant, 673 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J.
 Louis J. O'Connell, first lieutenant, 1316 Spear Street, Logansport, Ind.
 David P. Ogren, first lieutenant, 115 Barrows Street, Jamestown, N. Y.
 John A. Oliver, second lieutenant, Fairmont Park College, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 John C. Orcutt, captain, Chester, Vt.
 J. Robert Orton, captain, Forrest and Alaska Avenues, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Orville R. Osmun, second lieutenant, Gobleville, Mich.
 Benjamin E. Ostrom, second lieutenant, 402 Hall Street, East Savannah, Ga.
 James B. O'Toole, first lieutenant, no record.
 Donald K. Packard, second lieutenant, no record.
 Mitchell Park, second lieutenant, Big Springs, Tex.
 Henry R. Parker, second lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 1, Letchatall, Ala.
 Stanley Partridge, captain, 1010 Mount Curve Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Edw. S. Patterson, second lieutenant, no record.
 James H. Patterson, second lieutenant, 1518 R Street, Washington, D. C.
 Anthony F. Patton, second lieutenant, 359 Hart Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 F. L. Pearce, first lieutenant, 215 Spruce Avenue, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.
 Francis A. Perry, second lieutenant, 312 Central Avenue, Needham Heights, Mass.
 J. B. Peterson, second lieutenant, 3848 Pillsbury Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 John Picarelli, second lieutenant, no record.
 Harris P. Pierson, second lieutenant, 1725 Barrone Street, New Orleans, La.
 Harry E. Pine, jr., first lieutenant, 4720 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 W. D. Platner, second lieutenant, 110 Glenn Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 Paul W. Platter, first lieutenant, 4830 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
 Leo A. Pollock, second lieutenant, 528 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York City.
 Russell S. Racy, second lieutenant, no record.
 I. Charles Racoonin, first lieutenant, 389 Clay Street, Detroit, Mich.
 G. F. Rankin, second lieutenant, Glouton, Ala.
 George A. Rasche, second lieutenant, Reagan, N. Dak.
 J. S. Raymond, second lieutenant, no record.
 Harold C. Rees, first lieutenant, 10 Parker Avenue, Meridan, Ky.
 Malcolm C. Rees, second lieutenant, 51 Orchard Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 Leland S. Reeves, second lieutenant, 2809 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 William F. Rennie, second lieutenant, 1033 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
 John Q. Richardson, first lieutenant, 1019 North Chicago Street, Pontiac, Ill.
 A. P. Riggs, second lieutenant, The Walsingham, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Thomas C. Roberts, second lieutenant, no record.
 George G. Robertson, first lieutenant, 470 Andover Street, Lowell, Mass.
 H. Stuart Robertson, second lieutenant, 250 Eleventh Avenue, New York City.
 Oliver S. Robinson, second lieutenant, no record.
 Ralph D. Robinson, second lieutenant, 227 Meggs Avenue, Jeffersonville, Ind.
 Glenn W. Rogers, second lieutenant, no record.
 Kenneth D. Ross, second lieutenant, 615 West First Street, Grand Island, Nebr.
 Miles Ross, jr., second lieutenant, 100 Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Hampton Rowland, second lieutenant, Beechaven Street, Athens, Ga.
 W. G. Norman Rukert, captain, no record.
 Henry B. Sanford, second lieutenant, 408 Park Avenue, West Mansfield, Ohio.
 Frank J. Santry, first lieutenant, 2113 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Leo A. Santry, second lieutenant, 2113 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Paul Sawrie, second lieutenant, 572 Poplar Street, Memphis, Tenn.
 Robert P. Schenck, captain, 54 Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
 V. Earl Shirey, captain, Berryville, Va.
 V. Earl Shirey, second lieutenant, West Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
 Theodore Schumann, captain, New York Athletic Club, N. Y.
 Hugh W. Searles, first lieutenant, Grottoes, Va.
 Charles A. Semler, first lieutenant, Cambridge City, Ind.
 Lyne T. Shackelford, first lieutenant, 351 St. Mark's Place, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Fred D. Shandorf, second lieutenant, Browns Valley, Minn.
 Ralph B. Sharbrough, second lieutenant, Fort Gibson, Miss.
 Cornell D. Shea, first lieutenant, 934 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.
 William H. Sheldon, second lieutenant, 324 Art Street, Fremont, Ohio.
 Charles R. Sherman, first lieutenant, 214 East St. Joe Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Max Silverman, second lieutenant, 1825 Natrona Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Arthur J. Simon, second lieutenant, no record.
 French C. Simpson, first lieutenant, Alexandria, Va.
 John W. Slacks, second lieutenant, Sax City, Iowa.
 Charles Slavens, second lieutenant, 800 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
 Donald C. Small, first lieutenant, 2430 North Tenth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Charles L. Slocum, first lieutenant, 502 Central Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
 Dwight Smith, second lieutenant, Chicago Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
 Gerald P. Smith, second lieutenant, 720 Pontiac Street, Rochester, Ind.
 David P. Smelzer, captain, 1736 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 H. M. Smith, second lieutenant, 253 Hubbard Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 James L. Smith, first lieutenant, Mentone, Ind.
 Lawrence A. Smith, second lieutenant, no record.
 Lee W. Smith, second lieutenant, no record.
 Myron A. Smith, second lieutenant, 1417 Harrington Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
 William Chester Smith, second lieutenant, 724 Marine Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Howard J. Snell, first lieutenant, 334 Lycaste Street, Detroit, Mich.
 George J. Spettel, first lieutenant, no record.
 John F. Stacy, second lieutenant, 951 Garland Street, Detroit, Mich.
 Herbert J. Stafford, second lieutenant, 1017 Avenue B, Bluemont, Tex.
 Stewell C. Stebbins, captain, 115 North Warren Street, Lansing, Mich.
 Warren C. Steele, first lieutenant, 5132 Hazel Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 L. M. Steinheimer, second lieutenant, 452 Washington Street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Abbot Stevens, captain, 623 Osgood Street, North Andover, Mass.
 Arthur G. Stevens, captain, 1552 Knox Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Frank M. Stewart, first lieutenant, 506 Crockett Street, Austin, Tex.
 Harry W. Stiff, second lieutenant, 1302 Scott Street, Little Rock, Ark.
 Walter F. Stiles, jr., first lieutenant, 22 Prospect Street, Montgomery, Ala.
 Jack W. Stellenwerck, first lieutenant, 520 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.
 Joseph E. Stone, second lieutenant, 1943 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Ernest P. Stonebraker, second lieutenant, Belmont, Ohio.
 Hugh G. Strauss, first lieutenant, no record.
 Spencer A. Studwell, second lieutenant, no record.
 Dan M. Stump, first lieutenant, 4041 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Ray Surplus, captain, 3514 Tularosa Street, El Paso, Tex.
 Harold G. Sweet, first lieutenant, Royal Center, Ind.
 John C. Talbot, first lieutenant, no record.
 Alvin G. Tanner, first lieutenant, 31 Copley Terrace, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Verne A. Taylor, second lieutenant, 1448 McLemore, Memphis, Tenn.
 Herbert E. Telling, second lieutenant, 648 East One hundred and eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Harold D. Tennant, first lieutenant, 242 West Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.
 Rockwell C. Tenney, second lieutenant, 674 Long Meadow, Springfield, Mass.
 James R. Terry, second lieutenant, Van Wert, Ohio.
 Arthur W. Thomas, second lieutenant, 761 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.
 George P. Thomas, first lieutenant, 22 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
 James R. Thomas, second lieutenant, Royal Center, Ind.
 Jesse H. Thomas, jr., first lieutenant, 1517 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
 Osmon A. Tilton, second lieutenant, 151 Wendel Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Paul H. Tobin, second lieutenant, 3028 Hennepin Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
 David B. Todd, jr., second lieutenant, 248 Ninth Street NE., Washington, D. C.
 Leonard Todd, second lieutenant, Weston Avenue, Essex, Mass.
 J. Stevens Tolman, second lieutenant, 5750 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Albert L. Towle, second lieutenant, 225 North Twenty-third Street, New York City.
 Frank A. Trilling, second lieutenant, 416 Layco Street, Menasha, Wis.
 Philip W. Tucker, second lieutenant, no record.
 William R. Turner, captain, 100 South Broad Street, Norwich, N. Y.
 Charles I. Tuttle, second lieutenant, 1225 West Fifth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Rob. J. Twyford, second lieutenant, no record.
 Malcolm R. Upton, first lieutenant, 317 North Conduit Street, Lafayette, La.
 Elmer S. Van Schoten, first lieutenant, no record.
 Jacob J. Vandergrift, second lieutenant, Gulf Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Ernest H. Van Fessan, second lieutenant, R. F. D. 5, Lisbon, Ohio.
 Frank M. Van Horne, first lieutenant, 102 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.
 Frank D. Van Sicklen, first lieutenant, 40 Spear Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Noble E. Vincent, second lieutenant, 657 Clinton Street, Portsmouth, Conn.
 Archibald F. Wagner, first lieutenant, 1712 South Dupont Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
 John B. Wall, second lieutenant, 936 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Robert S. Wallace, captain, 100 Prospect Street, Pittsburg, Mass.
 Frank L. Walton, captain, Tupelo, Miss.
 Stanley H. Wardwell, second lieutenant, 2616 East Overland Street, Euclid Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Hempstead Washburne, jr., first lieutenant, 1448 Astor Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Walter K. Watts, second lieutenant, 18 South Hamline Street, Chicago, Ill.
 George M. Webber, second lieutenant, no record.
 Paul D. Webster, second lieutenant, 1026 Lumber Exc., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Frank H. Weller, first lieutenant, Stratford, Conn.
 Edw. C. Welsh, first lieutenant, 510 Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.
 Fred W. Westhoff, second lieutenant, no record.
 Jacob P. Wettleson, second lieutenant, Alexandria, Minn.
 Frank Whaley, second lieutenant, Troy, Ala.
 Emory A. Wheeler, first lieutenant, 209 South Street, Boston, Mass.
 Harlan M. Whisman, second lieutenant, 703 Wisconsin Street, Huron, S. Dak.
 Charles M. Whitsitt, second lieutenant, 1410 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Paul C. Wienges, second lieutenant, no record.

Arthur M. Wilmut, first lieutenant, Middleport, N. Y.
 John M. Wilson, second lieutenant, 44 Montrose Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
 William S. Witham, jr., second lieutenant, 672 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Clarence G. Wood, first lieutenant, 813 West Maine Street, Muncie, Ind.
 Robert E. Wooden, second lieutenant, 219 East Washington, Centerville, Iowa.
 Donald S. Wright, first lieutenant, 619 Park Avenue, Berlin, Wis.
 Paul B. Wright, first lieutenant, 151 King Street, Lancaster, Pa.
 Carl G. Yearling, second lieutenant, 1215 South Washington Street, Kokomo, Ind.
 George W. Younger, second lieutenant, 756 Morrison, Appleton, Wis.
 Charles S. Zoone, first lieutenant, Andrews Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Enlisted men at depot quartermaster stations.

Fred E. Ansley, private, 1141 Twelfth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Wilbur J. Altflisch, sergeant, 1226 Irving Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Frederick J. Barth, corporal, 37 Coluemet Street, Rochester, N. Y.
 Clyde J. Blanchard, private, 345 Mast Road, Manchester, N. H.
 Frederick M. Bissinger, private, 2129 Jackson Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 John H. Brown, private, 839 Third Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Gabe Bruner, private, Welch, W. Va.
 Ned E. Caben, private, 222 East Seventy-second Street, New York City.
 Ernest R. Caverly, sergeant, 43 Tonawanda Street, South Boston, Mass.
 Alva A. Clark, private, Denver, Colo.
 George W. Cole, private, first class, 643 North State Street, Jackson, Miss.
 Samuel Coleman, private, 3831 Cambridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wyant W. Connell, private, Baltimore, Ohio.
 Louis E. Cottle, private, first class, East Lansing, Mich.
 Edwin P. Cramer, private, 1017 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
 Russell E. Crawford, sergeant, Youngstown, N. Y.
 Morris Creditor, sergeant, 695 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Walter H. Currier, private, 44 Cherry Street, Danville, Pa.
 Frank W. Davis, private, first class, Omaha, Ill.
 Edgar A. De Cell, private, Raymond, Miss.
 James L. De Nault, private, Jamestown, N. Dak.
 Donald J. Donovan, private, 66 Harold Street, Lynn, Mass.
 Walter P. Eisemann, private, 3359 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
 Charles W. Evans, private, first class, 1302 North Twenty-sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Arthur J. Fecteau, private, Spencer, Mass.
 Elwood C. Fisher, sergeant, 1316 De Kalb Street, Norristown, Pa.
 Antonio F. Garcia, corporal, 292 Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
 Rudolph H. Gausepohl, private, Richmond, Ind.
 Hunnington Gilchrist, private, 14 Seminary Street, Auburn, N. Y.
 Lloyd G. Haag, private, 530 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
 Harry Hahn, private, 2719 North Twenty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dorree L. Hevener, private, 5 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Laurence Hopkins, private, 802 West Bath Avenue, Ashland, Ky.
 Churchill P. Jolliffe, private, 2629 Hampton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Eugene Kahn, private, 4 East Thirtieth Street, New York City.
 Martin H. Kennelly, private, 6126 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Reno H. Kurth, private, 718 First Street, Wausau, Wis.
 Ratliff H. Lane, private, Main Street, Owingsville, Ky.
 Frank E. MacDonald, private, 2224 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.
 Melvin S. Mann, sergeant, 2222 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Henry J. May, private, General Delivery, Gouli City, Mich.
 Joseph M. McCarthy, sergeant, 1527 Webster Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 John J. McCoy, sergeant, 2015 Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Herbert R. McNally, private, 938 Fifty-third Street, Oakland, Cal.
 James T. McGinnis, private, 2526 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Frank E. McGowan, private, 907 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 Herbert G. McNerny, private, 704 Riverside Drive, New York City.
 Irving S. Meinrath, private, 1849 Kalaroma Road, Washington, D. C.
 Charles A. Meyer, private, R. F. D. No. 2, Nazareth, Pa.
 William S. Milius, private, 5143 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
 John Mooney, private, 240 Downey Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Herbert F. Murphy, private, Carlinville, Ill.
 James R. Neal, private, Portland Apartment, Washington, D. C.
 Marmion S. Oldacre, corporal, Route No. 1, Pentwater, Mich.
 Albert Parker, private, 5454 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Thomas W. Marshall, private, North Ogden, Utah.
 George E. Norris, private, 2717 Parkwood Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Roger F. O'Leary, corporal, 104 St. Marks Place, New Brighton, N. Y.
 Francis J. Presley, private, Wallace, Idaho.
 Edward J. Quinn, private, 3122 Burt Street, Omaha, Nebr.
 William J. Reilly, jr., private, 860 Pearce Street, Memphis, Tenn.
 Thorwaldsen A. Rau, sergeant, 141 West One hundred and thirtieth Street, New York City.
 Howard G. Rice, private, first class, Boone, Iowa.
 Ernest D. Riley, private, first class, Grand Pass, Mo.
 Kenneth D. Ross, sergeant, 651 West First Street, Grand Island, Nebr.
 Irving R. Safran, private, 43 West One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York City.
 Philip T. Salisbury, private, Randolph, Vt.
 Garee M. Sanborn, private, 2756 Riggs Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Howard P. Schuemaker, private, 53 Pond Street, Natick, Mass.
 Rochie Shields, private, Cromwell, Ky.
 Roy M. Simmer, private, 1312 Monroe Street, St. Louis, Mo.
 Clayton G. Snodgrass, private, 613 Sixth Street, Ames, Iowa.
 Levert A. Snovell, private, 2124 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Frank C. Spaethe, private, first class, Columbus Junction, Iowa.
 George A. Stephens, private, 201 Lafayette Street, Newark, N. J.
 Bernard M. Steers, private, 1522 Broadway, Quincy, Ill.
 Frank J. Stehlick, private, 399 Sherman Street, Akron, Ohio.
 Ralph E. Stockham, private, 1729 Third Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.
 Laurence A. Streedain, private, 683 East Fourth Street, Galesburg, Ill.
 Harold S. Stuart, private, 8 Dracut Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Harold S. Swanson, private, 820 Washington Street, Dunkirk, N. Y.
 Roy J. Taylor, private, 2608 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Robert G. Thomas, private, St. Louis, Mo.
 Carl Hans Tiedemann, private, United Bank & Savings Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Paul M. Trembley, private, Main Street, Espy, Pa.
 Philip W. Tucker, private, 2129 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Wayne S. Underwood, private, 2843 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Jacob Jay Vandergrift, private, Gulf Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Frank P. Vogt, private, Kilbourn, Wis.
 Louis Vogt, private, 911 Avenue A, Council Bluffs, Ga.
 George H. Wall, private, 84 Columbia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
 Donald D. Warner, private, 3848 Byron Street, Chicago, Ill.
 George E. Watts, private, first class, 256 Oak Street, Columbus, Ohio.
 Lawrence P. Weinberger, private, 1801 Jenny Lind Street, McKeesport, Pa.
 Elmer O. Whalberg, private, 411 Sherburne Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
 Thomas A. Whalen, private, 40 Gooding Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Frank A. Willey, private, Union, W. Va.
 John E. Witherspoon, private, Carter, Okla.
 Bane S. Witten, private, Bluefield, W. Va.
 William M. Wood, private, Millville, Ky.
 Paul B. Ziegler, private, 420 Green Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Frank G. Zimmerman, private, 1802 Ashland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Total, 752.

Chemical Service Section at American University.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

Jackson D. Comstock, sergeant, first class, 614 West Market, Akron, Ohio.
 Oliver L. De Mola, sergeant, first class, 237 Franklin Place, Flushing, N. Y.
 Merle L. Dundon, sergeant, first class, New Milford, Ohio.
 Charles Jeppson, sergeant, first class, 24 Sixth Street, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
 Ernest L. Rowland, sergeant, first class, 1081 South Rosalind, Boston, Mass.
 Edward L. Quattlander, sergeant, 1 Agate Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 John C. Roth, jr., sergeant, 3194 Perry Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 Charles R. Stark, sergeant, 9804 Sixty-second Avenue, South Seattle, Wash.
 William J. Wilchins, sergeant, 56 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.
 Leon C. Benedict, private, New Paltz, N. Y.
 Philip Berman, private, 110 Bank Street, New London, Conn.
 Benjamin C. Blatt, private, 29 New Lots Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Bryan B. Brown, private, Wallburg, Wash.
 Walter W. Cavanaugh, private, 518 River Street, Scranton, Pa.
 William C. Clever, private, 208 South Potomac, Waynesboro, Pa.
 Joseph V. Cuff, private, 86 Franklin Street, South Braintree, Mass.
 George M. Deming, private, 3903 Grant Road, Washington, D. C.
 Irving A. Denison, private, 711 Sixth Street SE., Washington, D. C.
 J. Howard Dice, private, 492 Wisson Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
 Louis J. Flora, private, 3902 College, Kansas City, Mo.
 Arthur A. Gates, private, 1207 Park Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
 Alvin J. Godwin, private, 1710 M Street, Washington, D. C.
 Ralph E. Koerber, private, 2331 Sixth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
 Earl E. Hartman, private, 1039 Mulberry Street, Reading, Pa.
 Arthur M. Hart, private, 37 Salina, Baldwinsville, N. Y.
 Edward D. Hughes, private, 89 Hancock Street, South Braintree, Mass.
 George G. Ivie, private, Leachville, N. C.
 Gordon M. Marks, private, Carlisle, Pa.
 Arthur F. Luce, private, 23 Newton Street, Brockton, Mass.
 Jacob I. Simon, private, 2005 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Earl P. Trobert, private, 515 Frisco Building, Joplin, Mo.
 Owen Voigt, private, 1 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.
 William Wolfson, private, 1420 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 Total, 33.

Grand total in various bureaus and departments.

Officers	998
Enlisted men	2,184
Total	3,182

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. LUNN, for three days, on account of important business;
 To Mr. ROSE, for three days, on account of the death of a relative;
 To Mr. BLAND of Indiana, for 10 days, to enable him to assist in the liberty-loan campaign in Indiana; and
 To Mr. LEHLBACH (at the request of Mr. PARKER of New Jersey), indefinitely, on account of illness.

BUILDING FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the bill H. R. 12404, of which the Clerk will report the title.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question was pending upon the committee amendment. The question is on the committee amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GOOD) there were—ayes 63, noes 44.

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion to recommit, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. GOOD. I am not.

The SPEAKER. Is any gentleman in the House opposed to the bill who desires to make a motion to recommit? If not, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Iowa. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

I move to recommit H. R. 12404 to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with instructions to that committee to forthwith report the same back with the following amendment:

"Strike out lines 10 and 11, page 1, and lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on page 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That no contract shall be let by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of any material therefor, or for the employment of labor to construct said building on the cost-plus basis."

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that that proposition has just been passed upon by the House by the adoption of the committee amendment, and that it is not now in order to vote again upon the same proposition. In other words, the effect of the adoption of this motion to recommit is precisely the same as it would have been if the amendment of the committee had been rejected, and I think the gentleman from Iowa will agree to that.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee possibly was not present when the argument was made yesterday upon the merits of the amendment to strike out.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman was present.

Mr. GOOD. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] claimed and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK] claimed that this amendment did not give the Secretary of the Treasury power to enter into a contract on the cost-plus basis, and if you struck it out it did give the Secretary the right to enter into contracts upon that basis. My amendment does strike that out, and it also then provides that the Secretary of the Treasury can not do what was claimed on the other side he would have a right to do in the absence of that provision.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I was present during the argument upon the merits and heard the statements. I have also read the language of the bill. The arguments that may have been made upon the floor do not control the construction of the language itself. If I construe the language aright, the motion to recommit, if adopted, will have precisely the effect and no more effect than would have resulted from the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Does the gentleman from Tennessee claim that under this amendment they could not enter into a contract upon the cost-plus plan?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Under the motion to recommit?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. No; under the bill as it stands now.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. No; I do not contend so.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. It authorizes him to enter into this cost-plus contract, and it is the object of the gentleman from Iowa to prevent that.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Tennessee yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I want to state to the gentleman that under the bill as it stands the Secretary of the Treasury is simply permitted to do this work by contract or he can go into the market and purchase materials and hire labor and do it himself.

Now, if he lets it by contract, he must let it under the existing law, which provides that he must advertise for bids and let it to the lowest and best bidder. There is not any question about it. Now, I want to say to the gentleman further if the gentleman from Iowa, instead of undertaking to strike out the language which permits the Secretary to be free from any possible collusion among contractors and go into the open market and buy materials and hire labor, if he sees fit and if it is necessary to prevent the Government from being mulcted, if he would leave that in and simply add his proviso that there shall be no cost-plus percentage or cost-plus contract, if he desires to do that the gentleman from Alabama and the committee will gladly accept it and let it go into the law, because we have gone upon record here against the cost-plus contract and there is no effort on our part to revive it. But the gentleman undertakes to strike out by this motion to recommit the very language that protects the Government and allows the Secretary, in case there should be any collusion between contractors, to go into the open market and buy materials and build it himself.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, it is always a good thing to get down to fundamentals when we have a proposition of this kind. The motion to recommit is in the nature of an amend-

ment, as the Speaker well knows. If there had been an amendment offered to strike out and that had been determined, another motion to strike out would not have been entertained by the Chair; but the motion to strike out, coupled with the motion to insert in place of it, would have been within the jurisdiction of the Chair. While it is true that a motion to recommit, merely asking to strike out, would be equivalent to a motion to strike out, and therefore not in order, yet now we have a different proposition, that is, a motion to recommit, striking out the amendment, together with a substitute which is offered. That raises a different question, and can be considered. I think it is well settled that in order to be subject to an objection the motion to recommit must be identical with the proposition previously passed upon by the House. For that reason the objection is not well taken and the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Good] is in order.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BURNETT. To ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not have that if he is going to talk about the point of order.

Mr. BURNETT. I was going to suggest if the gentleman will so modify his amendment with the striking out of the cost-plus percentage proposition there will be no objection whatever, because there is no one more opposed to it than I am or the committee which reported this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Iowa giving heed to the gentleman from Alabama, who is making a peace proposition? The gentleman from Alabama will please repeat his proposition.

Mr. BURNETT. The proposition is this: We are not willing that the hands of the Secretary may be so tied that he will be compelled under this contract to do the very thing that the gentleman is trying to obviate, and if the gentleman will frame his amendment so that it will preclude any cost-plus percentage proposition in this bill—I have conferred with several members of the committee, both on this side and on that—there will be no objection to it. If the gentleman wants to take the responsibility of undertaking to tie the hands of the Secretary so there may be a cost-plus proposition and that he can not go out into the market and buy materials and build it himself, then the gentleman will have to take that responsibility. We are willing, after conference with members of the committee, to accept it if he will ask unanimous consent to modify his amendment in that respect.

Mr. HARDY. That is all that anybody apparently wants.

Mr. BURNETT. That is what they say.

The SPEAKER. What does the gentleman from Iowa say?

Mr. GOOD. I prefer to have the Speaker rule on the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The question has arisen several times and Mr. Speaker Blaine rendered an opinion on the subject which goes the whole way. Objection was made practically on the same ground of a point of order, and Mr. Speaker Blaine said:

The Chair overrules the point of order. The gentleman might not be able to offer the resolution in precisely the same words, but this is a different resolution, differently worded, and it is a question of privilege, and is in order at any time. The difference of a single word would bring it within the rule of the House.

The point of order is overruled, and the question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. BURNETT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SANATORIUM FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Kentucky rise?

Mr. CANTRILL. I wish to present a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. Send it up.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield for one moment? I wish to say to the gentleman from Kentucky that there are several Members on this side who are very strongly opposed to the bill that is about to be presented for consideration under a rule, and several Members feel they will be compelled, if it is brought up for consideration, to have a quorum here. I merely mention that to the gentleman in view of the legislative situation.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield to me? I trust the gentleman from Kentucky will withhold the demand for the immediate consideration of this measure until we can dis-

pose of some other matters. It is a measure in regard to which there will be some difference of opinion, not as to the importance of providing for tubercular discharged sailors, but as to the propriety of the construction of this particular sanatorium. I have no objection personally, but there are gentlemen who have objections to the details of this bill. There is important legislation that can be passed and disposed of without objection, and I am sure the House will be willing a little later to take up the matter the gentleman is so much interested in, and with his persuasive eloquence I trust he can prove to the House that what he desires should be done, but there are so many other matters that can be passed practically by unanimous consent that I plead with the gentleman that he let these other measures come up and be disposed of before he presents his measure.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from North Carolina rise?

Mr. POU. I wish to ask the gentleman to yield just a minute.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. POU. He says he does. I think if the gentlemen who at the moment feel constrained to oppose this measure will take the trouble to investigate the hearings and make some investigation of the measure itself, they will find that there is no measure pending before this House that is more important.

Mr. MONDELL. Why not give the opportunity for them to do so?

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Speaker, before answering definitely the question propounded by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] I would like to make this statement to the House, which will be a very brief one. The facts are that there are now 14,000 discharged soldiers and sailors from the Army and Navy who are suffering from tuberculosis. There is absolutely no hospital in the United States in which these men can be placed for treatment. The statement is also made that within the next 12 months there will be an additional 24,000 discharged soldiers and sailors, making a total of 38,000 men suffering from tuberculosis. It is the duty of this Government to take care of them. Under the war-risk insurance act we are sacredly obligated to do so. At the present time there is absolutely no place in which to put them. I realize that probably there is not a quorum in town, and I realize fully that it is useless to undertake to go ahead with this bill if some one intends to raise the point of no quorum.

Now, in the face of the statement which I have made, saying to the House that there is a unanimous report from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and a unanimous report from the Committee on Rules, this rule should now be considered and this legislation passed. And I want to say to the House that if some gentleman will simply get up and say that it is his intention to raise the point of no quorum here, of course there will be nothing to do but submit.

Mr. GOOD and Mr. BANKHEAD rose.

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will ask the gentleman whether the Committee on Rules, in determining the power by which these bills should be brought in by the committee, did not determine the very nature of the proposition here and conclude that this bill should be given precedence?

Mr. CANTRILL. That is true.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANTRILL. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. This measure that was reported out under the rule is to take care of 500 of these 18,000 soldiers?

Mr. CANTRILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MONDELL. And can not do it immediately.

Mr. WALSH. As soon as the hospital is completed.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, a single question. I would like to ask the gentleman whether or not it was ascertained that this particular hospital is in a nation-wide scheme or whether or not it is an isolated proposition?

Mr. CANTRILL. The report of the committee, if the House will permit it to be presented, shows that it is but the beginning of a great many hospitals that will have to be erected in practically every State in the Union. This is to be erected because of the fact that patriotic citizens have agreed to donate 10,000 acres of land at a place that the Bureau of Health says is one of the best places in the United States, and where there will be no trouble in the condemnation of the land. They are ready to deed it when this bill is passed. On these 10,000 acres of land are magnificent springs of water, especially fitted for the treatment of diseases of these men, and the Bureau of

Health says it is the best place in the United States to make a start, and they have chosen this place because these people are ready to deed to the Government, free of cost, 10,000 acres of valuable land with which to start it.

Mr. LANGLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. CANTRILL. Yes; I will yield to the gentleman, a member of the committee.

Mr. LANGLEY. I desire to call attention to the fact that it was stated by the representatives of the Health Department that there is no other water that possesses the peculiar curative properties that this water does.

Mr. WALSH. What has that to do with tuberculosis?

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman understands I have no objection to this bill. I doubt if there is a gentleman present who cares to say now that he will insist on the point of no quorum. That will depend on the examination of the bill and its details. That is hardly a fair proposition. The whole House is in harmony with the purpose of this legislation. There can be no question about that, but there is some question as to whether or no it would be better to delay consideration of this bill, for a day perhaps, until the Members can acquaint themselves with the report and inform themselves in regard to it, and in the meantime go on with questions concerning which there is no controversy.

Mr. CANTRILL. In answer to that, I do not think there could possibly be any controversy on this bill when it is the duty of this Government to care for these men. There are now 14,000 of them that have tuberculosis. And if any gentleman in the House says that he will raise the point of no quorum, I will have to submit, of course. And, in answer to the gentleman from Wyoming, I do not think that my request is out of the way at all. If there is nobody that wants to raise an objection, let us go ahead and consider the bill, but if some Member has determined to raise the point of no quorum, then let him raise it now and save the time of the House.

Mr. GOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANTRILL. I will.

Mr. GOOD. The gentleman, I think, will agree to this fact, that if we have already hospitals of that kind, Government institutions, where there are ample facilities for treating these men, we ought to fill those up and make them available for that purpose.

Mr. CANTRILL. I will say to the gentleman that that condition does not exist.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It does. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. CANTRILL. The men who are in the Health Bureau of the country say it does not.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The Surgeon General's office says it does.

Mr. CANTRILL. These are discharged sailors and soldiers. They are civilians. But the Government, under the war-risk insurance act, has given those men assurance that they will be cared for. Their health is broken down, and they have tuberculosis, and it is the duty of the Government to treat them.

Mr. GOOD. What I wanted to say to the gentleman was this: We have eight or nine national soldiers' homes, and, according to the testimony had before the Committee on Appropriations as long as three years ago, those homes were only occupied to about one-third of their capacity, and concerning the Milwaukee home there was a request that we cease appropriations for that home.

Mr. CANTRILL. Is it your purpose to put 14,000 tubercular patients into the hospitals now occupied by old soldiers of this country?

Mr. GOOD. Is it your purpose to put 14,000 tubercular patients in with 14,000 other disabled soldiers who are not tubercular?

Mr. CANTRILL. No.

Mr. GOOD. That is the authority granted by your bill.

Mr. CANTRILL. The intention of this bill—and it will be so carried out under the Bureau of Public Health—is to take these men and segregate them in this hospital, designed for the special treatment of tuberculosis. This hospital will be just the beginning. The House understands thoroughly that these hospitals can not all be built at once, and they can not be built until the locations are found. This is an entirely new proposition. Nobody expected that 38,000 men in the cantonments of this country within 17 months would be suffering from tuberculosis, but those are the facts, and we have got to meet the fact.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Kentucky will permit me, I want to read just a line from Dr.

Banks's testimony before our committee. He is the chief medical officer of the War-Risk Insurance Bureau. He states this:

There are only two classes of hospitals to which we can send these discharged soldiers and sailors now—the hospitals of the United States Public Health Service and the hospitals of the Indian Medical Service—because the Army and Navy hospitals are not open for the treatment of civilians. They are naturally occupied in the treatment of men connected with the active service in the war.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Did the committee consider the fact that they could buy almost for a song a large hotel at Las Vegas, N. Mex., which is adapted to the treatment of tuberculosis, instead of building this sanitarium in a climate that is not adapted for it?

Mr. CANTRILL. Let me answer that question directly. I will say to the gentleman from Iowa that the Public Health Service has had dozens and dozens of hotels all over the country offered to it, which the owners have tried to unload on this service for hospitals. The gentleman knows that in the modern treatment of tuberculosis there has been great progress in the treatment of the disease, and there is not a hotel now standing in the United States which is adapted to the treatment.

Mr. FOSTER. There is urgent need that this treatment be given these men at once.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Those hotels can be taken at one-fifth of the cost that you propose in that bill.

Mr. CANTRILL. They would have to be remodeled. It would cost more money to remodel them than this would involve.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Does the gentleman understand that these patients could be put in tents in southern California and Arizona with scarcely any expense?

Mr. CANTRILL. I will say to the gentleman that before this war is over there is no telling how many more thousands will have this trouble. These hospitals will have to be put in every State in the Union. But the gentleman must understand that you can not send a soldier from Maine to California. You might just as well bury him. They must be placed near their respective homes, where a man can go home in the first stages of the disease and spend some time with his people, and where they can come to see him; and it will be necessary to have a hospital in Maine and elsewhere in New England, in Massachusetts, and in Kentucky and in Indiana and in New Mexico and in California for each particular section. The gentleman understands that. The gentleman does not mean to say to me, seriously, that he would take a soldier from Maine, suffering from tuberculosis, and send him to California as he suggests. You might as well bury him at once.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. You might just as well send him to southern California as to Kentucky. The journey would not be appreciably harder on him. We are sending them from the East to California now to be treated for tuberculosis.

Mr. CANTRILL. The gentleman from Iowa is setting his personal opinion against the opinion of experts.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Does the gentleman desire them to be built in California?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I do not desire them to be built in Kentucky.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CANTRILL] does not desire to withdraw this matter, I will make the point of no quorum. I asked him to yield, and if his reply had been what I thought it would be I would not have raised the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. All this conversation is out of order, and has been from the beginning.

Mr. CANTRILL. If the gentleman wants to assume the responsibility, he can take it on himself.

Mr. McKEOWN and Mr. ANDERSON demanded the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] raises the point of no quorum.

Mr. CANTRILL. If the gentleman from Massachusetts desires to raise the point of no quorum, so that a start can not be made for the treatment of these men suffering from tuberculosis, I will withdraw the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky withdraws his committee resolution.

Mr. SIMS rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Tennessee rise?

Mr. SIMS. I wish to submit a unanimous-consent request. I wish to read the request.

The SPEAKER. How long will it take to read the request?

Mr. SIMS. Only a few minutes. I can ask the Clerk to read it, or I can read it myself right here.

The SPEAKER. What is that the gentleman asks?

Mr. SIMS. I want to make the request right now, but what I want to ask for is already written out. I wanted to put it correctly.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will read it.

Mr. SIMS. I ask now that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of Senate joint resolution 63, entitled "Joint resolution to establish a reserve of the Public Health Service"; that there shall be not to exceed one hour of general debate. At the conclusion of such general debate the resolution shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. After the resolution shall have been perfected in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union the same shall be reported to the House with such recommendation as the committee may make, whereupon the previous question shall be considered as ordered upon the resolution and all amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I think the matter ought to go through the regular channels.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT CALENDAR.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I have been trying to get in touch with the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT], but he has left the Hall of the House temporarily. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the House proceed to the consideration of bills on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the House at this time proceed to consider the Unanimous Consent Calendar. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

WRECKING VESSELS.

The first business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11408) to amend section 4516 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea," approved March 4, 1915.

The Clerk read the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, as I recall this bill it merely changes the existing law so as to permit vessels of a certain character to be exempted from the effect of the seamen's law.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Wrecking vessels.

Mr. STAFFORD. And that is the only change in the law?

Mr. ALEXANDER. We have already passed a bill exempting them from the provisions of the officering act. This bill is to exempt them from the provisions of the seamen's act. The bill is reported out of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries unanimously, and there can be no objection to it, because these vessels used for wrecking purposes are not in any regular trade, and there is no reason why they should be manned as merchant vessels are. This bill was introduced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY], and we think it should become a law.

Mr. STAFFORD. What provisions of the seamen's act would they be exempted from if this bill should be passed?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Under the provisions of the seamen's act every vessel must on departing from a port have a certain complement of seamen, and is not permitted to leave the port unless it has. Then when in port under section 2 of the seamen's act there are certain regulations from which it is intended to relieve these wrecking vessels.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH. I have been unable to get a copy of the bill as yet. Is there a well-recognized—

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object to the consideration of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado objects. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill go to the foot of the calendar. I think if the gentleman from Colorado will investigate, he will find that there is no objection from the men whom he seeks to serve.

The SPEAKER. What is the request of the gentleman?

Mr. ALEXANDER. That the bill go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. KEATING. I will not object to that.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the bill will go to the foot of the calendar, and the Clerk will report the next bill.

ISOLATED TRACTS OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN IN MINNESOTA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 79) for the sale of isolated tracts of the public domain in Minnesota.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Reserving the right to object, I should like to hear the bill read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 28, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 77), relating to the sale of isolated tracts of the public domain, be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to ceded Chippewa Indian lands in the State of Minnesota: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to lands which are not subject to homestead entry: *Provided further*, That purchasers of land under this act must pay for the lands not less than the price fixed in the law opening the lands to homestead entry.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, until we can have an explanation from some member of the Committee on the Public Lands—I have not my copy of the report here before me—but as I recall this is a companion bill to one that was passed before we took our recess. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENSON] was recognized by the Speaker to move to suspend the rules to pass H. R. 78. It was passed virtually under unanimous consent. I do not recall now exactly what changes will be made by this bill in the existing law, because I have not the report before me, which I read some months ago. If any Member can give me that information I hope it will be furnished.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I am not entirely familiar with these lands, but the bill itself in what it proposes is very simple. Here are certain lands that were opened up to homestead entry and settlement. Homesteads have been taken; but as is always the case in the entry of lands under the homestead laws there are small tracts, areas of 40 or 80 acres, that are of so little value that the homesteader has declined to include them within his homestead application. The law provides that where such lands have been entirely surrounded and isolated for a certain period of time, neglected by the homesteader as being of little value, they can be offered for sale under the isolated-tract law, if the Secretary of the Interior thinks it wise to do so. It is entirely within his discretion. Under the isolated-tract law the land must bring at least a certain minimum price. It is a law of general application to all of the public lands, but it requires specific application to Indian lands, where the funds derived from them go to the Indians. It is a class of legislation absolutely essential everywhere on the public domain to pass title to small, isolated, surrounded tracts of comparatively little value. If the tracts were of any considerable value they would have been included in homestead settlements. Such a tract must always be less in area than 160 acres. It must have been isolated and surrounded by lands the title to which has passed from the Government. Then the Secretary has the discretion to offer them for sale if he sees fit to do so. It is a procedure necessary to the final cleaning up of odds and ends of lands in any region under settlement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALEXANDER). Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Further reserving the right to object, will the gentleman inform the House what will be the method of disposing of these lands in case the law is changed as provided in this bill?

Mr. MONDELL. As I tried to explain, all this bill does is to apply the well-established law, now applicable to all public lands, to these particular lands, small tracts, most frequently of 40 acres, that the homestead settler has declined to include in his homestead entry because he considered them of little value.

The homestead settler goes in and takes up the greater portion of the land, but leaves various small tracts, from 40 to 120 acres, that no homesteader wants, because of little value. After that land has for a period of two years or more remained undisposed of after the surrounding lands have been entered, the Secretary may, in his discretion, if he believes it in the public interest, offer those lands for sale, and they must be disposed of at not less than a certain minimum price.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand the bill, the Secretary of the Interior determines that these parcels of land shall be disposed of at a price fixed originally for the sale of the land.

Mr. MONDELL. At not less than that, and as much more as they will bring.

Mr. STAFFORD. They will not be sold for \$1.25 an acre under the homestead law.

Mr. NORTON. On many of these lands the minimum price is \$4. If this was public domain instead of Chippewa land it could be sold under section 2455.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the reservation of the point of order, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALEXANDER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 28, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 77), relating to the sale of isolated tracts of the public domain, be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to ceded Chippewa Indian lands in the State of Minnesota: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to lands which are not subject to homestead entry: *Provided further*, That purchasers of land under this act must pay for the lands not less than the price fixed in the law opening the lands to homestead entry.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ANDERSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11709) granting the consent of Congress to the village and township of Halstad, Norman County, Minn., and the township of Herberg, Traill County, N. Dak., to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North on the boundary line between said States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. ESCH. If the gentleman will yield, I think the gentleman from Minnesota is familiar with the facts in this case.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to inquire the need of qualifying the point at which this bridge is to be located "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation." I understand this bill is for building a bridge across the Red River of the North. I have been across that river in different seasons, and I have never discovered one bit of water.

Mr. NORTON. I wonder if the gentleman had been drinking before he crossed.

Mr. STAFFORD. No; I was in dry territory going west and coming east. I could not discover any water in the Red River of the North. This bill proposes to establish a bridge across a so-called navigable stream, and I realize that this is the customary phraseology.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman would not imply that there is no navigation at that particular point, would he?

Mr. STAFFORD. I crossed at Breckenridge, and there was no navigation there; it was shoal for a canoe.

Mr. KNUTSON. There is navigation there at Breckenridge.

Mr. STAFFORD. I suppose the purpose of the bill is to put a bridge there because it is the dividing line between the two States, and even if it is a dry stream—and things are dry up there in Minnesota, and also in Dakota, which has been dry for a number of years—there would have to be some bill like this passed, and I withdraw the reservation of the objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the village and township of Halstad, Norman County, Minn., and the township of Herberg, Traill County, N. Dak., and their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Red River of the North at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the section line between sections 24 and 25, township 145 N., range 49 W., fifth parallel meridian, on the boundary line between Minnesota and North Dakota, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The following committee amendments were read:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "the village and township of Halstad."

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out the words "and the township of Herberg."

Amend the title so as to read: "Granting the consent of Congress to Norman County, Minn., and Traill County, N. Dak., to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North on the boundary line between said States."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In section 2, line 10, the word "expressly" is misspelled. Without objection it will be corrected.

There was no objection.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ABSENCE BY HOMESTEAD SETTLERS AND ENTRYMEN.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the House joint resolution 290, extending the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 20, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize absence by homestead settlers and entrymen, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Reserving the right to object, I would like to hear the bill read.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the provisions, limitations, and conditions of the act of Congress approved December 20, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize absence by homestead settlers and entrymen, and for other purposes," are hereby extended and made applicable to homestead settlers and entrymen who have filed their applications prior to May 1, 1918.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. May I ask the gentleman if this is not broadening to a considerable extent, taking off restrictions that were contained in the act approved in December, 1917?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The act approved December 20, 1917, provided that during the pendency of the existing war any homestead settler or entryman shall be entitled to a leave of absence from his land for the purpose of performing farm labor, and such absence, while actually engaged in farm labor, shall, upon compliance of the terms of that act, be counted as constructive residence, provided that the settler should not be excused from making the required improvements and cultivation, and also provided that the act only applied to settlers who had filed their application prior to the passage of the act. The act has no application and affords no relief to any settler who has filed since December 20, 1917, and the object of my bill is simply and only to extend that beneficial provision to the settlers filing subsequent to that time. I introduced this bill, H. J. Res. 290, last May and limited its application to filings made prior to May 1 this year. But if the committee will consider the bill at this time I desire to ask unanimous consent to amend the bill from May 1 to October 1. My report on this bill is in part as follows:

The object of the original act, as well as this proposed amendment, is plain and needs no explanation to anyone who understands conditions in the public-land States. Everyone familiar with the situation in the West knows that the public lands remaining open to settlement under the homestead laws are not only barren and usually broken and very rough and arid, but are also mostly covered with rock or brush to such an extent that it requires several years of the hardest kind of work to bring the lands into a state of clearing and improvement and cultivation sufficient to produce crops or afford the settler enough produce upon which to make a living. In other words, it usually requires practically three years in order to obtain a paying crop, and during that time the settler is compelled to find employment at some other place in order to acquire the necessary means upon which to live and with which to improve his homestead, and unless his homestead rights can be protected during his necessary absence from his claim, he is liable to lose his home. Moreover, at the present time the West has been so completely drained of men having gone into the Army or Navy, or gone East in remunerative employment, that the farmers are being compelled to reduce their cultivation, owing to the impossibility of obtaining farm help. The object of the original law was to allow the new homestead settlers to safely go off and secure employment on farms and by making the necessary showing of their active work in the production of food during their absence, to be credited with that time upon their homestead entry. If the law was just and necessary for the production of food, as it was, and also necessary to the homestead settlers, who made settlement prior to December 20, 1917, it is equally just and much more necessary now for the new settlers, who have settled upon poorer lands since December 20, 1917, and when the urgency for farm labor is becoming more intense all the time.

Therefore your committee is of the opinion that the provisions of the act should be extended up to the present time so as to give the thousands of settlers who have entered land during the past six months the benefit of the provisions of that act, in order that they may during this present agricultural season be allowed to safely absent themselves from their claims and find work on farms throughout the West, and the committee feels that the bill ought to be promptly passed so that those settlers may take advantage of its provisions during this farming season.

The Interior Department and the Land Office officials, and people generally throughout the West, have said that owing to the drainage of men going to the war and to the munition plants and other works, practically all farm labor was gone, and if they could get some of the new settlers to come on to the adjoining ranches they could get some work in that way, and it would be a very great benefit to both the settlers and farmers. The Interior Department recommends the bill and the people of the West generally recommend it. It does not grant any additional or new rights. We are having a very hard and slow time in the West to settle up that country and get people to homestead. The remaining public homestead land left in the West is principally dry and barren, often rocky and broken and cut up with gulches and arroyas, often covered with oak brush, and it is the hardest kind of work on earth to improve and make a living

and a home on land of that kind. It is, of course, a fine thing for Secretary Lane to talk about furnishing homes for the hundreds of thousands of returning soldiers, but unless the Government spends from \$2,000 to \$4,000 on each homestead mighty few soldiers will ever put in the rest of their lives trying to make a home on these lands, especially if they have to submit to all the delays, red tape, and inspections and handicaps of the present homestead settlers. Now when we get a man out on one of these homesteads, for the first three years he can not grow any sufficient crop to support himself and family on, and he is compelled to go away and get work to live on. All of these amendments and little bills that we western Members have merely tend to liberalize the conditions under which these men are trying to live and support their families and to comply with the law, and this is only one of many of them. There are a great many reasons why this bill should pass. It is only common-sense fairness to the settlers and for the general welfare of the country, and the rights of the Government are in no way jeopardized.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Well, I have the floor, but I will be glad to yield to the gentleman in a minute. I want to ask the gentleman if this is not the measure which I and some other gentlemen opposed and upon which we had a vote when it was passed before.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I do not think so, though I am not sure.

Mr. WALSH. It was one of these homestead-extension acts.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I was not the author of that original law which I am now trying to amend by this bill of mine, House joint resolution 290.

Mr. MONDELL. May I say to the gentleman that this law has been of great value to the West. Those Mountain States have been denuded of their farm labor and of their men by the very large quotas furnished to the Army, and in many places a homesteader can raise very little on his own farm.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. For the first three years he can not.

Mr. MONDELL. On the other hand, some men can go to an adjoining farm—he must keep up the cultivation of this land, of course—and there he can render very valuable service in the production of those things that are needful for the maintenance of our armies. The law has worked well and the only change is to bring it more nearly up to date.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I will say to the gentleman that with the permission of the House I want to amend the bill to bring down the date to the 1st day of October. I expect to ask to do that. If the House will not agree to that, of course we will have to take the best we can get.

Mr. WALSH. I should have no objection to moving the date, but I recall the statement the gentleman made when this measure was up originally in 1917 and I am glad to have the gentleman's prediction at that time now verified by the statement of the gentleman from Wyoming that the original law has worked very well.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. It has.

Mr. WALSH. There was great apprehension about this policy.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. There has been no complaint made anywhere about that law.

Mr. WALSH. As I understand it, if this date is moved down to the 1st of October—the act only runs during the period of the war—

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That is my understanding.

Mr. WALSH. If we move the date down to the 1st of October it is in a sense an immaterial change?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I think so; but it will afford relief to many more men and do that much more good.

Mr. WALSH. It will relieve the men who have filed since the 1st of May?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. I have no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Not only is this legislation needed, but it is becoming more and more apparent that further legislation than this is necessary along these lines.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is a provision in this proposed law providing that absence from the land upon the part of the entryman while engaged in farm labor will count as constructive residence upon the homestead entry.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; if he shows that he is working on some adjoining farm.

Mr. NORTON. I construe that to mean that such absence will count as part of the time which he is required under existing

law to reside upon the land in order to make homestead proof thereon.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes. It does not interfere with the requirement of cultivation.

Mr. NORTON. The working out of such a law would result in many cases like this: A young woman who might have friends interested in acquiring some of the Government land would be encouraged to make entry and settlement upon a tract of land, which she would immediately desert, as far as residence would be concerned, and would proceed to her home in an Eastern State and there engage in some occupation that she could claim was necessary agricultural work. It would likewise result in the same condition regarding similar entries and settlements by men. I want to say to the House that living, as I do, in one of the western public-land States, I am of opinion that legislation of this character, while most pleasing, while most delightful to those desiring to secure Government lands by a very easy method, does not result in making many new homes in the West.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman has used—unfairly, I think he will himself admit, on reflection, because he is familiar with the situation—a possibly very extreme case.

Mr. NORTON. The gentleman from North Dakota has done nothing of the kind. He has stated the character of cases that are occurring every day, and will continue to occur under legislation such as this. He has stated that in face of the fact that he knows that would be very pleasing legislation to a great many people in his own section of the country, who are ready to accept the easiest possible way of acquiring title to more of the Government domain.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman knows, further, that there can be no abandonment, because cultivation of the land is provided by law, and fencing and everything else is still required.

All this act does is to give the settler an opportunity to go somewhere else in the community and engage in some useful labor for a few months while he is complying with the provisions of the law on his own place as to improvement, and I want to say to the gentleman I have never been for legislation that did not bring permanent settlement; no western man can be for legislation that does not bring permanent settlement. This legislation is absolutely essential in those mountain and coast States if they are to furnish their quota of men for the Army and keep up the production of wheat, mutton, beef, and wool.

Mr. NORTON. Let me say to the distinguished gentleman from Wyoming I do not at all agree with him that it is absolutely or even quite necessary for the greater production of beef or mutton or horse meat or rye or wheat or for the maximum production of any other food product in the West. It does, however, evidently seem to be necessary, by some Members of Congress and by some men who are not Members of Congress, as an easy means of getting the public domain away from the Government and into private ownership.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORTON. No, not just now; I will in a moment. I contend that if any legislation like this is to be passed it should provide that the absence from the land on the part of the entryman during the war while engaged in agricultural labor should not be such as to allow a contest to be entered against his land; that if he desired to engage in agricultural labor away from his land, desired to be absent from his land, he should be allowed to be so absent, but at the termination of the war he should be required to reside the full time now required by law upon his land. That kind of legislation, I suggest, will settle up and make many new and desirable farm homes in the West. This kind of legislation will take the public domain away from the Government and give it into the hands of those who will dispose of it to the first buyer that can be found. The kind of legislation proposed by this measure will not tend to make permanent farm-home owners of those who acquired title to Government land under its provisions. I believe every man who is familiar with the conditions in the West knows such to be the real facts.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman now yield?

Mr. NORTON. I will be pleased to do so.

Mr. RAKER. As I understand the provisions of this bill it simply is to carry out what has been the policy of the General Land Office for the last 30 years.

Mr. NORTON. No; the gentleman does not understand correctly.

Mr. RAKER. Yes, I do. Heretofore the homesteader could always leave his homestead when it was necessary to work out for the purpose of obtaining money to improve it. Now this bill just goes one step further. He has to improve his place,

to fence it, to build his home there, cultivate it, but if his neighbor needs help and this man can leave his own home for the purpose of helping him for a month or a month and a half in the dire need of help, such as is now in the Western States, as I know from personal knowledge, and he is actually engaged in farm labor, it allows his absence to act as constructive residence so there will be no contest; that when the summer and fall work is over he may return home and go on at his place, to try to benefit and improve his place. I want to say to the gentleman and the House that this permit of absence is working well. It has not had the effect in my State that the gentleman claims it may have in his, and I trust the House will permit this legislation to go through with this amendment which brings it down to date. There is no question about it, because I received, I suppose, 50 letters of men who have wanted to go away and help their friends, the farmers adjoining them, to go 5, 10, or more miles so they may help put in a crop, help harvest it, and they are needed now and they ought not to be under a penalty of contest because they are helping to produce the necessary products that are so much needed. I trust the gentleman will not object.

Mr. NORTON. Is the gentleman as much interested in farmers' homes being established in the public-land States as he is in giving the public domain to anyone who may be willing to take it?

Mr. RAKER. The men who file on these lands are the very ones who build up the country, who make permanent homes and go there and stay, to live there, and they build up the country.

I have observed for the last 40 years myself. They made that country. We do not want it so that some fellow who puts his feet on the stove during the winter can go and contest when they have worked there honestly and faithfully.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman [Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado] in charge of the bill agree to an amendment providing that absence from the land shall not be counted as residence required under existing law to complete proof on the entry?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I could not agree to that; it will kill the bill.

Mr. NORTON. The bill should be so amended.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. There is no use, then, in passing the bill.

Mr. NORTON. Gentlemen in favor of legislation of this kind simply want to open the gates and not require any residence at all.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. My dear sir—

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. There are no gates to be opened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. NORTON. I will reserve the right to object so that the gentleman may be heard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has long since expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask that this bill retain its place on the calendar.

Mr. STAFFORD. I object to that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent that this bill may go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

BILL FROM THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to make a unanimous-consent request at this time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the gentleman to submit the request.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that immediately after the reading and approval of the Journal tomorrow that it be in order for the Committee on Military Affairs to call up bills on the Calendar of the House or the Union Calendar that have been favorably reported to the House and that are unobjected to.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Let the Chair submit the question to the House. Is there objection to the request submitted by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT]?

Mr. RAKER. Reserving it in order to make a statement, I will ask if the gentleman would not further make the request so that if we do not get through with the Unanimous Consent Calendar it may continue to-morrow until completed, and that at the conclusion of the Unanimous Consent Calendar he be given this right? It is somewhat understood that this entire calendar be gone through with.

Mr. MONDELL. I trust that the modification may be had, and that immediately after the consideration of the Unanimous Consent Calendar these bills be taken up.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman [Mr. DENT] consent to that?

Mr. DENT. I consent to that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT] asks unanimous consent that the bills to which he has referred, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, may be in order following the disposition of the Unanimous Consent Calendar. Is there objection?

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want to state that the bill that was objected to and on which the point of no quorum was raised this morning is just as important a bill as there is on this calendar.

The Bureau of Public Health and the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, because I happened to have introduced the bill and because it happens to relate to my district, have called me up every day on the proposition that 14,000 tubercular soldiers and sailors have been discharged and they have no place in which to put them. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had a hearing and unanimously reported this bill. Then the Committee on Rules gave us a hearing. And then they wanted to hear the officials of the War-Risk Insurance Bureau and the Public Health Bureau, and they heard them; and after that it was a unanimous report from the Committee on Rules. One is just as important as the other. If it was important to have the point of no quorum raised on that bill this morning, it is just as important to have it on the rest of them. So far as I am concerned, I am going to object.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. KINCHELOE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Would not the gentleman listen to this: That anyone can object to any one of these bills on this Unanimous Consent Calendar. There are bills on here that the House may consider and there may not be any votes against them, but nevertheless we have to submit to the fact that anyone can take them off the calendar. If we all took the same attitude that the gentleman from Kentucky takes, there would not be any legislation here unless there was a quorum present. And all ought to be treated alike.

Mr. MONDELL. I assume the gentleman from Kentucky wants to pass his bill and not simply make trouble by "throwing a monkey wrench into the machinery"?

Mr. KINCHELOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MONDELL. It is the easiest thing in the world to stop all proceedings here until we can get a quorum. I hope the gentleman's bill will be considered in due course by the House. But if the House wants to take up other matters that are not objected to first, that is not sufficient excuse for the gentleman to insist that nothing be done unless his particular matter be taken up. The consideration of his measure would come much more quickly, in my opinion, if he allows the business to go in an orderly way. These bills have been reported for several months and have not been disposed of; they are also important.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I do not want to be obstructive, and it is not in a spirit of resentment that I rise. This is a bill here that has the unanimous report of two committees, and it is unanimously asked for here. It is absolutely important, as gentlemen will see from the hearings, that this bill pass now in order that they may get the foundation in for this hospital before bad weather, so that they can provide some place for these sick soldiers as early as possible.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman can create a situation under which these important bills that have been reported for months can not pass, or his bill either; he can create a situation under which nothing can be done. He can easily do that, but I assume he does not desire to do so.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I understand. But the point I make is—

Mr. MONDELL. But the gentleman would not get any further along with his legislation by objecting to the consideration of other legislation.

Mr. KINCHELOE. The "gentleman from Kentucky" does not want to obstruct any meritorious war legislation, but will insist upon his rights in the matter. I realize my responsibility as a Member of this House, and I am going to assume it. But the point I make is that when this bill came up this morning there was a threat of no quorum. Now, if it is important to consider my bill only when there is a quorum present, it is just as important to consider the rest of them with a quorum.

Mr. GOOD. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I shall object unless there is some assurance that this bill will be considered.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I hope the gentleman will not do that.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. We will not give any assurance of that.

Mr. KINCHELOE. The only assurance I want—

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. KINCHELOE. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEADS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 2493) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December, 29, 1916.

The title of the bill was read.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, I objected to that other request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair asked if there was objection, and gentlemen were conferring with the gentleman from Kentucky, and—

Mr. KINCHELOE. I objected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky objected to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT]. The Clerk has read the title of the next bill. Is there objection to its present consideration?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I think the bill should be reported before objection is made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That any qualified homestead entryman may make entry under the homestead laws of lands so designated by the Secretary of the Interior, according to legal subdivisions, in areas not exceeding 640 acres, and in compact form so far as may be subject to the provisions of this act, and secure title thereto by compliance with the terms of the homestead laws: *Provided*, That a former homestead entry of land of the character described in section 2 hereof shall not be a bar to the entry of a tract within a radius of 20 miles from such former entry under the provisions of this act, which, together with the former entry, shall not exceed 640 acres, subject to the requirements of law as to residence and improvements, except that no residence shall be required on such additional entry if the entryman owns and is residing on his former entry: *Provided further*, That the entryman shall be required to enter all contiguous areas of the character herein described open to entry prior to the entry of any noncontiguous land: *And provided further*, That instead of cultivation as required by the homestead laws the entryman shall be required to make permanent improvements upon the land entered before final proof is submitted tending to increase the value of the same for stock-raising purposes of the value of not less than \$1.25 per acre, and at least one-half of such improvements shall be placed upon the land within three years after the date of entry thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I think this important measure should receive some explanation before the objection stage is passed.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I will endeavor to explain the bill. Under the enlarged—320 acre—homestead law, of which my friend from Wyoming, Mr. MONDELL, was the original author, a homestead entryman is entitled to take an additional tract of land—160 acres—besides the 160 he already has, for the purpose of getting 320 acres of dry land, and he is not required to make two residences. If he perfects his three-years' residence on his original entry that is sufficient for the additional tract. When we passed the 640-acre stockraising homestead law we attempted but failed to do the same thing. For instance, if a man now has 320 acres of dry land and can not make a living on it, and there is some more dry land in that vicinity—

Mr. MONDELL. Within 20 miles of it—

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; within 20 miles of it, he can take 320 acres more to make up a 640-acre homestead. If he can get that additional tract adjoining his original entry he does not have to live on it at all. But inadvertently we provided in that law that if he is compelled to take a piece of land that is not contiguous—not adjoining his original entry—he is compelled to make a double residence. That is he has got to move off of his original entry and go onto the new tract, notwithstanding, under this law he has already resided on his original tract and cultivated it for the full three years. He can not live on both at once. The present provision is entirely un-

just, Impractical, and wrong, and was never intended to operate or be construed the way it is.

Mr. STAFFORD. I recall, when the enlarged-homestead act was under consideration that a discussion arose on the floor as to the limit of distance where a homesteader would be privileged to take the additional land.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I believe the House provided 10 miles.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; I believe it was 10 miles at that time.

Mr. STAFFORD. I believe it was subsequently changed to 20.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The reason of that change was because the homestead settlers could not get any land within 10 miles.

Mr. STAFFORD. The purpose of this bill is not to increase the privileges of that law, so far as additional land is concerned. It is merely, in case the tracts are not contiguous, to grant the right to locate upon them but not to require residence.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That is correct. This bill will relieve the entrymen from being required to leave their original homestead entry where they must be living at the time and move onto the new additional tract, which has no improvement on it. Of course that would be a wholly useless and foolish thing to do.

Mr. MONDELL. I call the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin to the fact that the only change in the present law is in the words on lines 10, 11, and 12, as follows:

Except that no residence shall be required on such additional entry if the entryman owns and is residing on his former entry.

Mr. STAFFORD. Of course, if the land were contiguous, it would be construed that he was residing on the new additional land by reason of its being contiguous. But where it is not contiguous there is that construction that requires additional residence whereby he would have to give up his former residence.

Mr. MONDELL. My opinion is that the House would never have passed the law with this addition in it except for the fact that when the law was originally introduced there was no limit of distance to the original entry, and it was the opinion, and properly, that if a man could take an addition in another State he ought to live on it. But when the addition was made of 20 miles the logical thing to do was to make it the same as was done in the case of the 320-acre law. That is what is now proposed. It will relieve a lot of folks who, if this is not passed, will have to remove to a distance of from 2 to 10 miles.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. And they will have to leave their present land and homes to go on the new piece of unimproved ground.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the reservation of the right to object.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this proposed amendment gives the right to a homestead entryman residing in any section of the country where the land is classified as "grazing land" to acquire an amount of the public domain which, added to the amount of land included in his original entry, will not exceed 640 acres, if that land is within 20 miles of his original entry.

Mr. MONDELL. And is of the character of land coming under the law—

Mr. NORTON. Yes; and is of the character of the land contemplated by the law. That is land of a character more suitable for grazing than for agricultural purposes.

Mr. MONDELL. And if his original homestead is of the same character.

Mr. NORTON. If an entryman has taken up a homestead in one of the public-land States and cultivated it and made proof on it and there is not any unappropriated Government land within 20 miles of his original entry of this character, he is deprived of the privilege to be given by this bill.

I want to say to the committee that my experience has been that this legislation, permitting homestead entrymen to take land noncontiguous to their original entries, has been one of the finest pieces of legislation passed by any Congress in many years privileging men in the West to grab up the public domain by an easy method.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman understands that this bill gives no such authority, and does not change the law with respect to making entries.

Mr. NORTON. This bill enlarges an existing unwise privilege. It is aimed by a great many of those outside of Congress who favor this amendment to give to men who now have land in the public-land States of the West, particularly in the semi-arid regions, from 160 to 480 acres of additional land for practically the mere expense of putting a fence around the land. It provides to give this land to land speculators and to men who have been living out in the vicinity of this unappropriated Gov-

ernment land and who have for years been making a good living on their original homesteads. This is what similar legislation has done in many instances in my own State and in my particular congressional district. This is what similar legislation has caused to take place in Montana. This is what this amendment will do and encourage as long as the unappropriated public domain lasts in the semiarid sections of the country.

I wish to merely state these facts, so that the House with notice and knowledge may take such action as to it may seem proper.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORTON. I shall be pleased to yield to the genial gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. MONDELL. Without going into the question of the propriety of these noncontiguous entries—and I can not agree with my friend in his view with regard to them—this bill does not enlarge that privilege. Now, certainly the gentleman does not want to put himself in the position of denying to the men who have taken those noncontiguous entries the right to remain on their original entries. He does not want to compel them to move from their present homes onto the new land, generally of very little value, which they have taken up. All that this amendment does is to give them the same right that the settlers in his State have had under the 320-acre homestead law, to have their residence on their original entry counted as residence on the additional land. They must improve the additional land.

Mr. NORTON. It gives one the right now who has taken 480 acres of grazing land and is residing upon that tract to take 160 acres additional 20 miles away from his original entry and acquire title to it without any residence on it.

Mr. MONDELL. Within 20 miles.

Mr. NORTON. Does the gentleman think that is anything more or less than merely giving one the privilege of grabbing 160 acres more of the public lands without doing anything except putting a fence around it?

Mr. MONDELL. In thousands of cases that has been the salvation of men who had to have a little pasture land and who could go into the hill country some distance away from their homesteads and get a small amount of pasture land. That has been the way the law has worked, and it has been of great value.

Mr. NORTON. I agree that if in this present stage of the Nation's population and development a man can get 160 acres of good grazing land for \$1.25 an acre, or for putting a fence around it, it is a mighty good thing for him.

Mr. MONDELL. It is a good thing for the country.

Mr. GANDY. Will my friend yield a moment?

Mr. NORTON. Certainly.

Mr. GANDY. The theory of the 640-acre act is that a man needs 640 acres of that kind of land—that he is entitled to 640 acres.

Mr. NORTON. To make a living upon. The theory is all right. But the theory is widely departed from in giving one the privilege of taking up 640 acres of noncontiguous land within a radius of 20 miles from the original entry.

Mr. GANDY. And the same thing was true of the half-section act. It is on the assumption that a man needs 320 acres of that kind of land. Now, if a man has a quarter or half section, or in the case which the gentleman mentions, 480 acres of land of the kind and character contemplated by the section act, he is entitled to fill up the amount of 640 acres, equal in area to a section, either contiguous or somewhere else.

Mr. NORTON. Does the gentleman seriously contend that anywhere in the West, if a man can not make a living on a 480-acre tract, it is necessary in order that he be able to make a living on his original homestead entry that he have the right to take up another 160 acres anywhere within 20 miles of his original entry?

Mr. GANDY. Will my friend yield for a moment?

Mr. NORTON. Certainly.

Mr. GANDY. The theory of the 640-acre act is that a man needs 640 acres of that kind of land—that he is entitled to 640 acres.

Mr. NORTON. To make a living upon. The theory is all right. But the theory is widely departed from in giving one the privilege of taking up 640 acres of noncontiguous land within a radius of 20 miles from the original entry.

Mr. GANDY. And the same thing was true of the half-section act. It is on the assumption that a man needs 320 acres of that kind of land. Now, if a man has a quarter or half section, or in the case which the gentleman mentions, 480 acres of land of the kind and character contemplated by the

section act, he is entitled to the difference between that amount and 640 acres, either contiguous or somewhere else.

Mr. NORTON. Does the gentleman seriously contend that anywhere in the West, if a man can not make a living on a 480-acre tract, it is necessary in order that he be able to make a living on his original homestead entry that he have the right to take up another 160 acres anywhere within 20 miles of his original entry?

Mr. GANDY. I have for years been a believer in and ardent advocate of such a liberalization of the homestead laws and regulations as will recognize existing conditions in the public-land States of the West. The objection of the gentleman from North Dakota seems to be directed not to the residence feature, which is all there is at stake in this amendment, but to the advisability of permitting a noncontiguous additional homestead. This subject is not a new one for me, for in the Sixty-fourth Congress the section homestead bill came from the Public Lands Committee without any provision for a noncontiguous additional homestead, and on the floor of this House I secured an amendment permitting such an entry. It was my belief then, Mr. Speaker, and it is my belief now, that persons who have made homestead entries for land of the kind proposed to be disposed of under the section act are entitled to such an amount of similar land as, when added to the land embraced in their former entries, will not exceed 640 acres whether the additional adjoins the original or not. We need not enter into the discussion of that proposition to-day for the law already provides for noncontiguous additional entries under the half-section act and under the section act. The only change that is sought by this bill is to make the residence provisions the same in the section act that they are in the half-section act, for under the half-section act where the noncontiguous additional is not to exceed 20 miles from the original and the claimant continues to reside upon the land embraced in his original entry residence is not required on the additional. If this bill is passed—and I hope, Mr. Speaker, it will be passed—several hundred homesteaders in the district which I have the honor to represent in this House, and I feel certain that many thousand in the public-land States of the West will not be required to move from the homes they have established on their original homesteads in order to comply with the provisions of the homestead law with relation to their noncontiguous additional entries.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that there is now a necessity for the passage of any such legislation of this kind, and I take occasion to say again, as I have heretofore said in this House, that if years ago a far-sighted policy of section homesteads had been inaugurated the high prairies of the West would to-day be dotted with prosperous homes where in many cases deserted homestead shacks tell the story of the inability of homesteaders to make good on quarter-section or half-section entries. We have legislated piecemeal and must go on that way. Undoubtedly there are other amendments to the section bill that it will be necessary to pass, for I recall now that there is no provision of law whereby one who has a noncontiguous additional entry under the half-section act can fill his section adjoining it. I have introduced a bill to remedy that feature and later on I hope to be able to secure consideration for it. I want to renew my statement, Mr. Speaker, that there is nothing more in this bill than the equalization of the residence provisions of the half-section law and the section law.

Mr. NORTON. The one thing more than any other which would at this time impel me not to object to the consideration of this bill is the earnestness and affability of my friend from South Dakota [Mr. GANDY] whom I know is greatly interested in this proposed legislation. He has been such an untiring worker during the time he has been in Congress for those things which he believes his constituents should have that on his account I do not feel justified in making objection to the consideration of the bill.

I have called attention to what the bill if enacted into law will effect. It is for a majority of those present to determine whether it should have the approval of the House.

Mr. SISSON. Will the gentleman from North Dakota yield?

Mr. NORTON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. SISSON. If a man can not make a living on 480 acres of land, my friend certainly would not prevent him from taking 160 acres more of that land off the hands of the Federal Government. It reminds me of the man who had two eighths of land, and he wanted to get rid of both of them. Finally he got a customer for one of the eighths, and he went over to the courthouse to have the deed recorded, and when he left the courthouse he said with great glee, "That scoundrel couldn't read or write, and I shoved the other eighth off on him. I got rid of both the eighths at the same time." [Laughter.]

Mr. NORTON. My very good friend from Mississippi will find that in the public land States in the West there are plenty of people who are most willing to take all the public land suitable for grazing that Congress will permit them to get hold of by easy methods and with small expense.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

"THE OLD CUSTOMHOUSE" AT KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 4283) authorizing the donation of the land and building at Kennebunkport, Me., known as "The old customhouse," to the town of Kennebunkport, Me.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I ask that the bill be passed informally.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida that the bill be passed informally?

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not know what the gentleman means by that request.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I want the bill to be passed over, that is all.

Mr. FOSTER. To go to the foot of the calendar?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. To go to the foot of the calendar. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. GOODALL] who is the author of this bill is not here.

Mr. STAFFORD. I certainly would not take advantage of the author of the bill. I have no objection to the bill being passed over, to take its place at the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the bill being passed over to take its place at the foot of the calendar? There was no objection.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR MONTANA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill S. 70, an act providing for an additional judge for the district of Montana.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH and Mr. MOORES of Indiana objected.

EXTENDING TIME FOR APPLICATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 8763) to amend the act entitled "An act to extend temporarily the time for filing applications and fees and taking action in the United States Patent Office in favor of nations granting reciprocal rights to United States citizens," approved August 17, 1916.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

PAYMENT OF INDIAN RESERVATION LAND, MONTANA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 935) for the relief of settlers on certain railroad lands in Montana.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object. At the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. EVANS] I will reserve the objection.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, this bill appeals to me as a meritorious one and worthy of consideration by the House. The situation is this: The Northern Pacific Railroad many years ago was granted land by the Government, and a part of these lands was within the Indian reservation.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman will permit, I ask unanimous consent that the reservation may be pending and that the bill may be read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the adjustment of the grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., if any of the lands within the indemnity limits of said grants through that portion of the former reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow Indians lying south of the Missouri River in the State of Montana be found in possession of an actual bona fide qualified settler under the homestead laws of the United States who has made substantial improvements thereon and such land has been adjudged by the Secretary of the Interior to inure to the Northern Pacific Railway Co. under the grants made to its predecessor in interest, the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., the Northern Pacific Railway Co. upon request of the Secretary of the Interior may file a relinquishment of said lands in favor of the settler and shall then be entitled to select an equal quantity of other lands in lieu thereof from any of the surveyed public lands within the State of Montana, not mineral and not otherwise appropriated at the date of selection, to which it shall receive title the same as though originally granted: *Provided, however,* That lands withdrawn or classified as coal lands may be selected by said company, and as to such lands it shall receive a restricted patent as provided by the act of June 22, 1910.

Mr. EVANS. As I was suggesting, these lands fell within the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. They were at that time in Indian reservations. It was not known that they were within the grant of land to the company, and individual settlers to the number of 30 or 40 went on the lands and made improvements. Subsequently, the department determined that these lands were within the grant and that the company was entitled to them. The railroad company has agreed to give up the lands to the settlers, provided the Government will allow them an equal amount of land somewhere else.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman permit?

Mr. EVANS. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I would direct the gentleman's attention to the estimate placed upon it by the Secretary of the Interior in his letter directed to Senator MEYER, December 15, 1917, in which he says:

I am still of the opinion, as expressed in my report of February 21, 1917, that the settlers proposed to be benefited by this bill do not have such claims as would warrant my recommendation of the approval thereof.

Mr. EVANS. Yes, he says that; but he says something further.

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; I will read further, because I wish the committee to have all the information:

In view of the fact, however, that the investigations made by the railway company show that they have placed valuable improvements on the land, that they would suffer considerable loss if they were now required to remove therefrom, and that the company is willing to relinquish for their benefit, I do not desire any further to oppose the passage of the proposed legislation. The selections made by the company in lieu of the lands relinquished should be restricted to surveyed lands, and the bill should therefore be amended by adding the word "surveyed" on line 4, page 2, before the words "public lands," so that it would read, "any of the surveyed public lands within the State of Montana, not mineral," etc.

In the first place, the settlers have no claim; they are squatters on railroad land. Now, the railroad for some reason or other would like to have an exchange of land, not of substantially equal value—there is no such limitation as is usually carried in bills of this kind, but that they may have any available land in exchange without any limitation whatever.

There have been too many abuses arising out of the exchange of land by railroads for other public lands to allow such a bill as this to go through under unanimous consent without giving an opportunity for careful consideration.

Mr. EVANS. I beg to say to the gentleman that it is not the railroad company that is asking for this bill, but 30 or 40 settlers, who have cabins, fences, and their families upon this land, who have made the improvements. The Department of the Interior has determined that the lands are within the grant to the railroad company, and the railroad company says that we will get out of the way if you will give us an equal amount of land.

Mr. STAFFORD. An equal amount of land without regard to the value of it.

Mr. FOSTER. Would the gentleman object to putting in an amendment saying that it should be land of equal value or like value?

Mr. EVANS. No; I would not object to that.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is too important a bill to be considered by unanimous consent.

WATER SUPPLY, OLATHE, COLO.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on page 36 of this calendar, at the foot of the page, is a bill put on the Private Calendar. It is a bill to grant certain public lands to the town of Olathe, Colo., for the protection of its water supply. It is H. R. 5989, and is 147 on the Private Calendar, and I ask unanimous consent that it be transferred to the Union Calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 5989, on the Private Calendar, be transferred to the Union Calendar.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman's only desire is to have it transferred to the Union Calendar?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That is all.

Mr. WALSH. And not put on the Unanimous Consent Calendar?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. No. I will do that some other time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

STUART, LEWIS, GORDON & RUTHERFORD.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 906) making an appropriation to Stuart, Lewis, Gordon & Rutherford in payment of legal services rendered by them to the Creek Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection for a moment?

Mr. WALSH. Certainly; I reserve my objection to permit the gentleman to make a statement.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the payment to Stuart, Lewis, Gordon & Rutherford of the sum of \$7,000 out of the Creek tribal funds in settlement of a claim for legal services rendered by this firm on account of a contract entered into by the Creek Nation on January 7, 1898. At that time the Creek Nation was one of the Five Civilized Tribes and prior to that time no contract that either of the Five Civilized Tribes ever made for legal services was ever approved by the Secretary of the Interior or by the President. They not only paid out thousands, but hundreds of thousands—yes, they paid out millions of dollars, and there never was an appropriation, so far as I know, for the Cherokee Nation, of which I am a member, which prior to that time was ever approved. Thousands and thousands of dollars were paid out on appropriations made by the Cherokee tribal authorities, just like they would be if made by the Massachusetts Legislature, or the Legislature of Minnesota or California. This firm was contracted with under a legal contract, and it was just at the time when the affairs of the tribe were being wound up. This firm of attorneys, one of the most eminent in Oklahoma, necessarily had to resist and fight the Interior Department in their construction of the laws which were enacted by Congress and test the constitutionality of many of them in the courts.

The Creek tribal legislature met and passed this appropriation to pay this claim. The principal chief signed it. It was transmitted by the chief inspector and it was recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It got to the desk of the Secretary of the Interior on the very last day, and, without any consideration on his part, he recommended its disapproval. I know that this is a meritorious claim; I know it ought to be paid; I know that these services were rendered. This has been brought up in the House two or three times. The House passed it two years ago along about the last of the session. It went over to the Senate, and there was not time for its consideration there; but here was a firm of attorneys that was as good as any in the United States, and the contract was entered into with them under an act of the Creek Tribal Council, and they had a legal right to enter into that contract, and they were legally employed. They did perform the services. While the services were being performed, namely, between January 7, 1898, and a later date, when the Creek Council passed a law authorizing the employment, Congress on June 28, 1898, passed the Curtis bill, which contains a provision that as to subsequent appropriations they must be approved by the President. They entered into the contract, and they performed the services under an act passed by the Creek Tribal Council, passed before June 28, 1898. The Creek council later on made an appropriation to carry out its contract to pay for the services rendered, but it was after June 28, 1898; and I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this is a claim which has dragged along here for a number of years, but it is a meritorious one. Nobody doubts that the services were rendered, and that they ought to be paid for.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman entirely. I think the bill ought to be paid. But I think the bill ought to be on the Private Calendar and taken up and disposed of with Private Calendar bills. It does not belong on the calendar on which it has been placed. But it is evident that it will be objected to now, and I suggest to my good friend that

he has made an able defense of his measure and that we ought to go on with the other bills.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to say to the gentleman that we ought to go on with the bills of the gentleman from Oklahoma just as well as we ought to go on with the bills of the gentleman from Wyoming. We have taken up a good deal of time so far with bills from the Western States.

Mr. MONDELL. I hope the gentleman will yield right there. The gentleman from Wyoming has not any bill on this calendar and there is no bill in which the gentleman is especially and particularly interested. I am interested in every bill on the calendar, the bill of the gentleman from Oklahoma, as well as the bill of everyone else, but it is very evident that—

Mr. HASTINGS. I do not know that it is so evident. I am in hopes that I can get the gentleman to withdraw his objection, now that I have made the explanation. This is a meritorious bill, and I want to say one thing further, that the Creek tribal affairs are about to be wound up. They have been in the course of being wound up for the last 15 or 20 years, and it is, therefore, important that if we are ever going to pay these claims they ought to be paid now. That is one reason for the urgency of the consideration of the bill at the present time.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, still further reserving the right to object, I am sure that if it were not for other reasons upon which I base my opposition to the bill the very clear and able statement of the gentleman from Oklahoma would lead me to withdraw the objections along the lines he has so clearly set forth, but I notice that this measure has been pending for some years here, and that a considerable lapse of time intervened between the date of the rendition of the services and the attempt to procure compensation by this method, and that the Secretary of the Interior seems to be of the opinion that the claim is without merit.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. We were political orphans in the Indian Territory for a number of years, and we did not get Statehood until 1907.

Mr. WALSH. I will state that they are not political orphans there to-day.

Mr. HASTINGS. I was answering the query of the gentleman as to why this matter had not been pressed. Since I have been in Congress I introduced a bill, and it was referred to the committee, and it was favorably reported, and we passed it here two years ago.

Mr. WALSH. I think I recall it. If I am not mistaken, at that time it was on the Private Calendar.

Mr. HASTINGS. No; on the Unanimous Consent Calendar, because Mr. MANN, the minority leader, and I had a considerable discussion and he yielded, and it was finally passed on the Unanimous Consent Calendar in the last four or five days of the session.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman may be correct. I was under the impression it was on the private calendar, and passed on one of the days when we took up the private calendar after considerable discussion between the gentleman and the minority leader, but I am not inclined to withdraw my objections to the measure and I will say to the gentleman from Oklahoma I think, as I said before, he has led me to some doubt—

Mr. HASTINGS. Let me make one further observation. I stated a while ago the Secretary of the Interior stated this came to his desk the very last day. If you will look on page 6 of the report you will find in the report the Secretary of the Interior said:

This act has only come to my office to-day.

It had to be reported to the President that day. Then look at the top of page 6 in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who then gave consideration of this matter, and he says:

It may be proper, however, to add that the said beneficiaries have rendered services to the Creek Nation, and the Creek people appear to be anxious to pay for such services and that, therefore, the act should, if no objection thereto appears, receive the approval of the President.

That is the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs transmitting the act of the Creek Tribal Council in making this appropriation. Now the Commissioner of Indian Affairs gave careful consideration, but the Secretary of the Interior, because he was antagonized by these attorneys, because it was their duty to represent the Creek Tribe, it was their duty to test the constitutionality of the various acts of Congress passed at that time—because of that fact, I say the Secretary of the Interior, without any consideration when it reached his office

the last day, without giving any reason at all, recommended that it be disapproved. I submit this has been here for 10 or 15 years. These attorneys have been without their money. It does not carry interest. It simply pays the amount which was due them 10 or 15 years ago.

Mr. WALSH. Well, in view of the attitude of Secretary Lane, I think I shall object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects and the bill is stricken from the calendar.

Mr. GANDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks on the homestead bill passed today and other subjects in connection with my service in Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9, SANDERS COUNTY, MONT.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 933) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to school district No. 9, of Sanders County, Mont.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman from Montana if he is familiar with the facts in this case other than those set forth in the report?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, to a degree. I think I can explain it to the gentleman.

Mr. WALSH. This is intended to issue patent to some land in lieu of land set apart under the statutes for educational purposes. Is that the purpose?

Mr. EVANS. No; if the gentleman will permit. This land was originally in an Indian reservation and acts opening the Indian reservation provided that certain town sites, 40 acres, should be set apart, and that in each of those town sites to be reserved should be set apart—

Mr. WALSH. I recall; I had confused it with another bill. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed, upon proper application, to issue patent to school district No. 9, of Sanders County, Mont., for block 8, designated as "Public reserve," upon the approved plat of the town site of Dixon, Mont.: *Provided,* That title to the land so granted shall revert to the United States if the said school district attempts to alienate or use the land for other than school purposes.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be considered as in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. RAKER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 3563) to increase the salary of the United States district attorney for the district of Rhode Island.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a conflict between the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. Some time since the Speaker ruled, as I understood, that these bills belong to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice under the rules of the House. There was a bill up here a couple of weeks ago from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. I think some member of the Committee on the Judiciary made the suggestion, and for that reason it went off, and I believe, under the circumstances, that this legislation belongs to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice clearly and specifically under the rule, and ought to go to that committee and come from that committee.

Mr. FOSTER. This has already come from one committee. What would the gentleman do about it?

Mr. RAKER. It should come from the committee to which it belongs.

Mr. FOSTER. But this has been done, and it appears here before the House.

Mr. RAKER. That does not make any difference.

Mr. FOSTER. What is the difference?

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. I yield for a question.

Mr. WALSH. I do not speak representing the Committee on the Judiciary, but I want to ask the gentleman if he is prompted in his objection by the desire to be consistent, inasmuch as the Committee on the Judiciary reported out the woman-suffrage resolution, but, notwithstanding that, the gentleman insisted that that resolution should come from his committee.

Mr. FOSTER. What is the difference?

Mr. RAKER. It has no relation—

Mr. WALSH. Except perhaps the gentleman would like to be consistent.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, why not consider the measure upon its merits?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California reserves the right to object.

Mr. MONDELL. The House is not particularly interested in the controversy between these two committees. The question, it seems to me, is should the bill pass—is it sound legislation?

Mr. RAKER. I did not quite get the gentleman's question.

Mr. MONDELL. I suggested that the House was not especially interested in the controversy between the two committees. The important question is whether or no the legislation is proper, wise, equitable, just, and reasonable.

Mr. RAKER. Well, with the same propriety you might say that all of this legislation might go to one committee—to the Committee on Appropriations, or it might go to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. For a question.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I direct the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this bill was reported on June 6. It has been upon the calendar during all that time, and the Committee on Expenditures has not raised the question of jurisdiction. Does the gentleman desire to take the responsibility of raising the question of jurisdiction now?

Mr. RAKER. Of course, as to the responsibility of objection, I do not assume any responsibility.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It is within the right of the gentleman to object, but does the gentleman mean to object on the question of jurisdiction when neither committee has raised that question?

Mr. RAKER. What I mean by that is this: I have heard that word used this morning quite loosely, and it may be a good thing for me to refer to it at this time under this objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is called for. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. Reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. I hope—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming has called for the regular order.

Mr. RAKER. If there is any objection it is that the gentleman was in his seat, and he has no right to recognition until he rises and respectfully addresses the Chair. My only purpose is to obtain a proper understanding as to the course these bills should take.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

Mr. FOSTER. Would not the gentleman leave this here until the gentleman—

Mr. STAFFORD. I have no objection to the bill going over and taking its place at the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the bill going over and taking its place at the foot of the calendar? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

PROOF OF DEATH OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 3475) to prescribe to the requisite form of proof of death under policies or contracts of insurance covering the lives of persons in or serving with or attached to the military forces of the United States, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. I think this is too important a bill to be considered on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

Mr. IGOE. I hope the gentleman will not object to it. The bill is important, and it is a measure that ought to be passed

in order to be of service. I think the sooner it is passed the better.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman will agree that it establishes a most important question of policy for the Government to virtually guarantee the payment of premiums of insurance companies in cases of loss?

Mr. IGOE. It does not guarantee the premiums, but simply—

Mr. STAFFORD. The effect will be to guarantee the payment in case the records are at fault. I think it is too important to be on the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and therefore I object.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman withhold it?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will withhold it.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, the situation is this: Hundreds of thousands of young men in the Army of the United States, serving abroad, have insurance in insurance societies or belong to fraternal societies which provide insurance as a feature of their organization. The names of these young men are being reported daily in the casualty lists. The officials of these societies desire to pay to the beneficiaries the money provided in the policies at the earliest possible moment, but under the laws of the several States in which they operate and under their own laws physical proof of death is required; certain affidavits are required; certain persons are required to see the body of the deceased and to be satisfied of their own personal knowledge of the identity of deceased. However, I think under the present emergency the State officials will be tolerant, and the officials of the societies will undertake payment if the Government of the United States is authorized to furnish to them a certificate in which statement is provided by the only possible witnesses of the fact of death that these men died on the battle fields of Europe; that they know the men are dead to the best of their knowledge and belief after careful inquiry. The officials who pay these claims are responsible under their bonds, which are heavy, for the faithful performance of their duties, including the nonpayment of moneys, unless proof of death is properly presented to them. They can not make these payments legally otherwise. They are subject to prosecution and to action by their own societies unless they do have some substantive statement of the fact of death. This bill provides that the proper officers of the War Department may furnish to these societies, paying out these hundreds of thousands of dollars on tens of thousands of claims, a statement of the facts as they know them. Upon this statement of facts in this great emergency, where men on the battle fields of Europe are being blown to atoms or buried in trenches, and where the fact of their death in a great number of cases can never be physically established, they are willing to undertake the payments in order to relieve women and children from the suffering that will necessarily come to them by the death of their father, husband, or son. I hope the gentleman, in view of the emergency of the measure and of the fact that thousands have been killed and thousands more will be, will withdraw his objection and let the bill come up for consideration and such amendment as in his judgment it may be proper to make that immediate and necessary relief may be afforded.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman's own statement shows the importance of the measure.

Mr. HAWLEY. It is an important measure. It is an urgent measure.

Mr. STAFFORD. And it should not be considered on the Unanimous Consent Calendar. The gentleman has not in any wise brought forth the position of the National Government, where they will be called upon to pay back in case there has been an erroneous presentation of the proof. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the bill is entirely too important to be considered by unanimous consent, and therefore I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects, and the bill is stricken from the calendar. The Clerk will report the next one.

• JAIL AT GUTHRIE, OKLA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12438) authorizing the conveyance of the United States jail and land on which the same is located at Guthrie, Okla., to Logan County, Okla.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to convey, by proper quitclaim deed, to the county of Logan, in the State of Oklahoma, the United States jail at Guthrie, Okla., and all the lands set apart therewith.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HASTINGS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next one.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS AT WAUSAU, WIS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 10432) to abolish the office of receiver of public moneys at Wausau, Wis., and for other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object—I would like to inquire of some member of the Committee on the Public Lands why the office of register of public lands at Wausau, Wis., should not be abolished as well?

Here we are merely abolishing the office of receiver. It is an unusual occurrence in the history of legislation in the House to pass any act abolishing an office after it is once established. From the reading of the report I am led to believe that the office should be abolished entirely. I read from the report:

From the above it will be seen that under any circumstances the office should be closed within the next two or three years, and if the offices of register and receiver are not consolidated so as to make a living salary for one officer in charge the office had best be closed at once and its remaining business transferred to the General Land Office by operation of existing law.

Now, I am in sympathy with the recommendation of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. There is very little public land in the State of Wisconsin. There is very little work for this receiver. It is purposed to abolish the office of receiver and to continue the office of register. Why not abolish the office entirely? In Wisconsin we are in favor of reform. The State of Wisconsin is known for the abolishment of useless offices.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. You do not want to throw the records out in the street.

Mr. STAFFORD. It could easily be transferred to the General Land Office here. I believe there is no use in the continuance of that office at Wausau.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. My understanding is that Mr. LENROO and the gentlemen who represented this matter felt that it would be time enough to abolish the register a year or so from now. He could do all the work, and we could take two bites at this cherry.

Mr. STAFFORD. I withdraw my reservation of the right to object.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the maintenance of the office with one official costs only \$500 a year, unless the fees of the office make the emoluments larger.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman can ascertain, if he examines the report, that this official receives more than \$1,000. According to the report, during the nine months ended March 31, 1918, the receipts were \$1,657.60.

Mr. MONDELL. That was because there was business which brought in those receipts. But the maintenance of the office costs only \$500 a year, that is, only \$500 as a guaranty, and you can not abolish this office without legislation transferring the jurisdiction. This is the last land office remaining in Wisconsin, is it not?

Mr. STAFFORD. It is the only office.

Mr. MONDELL. And the ordinary procedure is to transfer the jurisdiction from that last official to the Surveyor General, and then, when the office is abolished, to transfer the whole thing to the department. But that requires additional legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.
The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the office of receiver of public moneys at Wausau, Wis., shall 10 days from and after the passage and approval of this act, be abolished and cease to exist; and that all the powers, duties, obligations, and penalties at that time lawfully imposed upon such receiver and upon the register of the land office at Wausau, Wis., shall, from and after that date, be exercised by and imposed upon such register; and such register shall, in addition to the duties thus imposed, have charge of and attend to the sale of public lands within the State of Wisconsin, as provided by law and official regulation, and shall be accountable under his official bond for the proceeds of such sales and for all fees, commissions, and other moneys received by him under any provision of law or official regulation: *Provided*, That all the fees and commissions now allowed by law to both such register and such receiver shall, 10 days after the passage and approval of this act, be paid to and accounted for by such register in the same manner and in like amounts in which they are now required to be paid to and accounted for by such receiver, but the salary, fees, and commissions of such register shall not exceed \$3,000 per annum.

SEC. 2. That all official and public books, papers, plats, records, and property of every description found and remaining in the said land office 10 days from and after the approval of this act shall be delivered to the register of the said office, who shall become the custodian of the same, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

COOS BAY WAGON-ROAD GRANT.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 8625) to accept from the Southern Oregon Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, a reconveyance of the lands granted to the State of Oregon by the act approved March 3, 1869, entitled "An act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from the navigable waters of Coos Bay to Roseburg, in said State," commonly known as the Coos Bay Wagon-Road grant, to provide for the disposition of said lands, and for other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will withhold it.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin will not object to this measure. This measure promises the end of long litigation between the Government and this wagon-road company. It has been litigated for a number of years, and the Government and the wagon-road company have at last come to an agreement of settlement, which is incorporated into this law.

The Attorney General's office is very anxious to have this litigation out of the way. I have had several visits from representatives of the Attorney General's office urging that this matter be disposed of, and I have also been called up over the telephone a number of times. It is not only desirable from the standpoint of the Government, but it is desirable also from the standpoint of the State that this matter be disposed of.

Taxes have not been collected on this land for eight or nine years. The State should not be denied its taxes any longer. This settlement offers something like \$1,500,000 or \$2,500,000 of absolute "velvet" to the Government. The Government at one time absolutely disposed of this land, parted with its title to it. By virtue of this act this land, which is worth all the way from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000, will be returned. The lowest estimate of the value of the land was \$2,000,000, and the highest estimate, a very conservative one, put upon the land by the county judge in one of the counties, placed the value at \$4,000,000. The Government will have to advance only some \$600,000 to secure the absolute title to this land. In addition to that, whatever payment the Government advances will be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the sale of the land. It will net the Government from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000. If this matter is allowed to run for another six months or a year many thousand dollars' worth of taxes will accrue that will have to be paid sooner or later.

Mr. MONDELL. I think the gentleman's very clear statement of the provisions of the bill makes it very evident that it is not the sort of legislation that can properly be considered by unanimous consent. I think the gentleman will agree with me

on that in view of our usual practice. This bill is sufficiently important to justify the Committee on Rules bringing in a rule for its consideration.

Mr. SINNOTT. It is important legislation; but inasmuch as, in 1916, we thrashed out a similar proposition, it seems to me that the House might well take it up at this time. I believe most of the Members are very familiar with the subject matter of this legislation. It is very similar to the disposition of the Oregon & California Railroad grant which we had up in 1916.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is entirely too important a measure to be considered this afternoon, if we are to consider the rest of the calendar, and I therefore object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects. The bill will be stricken from the calendar, and the Clerk will report the next bill.

CERTAIN CLAIMS OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 357) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, consider, and determine certain claims of the Cherokee Nation against the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. I have discussed this bill with the gentleman from Wisconsin a number of times. It only seeks to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians. The affairs of this tribe have been completely wound up. The rolls have been made, the lands have all been allotted, every foot of them. All of their moneys have been paid out per capita, and provision has been made for the disposition of whatever little fragments of money they may yet have.

The Cherokees had a claim against the Government. After about 75 years it was referred to a court. Judgment was rendered by the Court of Claims. The case went to the Supreme Court and that judgment was there affirmed. The representatives of the Cherokee Tribe claimed that the interest was not paid in accordance with that judgment as to four items. All they ask now is to go into your own court to determine whether or not that is true. With reference to the two proposed amendments let me say that I am perfectly willing to accept the last amendment, providing that such fees shall be paid to the attorneys as the court shall allow.

As to the first amendment, services have been performed in this case for 25 or 30 years. The chief of the Cherokee Tribe is now dead. A contract was made before his death to prosecute this claim. No other contracts can be made, because there are no officers of the Cherokee Tribe now remaining. What difference does it make to the gentleman from Wisconsin who prosecutes the claim, provided the question as to the fee is fixed by the court?

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman permit?

Mr. HASTINGS. With pleasure.

Mr. STAFFORD. It has been some months since I have examined this bill and the report. There was a companion bill seeking some legislation as to some other items that had previously been adjudicated by the Court of Claims. At that time the matter was fresh in my mind. I remember that the bill as reported from the committee did not meet with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. For that reason I objected, thinking that these amendments recommended by the Secretary of the Interior would be adopted. I do not recall whether this is the bill that refers again to the Court of Claims the adjudication of the interest charged on the big amount of item 2.

Mr. HASTINGS. It refers them all to the court, but it does not make any direct appropriation. It refers to your own court the question whether or not the interest was properly calculated by your own officers.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I recall it, there was one of these bills to which no objection could be made, because the Secretary of the Interior admitted personally that an erroneous computation had been made, but he did object to having the attorney paid as provided in the bill.

Mr. HASTINGS. This is not that bill. That bill went off the calendar.

Mr. STAFFORD. This is the bill which involves the readjudication of the question of interest on that large sum in item 2?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. When I read the bill and report a month or two ago I had strong opposition to it.

Mr. HASTINGS. It only refers the matter to the Court of Claims.

Mr. STAFFORD. You had an examination once and the Court of Claims adjudicated it, and the Department of the Interior does not make any strong recommendation now.

Mr. HASTINGS. It recommends this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. In a minor way.

Mr. HASTINGS. With the two amendments, one is to employ the attorney under contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the other is for the court to fix the fee. We are willing to accept the amendment as to the fixing of the fee.

Mr. STAFFORD. From reading the report I recall that this bill has been rereferred to the Court of Claims. I think the gentleman had better ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. HASTINGS. We have had it up a number of times, and I brought it to the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin a number of times.

Mr. STAFFORD. Not this bill.

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes; this bill, and it only refers the claim to the Court of Claims. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks that the bill be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RECONVEYANCE OF LANDS FROM SOUTHERN OREGON CO.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, before the next bill is called I want to ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 8625, and No. 176 on the House Calendar, be transferred to the Union Calendar, where it belongs, so that it will be on the proper calendar next time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 8625 be transferred to the Union Calendar. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAKER. Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask that this bill go to the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REGULATING THE PERSONNEL OF THE COAST GUARD.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill H. R. 6979, a bill to regulate the personnel of the Coast Guard.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I understood this bill was virtually covered in the naval appropriation act of this year.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I will say that some very material matter in this bill is covered by the legislation referred to by the gentleman. It is for that reason, desiring to make a further examination of it, that I ask that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS PEARL RIVER, MISS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11948) granting the consent of Congress to the Great Southern Lumber Co., a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, doing business in the State of Mississippi, to construct a bridge across Pearl River, at or near the north line of section 22, township 8 north, range 21 west, west of the basis meridian, in the land district east of Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Great Southern Lumber Co., a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, doing business in the State of Mississippi, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Pearl River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the north line of section 22, in township 8 north, range 21 west, of the basis meridian, in the land district east of Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi, and in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the construction of such bridge shall be commenced within three years from the date of the passage of this act, and shall be completed within five years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The following committee amendments were read:

Strike out all of section 2.

Renumber section 3 to be section 2.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS PEARL RIVER, MISS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11949) granting the consent of Congress to the county of Pearl River, Miss., and the fourth ward of the parish of Washington, La., to construct a bridge across Pearl River, between Pearl River County, Miss., and Washington Parish, La.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the county of Pearl River, Miss., and the fourth ward of the parish of Washington, La., and their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Pearl River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the fourth ward of the parish of Washington, State of Louisiana, and in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 22, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the construction of such bridge shall be commenced within two years from the date of the passage of this act, and shall be completed within four years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The following committee amendments were read:

Strike out sections 1 and 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge, authorized by act of Congress approved February 27, 1917, to be built across the Pearl River, at or near the fourth ward of the parish of Washington, State of Louisiana, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from date of approval hereof."

Renumber section 3 to be section 2.

Amend the title so as to read: "To extend the time for the construction of a bridge across Pearl River, between Pearl River County, Miss., and Washington Parish, La."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

COMPENSATION FOR EMPLOYEES INJURED IN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11999) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL. Reserving the right to object, this legislation is exceedingly important. In the main I think it is entirely sound and proper, but it is manifestly too important, it involves too many controverted questions, to be properly considered under unanimous consent.

Mr. STEELE. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; I have no objection to the bill, but there are a number of questions involved in which there are a good many interested.

Mr. STEELE. It is an extremely important bill, intended to modify the employees' compensation act. It came before the Judiciary Committee and had the unanimous indorsement of that committee. It was carefully considered, and came to the House with the unanimous report of the committee.

Mr. MONDELL. I think the bill is sufficiently important to justify a rule for its consideration before we adjourn.

Mr. FIELDS. I would like to have it considered as early as possible because of its importance to the many employees of the Government.

Mr. MONDELL. I am not objecting on account of any personal opposition to the measure, because I feel it is too important a matter to discuss in the brief time we have under unanimous consent. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming objects, and the bill goes off the calendar.

METALLIFEROUS MINING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The next business in order on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 385) to authorize mining for metalliferous minerals on Indian reservations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I want to remind the gentleman from Wisconsin that the House in the last Congress passed this bill by unanimous consent, that it was very thoroughly discussed and somewhat amended in accordance with his suggestions. The bill went to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and was favorably reported to the Senate by that committee with an amendment or two suggested by friends of the Indians, notably the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Indian Rights Association, and the Board of Indian Commissioners. It has been thoroughly discussed. The bill was made up from applicable sections of the water-power bill and the coal and oil leasing bill, bills that have passed this House three different times. Every principle has been passed upon most carefully. This legislation is of great importance not only to my State but to all of the West.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. This is the identical measure that was placed upon the emergency Agricultural appropriation bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is.

Mr. MONDELL. And will go from that bill, I assume, with other legislation in conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. The House conferees think that this legislation does not properly belong upon that bill.

Mr. MONDELL. But the House has carefully considered this legislation in its present form?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; except some minor amendments made in the Senate at the suggestion of the friends of the Indians.

Mr. MONDELL. Therefore I trust the gentleman from Wisconsin will not object.

Mr. STAFFORD. I was under the impression that the bill that passed the House originally merely applied to the Indian lands in the State of Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I originally introduced the bill it applied to Indian lands in the State of Arizona. At the suggestion of the Department of the Interior and of numerous Members of the House who were interested the bill was amended in the House to make it cover all of the United States. In the Senate the Senators from Utah and Colorado said they did not care to have their States included, so there was arranged this enumeration of States. When the bill reached the House, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] and at the suggestion of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT] their two States were included.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. I should like to ask the gentleman if the mining and mineral bill which we have passed here as a war measure would not permit of this territory being worked?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; there is absolutely no law of any kind whereby a pick may be stuck in the ground or any development done on any Indian reservation in the West. These metals are all locked up unless this legislation is passed.

Mr. WALSH. Does the gentleman mean to say that under the mining and mineral bill which we passed if we needed platinum or some other mineral for the effective prosecution of this war and there happened to be a deposit of it upon the Indian lands we could not go in and take it?

Mr. HAYDEN. You could not.

Mr. WALSH. Why not?

Mr. HAYDEN. Because there is no authority to do so.

Mr. WALSH. Then why did we pass that bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. For the development of rare and unusual minerals on the public domain.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. These are Indian lands.

Mr. HAYDEN. Reserved for their exclusive use and benefit, and it is proposed in this bill that the Secretary of the Interior, having jurisdiction over Indian lands, shall make leases satisfactory to him and the Indians, the proceeds of the leases and the royalties to go into the Treasury to the credit of the Indians.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield further, for I see the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] has risen. Could the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] state why Indian lands were not included in the general scheme of things?

Mr. FOSTER. Every foot of land in the United States is included. There is not any doubt about that.

Mr. WALSH. Then the gentleman disagrees with the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes. I think the gentleman from Arizona is mistaken about that. If it is necessary to prosecute the war, the Government could go onto any land in the United States

and get those minerals. I think the other bill has nothing to do with this bill. The war-minerals bill would only apply where there are some necessary minerals on the lands that the Government absolutely needs.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Which could not be developed until the mineral itself was developed.

Mr. FOSTER. Oh, sure.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. This provides development that the other bill does not.

Mr. FOSTER. I do not think this has anything to do with that at all.

Mr. WALSH. You would not contend that we ought to let private individuals come in here and develop this property for mineral and then turn around and sell it to the Government?

Mr. FOSTER. If they got the mineral, I would not care whether they sold it to the Government or not, for if the Government needs it, it ought to have it.

Mr. WALSH. If the Government needs it, it ought to get it itself.

Mr. MADDEN. We gave \$50,000,000 to the Government with which to do it.

Mr. WALSH. Could the gentleman state whether this measure would in any way hinder the operation of the other?

Mr. FOSTER. Not a bit.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is admitted this is a very important bill and it is not safeguarded in the way the last bills that we passed through the House are safeguarded.

Mr. HAYDEN. I beg the gentleman's pardon; this bill has every safeguard contained in any of the leasing bills; its language was taken word for word from them.

Mr. STAFFORD. I may be in error, but when I read this bill I was under the impression it did not safeguard sufficiently the interests of the Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. The gentleman is mistaken. This bill has the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, and the legal advisory board in the department which helped to draft the other leasing bills. They all assisted in the production of this bill, and every safeguard is thrown around the interests of the Indians. It is a carefully considered piece of legislation, every principle of which has been passed upon by this House four times.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. The department is clearly satisfied that ample protection is given to all the rights of the Indians under this bill, and the situation is somewhat as stated by the gentleman from Arizona. While under the bill I understand it would be possible for the Government to go and commandeer any minerals discovered and developed, but minerals will not be developed by the Government. This will permit the development on Indian reservations, just as is now done on public lands of the United States.

Mr. STAFFORD. In these times, when nearly everybody has withdrawn from the prospecting field and only a few would profit at the expense of those who are in the service, perhaps—

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. As the gentleman well knows, there can not be any mineral development anyway without some one profits unless the Government itself takes over all the mineral business of the country, which I doubt the advisability of its doing.

Mr. HAYDEN. The difference between the plan proposed in this bill and the ordinary development of mineral on public lands is that in the event of a mineral discovery off a reservation the prospector locates it and takes title, whereas in order to have development on a reservation he must first get a permit from the Secretary of the Interior to go upon the reservation, then apply for a lease after discovery, and by that lease agree to pay rentals and royalties to the Indians.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman will agree there are only a few persons at this time who will be able to take advantage of the opportunities of opening up these Indian reservations and prospecting for minerals?

Mr. HAYDEN. The things that are greatly needed to carry on this war are minerals, such as copper and other metals.

Mr. STAFFORD. That is all covered by the other bill in case the Government needs them. I ask to have the bill go over for future consideration.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I suggest this is on the House Calendar, and under the provision it belongs on the Union Calendar because it handles the money and becomes—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona that the bill be passed without prejudice? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. RAKER. In order to give the bill its proper status, I ask that it be transferred from the House Calendar to the Union Calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. HAYDEN. Let it retain its place on the calendar.

Mr. FOSTER. This does not make a charge on the Treasury.

Mr. RAKER. Yes; it provides for making a charge on the Treasury, here in section 10 and section 11.

Mr. WALSH. Not section 10.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is a question whether it is a Union Calendar bill, and I think it ought to remain as it is until further consideration is given to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman withdraw his request?

Mr. RAKER. All right.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE, DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 714) providing for an additional judge for the district of Arizona.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

PROHIBITION OF USE OF PEYOTE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 2614) to amend sections 2139 and 2140 of the Revised Statutes and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will some gentleman of the Committee on Public Lands explain the necessity of this bill? Let the bill be again reported under the reservation of the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be read.

The Clerk began the reading of the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request, in order that some gentleman may give an explanation of the bill. I thought the bill was a short one, and I do not wish to impose upon the House. I did not happen to have the bill before me.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, this bill was prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and is a general revision of the laws relating to the sale of liquors to Indians. It tightens up the various existing acts in places where they have been found difficult of enforcement. Among the other things, the bill includes within its provisions an inhibition against the sale to Indians of peyote, and this measure is therefore known as the "peyote bill." Peyote is being increasingly used by Indians in certain sections of the country. It is a habit-forming drug and is very deleterious and injurious to their health. The bill, as I said, is a general revision of the laws relating to the sale of liquors to Indians, including peyote and other drugs in the list of prohibited articles.

Mr. STAFFORD. This bill, I understand, is solely for the further protecting and safeguarding the health of the Indians—

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STAFFORD. From liquor and the use of habit-forming drugs. I have no objection to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 2139 and 2140 of the Revised Statutes and the acts amendatory thereof be amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, barter, or otherwise furnish any malt, fermented, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, tulapai or tiswin, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand, which produces intoxication, or cannabis indica or Indian hemp, or anhalonium, or peyote, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while title to same shall be held in trust by the Government, to any Indian a ward of the Government under the charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or to any Indian, including Pueblos and mixed bloods, over whom or over whose property the Government, through its departments, exercises guardianship or supervision, whether a citizen or not, and any person who shall introduce or attempt to introduce into or convey or transport through the Indian country, which term shall include all the lands embraced in what was formerly the Indian Territory and now a part of the State of Oklahoma, all of Osage County, in said State of Oklahoma, any Indian allotment while the title to same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee with the consent of the United States, any Indian reservation, or any town site or tract of

land, including any railroad right of way or part thereof, located wholly within the exterior limits of any Indian reservation or pueblo land grant, or any lands owned by Indians individually or as communities, whether allotted or not, Indian settlements, Indian school lands, and Indians pueblos, and any land to which by treaty or otherwise the Indian intercourse laws or other laws prohibiting the liquor traffic therein have been made applicable, and any other lands not herein described, which may be Indian country on or prior to the date of the passage of this act, or who shall have in possession, sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, barter, or manufacture any malt, fermented, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, tulapai or tiswin, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand which produces intoxication, or cannabis indica or Indian hemp, or anhalonium, or peyote, within the Indian country as hereinbefore described, shall be punished by imprisonment for more than 60 days, but less than one year, and by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 for the first offense: *Provided, however,* That the person convicted shall be committed until the fine and costs are paid. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce or having in possession any of the articles herein named that the acts charged were done by order of or under authority in writing from the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under such regulations as may be prescribed. Prosecutions under this section may be by information. Hereafter it shall not be unlawful to introduce and use wines solely for sacramental purposes under church authority at any place within the Indian country as hereinbefore described.

"SEC. 2. Any person having been convicted of a second or subsequent offense under section 1 of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200 or more than \$2,000 and by imprisonment for not less than six months or more than three years.

"SEC. 3. That if the chief special officer or any of his duly authorized deputies whose appointments have been affirmed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or any Indian superintendent or other person in the service of the United States whose appointment is made by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or any United States marshal or his deputy, has reason to suspect or is informed that any of the intoxicants, drugs, or preparations enumerated in or coming within the purview of this act have been or are about to be introduced into or conveyed across any of the places mentioned herein in violation of law or that any such intoxicants, drugs, preparations, or articles are within any of such places in violation of law, it shall be the duty of such person to search the premises, conveyances, or places of deposit, and to take and destroy any of the aforesaid intoxicants, drugs, preparations, or articles found in any such place or places, except such as may be introduced therein by or under authority in writing of the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to seize the places of deposit and all articles and goods found therewith or therein, the teams, wagons, sleds, boats, automobiles, or any other vehicles or conveyances used in the transportation of such intoxicants, drugs, or preparations, whether used by the owner thereof or other persons, and deliver them to the proper officer, and same shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and if such person be a trader his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. In all cases arising under this or any other law Indians shall be competent witnesses.

"SEC. 4. That hereafter when any reservation or portion thereof is thrown open for settlement the lands allotted, those retained or reserved, and the surplus lands sold or otherwise disposed of shall be subject to all the laws of the United States relative to the introduction, possession, sale, or other disposal and seizure of intoxicants, drugs, and preparations until Congress shall otherwise provide.

"SEC. 5. The records of any common carrier, telegraph, or telephone company or wholesale or retail dealer in liquors or of any other individual, firm, or corporation shall be competent evidence in any case arising under this act. If any officer, agent, employee, or representative of any common carrier, corporation, or company, or any other person having knowledge of any violation of any of the provisions of this act shall withhold or conceal such information, books, or records, or who does not, as soon as may be, disclose or make known the same to one of the officers named in section 3 of this act, such person shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not less than 30 days nor more than 1 year, or both.

"SEC. 6. That any person hereafter committing against the person of the chief special officer for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians and duly authorized officers working under his supervision or other employees whose appointments are made or affirmed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior, against any United States marshal, deputy United States marshal, posse, posse comitatus, or guard, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such special officer or his duly authorized agent or other employee appointed as aforesaid, or marshal, deputy marshal, posse, posse comitatus, or guard, by the laws of the United States, any of the following crimes, namely: Murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to murder, assault, or assault and battery, or who shall in any manner obstruct by threats or violence any person who is engaged in the service of the United States in the discharge of any of his duties as such chief special officer or his duly authorized agent, or other officer aforesaid, or who shall hereafter commit any of the crimes aforesaid against any person who at the time of the commission of said crime, or at any time within three years previous thereto, belonged to any of the classes of officers hereinbefore named, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where such offense was committed and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively, and such courts are hereby given jurisdiction of all such cases.

"SEC. 7. Whoever shall resist, oppose, prevent, impede, or interfere with any officer employed to suppress the traffic in intoxicants among the Indians, or his deputy, or any person assisting him in the execution of his duties, or any person authorized to make searches and seizures, in the execution of his duty, or shall rescue, attempt to rescue, or cause to be rescued, any prisoner or any property which has been seized by any person so authorized; or whoever before, at, or after such arrest or seizure, in order to prevent the arrest and confinement of such prisoner, or the seizure or securing of any liquor, drugs, or preparations, wagons, sleds, boats, automobiles, or other articles used in transporting, or places used in storing or keeping such liquors, drugs, or preparations, by any person so authorized, shall destroy or remove the same, or shall release, or attempt to secure the release, or prevent the confinement of

any prisoner, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and whoever shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any person authorized to make searches or seizures, in the execution of his duty, with intent to commit a bodily injury upon him or to deter or prevent him from discharging his duty, shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years.

"Sec. 8. In the defense of suits, either civil or criminal, other than by the United States, against those employed to enforce the provisions of this act arising out of their official acts, the United States attorney shall appear on behalf of such employee and the expense in connection with such suits shall be paid from the same appropriation from which the employee is paid.

"Sec. 9. Indian superintendents and officers designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to enforce the provisions of this act are hereby authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments for general purposes.

"Sec. 10. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

The committee amendments were severally read and severally agreed to, as follows:

Page 2, line 22, after the word "railroad," insert the words "or other."

Page 3, line 24, after the word "Interior," strike out the words "or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

Page 3, line 25, after the word "as," insert the word "he."

Page 3, line 25, after the word "may," strike out the words "be prescribed" and insert the word "prescribed."

Page 4, line 22, strike out the word "intoxicants" and insert the word "intoxicants."

Page 5, line 4, after the word "Interior," strike out the words "or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

Page 5, line 8, after the word "the," insert the following: "introduction, attempted introduction, or."

In line 9, page 5, after the word "transportation," insert the following: "within or across any of the places mentioned herein."

Page 7, line 4, after the word "aforesaid," strike out the following: "or who shall hereafter commit any of the crimes aforesaid against any person who at the time of the commission of said crime, or at any time within three years previous thereto."

Page 8, line 1, after the word "other," strike out the word "articles" and insert in lieu thereof the word "vehicles."

Page 8, line 21, strike out the words "Commissioner of Indian Affairs" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Secretary of the Interior."

Page 8, line 23, after the word "oaths," strike out the following: "and take acknowledgments for general purposes."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALSH: Page 3, line 16, after the word "days," strike out the words "but less than one year and" and insert "or"; and, in line 17, strike out "less than \$100 or."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] that we seldom enact legislation now providing for both a minimum and maximum penalty. We usually provide the maximum. This would read that they shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than 60 days or by a fine of not more than \$500.

Mr. HAYDEN. I wanted to make it perfectly clear that the first offense shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for less than a year. The second offense becomes a felony, because the term of imprisonment may be for a year or more, and on the second offense to make it a heavier penalty.

Mr. WALSH. This would not make it any heavier penalty. You say here "by imprisonment for more than 60 days, but less than one year."

Mr. HAYDEN. "For more than 60 days or less than one year." The judge must sentence him for at least 60 days, but not more than a year. The minimum penalty is 60 days in jail and the maximum is one year.

Mr. WALSH. I see. I will withdraw the amendment in that case. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment on page 6.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALSH: Page 6, line 9, after the word "not," strike out "less than \$100 nor," and in same line strike out, at the end of the line, "less than 30 days nor."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I think in this case the penalties are not for the first offense.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think it might just as well be left to the discretion of the court. I accept the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH].

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to ask the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] one question.

On page 5, line 15, it says:

In all cases arising under this or any other law Indians shall be competent witnesses.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is a mere reenactment of the statute. This amounts to a revision of the law. It is in the present law.

Mr. WALSH. I want to ask if, prior to the enactment of the statute containing that language, were not Indians competent witnesses?

Mr. HAYDEN. The question was raised by some of the courts, and some of the courts held they were and some that they were not. That was a necessity for the passage of that law.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McKEOWN] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McKEOWN: Page 2, line 5, strike out the words "anhalonium or peyote," and the same on page 3, line 14.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this question raises quite a controversy in dealing with the Indians. A great many of these Indian tribes use this peyote in religious ceremonies. It is a very acute question with the full-blood Indians in the Southwest. A great many of them use it in their church ceremonies, and upon that ground I am offering this amendment to strike these words out of this bill. As a matter of fact, I think this peyote is put in this bill with the liquor question in order to put the peyote proposition through. And if you examine the hearings you will find that a number of Indians use peyote in their religious ceremonies, as I have stated. If it is true they use it in that manner, I do not think it ought to be prohibited.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKEOWN. I will.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. In that case, then, why could not the gentleman revise his amendment so as not to affect the sale of it when used for religious purposes?

Mr. McKEOWN. I am willing to accept that amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman tell us what that is?

Mr. McKEOWN. Peyote?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. It is a little button or a little root that grows in the far Southwest. It has a very exhilarating effect, so the testimony before the committee shows, and I invite the gentleman's attention to that testimony, where he can find interesting information on that question.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, some six or eight years ago the matter of the use of peyote among Indians in my district belonging to the Winnebago Tribe was brought to my attention. I made an investigation at that time, confined not merely to the Winnebagoes in my immediate section but to the members of the tribe scattered through Nebraska and elsewhere. I gathered a large amount of testimony in regard to its use. It is true, as the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McKEOWN] has stated, that they are using it in connection with their religious worship. But some of my investigation showed that that is largely a pretext to justify the use of it. The effects of it are at first exhilarating, and then there follows a period of profound depression and there are cases where it has resulted in crime. The evidence that I gathered came from missionaries who had labored among the Indians for years, and came also from intelligent members of the tribe. They were all of one accord in claiming that the use of the drug was deleterious, and that its spread was exceedingly rapid, and that some legislation ought to be enacted to entirely prohibit it. I believe that we should retain it in the bill.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. I notice the gentleman's description of the effect, that it is about the same as that of the Kentucky article. Is it not?

Mr. ESCH. I am not familiar with the Kentucky product.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I dislike very much to be compelled to oppose the amendment offered by my colleague [Mr. McKEOWN] to strike out peyote. I am a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs which investigated this subject. I am also a member of the subcommittee that investigated it. A great many of the Indians from these western tribes came before the subcommittee and protested against the inclusion of peyote in this bill. That is true. But the Indian Office is very insistent upon this legislation, and we had Dr. Wiley before us, and we had a good many other people before us, telling us of the very bad effects of the use of this drug. I think the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Esch] was right when he said that they used the religious ceremonies as an excuse for the use of this drug.

Now, it is a little button that grows on the top of the cactus plant down around the Mexican border, and it is gathered there and sent to the less civilized Indians, and they use it. The testimony before the committee is to the effect that it has

a worse effect upon them than the use of whisky. I do not think there is a particle of doubt about it, and intelligent, highly intelligent, and the more civilized Indians who came before our committee were very insistent that the use of peyote ought to be suppressed, inasmuch as it was not for the best interests of the Indians that they should be permitted to use it.

None of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes use the peyote. It is only the less civilized Indians that use it. We very carefully considered the matter. We took testimony day after day before a subcommittee, and the full committee considered it; and I think, as a member of that committee, that peyote ought to be suppressed, and that this amendment striking it out ought not to be agreed to.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. I will.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. I want to ask my colleague on the committee from Oklahoma if he could tell the House some of the effects that this drug has upon the Indians?

Mr. HASTINGS. Oh, well, it is pretty difficult to explain. It is true that they call meetings and have gatherings in the evening lasting throughout the entire night, and they have these little buttons and distribute them around among the members present and they eat them. Its effect, I will say, is not exactly like that of opium, but somewhat similar. It is pretty difficult to describe. It makes the Indians see visions and dream dreams. It has a very bad effect upon the Indians, according to the testimony of those in the very best position to know. As I say, there is a class of Indians that want to continue the use of it, and a good many Indians came before us and protested against this legislation.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. I will ask the gentleman if there was not quite a bit of testimony taken before your committee to the effect that it was used in their religious ceremonies, and that Mr. SNYDER, one of the members of the committee, did not oppose it on the ground that it was used in connection with a religious ceremony?

Mr. HASTINGS. My colleague states correctly that there were statements of that kind made by certain Indians who appeared before the committee. But all the missionaries among the Indians, without any exception, and among all tribes of Indians are opposed to the use of peyote, without any exception whatever. Only those Indians who do not belong to the Protestant churches favor the use of peyote. All others are opposed to the use of peyote.

As I said a moment ago, the officials of the Indian Office have made a special study of this question, and the Indian agents throughout all these Indian tribes who have made reports on it have reported against the use of it and in favor of the enactment of this legislation. I am sorry that I can not agree with my colleague from Oklahoma.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. I will be glad to.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Do I understand the gentleman to say that after full investigation of this subject and of the use of this drug, the use that the Indians make of it in their religious ceremonies is merely a pretended use and a subterfuge, and therefore it should not be exempted even for that purpose?

Mr. HASTINGS. That is the conclusion the committee came to, after full investigation and after hearings for a number of days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McKEOWN].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HAYDEN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of the Unanimous Consent Calendar it shall be in order for the Committee on Military Affairs to call up bills that are favorably reported from that committee and are now on the Calendar and that are not objected to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that after the completion of the call

of the Unanimous Consent Calendar the Committee on Military Affairs be permitted to call up bills reported from that committee which are now on the Calendar, to which no objection is made. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will that be to-day or to-morrow?

Mr. DENT. I presume that will be to-morrow. I understand it will not be called until to-morrow.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Would the Unanimous Consent Calendar be called to-morrow under our agreement?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair did not include to-morrow.

Mr. LONGWORTH. My question is that under our agreement to take up the Unanimous Consent Calendar, would that be the unfinished business to-morrow after the reading of the Journal?

Mr. DENT. That was the understanding that I had. I ask unanimous consent that if the Unanimous Consent Calendar is not finished to-day, it be in order to-morrow, and that then this bill be the special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands the request of the gentleman from Alabama to be that the Unanimous Consent Calendar shall be in order to-morrow—

Mr. DENT. If not finished to-day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If not finished to-day, and that after the completion of the Calendar for Unanimous Consent the bill to which he refers may be in order.

Mr. STAFFORD. I assume that the gentleman's request is that his bill shall follow the Unanimous Consent Calendar as it existed to-day, not the bills that have been considered to-day and passed over without prejudice.

Mr. DENT. Oh, of course.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I understand the gentleman's request to be simply that the bill shall be in order, but not to exclude conference reports or reports from the Committee on Rules, and so on.

Mr. DENT. Yes; that was the understanding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request as modified, not to exclude conference reports or reports from the Committee on Rules?

There was no objection.

ROADS, TRAILS, AND BRIDGES WITHIN INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 269) to authorize the advancement of funds to survey, construct, and maintain roads, trails, and bridges within Indian reservations.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

USE OF SEIZED OPIUM, ETC.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 9830) providing for the disposition of opium, its salts and derivatives, coca leaves, their salts and derivatives, and any other drugs seized by the United States Government in the enforcement of the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1897, February 9, 1909, and January 17, 1914, or the act of December 17, 1914.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, that bill is contained in the revenue bill which is now pending in the Senate. I do not know what will be its fate there. I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT NOGALES, ARIZ.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 282) amending the public-buildings act approved March 4, 1913, providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Nogales, Ariz.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask a question about this proposed legislation. It seems that the authorization is raised from \$10,000 to \$120,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, no. The public-building act passed in 1913 authorized the purchase of a site for the post office in Nogales at \$10,000.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I object. This is not a war measure.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the gentleman will allow me to explain—

Mr. WALSH. I will be very glad if the gentleman will answer my question.

Mr. MADDEN. I have objected, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I want to say to the gentleman that there are on this calendar three bills that have been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which bills were considered extremely urgent. This bill has passed the House heretofore. It straightens out a very tangled situation at Nogales, and I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Let it come up in the regular way.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman object to the others as well?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; I will.

Subsequently,

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] is willing to withdraw his objection to the Nogales bill (H. R. 282).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman ask unanimous consent to return to that bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent to return to it.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds if the committee has not reported out two other bills similar in effect, for which the Treasury Department is asking, to correct certain situations?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes; that is true.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. Then why would it not save time to have these three bills reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds considered together?

Mr. WALSH. Oh, no; not three bills at one time.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. We will not get through with the calendar, and they are all similar—

Mr. STAFFORD. The understanding is that we will finish the Unanimous Consent Calendar either to-night or to-morrow.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. The agreement made at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs would bar out my bill to-morrow, because it is not on the calendar to-day, although it will be to-morrow.

Mr. WALSH. If it is not on the calendar, it ought not to be considered.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. It will be on the calendar to-morrow.

Mr. STAFFORD. If it is on the calendar to-morrow, it can be called.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request made by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to return to this bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of section 4 of the public-buildings act approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 873), as authorizes the acquisition of a site and the erection of a suitable building thereon for the United States customhouse at Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$110,000, and so much of section 5 of said act (37 Stat., 877) as authorizes the acquisition of a site for the United States post office and other Government offices at Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$10,000, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, one site and to erect thereon one building for the accommodation of the United States post office, customhouse, and other Government offices in Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$120,000, of which limit of cost not exceeding \$15,000 shall be expended for such site; and that the appropriation of \$18,000 made by the act of Congress approved July 29, 1914 (38 Stat., 563), in pursuance of said authorization of March 4, 1913, for a site and building for said customhouse, be, and the same is hereby, made available for the acquisition of the site and the commencement of the erection of the building hereinbefore authorized for said post office and customhouse.

Mr. WALSH. Reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair asked if there was objection, and there was no objection.

Mr. WALSH. The Chair only asked if there was objection to returning.

Mr. HAYDEN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is correct. I only asked to recur. The gentleman still has the right to make his inquiry.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman was about to make a statement about the authorization. I wish he would complete that.

Mr. HAYDEN. I want to say to the gentleman that in the

public-building act of 1913 there was, first, an authorization for the purchase of a site for a post office at \$10,000, and then, in another part of the bill, there was an authorization for the construction of a customhouse and purchase of a site at \$110,000 for that building.

The Treasury Department was desirous of erecting a combined building on one site, but the legal advisers of the Secretary decided that he could not purchase with these two funds one site; that is, they could not consolidate the appropriation for the post office and the appropriation for the customhouse. The whole purpose of this bill is not to increase the appropriation but to authorize the purchase of one site for all purposes at a maximum cost of \$15,000. As a matter of fact, under the original act \$10,000 could be used for one site and \$10,000 for the other. This is to consolidate them at a maximum of \$15,000.

Mr. WALSH. From whom is the letter contained in the report on the bill?

Mr. HASTINGS. It has no signature, but it comes from the Secretary of the Treasury. I presume the clerk sent a carbon copy to the committee instead of the original.

Mr. WALSH. This does not make any increase in the original provision?

Mr. HASTINGS. No; and it does not intend that the building shall be constructed during the war. This is to straighten out the tangle and have the site ready when they do get ready to build.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of section 4 of the public buildings act approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., p. 873), as authorizes the acquisition of a site and the erection of a suitable building thereon for the United States customhouse at Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$110,000, and so much of section 5 of said act (37 Stat., p. 877) as authorizes the acquisition of a site for the United States post office and other Government offices at Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$10,000, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, one site and to erect thereon one building for the accommodation of the United States post office, customhouse, and other Government offices in Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$120,000, of which limit of cost not exceeding \$15,000 shall be expended for such site; and that the appropriation of \$18,000 made by the act of Congress approved July 29, 1914 (38 Stat., p. 563), in pursuance of said authorization of March 4, 1913, for a site and building for said customhouse, be, and the same is hereby, made available for the acquisition of the site and the commencement of the erection of the building hereinbefore authorized for said post office and customhouse.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HAYDEN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 294) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge in the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. I object.

RESTORATION OF BIRD RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 10612) to restore to the public domain certain lands heretofore reserved for a bird reservation in Siskiyou and Modoc Counties, Cal., and Klamath County, Oreg., and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will, to accommodate the gentleman.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been reported favorably by the Department of the Interior, the General Land Office, and the Department of Agriculture, and all the departments having charge of the matters involved, including the Biological Survey, the officer having charge of the reservation. Numerous conferences were held and they all believe that it was for the interest of the reservations, protection of them, and in addition to that it opens up in the neighborhood of 23,000 acres of land that is now swamp, puts it under cultivation for agricultural purposes, returns to the Government \$180,000 that is now lost without this legislation.

If this legislation is enacted it will permit land to be completely drained, homesteaded, farmers to go in and utilize it, and commence to cut the hay that is there after the water is drained off, and it will become very beneficial at this time. I trust the gentleman from Wisconsin will see his way clear to let the House consider the bill at this time and let it go to the Senate.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this bill has received more than the ordinary attention on my part, particularly through the courtesy of the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER]. He favored me by having the gentleman who is directly interested in this matter as the representative of the Siskiyou Homesteaders' Association call upon me and explain the purposes of the bill. It gives a special preferential right of entry on these abandoned lands to members of the Siskiyou Homesteaders' Association, depriving the public generally of the right to homestead, and limiting it to members of this association, whose qualifications are the payment of a membership fee of a certain amount so as to qualify them to take up land on this abandoned, overflowed land. Mr. Speaker, when the full facts are disclosed about this bill I think the House will certainly vote the bill down, and I do not wish at this late hour to take up the time of the House in discussing the matter further.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman would not make any statement, I am sure, which the facts did not bear out, and the gentleman does not know all the facts in regard to it. It is in my district, a part of it in the county adjoining my home county, and I have been familiar with it for many years and been around it when I was a younger man. I want to call the committee's attention to the fact that the land on the Oregon side whereby a contract has been entered into by the swamp-land claimants was entered into solely by virtue of the preparation of this legislation. They are getting the benefit of the legislation before it is enacted, whereby they are to be permitted to drain their land. When the railroad came in, the Reclamation Service gave it permission to cross this land. They required the railroad to build an embankment so that they could shut the water from going into this particular tract of land. When this matter started six years ago the Government could not lower that water one inch under their contract with the Van Bremner people. These people went to work and the Van Bremner people waived their riparian rights so this land could be opened up for use.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Let me finish this statement. It is very important that this land be utilized for homestead purposes. These people secured the Van Bremner people and themselves to waive their riparian rights whereby they were to get the water to irrigate in the neighborhood of 5,000 acres of land. The Government entered into that contract when they first went into the project. The Van Bremner people waived their rights—

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, without intending any discourtesy at all to the gentleman from California, I object.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill remain upon the calendar and go to the foot thereof.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that the bill remain on the calendar. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12549) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the available sources of water supply for the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is a short bill. Let it be reported first.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint a commission of five members, three of whom shall be selected from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army and one from the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission and one from the engineering department of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to make full investigation of the sources of water supply from rivers and streams in the proximity of the city of Washington, with the view to increasing the water supply of the District of Columbia, and to report their findings and recommendations to the Secretary of War at the earliest practicable time, said report to be accompanied by data and other information as to such sources of supply, together with estimates of the probable cost of a project or projects for the transmission of water sufficient to augment the present water supply of the District of Columbia commensurate with present and future needs, including the territory embraced within the jurisdiction of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, and Federal military reservations contiguous to the District of Columbia. Such report shall

be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War with his recommendation. And for the purposes herein authorized there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended by and under the direction of said commission upon vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of War, and a detailed statement thereof shall accompany the commission's report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman who reported the bill does not seem to be present. I am in sympathy with the purposes of the bill, but I am wondering about the language touching the appropriation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill for amendment.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I should be very glad if some one from the committee or some one who is familiar with the bill could give us some information as to the appropriation that is contained in it—what is the purpose of it and what is it going to be used for in the investigation?

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I am not on the committee, but I am aware of the almost desperate conditions here with respect to the water supply.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I am also, and I am in entire sympathy with the bill. It is the best way I know to get at it, but I am not sure that that is the usual language carried in appropriations for commissions. I shall withdraw the pro forma amendment.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If I can give the gentleman any information, I shall.

Mr. SLOAN. I notice that the terms "District of Columbia" and "city of Washington" are used apparently interchangeably. Which is the correct legal term, and is there at this time a legal body or corporation known as the city of Washington?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I have heard the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON], the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, state that there is no such legal entity as the city of Washington, but in the various laws that are passed the expressions "District of Columbia" and "city of Washington" are used interchangeably, as I understand it from the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa rose.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Does the gentleman from Iowa desire me to yield the floor or does he desire to ask me a question?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. If the gentleman can answer me what I desire to ask, I shall be very glad to propound him a question, and that is with reference to the expenditure. Does the gentleman know why we should make that \$15,000? Would not \$5,000 do just as well?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. This provides \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes; but my friend would not accept any less to be spent.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I rose to make the inquiry about that very matter myself, in respect to this appropriation, and as to whether it was in the usual language, whether the language that is used here has been construed when commissions have been appointed outside of Congress to be paid as the provision is here. I do not know about it.

Mr. SIMS. I will state that the Committee on the District of Columbia is very cautious.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I know that that is true, and the purposes of it are very worthy, and the necessity is so great, that certainly there ought not to be any objection, and I shall make none.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I do not want to prevent the bill going through.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I desire information on that point that the gentleman is asking me about. I do not know.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I wonder if unanimous consent could not be obtained to let the bill go over until to-morrow?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Unanimous consent has already been granted for its passage to-day.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I know it is going to be considered.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I think it would better be passed.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The gentlemen around me seem to be satisfied with the matter.

Mr. IGOE. It seems to be an advantage to have a bill come here that no one knows anything about.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. That seems to be so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DIKE AT DEPOT SLOUGH, OREG.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 7637) to authorize the construction and maintenance of a dike on Depot Slough, Lincoln County, Oreg.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Depot Slough Diking Association be, and hereby is, authorized to construct and maintain a dike across Depot Slough, in Lincoln County, Oreg., with a gate therein so constructed and maintained as to be readily opened and operated to permit the passage of logs, but arranged to automatically close for such times as may be necessary to prevent the overflowing by the tides of the lands above the said dike, all under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of War: *Provided, however,* That the work shall not be commenced until the plans therefor have been filed with and approved by the Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers United States Army.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, after the word "Army," insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no dam nor dike constructed under the consent hereby granted shall be used to develop water power nor to generate electricity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Is the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY] quite certain that the passage of this bill will not place any responsibility upon the Federal Government for the overflow of the lands that may be overflowed by reason of the building of the dike?

Mr. HAWLEY. There is no such possibility. The lands are all owned privately. It is a narrow thread of water several miles from the sea, a branch of the Yaquina River, and the water rises about 4 feet at the highest tide. It spreads out level below the lands owned by private owners. They wish to put the dike across it to keep out the flood waters.

Mr. MONDELL. Those who are given authority to construct the dikes, are those owners of the land that will be flooded?

Mr. HAWLEY. They are the men who have formed this dike association whose lands will be flooded. There is no objection to it on the part of the locality at all.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT JUDGE, MIDDLE JUDICIAL DISTRICT, TENNESSEE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill S. 1836, an act to provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle judicial district of the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. HOUSTON. I hope the gentleman will withhold his objection.

Mr. WALSH. Yes, I will withhold if the gentleman desires to make a statement.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, the need for this additional judge in Tennessee is a very crying one to the interest of the people of the middle section of the State. The work in that district is behind from one to two years. Motions are pending now that have been argued before the court 12 to 18 months ago and have not been passed upon. This bill has passed the Senate at two different sessions. There is no expense attached to the creation of this judgeship whatever except the salary. We have got the judicial district already, we have got the court room and all the paraphernalia, we have the marshals, the clerks, and everything, and there is nothing involved in the way of public expenditure except the salary of the judge. The

present judge is unable to do the work, and the judge for this new district, if he is appointed, will have more work to do by far than the average Federal district judge of the United States will have. I hope gentlemen will withdraw their objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects, and the bill is stricken from the calendar.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 35 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill S. 3470, a bill to amend section 35 of the Criminal Code of the United States.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is not a long bill, and I ask that it be read before the objection stage is passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 35 of the Criminal Code of the United States be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows: "Sec. 35. And whoever shall purchase, or receive in pledge, from any person any arms, equipment, ammunition, clothing, military stores, or other property furnished by the United States, under a clothing allowance or otherwise, to any soldier, sailor, officer, cadet, or midshipman in the military or naval service of the United States or of the National Guard or Naval Militia, or to any person accompanying, serving, or retained with the land or naval forces and subject to military or naval law, shall be fined not more than \$500 and imprisoned not more than two years."

The committee amendment was read, as follows:

On page 1, line 6, after section 35, insert:

"Sec. 35. Whoever shall make or cause to be made or present or cause to be presented, for payment or approval, to or by any person or officer in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, or any department thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, any claim upon or against the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent; or whoever, for the purpose of obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or approval of such claim, or for the purpose and with the intent of cheating and swindling or defrauding the Government of the United States, or any department thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, shall knowingly and willfully falsify or conceal or cover up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or make or cause to be made any false or fraudulent statements or representations, or make or use or cause to be made or used any false bill, receipt, voucher, roll, account, claim, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to contain any fraudulent or fictitious statement or entry; or whoever shall take and carry away or take for his own use, or for the use of another, with intent to steal or purloin, any personal property of the United States, or any branch or department thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder; or whoever shall enter into any agreement, combination, or conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, by obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or allowance of any false or fraudulent claim; and whoever, having charge, possession, custody, or control of any money or other public property used or to be used in the military or naval service, with intent to defraud the United States, or any department thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, or willfully to conceal such money or other property, shall deliver or cause to be delivered to any person having authority to receive the same any amount of such money or other property less than that for which he received a certificate or took a receipt; or whoever, being authorized to make or deliver any certificate, voucher, receipt, or other paper certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, or other property so used or to be used, shall make or deliver the same to any other person without a full knowledge of the truth of the facts stated therein and with intent to defraud the United States, or any department thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both."

Page 4, line 5, after the word "law" insert the words "having knowledge or reason to believe that the property has been taken from the possession of the United States or furnished by the United States under such allowance."

Page 4, line 8, after the figures "\$500" strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, unless there is some one who can give some explanation of this bill, I shall object to it, because it seems to me to be very awkwardly worded.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the committee is not present, but the only amendments to the existing law are the extension of the penalty of this act to false and fraudulent claims that are presented against corporations in which the United States is a stockholder, and also the punishment of the disposal of the property belonging to the Army or Navy and pledging it or selling it or disposing of it wrongfully.

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman say there was no change of the present law relative to the receiving or purchasing or pledging stores that had been received?

Mr. IGOE. I say that there is a provision, and the gentleman will find it in the printed bill on page 3, line 22:

And whoever shall purchase, or receive in pledge, from any person any arms, equipment, ammunition, clothing, military stores, or other property furnished by the United States, etc.

That, as I recall it, was all there was to this bill as it came from the Senate, and to it was subsequently attached the rest of section 35 as amended to extend the law to false and fraudulent claims made against a corporation in which the United States is a stockholder.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Do I understand from what the gentleman has said that we had no such cases before?

Mr. IGOE. Of corporations in which the United States was a stockholder?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Not so much that as the other additional matter.

Mr. IGOE. I do not believe the sale or pledge of such property was fully covered. This property is held under an allowance, and I do not believe it was fully covered by the present law.

Mr. MONDELL. In all these years have we had no legislation making it a felony to receive uniforms, arms, accouterments, or military material?

Mr. IGOE. The law as found in the present section 35 does not fully cover the situation. It does not include cadets and midshipmen. This amendment includes them and also the National Guard, Naval Militia, and persons accompanying, serving, or retained with the land or naval forces and subject to military or naval law.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I would say to the gentleman that I had supposed it was covered by existing law. But this, having been passed by the Senate, I suppose some one must have looked into that matter very carefully.

Mr. IGOE. That was my understanding.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Now, was this amendment that is on the last page put in by the Military Committee of the House or the Military Committee of the Senate?

Mr. IGOE. That was put on by the Judiciary Committee, so that to be punishable the purchaser must have knowledge or reason to believe that the property had been taken from the possession of the United States. In some cases it might reasonably be supposed that the property had rightfully come into the possession of the seller.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Well, Mr. Speaker, while the matter is not quite as clear as I would wish, I believe I shall not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments. Is a separate vote demanded on any one amendment? If not, the vote will be taken en gross.

The question was taken, and the committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. IGOE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which the House passed the bill H. R. 7637 be reconsidered and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill S. 4471, an act to declare unlawful associations purposing by physical force, violence, or injury to bring about any governmental, social, industrial, or economic change in the United States, and prescribing punishment for persons engaged in the activities of such associations, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BRIDGE ACROSS ROCK RIVER, ILL.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12631) granting the consent of Congress to the county of Winnebago, in the State of Illinois, and the town of Rockford, in said county and State, to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Camp Grant.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the county of Winnebago, in the State of Illinois, and the town of Rockford, in said county and State, and their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rock River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Camp Grant, in the county of Winnebago, in the State of Illinois, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a correction will be made in the spelling of the word "approved" on page 2, line 2.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next one.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS AT YELLOWSTONE, MONT.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 41) to authorize the sale of certain lands at or near Yellowstone, Mont., for hotel and other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects. The Clerk will report the next one.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 4246) to increase the salary of the United States district attorney for the district of Connecticut.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to inquire of the gentleman who introduced this bill—and I believe he is a member of the committee that reported it—whether the committee has given any consideration to a general increase in the salaries of the district attorneys throughout the country?

Mr. LONERGAN. I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that that is a matter, of course, that should be answered by some member of the committee which considered this bill. The gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] is present, and probably he can answer that question.

Mr. RAKER. There is a bill pending before this committee covering the matter suggested, but it has not yet been acted upon. That is my recollection. This is for the salary of marshals?

Mr. LONERGAN. No; the salaries of United States district attorneys.

Mr. RAKER. That is correct. A bill on that subject is pending before our committee, but it has not yet been acted upon.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, if my memory serves me aright, the Attorney General has been asking to have some general legislation enacted whereby he would be granted authority to increase the salaries of the district attorneys throughout the country. I believe he has even asked the Committee on Appropriations to make some authorization whereby their salaries could be increased.

I dislike very much to oppose measures of this kind, but here we are singling out one for consideration—some one district attorney—where there may be many others who are equally entitled to consideration. Earlier in the day I objected to a bill, which was meritorious, providing for the increase of the salary of the district attorney in the district of Rhode Island, where the work is as large as that of the district attorney of Connecticut. That bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary. In that case \$5,000 was asked for, and the committee recommended only \$3,500. In the case of this bill the amount carried as introduced is \$5,000, but the committee reported in favor of \$4,500. There is an obvious conflict. There is no question but that the work of the district attorneys has increased decidedly, and their salaries have not been increased for years. It is not fair to have this or that district attorney singled out for an increase. Only recently

my attention has been called to the need of increasing the salary of the district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin. I am not acquainted with the salary that should be paid to that district attorney, and I do not feel that I should be called upon to introduce a special bill when the conditions are general throughout the country, requiring increases for all. I do not like this character of legislation. That is the reason I objected a moment ago to the bill providing for an increase in the salary of the district attorney of Rhode Island. Why not have general legislation? Why single out just certain district attorneys for preferment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will withhold it.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Speaker, this case is almost in a class by itself. In the Sixty-third Congress a Senate bill was passed providing for compensation at the rate of \$4,000 per year for the United States attorney for the district of Connecticut, and the reason why that bill did not pass the House in the Sixty-third Congress was that it was after the outbreak of the European war when the Judiciary Committee favored it, and legislation of that character was not then considered in the House.

A favorable report was made by the subcommittee that had the bill under consideration. The Attorney General of the United States wrote me a letter under date of March 16 last, approving an increase of salary for the district attorney for the State of Connecticut. Judge Thomas, of the district court for the district of Connecticut, wrote me a letter under date of March 21, 1918, calling to my attention the work which is being done by the United States district attorney for Connecticut. This letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, CHAMBERS OF THE JUDGE,
New Haven, Conn., March 21, 1918.

HON. AUGUSTINE LONERGAN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I note in the press that the committee having under consideration the matter of increasing the salary of the United States district attorney for the district of Connecticut has reported favorably the bill providing for this increase.

I intended to write you some time ago, but the stress of business in this district has prevented me from giving this important matter earlier attention, but I write now to advise you that I am in hearty accord with the increase as provided for in the bill. I think the Congress ought to be informed by the court that the business of this district is of such volume as to require the constant attendance of the district attorney to the affairs of the Government. This fact has been true practically ever since Mr. Spellacy became the incumbent, and from present indications it will continue to increase, so that the normal run of business in this district is alone sufficient to justify the increase, and much more so is this true during these strenuous days.

From the above statement you will see that the district attorney in Connecticut has absolutely no chance to attend to any private practice, and to limit the amount of salary for this office to \$2,500 is simply ridiculous. I can not escape the conclusion that every Member of the Congress would agree with me if they understood the volume of business which the district attorney transacts. As above indicated, the increase has my hearty approval.

With kind personal regards, I am,
Sincerely, yours,

EDWIN S. THOMAS,
United States District Judge.

In the State of Connecticut we have a foreign population of approximately 37 per cent. Many questions have arisen involving alien citizenship. It takes all the time of the United States district attorney to attend to the business of the office. He informs me that he has been obliged to give up his private practice; and to say that a man should devote his time day in and day out, night after night, and Sunday, on many occasions, as he states, to the work of this office for the sum of \$2,500 is decidedly unreasonable. I would like to quote from a statement made by the United States district attorney for Connecticut in a recent address in the city of New Haven, referring to the work of his office. This I have taken from one of the newspapers in the State of Connecticut. He stated that—

since January 1, as an instance of the work of his office, 5,500 recorded investigations had been made, and in addition more than 6,000 complaints had been investigated that were not of sufficient importance to reach the recording stage. Those figures do not include draft investigations of which there have been more than 20,000.

I doubt very seriously if there is another case parallel to this in all the States of the Union.

The population of the different other New England States and the salaries paid the United States attorneys therein follow:

Maine, 742,371; salary \$3,000.
New Hampshire, 430,572; salary, \$2,000.
Vermont, 355,956; salary, \$3,000.
Massachusetts, 3,366,416; salary \$5,000.
Rhode Island, 542,610; salary, \$2,500.

Mr. STEVENSON. Do I understand that the district attorney for the whole district of Connecticut gets only \$2,500 a year?

Mr. LONERGAN. That is all; and, as the report shows, this salary was fixed many, many years ago, when the duties of the office did not interfere with the private practice of the district attorney, and when the population of the State was 600,000 less than it is to-day. In war time, with the extraordinary demands on the office of the district attorney and the increased cost of living, it is obvious that the bill should receive prompt and favorable consideration. I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin will withdraw his objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I can not see why we should single out this district attorney, when there are so many others similarly situated, whose salaries have not been increased, even though the gentleman makes a very good case for his district attorney. The way to bring this about is, as recommended by the Department of Justice, to allow the Department of Justice to fix the salaries.

Mr. BURNETT. Is it not true that the district attorneys usually get \$4,500, and that this salary is extraordinarily low?

Mr. STAFFORD. No; the district attorney for Maine gets only \$3,000; for Rhode Island, \$2,500; for New Hampshire, \$2,000. There ought to be a general revision of these salaries.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. LONERGAN. I will.

Mr. MONDELL. I am in sympathy with the gentleman's proposition, but evidently there is going to be objection made. The gentleman from Connecticut has made a very fine statement of his case. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] is going to insist on his objection in spite of the persuasive eloquence of my friend. May we not go on?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. EVANS was given leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD on war and politics.

POST OFFICE AT SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 204) to provide for the fitting up of quarters in the post-office building at the city of Sacramento, Cal., for the accommodation of the district court of the northern district of California and its officers, and making an appropriation therefor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I notice there is no report here from the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General as to the need for this bill.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will not object. The gentleman from California [Mr. CURRY], as Members know, has been ill for quite a while. He could not give the bill personal attention. I reported the bill from the Public Buildings Committee, and after the statement of the gentleman himself in the following letter the committee felt that the case was so meritorious that it was useless to undertake to secure a report from the Treasury Department. Let me read an extract from the letter of the gentleman from California [Mr. CURRY]:

There are two terms of the court held at Sacramento and about 25 per cent of the court business of the Northern Judicial District of California originates in Sacramento and in territory contiguous thereto. There is no place for the court to meet in the Federal building in Sacramento. It sometimes meets in one of the superior court rooms, sometimes in the State appellate court room, and it has met in a parlor of the hotel at which the judge stops. My bill provides for an addition to the Federal building, usually known as the post-office building, in Sacramento, to provide a court room and accommodations for the court officers and the jury.

You will remember that an attempt was made to blow up the governor's mansion in Sacramento some time ago, followed by an epidemic of I. W. W. crime in the Sacramento Valley. A great many I. W. W.'s were arrested and confined in the Sacramento County jail. A special session of the United States grand jury was called and 30 or 40 of these people were indicted.

There is absolutely no place for the United States grand jury or district court to meet in Sacramento, except through the courtesy of the county or State, and it seems to me that my bill should be made a matter of urgency and passed at this session. Certainly the United States courts should have a place in which to try offenders against the Government, and if punishment is meted out to malefactors expeditiously it may deter the I. W. W. and other organizations doing the work of Germany in the United States from continuing their career of crime.

Every one of us knows the high character of the gentleman from California, his reputation for truthfulness, and the committee felt when that letter had been received from this sick man, unable to attend the sittings of the committee, that the statement carried with it such conviction as made it unnecessary for anything further.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why was not the bill referred to the Treasury Department for an estimate as to the amount that would be needed to provide adequate quarters for the district judge?

Mr. BURNETT. The bill which the gentleman from California introduced at a previous session of Congress carried an authorization of \$50,000; that is my recollection, although I am not positive, and I am sure it was referred to the Treasury Department. I am not sure whether this one was or not. Mr. CURRY states in his letter that this bill is for a little more than the other on account of the increased price of labor and material. Surely \$60,000 is a very moderate amount, it seems to me, for the addition to a building that will contain adequate accommodations for a Federal court, a grand jury, and a petit jury.

Mr. FOSTER. Is this one of the buildings that, when the act was passed, they agreed to furnish the building?

Mr. BURNETT. No; I have heard nothing of the kind with relation to this.

Mr. FOSTER. They do usually agree to that provision.

Mr. RAKER. This district has been in with the San Francisco for many years.

Mr. FOSTER. It is a branch court?

Mr. RAKER. No.

Mr. FOSTER. There is no separate district.

Mr. BURNETT. It is a district within itself.

Mr. FOSTER. If it establishes a branch court, they usually make provision that the people shall furnish the quarters.

Mr. RAKER. They have a Federal building there, and the only question is as to remodeling the upper story. The statement by the gentleman from California [Mr. CURRY] covers the whole matter. I have been in the court room, and I am acquainted with the manner of doing business.

Mr. FOSTER. I am not objecting to the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Can the gentleman give assurance that the only purpose of this appropriation is to make alterations in the existing building—rearranging the upper floor? It is unusual to consider a bill of this character without it first having been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. RAKER. I have consulted the judges who hold the court, and they assure me that all they desire there is these repairs.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would like to say that I am satisfied that the bill was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, because I know that it is the policy of the committee not to report any bill until a report has been received upon it from the Secretary of the Treasury. Why it does not appear here I can not say.

Mr. STAFFORD. Upon the assurance of the gentleman that the only purpose of the appropriation is to make alterations in the upper part of the building, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed to cause to be provided and constructed in the post-office building in the city of Sacramento, Cal., quarters such as he may deem necessary and proper for the district court of the northern district of California, and its officers, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$60,000, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used by the Secretary of the Treasury in carrying out the provisions of the act.

The following committee amendments were read:

Page 1, line 3, after the figures "\$60,000," strike out the balance of the paragraph.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for the fitting up of quarters in the post-office building at the city of Sacramento, Cal., for the accommodation of the district court of the northern district of California and its officers."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended.

On motion of Mr. RAKER, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the bill S. 3470, amending the Criminal Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

SALE OF LAND ON SHORES OF NAVIGABLE WATERS, ALASKA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12210) to amend the act of May 14, 1898,

as amended by the act of March 3, 1903, entitled "An act to extend the homestead laws and to regulate the sale and entry of public lands along the shore of navigable waters in Alaska."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is a rather important bill, and I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice, to go to the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY FOR SAN DIEGO, CAL.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 10587) granting to the city of San Diego certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest and the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation for dam and reservoir purposes for the conservation of water, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object; but I have no objection to having it passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice, to go to the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, NEAR HARRISBURG, PA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12786) to authorize the Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh Railroad Co., its lessees, successors, and assigns to construct a bridge across the Susquehanna River, from the city of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pa., to the borough of Lemoyne, Cumberland County, Pa.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEWALT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute at this time for this bill the bill S. 4871, of similar title, and identical in terms with the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that Senate bill 4871 be considered in lieu of House bill 12786. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh Railroad Co., its lessees, successors, and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to reconstruct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Susquehanna River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or about 4,250 feet west of Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh Junction, city of Harrisburg, county of Dauphin, State of Pennsylvania, to a point in the borough of Lemoyne, county of Cumberland, State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. DEWALT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The bill H. R. 12786 was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, will the remainder of this calendar be the unfinished business to-morrow?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It will.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11945) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products, and further insists upon its amendment numbered 28, still in disagreement.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 12402) to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, October 4, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 13041) fixing a limitation of time for bringing suits against the United States in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 13042) providing for the extension of time for the reclamation of certain lands in the State of Oregon under the Carey Act; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 13043) providing for the erection and completion of a public building in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, in the State of New York; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 13044) granting a pension to John C. Eckert; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 13045) granting an increase of pension to Ransom Forrest; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEAVER: A bill (H. R. 13046) granting an increase of pension to Levi Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition from Lewis Ben-ecke, commander Pinhart Post, No. 268, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the passage of Senate bill 130, providing for the granting of ex-officers of the Army and Navy, serving during the Civil War, pay as retired officers of the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petition from Henry L. West, executive secretary of the National Security League of New York, favoring the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States embodied in the joint resolution that no person shall be qualified as an elector in any State who shall not be a citizen of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition of Miss Alva A. Busse, secretary of the Women's Committee of the Independence League of New York, N. Y., urging Congress to enact eight-hour laws for all industries and industrials in the United States; to the Committee on Labor.

Also (by request), petition of T. H. Farris, favoring the practice of osteopathy in the Medical Department of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petition from Montaville Flowers, president of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua, favoring absolute prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition from Ernest Bohn, secretary of the Manhattan Branch of the American Alliance for Democracy, denouncing the strike of the machinists at Bridgeport, Conn., and indorsing W. H. Johnson in ordering the men back to work and the pronouncement of President Woodrow Wilson to them; to the Committee on Labor.

Also (by request), petition from John Fotzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, of Chicago, Ill., and C. E. Maxwell, president of the Federal Employees Union of Kansas City, Mo., urging the passage of the Nolan minimum wage bill; to the Committee on Labor.

Also (by request), petition from Luther C. Steward, president National Federation of Federal Employees; Agnes Nestor, chairman National Legislative Committee of the National Trade Union League of America; Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary and treasurer of the National Federation of Postal Employees; and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, all of Washington, D. C., urging the passage of the Nolan bill (H. R. 152); to the Committee on Labor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, October 4, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Draw near to us, O God, our heavenly Father, in the beauty of holiness, as we draw near to Thee for light to guide, strength to uphold and sustain us in this vale of tears through which we are passing.

The air is full of farewells to the dying,

And mourning for the dead;

The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,

Will not be comforted.

Strengthen our faith, make strong our hearts, that we may pursue the right as it is given us to see the right, until the star of hope shall illumine the world; love destroy hate and the ruling passion of every heart be peace; to the glory and honor of Thy holy name, in the spirit of Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

The SPEAKER. The name of "Ross" that appears in the Journal ought to be changed to "Rose," and, without objection, that change will be made.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. HERSEY. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Maine rise?

Mr. HERSEY. To ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend my remarks in the Record on war profits.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maine asks unanimous consent that he may be permitted to extend his remarks on the subject of war profits. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following telegram: SALISBURY, Md., October 3, 1918.

HON. CHAMP CLARK,

Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Please have me excused for 10 days, account illness in family.

JESSE D. PRICE.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

By unanimous consent, Mr. SCHALL was granted indefinite leave of absence, on account of liberty-loan speeches.

Mr. HUDDLESTON was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of sickness in the family.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, it is very evident that while there is a respectable attendance of the House in town there is no quorum here, and it also appears to me that the usual stringent methods to get a quorum ought not to be resorted to at the present time. Members who are absent, it is to be assumed, are not absent for political reasons; politics has been adjourned until the liberty-loan drive is over. Most of them and perhaps all of them are engaged in the liberty-loan drive. They ought not to be arrested and brought back here, and it is not necessary to do it. The unfinished business this morning is the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and we ought to get through with that by 3 o'clock this afternoon. After that time the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT] has the permission of the House to take up 8 or 10 bills which have received a favorable report from the Committee on Military Affairs, subject to objection that may be made. After that time the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CANTRILL], from the Committee on Rules, will ask recognition for the purpose of presenting a rule to consider at this time the matter of the Dawson Springs Sanitarium in Kentucky. After that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] expects to attempt to bring up his public-health bill. It is apparent from statements made on the floor yesterday that it will be impossible to obtain unanimous consent for three-day recesses over next week, and we are proceeding here now with these war measures subject to the will of any Member of this House. But if as these matters proceed any Member of this House raises the point of no quorum I shall move to adjourn, and I shall move to adjourn