

Also, a bill (H. R. 10133) granting a pension to Sophie Atkinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10134) granting a pension to Albert Braun; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10135) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Maria McGill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10136) granting an increase of pension to Mary Abbie Meats; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10137) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte Bredekamp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10138) granting an increase of pension to Amanda R. Frank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BIXLER: Resolution (H. Res. 369) to pay salary and funeral expenses of Henry R. Thorpe, late an employee in the Doorkeeper's department of the House; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

3051. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Jason Waterman Warren, president of J. W. Warren Co., Cleveland, Ohio, favoring certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3052. Also (by request), petition of First Baptist Church of Paterson, N. J., approving the purpose of Senate bill 1898; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3053. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of State commission of prisons, recommending to the Federal Government the erection in New York State of an institution with facilities for the detention of Federal prisoners, both before and after conviction, whereas the increasing number of Federal prisoners committed to county penal institutions of New York State has caused serious overcrowding in county jails and consequent violation of the laws of the State relative to the separation and classification of prisoners, as a result of which the officials in charge of these institutions find themselves in many instances unable to comply with said laws because of the large number of Federal prisoners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3054. Also, petition of the American Federation of Labor, advocating an adequate Postal Service wage standard; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3055. Also, petition of New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations, urging an appropriation by Congress for the purpose of an intercensal survey by the Bureau of the Census of building and loan associations in the United States; to the Committee on the Census.

3056. Also, petition of Flatbush Chamber of Commerce, of Brooklyn, N. Y., condemning the provisions of the section of the revenue act of 1924 which pertain to publicity in connection with income tax as radical and un-American; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3057. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of American Federation of Labor, urging Congress to speedily enact Senate bill 1898, which provides for wage increases for postal workers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3058. By Mr. SEGER: Petition of Mr. Daniel Meyer, jr., of Haledon, N. J., and 56 residents of Paterson, Haledon, and Hawthorne, N. J., for passage of Senate bill 1898, increasing salaries of postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3059. Also, petition of Mr. John J. Spruce, of Paterson, N. J., and 53 residents of Paterson, N. J., for passage of Senate bill 1898, increasing salaries of postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3060. Also, petition of Mr. Krine Patmos, of Paterson, N. J., and 81 residents of Paterson, N. J., for passage of Senate bill 1898, increasing salaries of postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

3061. By Mr. SNELL: Petition of Council 329, L'Union St. Jean-Baptiste d'Amerique, against the passage of any legislation tending to establish a Federal bureau of education; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3062. Also, petition of St. Anthony's Society, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., against the passage of any legislation tending to establish a Federal bureau of education; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3063. Also, petition of St. John the Baptist Society, protesting against the creation of a Federal bureau of education and the child labor amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3064. By Mr. SWING: Petition of the Methodist Church of Fallbrook, Calif., urging an amendment to the preamble of the National Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, December 3, 1924

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, in whom we live and move and have our being, enable us to understand our relations to Thee as well as to each other and to the great country in which we live. Grant us Thy guidance in all matters and may we be willing to follow Thy lead as we can understand it and discern Thy ways for us. We ask in Christ's name. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the certificate of the election of JAMES COUZENS, a Senator from the State of Michigan, which will be read.

The reading clerk read as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

We, the undersigned, State canvassers, from an examination of the election returns received by the secretary of state, determine that at the general election held on the 4th day of November, 1924, JAMES COUZENS was duly elected United States Senator for the term ending March 4, 1925.

In witness whereof we have hereto subscribed our names at Lansing this 1st day of December, 1924.

CHAS. J. DELAND,
Secretary of State;

FRANK E. GANNON,
State Treasurer;

THOMAS E. JOHNSON,
Superintendent of Public Instruction;
Board of State Canvassers.

State of Michigan. Department of State, ss:

I hereby certify that the foregoing copy of the certificate of determination of the board of State canvassers is a correct transcript of the original of such certificate of determination on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereto attached my signature and the great seal of the State at Lansing this 1st day of December, 1924.

[SEAL.]

CHAS. J. DELAND,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator elect from Michigan is present, and I ask that he be sworn in.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator elect will present himself at the desk to take the oath of office.

Mr. COUZENS, escorted by Mr. FERRIS, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath prescribed by law was administered to him.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent for the entering of the order which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the order.

The reading clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That the following Senators are hereby relieved from further service upon the following committees:

The junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOODING] from the Committee on Claims.

The junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DALE] from the Committee on Education and Labor.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN] from the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS] from the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] from the Committee on Military Affairs.

That the following Senators are hereby assigned to membership on the following committees:

The junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MEANS] to the Committee on Claims; to the Committee on Immigration; to the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF] to the Committee on Education and Labor; to the Committee on the Library; to the Committee on Naval Affairs; to the Committee on Patents.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN] to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. BUTLER] to the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Naval Affairs; to the Committee on Patents.

That the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] is hereby relieved from further service as chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor.

That the senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is hereby relieved from further service as chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

That the following Senators are hereby appointed to be chairmen of the following committees:

The senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS] to be chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor.

The senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] to be chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] to be chairman of the Committee on Immigration.

The senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] to be chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS] to be chairman of the committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas asks unanimous consent for the entering of the order. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is entered.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent for the entering of an order for the following committee assignments to be made, and call the attention of the Senator from Kansas thereto.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The order will be read.

The reading clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] be assigned to service on the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHCROFT] be assigned to service on the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is entered.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE WOODROW WILSON

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As the members of the committee on the part of the Senate to arrange for the joint meeting of Congress in commemoration of the life, character, and public services of the late President Wilson, provided for in House Concurrent Resolution 39, the Chair appoints the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] as chairman of the committee, and the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN].

BOARD OF REGENTS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution transmitting the resignation of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. McCORMICK] as a member of the Board of Regents of that institution, which will lie on the table. The Chair appoints instead of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. McCORMICK] the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PEPPER] as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Secretary, containing a full and complete account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 1st day of December, 1924 (S. Doc. No. 165), which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate the report of the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate, showing in detail the items of expense under proper appropriations, the aggregate thereof, etc., which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

REPORTS OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report of the Sergeant at Arms relative to condemned property of the United States Senate sold and the proceeds thereof since

December 3, 1923 (S. Doc. No. 163), which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete account of all property in his possession and in the Senate Office Building belonging to the United States on December 24, 1924 (S. Doc. No. 159), which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORTS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting pursuant to law, statements of approved expenditures under the loan acts of April 24, 1917; of September 24, 1917, as amended; and of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the cumulative sinking fund, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning expenditures to June 30, 1924, under the provisions of section 8 of the first Liberty bond act, approved April 24, 1917, and section 10 of the second Liberty bond act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS (S. DOC. NO. 164)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended November 29, 1924, the amounts, the parties, and a synopsis of the nature of claims, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the official proceedings of the Public Utilities Commission for the year ended December 31, 1923, with other information relating to the regulation and operation of public utilities in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SALARIES IN THE VETERANS' BUREAU

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing by location, salary range, and bureau designation employees receiving an aggregate annual salary of \$2,000 and over as of November 1, 1924, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of papers on file in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, not needed in the conduct of business and asking for action looking to their disposition, which was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments. The President pro tempore appointed Mr. HALE and Mr. SWANSON members of the committee on the part of the Senate and ordered that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives thereof.

REPORT ON COST OF HANDLING MAIL MATTER (S. DOC. NO. 162)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 269, adopted yesterday, a report (prepared pursuant to law) on cost ascertainment, showing the cost of handling the several classes of mail matter and of conducting the special services for the fiscal year 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and, on motion of Mr. STERLING, ordered to be printed with the illustrations.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (H. DOC. NO. 407)

A message in writing from the President of the United States was transmitted to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

The message was received by the Assistant Doorkeeper and handed to the President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Secretary (George A. Sanderson) read the message, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The present state of the Union, upon which it is customary for the President to report to the Congress under the provisions of the Constitution, is such that it may be regarded with encouragement and satisfaction by every American. Our country is almost unique in its ability to discharge fully and promptly all its obligations at home and abroad, and provide for all its inhabitants an increase in material resources, in intellectual vigor and in moral power. The Nation holds a position unsurpassed in all former human experience. This does not mean that we do not have any problems. It is elementary that the increasing breadth of our experience necessarily increases the problems of our national life. But it does mean that if we will but apply ourselves industriously and honestly, we have ample powers with which to meet our problems and provide for their speedy solution. I do not profess that we can secure an era of perfection in human existence, but we can provide an era of peace and prosperity, attended with freedom and justice and made more and more satisfying by the ministrations of the charities and humanities of life.

Our domestic problems are for the most part economic. We have our enormous debt to pay, and we are paying it. We have the high cost of government to diminish, and we are diminishing it. We have a heavy burden of taxation to reduce, and we are reducing it. But while remarkable progress has been made in these directions, the work is yet far from accomplished. We still owe over \$21,000,000,000, the cost of the National Government is still about \$3,500,000,000, and the national taxes still amount to about \$27 for each one of our inhabitants. There yet exists this enormous field for the application of economy.

In my opinion the Government can do more to remedy the economic ills of the people by a system of rigid economy in public expenditure than can be accomplished through any other action. The costs of our national and local governments combined now stand at a sum close to \$100 for each inhabitant of the land. A little less than one-third of this is represented by national expenditure, and a little more than two-thirds by local expenditure. It is an ominous fact that only the National Government is reducing its debt. Others are increasing theirs at about \$1,000,000,000 each year. The depression that overtook business, the disaster experienced in agriculture, the lack of employment and the terrific shrinkage in all values which our country experienced in a most acute form in 1920, resulted in no small measure from the prohibitive taxes which were then levied on all productive effort. The establishment of a system of drastic economy in public expenditure, which has enabled us to pay off about one-fifth of the national debt since 1919, and almost cut in two the national tax burden since 1921, has been one of the main causes in reestablishing a prosperity which has come to include within its benefits almost every one of our inhabitants. Economy reaches everywhere. It carries a blessing to everybody.

The fallacy of the claim that the costs of government are borne by the rich and those who make a direct contribution to the National Treasury can not be too often exposed. No system has been devised, I do not think any system could be devised, under which any person living in this country could escape being affected by the cost of our Government. It has a direct effect both upon the rate and the purchasing power of wages. It is felt in the price of those prime necessities of existence—food, clothing, fuel, and shelter. It would appear to be elementary that the more the Government expends the more it must require every producer to contribute out of his production to the Public Treasury and the less he will have for his own benefit. The continuing costs of public administration can be met in only one way—by the work of the people. The higher they become, the more the people must work for the Government. The less they are, the more the people can work for themselves.

The present estimated margin between public receipts and expenditures for this fiscal year is very small. Perhaps the most important work that this session of the Congress can do is to continue a policy of economy and further reduce the cost of government, in order that we may have a reduction of taxes for the next fiscal year. Nothing is more likely to produce that public confidence which is the forerunner and the mainstay of prosperity, encourage and enlarge business opportunity with ample opportunity for employment at good

wages, provide a larger market for agricultural products, and put our country in a stronger position to be able to meet the world competition in trade, than a continuing policy of economy. Of course, necessary costs must be met, proper functions of the Government performed, and constant investments for capital account and reproductive effort must be carried on by our various departments. But the people must know that their Government is placing upon them no unnecessary burden.

TAXES

Everyone desires a reduction of taxes, and there is a great preponderance of sentiment in favor of taxation reform. When I approved the present tax law, I stated publicly that I did so in spite of certain provisions which I believed unwise and harmful. One of the most glaring of these was the making public of the amounts assessed against different income-tax payers. Although that damage has now been done, I believe its continuation to be detrimental to the public welfare and bound to decrease public revenues, so that it ought to be repealed.

Anybody can reduce taxes, but it is not so easy to stand in the gap and resist the passage of increasing appropriation bills which would make tax reduction impossible. It will be very easy to measure the strength of the attachment to reduced taxation by the power with which increased appropriations are resisted. If at the close of the present session the Congress has kept within the Budget which I propose to present, it will then be possible to have a moderate amount of tax reduction and all the tax reform that the Congress may wish for during the next fiscal year. The country is now feeling the direct stimulus which came from the passage of the last revenue bill, and under the assurance of a reasonable system of taxation there is every prospect of an era of prosperity of unprecedented proportions. But it would be idle to expect any such results unless business can continue free from excess-profits taxation and be accorded a system of surtaxes at rates which have for their object not the punishment of success or the discouragement of business but the production of the greatest amount of revenue from large incomes. I am convinced that the larger incomes of the country would actually yield more revenue to the Government if the basis of taxation were scientifically revised downward. Moreover the effect of the present method of this taxation is to increase the cost of interest on productive enterprise and to increase the burden of rent. It is altogether likely that such reduction would so encourage and stimulate investment that it would firmly establish our country in the economic leadership of the world.

WATERWAYS

Meantime our internal development should go on. Provision should be made for flood control of such rivers as the Mississippi and the Colorado, and for the opening up of our inland waterways to commerce. Consideration is due to the project of better navigation from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. Every effort is being made to promote an agreement with Canada to build the St. Lawrence waterway. There are pending before the Congress bills for further development of the Mississippi Basin, for the taking over of the Cape Cod Canal in accordance with a moral obligation which seems to have been incurred during the war, and for the improvement of harbors on both the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts. While this last should be divested of some of its projects and we must proceed slowly, these bills in general have my approval. Such works are productive of wealth and in the long run tend to a reduction of the tax burden.

RECLAMATION

Our country has a well-defined policy of reclamation established under statutory authority. This policy should be continued and made a self-sustaining activity administered in a manner that will meet local requirements and bring our arid lands into a profitable state of cultivation as fast as there is a market for their products. Legislation is pending based on the report of the fact finding commission for the proper relief of those needing extension of time in which to meet their payments on irrigated land, and for additional amendments and reforms of our reclamation laws, which are all exceedingly important and should be enacted at once.

AGRICULTURE

No more important development has taken place in the last year than the beginning of a restoration of agriculture to a prosperous condition. We must permit no division of classes in this country, with one occupation striving to secure advantage over another. Each must proceed under open opportunities and with a fair prospect of economic equality. The

Government can not successfully insure prosperity or fix prices by legislative fiat. Every business has its risk and its times of depression. It is well known that in the long run there will be a more even prosperity and a more satisfactory range of prices under the natural working out of economic laws than when the Government undertakes the artificial support of markets and industries. Still we can so order our affairs, so protect our own people from foreign competition, so arrange our national finances, so administer our monetary system, so provide for the extension of credits, so improve methods of distribution, as to provide a better working machinery for the transaction of the business of the Nation with the least possible friction and loss. The Government has been constantly increasing its efforts in these directions for the relief and permanent establishment of agriculture on a sound and equal basis with other business.

It is estimated that the value of the crops for this harvest year may reach \$13,000,000,000, which is an increase of over \$3,000,000,000 in three years. It compares with \$7,100,000,000 in 1913, and if we make deduction from the figures of 1924 for the comparatively decreased value of the dollar, the yield this year still exceeds 1913 in purchasing power by over \$1,000,000,000, and in this interval there has been no increase in the number of farmers. Mostly by his own effort the farmer has decreased the cost of production. A marked increase in the price of his products and some decrease in the price of his supplies has brought him about to a parity with the rest of the Nation. The crop area of this season is estimated at 370,000,000 acres, which is a decline of 3,000,000 acres from last year, and 6,000,000 acres from 1919. This has been a normal and natural application of economic laws, which has placed agriculture on a foundation which is undeniably sound and beginning to be satisfactory.

A decrease in the world supply of wheat has resulted in a very large increase in the price of that commodity. The position of all agricultural products indicates a better balanced supply, but we can not yet conclude that agriculture is recovered from the effects of the war period or that it is permanently on a prosperous basis. The cattle industry has not yet recovered and in some sections has been suffering from dry weather. Every effort must be made, both by Government activity and by private agencies, to restore and maintain agriculture to a complete normal relationship with other industries.

It was on account of past depression, and in spite of present more encouraging conditions, that I have assembled an agricultural conference made up of those who are representative of this great industry in both its operating and economic sides. Everyone knows that the great need of the farmer is markets. The country is not suffering on the side of production. Almost the entire difficulty is on the side of distribution. This reaches back, of course, to unit costs and diversification, and many allied subjects. It is exceedingly intricate, for our domestic and foreign trade, transportation and banking, and in fact our entire economic system, are closely related to it. In time for action at this session, I hope to report to the Congress such legislative remedies as the conference may recommend. An appropriation should be made to defray their necessary expenses.

MUSCLE SHOALS

The production of nitrogen for plant food in peace and explosives in war is more and more important. It is one of the chief sustaining elements of life. It is estimated that soil exhaustion each year is represented by about 9,000,000 tons and replenishment by 5,450,000 tons. The deficit of 3,550,000 tons is reported to represent the impairment of 118,000,000 acres of farm lands each year.

To meet these necessities the Government has been developing a water-power project at Muscle Shoals to be equipped to produce nitrogen for explosives and fertilizer. It is my opinion that the support of agriculture is the chief problem to consider in connection with this property. It could by no means supply the present needs for nitrogen, but it would help and its development would encourage bringing other water powers into like use.

Several offers have been made for the purchase of this property. Probably none of them represent final terms. Much costly experimentation is necessary to produce commercial nitrogen. For that reason it is a field better suited to private enterprise than to Government operation. I should favor a sale of this property, or long-time lease, under rigid guaranties of commercial nitrogen production at reasonable prices for agricultural use. There would be a surplus of power for many years over any possibility of its application to a de-

veloping manufacture of nitrogen. It may be found advantageous to dispose of the right to surplus power separately with such reservations as will allow its gradual withdrawal and application to nitrogen manufacture. A subcommittee of the Committees on Agriculture should investigate this field and negotiate with prospective purchasers. If no advantageous offer be made, the development should continue and the plant should be dedicated primarily to the production of materials for the fertilization of the soil.

RAILWAYS

The railways during the past year have made still further progress in recuperation from the war, with large gains in efficiency and ability expeditiously to handle the traffic of the country. We have now passed through several periods of peak traffic without the car shortages which so frequently in the past have brought havoc to our agriculture and industries. The condition of many of our great freight terminals is still one of difficulty and results in imposing large costs on the public for inward-bound freight, and on the railways for outward-bound freight. Owing to the growth of our large cities and the great increase in the volume of traffic, particularly in perishables, the problem is not only difficult of solution but in some cases not wholly solvable by railway action alone.

In my message last year I emphasized the necessity for further legislation with a view to expediting the consolidation of our railways into larger systems. The principle of Government control of rates and profits, now thoroughly imbedded in our governmental attitude toward natural monopolies such as the railways, at once eliminates the need of competition by small units as a method of rate adjustment. Competition must be preserved as a stimulus to service, but this will exist and can be increased under enlarged systems. Consequently the consolidation of the railways into larger units for the purpose of securing the substantial values to the public which will come from larger operation has been the logical conclusion of Congress in its previous enactments, and is also supported by the best opinion in the country. Such consolidation will assure not only a greater element of competition as to service but it will afford economy in operation, greater stability in railway earnings, and more economical financing. It opens large possibilities of better equalization of rates between different classes of traffic so as to relieve undue burdens upon agricultural products and raw materials generally, which are now not possible without ruin to small units, owing to the lack of diversity of traffic. It would also tend to equalize earnings in such fashion as to reduce the importance of section 15A, at which criticism, often misapplied, has been directed. A smaller number of units would offer less difficulties in labor adjustments and would contribute much to the solution of terminal difficulties.

The consolidations need to be carried out with due regard to public interest and to the rights and established life of various communities in our country. It does not seem to me necessary that we endeavor to anticipate any final plan or adhere to any artificial and unchangeable project which shall stipulate a fixed number of systems, but rather we ought to approach the problem with such a latitude of action that it can be worked out step by step in accordance with a comprehensive consideration of public interest. Whether the number of ultimate systems shall be more or less seems to me can only be determined by time and actual experience in the development of such consolidations.

Those portions of the present law contemplating consolidations are not sufficiently effective in producing expeditious action and need amplification of the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, particularly in affording a period for voluntary proposals to the commission and in supplying Government pressure to secure action after the expiration of such a period.

There are other proposals before Congress for amending the transportation acts. One of these contemplates a revision of the method of valuation for rate-making purposes, to be followed by a renewed valuation of the railways. The valuations instituted by the Interstate Commerce Commission 10 years ago have not yet been completed. They have cost the Government an enormous sum, and they have imposed great expenditure upon the railways, most of which has in effect come out of the public in increased rates. This work should not be abandoned or supplanted until its results are known and can be considered.

Another matter before the Congress is legislation affecting the labor sections of the transportation act. Much criticism has been directed at the workings of this section and expe-

rience has shown that some useful amendment could be made to these provisions.

It would be helpful if a plan could be adopted which, while retaining the practice of systematic collective bargaining, with conciliation and voluntary arbitration of labor differences, could also provide simplicity in relations and more direct local responsibility of employees and managers. But such legislation will not meet the requirements of the situation unless it recognizes the principle that the public has a right to the uninterrupted service of transportation, and therefore a right to be heard when there is danger that the Nation may suffer great injury through the interruption of operations because of labor disputes. If these elements are not comprehended in proposed legislation, it would be better to gain further experience with the present organization for dealing with these questions before undertaking a change.

SHIPPING BOARD

The form of the organization of the Shipping Board was based originally on its functions as a semijudicial body in regulation of rates. During the war it was loaded with enormous administrative duties. It has been demonstrated time and again that this form of organization results in indecision, division of opinion and administrative functions, which make a wholly inadequate foundation for the conduct of a great business enterprise. The first principle in securing the objective set out by Congress in building up the American merchant marine upon the great trade routes and subsequently disposing of it into private operation can not proceed with effectiveness until the entire functions of the board are reorganized. The immediate requirement is to transfer into the Emergency Fleet Corporation the whole responsibility of operation of the fleet and other property, leaving to the Shipping Board solely the duty of determining certain major policies which require deliberative action.

The procedure under section 28 of the merchant marine act has created great difficulty and threatened friction during the past 12 months. Its attempted application developed not only great opposition from exporters, particularly as to burdens that may be imposed upon agricultural products, but also great anxiety in the different seaports as to the effect upon their relative rate structures. This trouble will certainly recur if action is attempted under this section. It is uncertain in some of its terms and of great difficulty in interpretation.

It is my belief that action under this section should be suspended until the Congress can reconsider the entire question in the light of the experience that has been developed since its enactment.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Nothing is so fundamental to the integrity of a republican form of government as honesty in all that relates to the conduct of elections. I am of the opinion that the national laws governing the choice of Members of the Congress should be extended to include appropriate representation of the respective parties at the ballot box and equality of representation on the various registration boards, wherever they exist.

THE JUDICIARY

The docket of the Supreme Court is becoming congested. At the opening term last year it had 592 cases, while this year it had 687 cases. Justice long delayed is justice refused. Unless the court be given power by preliminary and summary consideration to determine the importance of cases, and by disposing of those which are not of public moment reserve its time for the more extended consideration of the remainder, the congestion of the docket is likely to increase. It is also desirable that the Supreme Court should have power to improve and reform procedure in suits at law in the Federal courts through the adoption of appropriate rules. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported favorably upon two bills providing for these reforms which should have the immediate favorable consideration of the Congress.

I further recommend that provision be made for the appointment of a commission, to consist of two or three members of the Federal judiciary and as many members of the bar, to examine the present criminal code of procedure and recommend to the Congress measures which may reform and expedite court procedure in the administration and enforcement of our criminal laws.

PRISON REFORM

Pending before the Congress is a bill which has already passed one House providing for a reformatory to which could be committed first offenders and young men for the purpose of segregating them from contact with hardened criminals and providing them with special training, in order to reestablish in

them the power to pursue a law-abiding existence in the social and economic life of the Nation. This is a matter of so much importance as to warrant the early attention of the present session. Further provision should also be made, for a like reason, for a separate reformatory for women.

NATIONAL POLICE BUREAU

Representatives of the International Police Conference will bring to the attention of the Congress a proposal for the establishment of a national police bureau. Such action would provide a central point for gathering, compiling, and later distributing to local police authorities much information which would be helpful in the prevention and detection of crime. I believe this bureau is needed, and I recommend favorable consideration of this proposal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WELFARE

The welfare work of the District of Columbia is administered by several different boards dealing with charities and various correctional efforts. It would be an improvement if this work were consolidated and placed under the direction of a single commission.

FRENCH SPOILATION CLAIMS

During the last session of the Congress legislation was introduced looking to the payment of the remaining claims generally referred to as the French spoliation claims. The Congress has provided for the payment of many similar claims. Those that remain unpaid have been long pending. The beneficiaries thereunder have every reason to expect payment. These claims have been examined by the Court of Claims and their validity and amount determined. The United States ought to pay its debts. I recommend action by the Congress which will permit of the payment of these remaining claims.

THE WAGE EARNER

Two very important policies have been adopted by this country which, while extending their benefits also in other directions, have been of the utmost importance to the wage earners. One of these is the protective tariff, which enables our people to live according to a better standard and receive a better rate of compensation than any people, any time, anywhere on earth ever enjoyed. This saves the American market for the products of American workmen. The other is a policy of more recent origin and seeks to shield our wage earners from the disastrous competition of a great influx of foreign peoples. This has been done by the restrictive immigration law. This saves the American job for the American workmen. I should like to see the administrative features of this law rendered a little more humane for the purpose of permitting those already here a greater latitude in securing admission of members of their own families. But I believe this law in principle is necessary and sound and destined to increase greatly the public welfare. We must maintain our own economic position; we must defend our own national integrity.

It is gratifying to report that the progress of industry, the enormous increase in individual productivity through labor-saving devices, and the high rate of wages have all combined to furnish our people in general with such an abundance not only of the necessities but of the conveniences of life that we are by a natural evolution solving our problems of economic and social justice.

THE NEGRO

These developments have brought about a very remarkable improvement in the condition of the Negro race. Gradually, but surely, with the almost universal sympathy of those among whom they live, the colored people are working out their own destiny. I firmly believe that it is better for all concerned that they should be cheerfully accorded their full constitutional rights, that they should be protected from all of those impositions to which, from their position, they naturally fall a prey, especially from the crime of lynching, and that they should receive every encouragement to become full partakers in all the blessings of our common American citizenship.

CIVIL SERVICE

The merit system has long been recognized as the correct basis for employment in our civil service. I believe that first, second, and third class postmasters, and without covering in the present membership the field force of prohibition enforcement, should be brought within the classified service by statute law. Otherwise the Executive order of one administration is changed by the Executive order of another administration, and little real progress is made. Whatever its defects, the merit system is certainly to be preferred to the spoils system.

DEPARTMENTAL REORGANIZATION

One way to save public money would be to pass the pending bill for the reorganization of the various departments. This project has been pending for some time, and has had the most careful consideration of experts and the thorough study of a special congressional committee. This legislation is vital as a companion piece to the Budget law. Legal authority for a thorough reorganization of the Federal structure with some latitude of action to the Executive in the rearrangement of secondary functions would make for continuing economy in the shift of Government activities which must follow every change in a developing country. Beyond this many of the independent agencies of the Government must be placed under responsible Cabinet officials, if we are to have safeguards of efficiency, economy, and probity.

ARMY AND NAVY

Little has developed in relation to our national defense which needs special attention. Progress is constantly being made in air navigation and requires encouragement and development. Army aviators have made a successful trip around the world, for which I recommend suitable recognition through provisions for promotion, compensation, and retirement. Under the direction of the Navy a new Zeppelin has been successfully brought from Europe across the Atlantic to our own country.

Due to the efficient supervision of the Secretary of War the Army of the United States has been organized with a small body of Regulars and a moderate National Guard and Reserve. The defense test of September 12 demonstrated the efficiency of the operating plans. These methods and operations are well worthy of congressional support.

Under the limitation of armaments treaty a large saving in outlay and a considerable decrease in maintenance of the Navy has been accomplished. We should maintain the policy of constantly working toward the full treaty strength of the Navy. Careful investigation is being made in this department of the relative importance of aircraft, surface and submarine vessels, in order that we may not fail to take advantage of all modern improvements for our national defense. A special commission also is investigating the problem of petroleum oil for the Navy, considering the best policy to insure the future supply of fuel oil and prevent the threatened drainage of naval oil reserves. Legislative action is required to carry on experiments in oil shale reduction, as large deposits of this type have been set aside for the use of the Navy.

We have been constantly besought to engage in competitive armaments. Frequent reports will reach us of the magnitude of the military equipment of other nations. We shall do well to be little impressed by such reports or such actions. Any nation undertaking to maintain a military establishment with aggressive and imperialistic designs will find itself severely handicapped in the economic development of the world. I believe thoroughly in the Army and Navy, in adequate defense and preparation. But I am opposed to any policy of competition in building and maintaining land or sea armaments.

Our country has definitely relinquished the old standard of dealing with other countries by terror and force, and is definitely committed to the new standard of dealing with them through friendship and understanding. This new policy should be constantly kept in mind by the guiding forces of the Army and Navy, by the Congress, and by the country at large. I believe it holds a promise of great benefit to humanity. I shall resist any attempt to resort to the old methods and the old standards. I am especially solicitous that foreign nations should comprehend the candor and sincerity with which we have adopted this position. While we propose to maintain defensive and supplementary police forces by land and sea, and to train them through inspections and maneuvers upon appropriate occasions in order to maintain their efficiency, I wish every other nation to understand that this does not express any unfriendliness or convey any hostile intent. I want the armed forces of America to be considered by all peoples not as enemies but as friends, as the contribution which is made by this country for the maintenance of the peace and security of the world.

VETERANS

With the authorization for general hospitalization of the veterans of all wars provided during the present year, the care and treatment of those who have served their country in time of peril and the attitude of the Government toward them is not now so much one of needed legislation as one of careful, generous, and humane administration. It will ever be recognized that their welfare is of the first concern and always

entitled to the most solicitous consideration on the part of their fellow citizens. They are organized in various associations, of which the chief and most representative is the American Legion. Through its officers the Legion will present to the Congress numerous suggestions for legislation. They cover such a wide variety of subjects that it is impossible to discuss them within the scope of this message. With many of the proposals I join in hearty approval and commend them all to the sympathetic investigation and consideration of the Congress.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

At no period in the past 12 years have our foreign relations been in such a satisfactory condition as they are at the present time. Our actions in the recent months have greatly strengthened the American policy of permanent peace with independence. The attitude which our Government took and maintained toward an adjustment of European reparations, by pointing out that it was not a political but a business problem, has demonstrated its wisdom by its actual results. We desire to see Europe restored that it may resume its productivity in the increase of industry and its support in the advance of civilization. We look with great gratification at the hopeful prospect of recuperation in Europe through the Dawes plan. Such assistance as can be given through the action of the public authorities and of our private citizens, through friendly counsel and cooperation and through economic and financial support, not for any warlike effort but for reproductive enterprise, not to provide means for unsound government financing but to establish sound business administration, should be unhesitatingly provided.

Ultimately nations, like individuals, can not depend upon each other but must depend upon themselves. Each one must work out its own salvation. We have every desire to help. But with all our resources we are powerless to save unless our efforts meet with a constructive response. The situation in our own country and all over the world is one that can be improved only by hard work and self-denial. It is necessary to reduce expenditures, increase savings, and liquidate debts. It is in this direction that there lies the greatest hope of domestic tranquillity and international peace. Our own country ought to furnish the leading example in this effort. Our past adherence to this policy, our constant refusal to maintain a military establishment that could be thought to menace the security of others, our honorable dealings with other nations, whether great or small, has left us in the almost constant enjoyment of peace.

It is not necessary to stress the general desire of all the people of this country for the promotion of peace. It is the leading principle of all our foreign relations. We have on every occasion tried to cooperate to this end in all ways that were consistent with our proper independence and our traditional policies. It will be my constant effort to maintain these principles and to reinforce them by all appropriate agreements and treaties. While we desire always to cooperate and to help we are equally determined to be independent and free. Right and truth and justice and humanitarian efforts will have the moral support of this country all over the world. But we do not wish to become involved in the political controversies of others. Nor is the country disposed to become a member of the League of Nations or to assume the obligations imposed by its covenant.

INTERNATIONAL COURT

America has been one of the foremost nations in advocating tribunals for the settlement of international disputes of a justiciable character. Our representatives took a leading part in those conferences which resulted in the establishment of The Hague Tribunal and later in providing for a Permanent Court of International Justice. I believe it would be for the advantage of this country and helpful to the stability of other nations for us to adhere to the protocol establishing that court upon the conditions stated in the recommendation which is now before the Senate, and further that our country shall not be bound by advisory opinions which may be rendered by the court upon questions which we have not voluntarily submitted for its judgment. This court would provide a practical and convenient tribunal before which we could go voluntarily, but to which we could not be summoned, for a determination of justiciable questions when they fail to be resolved by diplomatic negotiations.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Many times I have expressed my desire to see the work of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments appropriately supplemented by further agreements for a further reduction and for the purpose of diminishing the menace and

waste of the competition in preparing instruments of international war. It has been and is my expectation that we might hopefully approach other great powers for further conference on this subject as soon as the carrying out of the present reparation plan as the established and settled policy of Europe has created a favorable opportunity. But on account of proposals which have already been made by other governments for a European conference, it will be necessary to wait to see what the outcome of their actions may be. I should not wish to propose or have representatives attend a conference which would contemplate commitments opposed to the freedom of action we desire to maintain unimpaired with respect to our purely domestic policies.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Our country should also support efforts which are being made toward the codification of international law. We can look more hopefully, in the first instance, for research and studies that are likely to be productive of results, to a co-operation among representatives of the bar and members of international law institutes and societies, than to a conference of those who are technically representative of their respective governments, although, when projects have been developed, they must go to the governments for their approval. These expert professional studies are going on in certain quarters and should have our constant encouragement and approval.

OUTLAW OF WAR

Much interest has of late been manifested in this country in the discussion of various proposals to outlaw aggressive war. I look with great sympathy upon the examination of this subject. It is in harmony with the traditional policy of our country, which is against aggressive war and for the maintenance of permanent and honorable peace. While, as I have said, we must safeguard our liberty to deal according to our own judgment with our domestic policies, we can not fail to view with sympathetic interest all progress to this desired end or carefully to study the measures that may be proposed to attain it.

LATIN AMERICA

While we are desirous of promoting peace in every quarter of the globe, we have a special interest in the peace of this hemisphere. It is our constant desire that all causes of dispute in this area may be tranquilly and satisfactorily adjusted. Along with our desire for peace is the earnest hope for the increased prosperity of our sister Republics of Latin America, and our constant purpose to promote cooperation with them which may be mutually beneficial and always inspired by the most cordial friendships.

FOREIGN DEBTS

About \$12,000,000,000 is due to our Government from abroad, mostly from European Governments. Great Britain, Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, and Poland have negotiated settlements amounting close to \$5,000,000,000. This represents the funding of over 42 per cent of the debt since the creation of the special Foreign Debt Commission. As the life of this commission is about to expire, its term should be extended. I am opposed to the cancellation of these debts and believe it for the best welfare of the world that they should be liquidated and paid as fast as possible. I do not favor oppressive measures, but unless money that is borrowed is repaid credit can not be secured in time of necessity, and there exists besides a moral obligation which our country can not ignore and no other country can evade. Terms and conditions may have to conform to differences in the financial abilities of the countries concerned, but the principle that each country should meet its obligation admits of no differences and is of universal application.

It is axiomatic that our country can not stand still. It would seem to be perfectly plain from recent events that it is determined to go forward. But it wants no pretenses; it wants no vagaries. It is determined to advance in an orderly, sound, and common-sense way. It does not propose to abandon the theory of the Declaration that the people have inalienable rights which no majority and no power of government can destroy. It does not propose to abandon the practice of the Constitution that provides for the protection of these rights. It believes that within these limitations, which are imposed not by the fiat of man but by the law of the Creator, self-government is just and wise. It is convinced that it will be impossible for the people to provide their own government unless they continue to own their own property.

These are the very foundations of America. On them has been erected a government of freedom and equality, of justice and mercy, of education and charity. Living under it and supporting it the people have come into great possessions on the material and spiritual sides of life. I want to continue in this direction. I know that the Congress shares with me that desire. I want our institutions to be more and more expressive of these principles. I want the people of all the earth to see in the American flag the symbol of a government which intends no oppression at home and no aggression abroad, which in the spirit of a common brotherhood provides assistance in time of distress.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 3, 1924.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The message will lie on the table and be printed. Petitions and memorials are in order.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. WILLIS presented two memorials, numerous signed, of sundry citizens in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the ratification of the so-called Hay-Quesada treaty proposing to cede the Isle of Pines to Cuba, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. ROBINSON presented letters and telegrams in the nature of petitions of sundry citizens of Pine Bluff, Russellville, Mulberry, Blytheville, Sheffield, Stamps, Batesville, Texarkana, and Newark, all in the State of Arkansas, praying for the passage of legislation granting increased compensation to postal employees, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. CAPPER presented telegrams in the nature of petitions from H. W. Priest and O. R. Shelly, and William P. Sherrard, secretary of the local union, Association of Postal Clerks, of Winfield; Ottawa County Postal Employees, of Minneapolis; the postal force of Hays; and Alonzo Brummitt, secretary of Hays letter carriers, of Hays, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the passage of legislation granting increased compensation to postal employees, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a resolution of the second district, Rural Letter Carriers' Association, of Ottawa, Kans., favoring the passage of legislation granting increased compensation to postal employees, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on December 2, 1924, that committee presented to the President of the United States enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the following titles:

S. 2265. An act to provide for a rearrangement of the public-alley facilities in square 616 in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 3397. An act to remit the duty on a carillon of bells to be imported for the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Providence, R. I.; and

S. J. Res. 85. Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the preparation and completion of plans for the comprehensive observance of that greatest of all historic events, the bicentennial of the birthday of George Washington.

LEILA A. GRIFFIN

Mr. KEYES. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably four resolutions and ask for their consideration at this time. I think there will be no opposition to any of them. I first report Senate Resolution 266.

The resolution (S. Res. 266) submitted yesterday by Mr. SMITH was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Leila A. Griffin, daughter of Richard S. Anderson, late a messenger of the Senate, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR LODGE

Mr. KEYES, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 268) submitted yesterday by Mr.

WALSH of Massachusetts, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the President pro tempore in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. HENRY CAROT LODGE, late a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR BRANDEGEE

Mr. KEYES, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported without amendment the resolution (S. Res. 267), submitted yesterday by Mr. McLEAN, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the President pro tempore in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR COLT

Mr. KEYES, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported without amendment the resolution (S. 265) submitted yesterday by Mr. GERRY, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the President pro tempore in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. LEBARON B. COLT, late a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. SMITH:

A bill (S. 3530) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cotton"; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. HARRELD:

A bill (S. 3531) to provide for the permanent withdrawal of certain described lands in the State of Nevada for the use and benefit of the Indians of the Walker River Reservation; and

A bill (S. 3532) authorizing the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. EDGE:

A bill (S. 3533) for the relief of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation for losses incurred by reason of Government orders in the construction of battleship No. 42; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 3534) to correct the military record of Thomas C. Johnson, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ODDIE:

A bill (S. 3535) to authorize the acquisition of a site and erection of a Federal building at Gardnerville, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 3536) granting increase of pension for loss of hand or arm; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 3537) for the completion of the first Mesa division of the Yuma auxiliary reclamation project, Arizona, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 3538) to reimburse the reclamation fund for the benefit of the Yuma Federal irrigation project, Arizona-California, and to provide funds to operate and maintain the Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the Yuma project, Arizona-California; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. SPENCER:

A bill (S. 3539) granting an increase of pension to George Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURSUM:

A bill (S. 3540) granting a pension to Walter D. Quinn;

A bill (S. 3541) granting a pension to Harry J. Kendall; and

A bill (S. 3542) granting an increase of pension to Augusta Probst; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 3543) for the relief of John H. Moore (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. HARRISON:

A bill (S. 3544) limiting the provisions of the act of August 29, 1916, relating to the retirement of captains in the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ELKINS:

A bill (S. 3545) granting the consent of Congress to the Huntington & Ohio Bridge Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a highway and street railway toll bridge across the Ohio River between the city of Huntington, W. Va., and a point opposite in the State of Ohio; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

A bill (S. 3546) granting a pension to Reuben Edward Hunting; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH of Montana:

A bill (S. 3547) granting a pension to Edward M. Murphy; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 3548) for the relief of the heirs of Karl T. Larson, deceased (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. FERRIS:

A bill (S. 3549) for the relief of Roy A. Darling; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 3550) to correct the military record of James M. Patrick; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3551) granting a pension to Ada C. Lee; and

A bill (S. 3552) granting a pension to Maria L. McShea; to the Committee on Pensions.

SPANISH SPRINGS IRRIGATION PROJECT, NEVADA

Mr. PITTMAN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$500,000 for continued investigations, acquisition of rights of way and reservoir sites, commencement of construction, and incidental operations, for the Spanish Springs irrigation project, Nevada, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 10020, the Interior Department appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING OF CERTAIN PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE ISLE OF PINES

Mr. MOSES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 270), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That certain papers relating to the adjustment of title to the ownership of the Isle of Pines be printed as a Senate document.

INDIAN LAWS AND TREATIES

Mr. HARRELD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 271), which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to have prepared for the use of the Senate a compilation of the laws, agreements, Executive orders, proclamations, etc., relating to Indian affairs passed and proclaimed since December 1, 1913, to be known as Laws and Treaties Relating to Indian Affairs, volume 4.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hattigan, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed enrolled bills of the following titles, and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 3537. An act for the relief of L. A. Scott; and

H. R. 9559. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.). Morning business is closed.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 2284) to provide for the construction of certain public buildings in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. As this is a unanimous-consent request, I want it understood that it will not interfere with the order of the Senate that takes effect at 2 o'clock.

Mr. SMOOT. It could not, if I wanted it to do so.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It might by unanimous consent. The Senator asked unanimous consent to make the bill the unfinished business. I am not willing to grant that unanimous consent unless it is understood that it does not interfere with House bill 518 being taken up at 2 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understands that at 2 o'clock there will be laid before the Senate the bill to which the Senator from Alabama refers.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Regardless of the unfinished business. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. And that no change will be made in that order unless by unanimous consent especially referring to that order. The Senator from Utah asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2284. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, pending the request of the Senator from Utah I inquire if the report by the committee was unanimous?

Mr. SMOOT. It was unanimous.

Mr. ROBINSON. It appears to be an effort to comprehensively treat the subject of public buildings in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SMOOT. That is the object of the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON. What is the total amount contemplated to be expended under the bill?

Mr. SMOOT. Within the term of 10 years it will be \$50,000,000, \$5,000,000 a year. I hope the Senators will listen to what I shall have to say. We are in a critical condition here in the District of Columbia with our records and with our employees, and something must be done. The bill will cover what the commission believes is absolutely necessary to meet the serious situation that exists.

Mr. ROBINSON. I have no objection to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which proposes ultimately to expend \$50,000,000 for Federal buildings in the District of Columbia. I believe that such an appropriation is wise and economically prudent as the Government is paying high rents. We are forgetting, however, that it is now nearly 12 years since we have had a public buildings bill.

Referring to the State of Arizona, there are several cities and towns in that State that have doubled their population and doubled their postal receipts within the past 12 years. The rentals which the Federal Government is now paying in some cities in Arizona to house various agencies and offices of the Federal Government are equivalent to interest at the rate of 30 per cent per annum upon such sums as would be required to construct the necessary buildings.

I call attention to the bill introduced yesterday (S. 3511) by the senior Senator from Florida, Mr. FLETCHER, which proposes to increase the cost of construction of those certain public buildings heretofore authorized by Congress to be constructed and for which appropriations were made and for the construction of public buildings on sites heretofore acquired by the Government, and I further call attention of the Senate to pages 28, 29, 30, and 31 of the RECORD of yesterday's proceedings, wherein are set out the names of the cities where sites alone or sites and buildings have been authorized. Take, for example, the city of Globe in Arizona: the limit of cost of construction of the Federal building in that city should be increased and the amount now available could be expended. I refer also to the cities of Prescott and Tucson, where sites were long ago acquired, but for the reason that we have had no public buildings bill for nearly 12 years it has been, of course, impossible to procure the appropriations necessary to construct buildings in these cities. Every Member of Congress realizes that Federal buildings can, for all practical purposes, be authorized only by a general public buildings bill.

No doubt many other cities and towns throughout the United States are likewise in need of public buildings. If the responsible officials of the Government really intend to retrench, no better items could be found than to cease paying these enormously high rentals and to construct adequate public buildings.

Mr. DILL. As I understand the Senator's request, the bill would become the unfinished business?

Mr. SMOOT. No.

Mr. DILL. With the exception of the Muscle Shoals measure?

Mr. SMOOT. I am in hopes that the bill will be passed before 2 o'clock.

Mr. DILL. But if it does not pass before 2 o'clock?

Mr. SMOOT. Then, of course, it goes back to the calendar, just where it is to-day.

Mr. DILL. The reason why I ask the question is that I would like to get some idea of the status of the postal salary bill and the veto message of the President, which has never been brought up before the Senate. I do not want a bill on the calendar made the unfinished business, even the Muscle Shoals bill, that will interfere with bringing up the postal salary bill.

Mr. SMOOT. This bill will go to the calendar in the same position it occupies to-day unless it is passed by 2 o'clock. It will have no standing as against any other bill upon the calendar, I will say to the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2284) to provide for the construction of certain public buildings in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want to impress upon Senators the necessity for the immediate adoption of a public-building program in the District of Columbia, for it is a matter of the gravest importance to the Government. The Public Buildings Commission in its reports to Congress has for years called attention to the hazardous and uneconomical arrangement of the Government's housing in Washington. There are reasons by the score why this intolerable and preposterous situation should be remedied without delay.

In the first place, there is the matter of economy. The Government is now paying rentals in the District of Columbia amounting to \$733,469.11 annually. In addition to this, there are the maintenance and upkeep charges on these rented buildings, which the Government pays and which in many cases is as much as the rent. It is therefore safe to say that the construction of public buildings and the elimination of these charges would easily effect a saving of \$1,000,000 annually. Other great economies would result when each department is able to bring its activities together under one roof or at least in the immediate vicinity of each other.

As the situation exists to-day, the Government is squandering untold sums of money for messenger service, automobiles, trucks, time lost by employees going from one building to the other, delays while officials are waiting for papers, and so forth, which in numerous instances must be secured from another division or bureau located at a considerable distance. The time wasted by the public in transacting business with the Government on account of the widely scattered units of each establishment is also large.

It is difficult to accurately estimate the great savings which would result from bringing together the bureaus and divisions of each department. The Comptroller General, for instance, has estimated that a saving of \$250,000 per annum could be effected in administration by having the General Accounting Office in one building, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue believes a building for that bureau would save at least 15 per cent or 20 per cent in the cost of collecting taxes, besides securing more nearly 100 per cent of the sums due. These are only two instances, but savings of greater and lesser degree could be similarly effected in practically every governmental establishment.

The following table shows the number of buildings occupied by each department and independent bureau:

Number of buildings occupied by department or bureau	
Agriculture	46
Alien Property Custodian	1
Bureau of Efficiency	1
Civil Service Commission	4
Commerce	7
(The Bureau of Standards group is counted as one building.)	
Court of Claims	1
Court of Customs Appeals	1
Employees' Compensation Commission	1
Federal Board for Vocational Education	1
Federal Power Commission	1
Federal Trade Commission	2
Commission of Fine Arts	1
General Accounting Office	21
Government Printing Office	8
Grain Corporation	1
Interior	8
International Boundary Commission	1
International Joint Commission	1
Interstate Commerce Commission	2
Justice	6
Labor	4
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	1
Navy	8
Panama Canal	1
Post Office	2
(City substations not counted.)	
Public buildings and grounds, office of	1

Shipping Board	2
State	2
Superintendent, State, War, and Navy Buildings	30
(This is a maintenance organization and necessarily occupies a portion of every building under its control.)	
Tariff Commission	1
Treasury	36
Veterans' Bureau	2
War	14

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator from Utah?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPENCER in the chair). Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. COPELAND. Under the plan which is proposed by the Senator from Utah would each of the various departments be housed in its own buildings owned by the Government?

Mr. SMOOT. Ultimately they would, but I will say to the Senator from New York that it will require 10 years to bring about that very desirable situation.

Mr. President, a serious factor in the situation is that a large part of the Government's office space in Washington is located in the temporary war-time buildings. As is well known, these buildings are of the most inflammable wooden construction and are a serious menace to the safety of thousands of employees, records, and files of the Government. They are rapidly deteriorating, and it is only by the expenditure of considerable money yearly that they are habitable at all. It is difficult to keep them warm in cold weather, and on extremely hot days in the summer the temperature on the upper floors is almost unbearable. On days such as these it is no uncommon occurrence for numbers of employees to be overcome by the heat. There are instances where chiefs of bureaus or divisions have found it necessary to dismiss their employees for the day, rather than subject them to the punishment of working under such intolerable conditions. The Government is under a distinct obligation to furnish its employees comfortable and safe working quarters. No well-conducted business house would subject its employees to such conditions nor imperil its records and files by housing them in such inflammable buildings.

The following statement showing the occupancy of the temporary buildings will illustrate the extent to which they are occupied by important Federal activities:

Building C, a temporary wooden structure: Divisions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Public Health Service, and Department of Agriculture.

Building D: General Supply Committee, Bureau of the Census, and District of Columbia Rent Commission.

Building E: World War Records of the War Department.

Building F: Bureau of Supply of the Treasury Department, Department of Agriculture, General Supply Committee, Public Health Service, Records of War Department.

Temporary No. 1: Examination Rooms of Civil Service Commission, United States Grain Corporation, Supply Division of Shipping Board, National Library for the Blind.

Temporary No. 2: Bureau of Valuation of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Temporary No. 3: Personnel Classification Board and Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Temporary No. 4: Federal Trade Commission and Divisions of the Department of Labor.

Temporary No. 5: Old War Trade files (State Department), Federal Traffic Board, Bureau of Internal Revenue, various units of War Department, Federal Power Commission, Veterans' Bureau, School of Photography, unit of Navy Department.

Temporary No. 6: Files of Department of Justice and General Accounting Office, units of War Department.

Temporary No. 7: Troops, District of Washington.

Treasury Annex No. 2: Bureau of the Internal Revenue.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

It will be noted that parts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue are located in four of the temporary buildings. In fact, more than 70 per cent of the bureau's space is located in these nonfireproof structures. In all, this important governmental activity is now occupying 10 buildings in various parts of the city, two of which are rented. However, the most serious feature of this situation is the fact that the major portion of the bureau's activities are carried on under the most dangerous conditions as to fire hazard. The destruction of one or more of these buildings by fire could easily cost the Government several times the amount required for financing the entire public building program. Taking risks of this sort certainly can not be classed as economy. The need for remedying

the housing situation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue is by far the most urgent of any of the building projects.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Utah a question?

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

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. I desire to ask the Senator from Utah, are we violating fire, sanitary, and health rules which the Government would require the private owners of buildings to observe?

Mr. SMOOT. We certainly are, Mr. President. I know of no private concern nor of no private individual that would take the chances which the Government of the United States is taking to-day in these temporary buildings, both as to the risk of the lives of its employees and the destruction of records of untold value that all the money in the world could not replace.

Not only that, Mr. President, but there are thousands of Government employees who are housed in those buildings. As chairman of the Public Buildings Commission I do not wish to be held responsible for what may happen to those employees in case of a fire in any of those buildings. No one can tell what would happen in case of such a fire. If scores of employees should not meet their death we should be exceedingly fortunate.

CENSUS BUREAU

Another important activity housed in one of these temporary buildings is the Bureau of the Census, which has files and records in Building D, which go back almost to the beginning of the Government. A serious fire would certainly doom these valuable records of historic and genealogic value.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture, a rapidly growing institution of great importance to the country, has been compelled to expand its activities into the temporary buildings, now occupying portions of three of them. Agriculture now occupies 46 buildings of every conceivable type and scattered over various sections of the city. This condition should be remedied without delay.

ARCHIVES BUILDING

In the departments and independent establishments there are thousands of dead and semiactive files and records which could be transferred to an archives building. It has been estimated that more than half a million square feet of good office space is thus occupied.

The construction of an archives building would have the immediate effect of releasing this large amount of space for office purposes, thus relieving a great deal of congestion in some of the departments. Particularly is this true of the Treasury, Justice, Post Office, and War Departments, and the General Accounting Office.

Estimating the value of first-class office space conservatively at \$1 per square foot, it is very apparent that an archives building would alone mean a saving of half a million dollars a year, aside from other considerations. It hardly seems necessary to dwell upon the obvious advantage of having all the permanent records of monetary and historic value housed safely under a single roof, where they would easily be accessible at all times.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice has needed a new building for years. Its main offices are now housed in a rented building at Vermont Avenue and K Street NW., for which a rental of \$75,000 per annum is being paid, a much larger rental being demanded. The department is housed in a most unsatisfactory manner, having long since outgrown the main structure, which is badly overcrowded at the present time, in spite of the fact that several units have been removed to other buildings in order to partially relieve the overcrowded condition in the main building.

Scarcely a month passes that I have not a letter from the owners of the building asking that the employees of the department be removed, and stating that they have a chance of renting the building for nearly four times the amount the Government is now paying. Of course, I think those letters are written for the purpose, when suit may be brought against the Government of the United States, of being used as evidence against the Government in securing a judgment for additional rental.

Other departments in urgent need of more adequate housing facilities are State, Post Office, Commerce, Interior, par-

ticularly the Patent Office, Interstate Commerce Commission, Labor, and numerous independent bureaus and offices.

With reference to the situation of the Patent Office, a measure of relief has recently been provided by removing a number of activities from the Old Land Office Building and assigning the space thus vacated to the Patent Office. This situation can be further relieved by turning over the entire Land Office Building to the Patent Office as soon as circumstances will permit.

It can be said without fear of successful contradiction that there is scarcely a department of the Government in Washington which is adequately and satisfactorily housed, and this condition of affairs is steadily going from bad to worse. Congress is constantly passing laws creating new Federal activities and imposing additional duties on the ones now in existence, which means that the personnel and housing requirements of the Government are on the increase. The seriousness of the housing situation of the Government here can hardly be exaggerated and it is of the most vital importance that immediate relief be provided.

Mr. President, I have before me statistics relating to the space occupied and the rentals paid by each department. I am not going to take the time of the Senate now to read them, but I ask that they may be inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Statistics relating to space occupied and rentals paid by each department

Department	Total gross space occupied by entire department	Total Government-owned space not including temporary buildings	Total space in temporary buildings	Total rented space	Total rent now being paid
	<i>Sq. feet</i>	<i>Sq. feet</i>	<i>Sq. feet</i>	<i>Sq. feet</i>	
Agriculture	1,138,249	430,849	156,051	551,349	\$196,866.00
Alien Property Custodian	17,121	17,121			
Bureau of Efficiency	11,235	11,235			
Civil Service Commission	78,114	13,735	17,433	46,946	16,875.00
Commerce	1,131,778.8	704,452	220,527	195,404.8	68,000.00
Court of Claims	31,500	31,500			
Court of Customs Appeals	12,822			12,822	7,000.00
Employees' Compensation Commission	12,254	12,254			
Federal Board for Vocational Education	38,920	38,920			
Federal Power Commission	6,160	6,160			
Federal Trade Commission	88,728		88,728		
Federal Traffic Board	4,060		4,060		
Commission of Fine Arts	840	840			
General Accounting Office	425,080	218,004	29,600	178,076	72,200.00
Government Printing Office	707,115	707,115			
Grain Corporation	22,153		22,153		
Interior	915,326	886,894		28,432	6,480.00
International Boundary Commission	2,223	2,223			
International Joint Commission	1,716	1,716			
Interstate Commerce	244,712		58,440	186,272	72,058.04
Justice	142,046		16,700	125,346	93,900.00
Labor	118,773	7,719	26,073	84,981	24,000.00
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	5,000	5,000			
Navy	923,316	923,316			840.00
Panama Canal	15,000	15,000			
Post Office	791,453	791,453			
Public Buildings and Grounds	7,500	7,500			
Shipping Board	279,098	235,166	43,942		
State	144,812	104,062	28,240	12,510	21,614.07
Superintendent State, War, and Navy Buildings	1,802,628	1,149,257	493,901	159,470	
Tariff Commission	25,396	25,396			
Treasury	2,604,973	1,614,721	792,894	197,358	70,680.00
Veterans' Bureau	575,939				
War	1,620,454	1,079,944	167,854	372,656	82,980.00
Total	14,082,248.8	9,617,481	2,166,596	2,151,622.8	733,469.11

¹ Figures not given for space occupied and rentals paid by postal substations.

² The superintendent's office is a maintenance organization, and all public portions of each building are assigned to his office.

Miscellaneous and unclassified space 146,549 square feet.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say that no Senator can study these figures without wondering why action has not been taken

before. If a firm or an individual doing business in the United States should take the same position that the Government is taking in relation to rented buildings and should run the risks that are now being assumed by the Government, such firm or individual would not receive credit from institutions from which they desired to purchase goods.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President—

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. DILL. For how long a period does the Senator think that this bill will take care of the public-building situation in the District of Columbia?

Mr. SMOOT. I think by the end of the 10-year period under the expenditure of \$50,000,000 every department of the Government can be housed, and housed comfortably, and the records of the Government can be put in a place where they may be safely kept.

Mr. DILL. The Senator, then, thinks that the bill will take care of the situation for 10 years more?

Mr. SMOOT. For a longer time than that, I am quite sure; I have no doubt about it.

Mr. President, I have had taken in each of the departments of which I have spoken some photographs showing the hazardous conditions under which Government property and records are housed in these temporary buildings. I think it is wicked for the Government to continue longer hazardous life and the safety of its records in maintaining these wooden shanties, if you please, for governmental activities.

If Senators who want personally to observe the deplorable conditions will take the time to do so, I ask them to go down and look at the temporary buildings across the road from the building where the Navy Department is now located. If they will do so, I say that they can not help but become advocates of razing of those buildings and erecting proper structures in which to house the Government employees and safeguard the records of the Government.

Mr. President, I have the reports of the Public Buildings Commission, created under the act of March 1, 1919, for the years 1922, 1923, and 1924. For that length of time the commission has been pleading with Congress to take some action. The President of the United States is in full sympathy with this program; he approves of it. There is not a head of a department of the Government but who says it is absolutely necessary; and as a Senator of the United States I tell the Senate that another session of Congress should not be allowed to pass without putting this program into operation. Therefore, Mr. President, I ask that the bill may be considered and passed at this time.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, before the Senator takes his seat, will he not kindly give the Senate a résumé of exactly what it will mean in money if the bill is passed—what the immediate demand upon the Treasury will be? Let us have it in a few words.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, for instance, we are paying to-day for rented buildings in the District \$733,469.11. Again, at least a million dollars will be saved in time and expense by having each department of our Government under one roof. The head of every department and every division has appeared before the commission and given an estimate of what could be saved in time spent if his activities were all in one building. For instance, I have not any doubt but that in the work of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue alone there would be millions of dollars saved. The Comptroller General testified before the committee that if his employees were all together in one building, there would be a saving of \$250,000 a year there; and I could go into every department of our Government and show similar savings. I want to say to the Senators here that considering the loss of time and the loss of efficiency under present conditions, with the rents that are paid, if we appropriated the \$50,000,000 to-day the interest upon it would not be as much as the loss is alone.

In the case of the temporary buildings and buildings that we are renting in different parts of the District, we have to heat and light every one of them. Some of them it is almost impossible to keep warm in the winter, and, as I stated before, in the summer it is almost impossible for the employees in the buildings to live on account of the heat.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I did not want to stop the Senator from Utah in the middle of his speech. I concur in what he says in the main in regard to the importance of the Government properly housing its own employees in its own buildings, and in the end I think it can be done at an interest rate that will be less than the rental; but there are some things in this bill that I am not sure I approve of.

This bill authorizes the Public Buildings Commission, with \$50,000,000 in its purse, among other things, to buy land. It says that these buildings shall be constructed—

On lands now owned, or which may hereafter be acquired, by the United States.

And the commission is given the power to acquire them hereafter. There is no limitation.

It seems to me that we ought to stop buying land. We have a lot of land in this District. We bought it from time to time. We do not use it. We rent it at desirable rentals to other people, and then they do not want us to take it away, and the real-estate agents want to sell us some more land. This bill would be very much more satisfactory to me if the Senator would limit these buildings to the land we have already acquired; and I should like to ask him a question in that connection, as he is better informed than I am.

The Government now owns the tract of land lying south of Pennsylvania Avenue opposite the New Willard Hotel, between Fifteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and running back to the Mall. There are three or four blocks in that tract of land bought for the purpose of erecting Government buildings.

Mr. SMOOT. It will all be utilized under this bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then I understand that down near the Pan American Building, close to the present War and Navy Buildings, we bought several blocks of land.

Mr. SMOOT. Directly west of the Pan American Building and north of the Navy Building.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Can the Senator tell me how much land we bought there?

Mr. SMOOT. The independent offices appropriation act, approved June 12, 1922, authorized the Commission in Charge of the State, War, and Navy Departments Buildings to purchase the sites of the seven temporary buildings west of Seventeenth Street and south of Pennsylvania Avenue at a limit of \$1,500,000. Seven squares were acquired at a cost of \$1,391,280.27, thus saving \$108,719.73 of the original appropriation. There were 28 transactions involved in the acquisition of these squares and it was necessary to resort to condemnation in only one instance, all other purchases being made in the open market at an approximate average price of \$1.90 per square foot. In the case where condemnation was resorted to, the Government was compelled to pay \$3.20 per square foot.

I will say to the Senator that the commission asked certain individuals here in the District to help us purchase that land. We did not ask for options in the name of the Government; but when the options were obtained in the names of men who were friendly to the Government they were turned over to the Government, and the Government purchased them for less than a million and a half dollars. We saved something like \$135,000 out of the appropriation that was made to purchase all of that land.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not know the land values here, but it seems to me the commission did very well. I know nothing about land values in the District, but it is available property for the purposes that are contemplated. Now, with all that land—four blocks of land lying adjacent to other public buildings south of Pennsylvania Avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, and four or five blocks of land lying on the other side, near the War and Navy Building—is not the Senator willing to limit the terms of this bill so as to provide that these buildings shall be erected on this Government land, and not have everybody who wants to sell a piece of property somewhere else engaged in trying to sell his property to the Government and have it paid for out of this \$50,000,000?

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that they have not had very much influence with the commission.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am sure of that. I know the Senator, and I have confidence that he is not going to be amenable to influence of that kind; but times change. I hope the Senator will live a thousand years, but he may not; and with all this land available for the construction of public buildings, and in view of the message of the President which has just been laid before the Congress asking for economy, I think we might refrain from buying more land and be content to erect these buildings on the land that we now own.

Mr. SMOOT. I want to assure the Senator that the commission never would buy a foot of land in the District of Columbia to erect any kind of a building as long as they had lands suitable for that purpose.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course, that is a very great broadening of the situation, because the word "suitable" might be construed into anything by a new commission. There is rivalry for the location of these buildings. The land that we hold and

own to-day masses the public buildings together. It brings them close to the functions of the Government.

Mr. SMOOT. As far as I am concerned, if I remain a member of the commission, I have no idea whatever now of purchasing any lands in addition to those we have already purchased. The Senator will remember that when we talked about an archives building, and purchasing land at Eighteenth Street, we did not at that time own the lands that I have just described, which were purchased for less than a million and a half dollars, or the lands covered by those temporary buildings.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand that.

Mr. SMOOT. Now we have all of those lands, and in my opinion no member of the commission would ever think of purchasing an acre of land as long as the Government has lands suitable for erecting the buildings.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then why should we give them legislative authority to do so? If we have plenty of lands now, we will save the commission trouble and harassment if we strike out of this bill the power to go and buy more lands.

Mr. SMOOT. There may be a building that is already constructed that we would like to build onto, and we would have to have adjacent lands for that purpose. It will not amount to much.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. There is a provision here in relation to the Government Printing Office. I have no objection to the main part of that provision, but it is limited to that building.

Mr. COPELAND. What is it that the Senator objects to, specifically?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Specifically, when we have 10 or 12 blocks of land well situated, lying adjacent to the other public buildings, on which these buildings can be erected, I object to giving the commission the opportunity to use such portion of \$50,000,000 as they desire to go and buy other lands. We have this land. It is available. It was bought for the purpose of erecting buildings, and what I want to ask the Senator to do is to agree to an amendment striking out, on page 1, the words "or which may hereafter be acquired."

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I see no real objection to that, because if a particular case should arise where we would have to have a small piece of land for some particular purpose we could come to Congress and ask for it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Undoubtedly.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then, Mr. President, I move to amend the bill on page 1, in lines 5 and 6, by striking out, after the word "owned," the words "or which may hereafter be acquired."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then on page 5 I want to amend lines 7, 8, and 9 by striking out the words "as sites for any of the buildings authorized by this act" and inserting the words "for the site for the building described in this section."

Mr. SMOOT. That applies to the Government Printing Office. I have no objection to that amendment. It is only carrying out the original thought.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I think this is a very excellent measure and that we ought to act upon it promptly; and as the bill is amended I am strongly in favor of it. I agree with the position taken by the Senator from Utah, that we are wasting a lot of money here in paying rent when we ought to go on and put up the buildings that the Government needs on the land that the Government now owns, thus not only economizing—as to which we have been so strongly urged by the President, and very properly—but also making more safe the documents and records which the Government owns, and promoting efficiency generally in the Government departments. I want to suggest, however, that there is another matter which, to my mind, is of quite equal importance.

The last public buildings bill was passed in 1913 and signed by President Taft on March 4, 1913. Under that bill a number of sites for post offices were acquired throughout the country. Many sites were donated to the Government; others were purchased at very reasonable prices, and under that bill the construction of buildings in various portions of the country, in practically all of the States, was authorized. But it was found when the Government went to let the contracts that the prices of material had so risen and the cost of labor had so increased that the Government could not construct the buildings authorized within the amounts of the appropriations, and in a number of instances the sites have remained vacant because no appropriation was made for building at all. In a

number of instances they have been vacant because the appropriation was inadequate to construct the buildings. That situation has continued now for 11 years, and Congress has failed to provide these buildings. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] put his finger on the spot a few minutes ago when he referred to the condition in his State.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the same situation exists in every State in the Union.

Mr. FLETCHER. In nearly all of them. But in his State, for instance, at Globe, the site was acquired November 14, 1911, at Prescott in 1915, and at Tucson in 1914, and no buildings have yet been put up on any of those sites. The appropriation made in each instance was wholly inadequate. The Senator from Arizona has said that it is costing the Government for rent 30 per cent of the amount that would be required to afford the accommodations needed.

That situation has continued in various States, and I had inserted in the RECORD yesterday a report from the Post Office Department showing the conditions, which appears on pages 28 and 29 of the RECORD. I also had inserted a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury and one from the Postmaster General bearing on the subject, which will be found on pages 30 and 31. The Treasury Department reported on the bill which I introduced yesterday, which is the same bill I introduced at the previous session, as follows:

The passage of this bill would permit the construction of those buildings authorized and limits of cost fixed under act of March 4, 1913, which, on account of the increased cost of labor and materials, can not now be erected within such limits. The completion of these projects and the erection of Federal buildings in many places where sites only have been authorized would be a substantial help in relieving the congestion in the Postal Service.

The Postmaster General recites that—

The Postal Service is growing steadily and its requirements are difficult to meet without constant recourse to enlarged quarters, which are secured on a rental basis at an expense much greater than that which would result from Government construction and ownership. A vast sum is paid annually for these rentals. The reasons in favor of some plan of Government ownership of post-office buildings for postal use where an economy would be realized is set forth in detail in my letter to the Joint Commission on Postal Service, which reads as follows:

At pages 30 and 31 of the RECORD that letter is given. It appears from that letter that there are at present 5,846 post offices in leased quarters and 1,119 post offices in buildings owned by the Government. The aggregate annual rental paid for the occupancy of these 5,846 leased quarters is \$9,262,515, but this aggregate does not include the amount paid for quarters not under lease, which, when added to the \$9,262,515, makes a total annual rental bill of \$11,660,056, the amount paid by the Post Office Department for the rental of buildings in that service. That does not include garages to be paid for by the Government from appropriations made for the Post Office Department. The report continues:

There are at present 5 Government-owned buildings actually under construction and 11 under contract for construction in which post offices will find quarters.

The report goes on to show the earnings of the Post Office Department, which have doubled in the last 10 years, and it also shows that the increasing business warrants the construction of these buildings which have been authorized. It further states:

During the last holiday season several cities handled heavy parcel-post business on the sidewalks under protection of guards, but without protection against the weather. This increased volume of postal business has forced the use of basements and sub-basements and has brought about a congestion in workrooms in some of our larger cities.

That is the condition with reference to the post offices throughout the country, and I submit that that needs remedying just as much as does the situation here in the District of Columbia with reference to these Government offices. The report goes on to show that the annual expenditure for rentals now totals \$12,248,977.

The whole matter is set out in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday, and I trust Senators will read it. What I want to suggest now is that there should be incorporated in this bill provisions to take care of this situation, which has gone on and continued over the protest of the Post Office Department, to the neglect of the public, a situation which is growing worse and worse all the while, and which calls for some action now in order to prevent the necessity of actually handling the mails on the sidewalks in different portions of

the country. I shall offer as an amendment to this bill, as section 7, the bill which I introduced yesterday.

Mr. SMOOT. I hope the Senator will not do that. The situation in my State is exactly the same as that in other States in this respect. I believe we have as many post offices unprovided for as there are post offices unprovided for in Arizona and perhaps more. But let this bill stand on its own footing, and let us take the Senator's bill up at the proper time and pass it as a separate measure. There will have to be amendments made to it. I could not let it go through without some amendment to cover two or three cities in my State which are in exactly the same situation as those referred to in the bill. It would not be right to take two or three out of all the number that are in the same situation.

Mr. FLETCHER. No; and this does not do that. This is what the bill provides:

That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

(a) For increase in the limit of cost of construction of those certain public buildings, heretofore authorized by Congress to be constructed and for which appropriations were made, referred to in Senate Document No. 28, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, \$15,130,780, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

(b) For the construction of public buildings on those certain sites, heretofore acquired, for the construction of which buildings no appropriations were made, referred to in Senate Document No. 28, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, \$23,557,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

There are just two objects, and the items to be covered are set forth in this document. They cover Utah, as well as every other State.

Mr. SMOOT. They cover part of Utah, and I think parts of other States. That measure is a different proposition entirely, and I hope the Senator will not offer that as an amendment to this bill. I would like to have this bill passed.

Mr. FLETCHER. I hesitate to do anything that would imperil the Senator's bill, but it seems to me it is just as important to serve the public through the Post Office Department and to take care of the needs of that department, as shown by the report, which I have not taken the time to read in full, merely referring to certain extracts from it. The present condition is simply intolerable. It is a condition that was recognized as far back as 1913, and has continued right down to date. Of course, the war came on and the effort to correct this evil was interrupted; but that has passed now, and I wish the Senator would allow this amendment to go onto the bill. I think it ought to go on this bill, because I believe it is just as much in the public interest and as sound a proposition of public economy as is the measure proposed by the Senator from Utah.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if the amendment refers to places where the Government already owns the sites?

Mr. FLETCHER. Yes; sites which have been acquired under previous legislation.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have no doubt but that there will be a general public buildings bill, perhaps at this session; if not, then at the next. But this is an entirely different subject. The records of the United States are involved in this legislation, records which could not be replaced by the expenditure of any amount of money. It would be an impossibility to replace them. I do not think the health of the postmasters throughout the country is at stake, as is the health of the employees here in the District of Columbia. Neither are there the fire risks.

I ask the Senator not to offer his bill as an amendment to this bill. Let us put through a general bill rather than put the matter on this bill, to which the commission has given so much attention. I ask the Senate to pass the bill now, and I hope the Senator will not offer the amendment.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I feel like asking that the amendment be submitted. I am in hearty accord with the Senator's bill, but I really think this is just as important to the country at large as the provision regarding these offices here in the District.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I would very much prefer to have the bill laid aside, because I do not want to send anything over to the House over which I know there will be a conflict. If we want to have this bill enacted into legislation, the only way to do it is to pass it in its present form, in my opinion, and rather than accept the amendment I would prefer to let the bill go over. I do not like to have it tied up with other matters.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, we in this body have no right nor desire to refer to proceedings in another branch of

Congress, but the Senator from Utah is too experienced a man not to know that this bill will never pass the other branch of Congress unless and until there is a public buildings bill attached to it in accordance with the data submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury and printed in the Record yesterday at the request of the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. There is not a Senator, unless he came here within the last week, who does not know that this bill will never pass the other branch of Congress until full justice is done to the country. Let us handle the situation here in a practical way. Let us add the appropriate amendment.

Mr. SMOOT. All appropriation bills originate in the House of Representatives. The House can, at any time they desire, originate a bill providing for the erection of public buildings. I do not see the necessity of having these two subject matters combined at this time.

Mr. ASHURST. It may seem strange that I should presume to tell the Senator something, but I do say this to him, that if this bill passes the Senate a public buildings bill for the entire country would not pass the Senate at this short session. We will have sinned away our day of grace or lost our opportunity to pass a public buildings bill.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator objects to it, I will withdraw the bill. If the Senate does not want to pass the bill as it is, then I withdraw the bill from further consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Florida offer an amendment?

Mr. FLETCHER. I offer the amendment and will ask to have it pending.

Mr. SMOOT. I will withdraw the bill.

Mr. FLETCHER. The Senator can not withdraw his bill. The bill is before the Senate by unanimous consent, and I have offered an amendment to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair may make the observation that it will be withdrawn, under the unanimous-consent agreement, in about one minute.

Mr. FLETCHER. I know that, but I have offered the amendment as section 7 of the bill. Let it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Florida will be read.

The PRINCIPAL LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, after line 18, insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 7. That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

(a) For increase in the limit of cost of construction of those certain public buildings, heretofore authorized by Congress to be constructed and for which appropriations were made, referred to in Senate Document No. 28, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, \$15,130,780, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

(b) For the construction of public buildings on those certain sites, heretofore acquired, for the construction of which buildings no appropriations were made, referred to in Senate Document No. 28, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, \$23,557,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

MUSCLE SHOALS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement entered into on the 4th day of June, 1924, the Chair lays before the Senate House bill 518, which will be reported.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the bill that was just being considered go to the calendar under the rule?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill called up by the Senator from Utah is now on the calendar.

Mr. HARRISON. What becomes of the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be pending when the bill is next taken up. House bill 518 is before the Senate.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Has the Clerk reported the bill?

Mr. NORRIS. The bill has not yet been formally reported.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire that the bill be read?

Mr. NORRIS. The Clerk has not followed the direction of the Presiding Officer and has not, as a matter of fact, formally reported the bill. I ask that it be formally reported, so there may be no question about it having been reported.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read by its title.

The PRINCIPAL CLERK. A bill (H. R. 518) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War, for national defense in time of war and for the production of fertilizers and other useful

products in time of peace, to sell to Henry Ford, or a corporation to be incorporated by him, nitrate plant No. 1, at Sheffield, Ala.; nitrate plant No. 2, at Muscle Shoals, Ala.; Waco Quarry, near Russellville, Ala.; steam power plant to be located and constructed at or near Lock and Dam No. 17 on the Black Warrior River, Ala., with right of way and transmission line to nitrate plant No. 2, Muscle Shoals, Ala.; and to lease to Henry Ford, or a corporation to be incorporated by him, Dam No. 2 and Dam No. 3 (as designated in H. Doc. 1262, 64th Cong., 1st sess.), including power stations when constructed as provided herein, and for other purposes.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that order is made.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the bill comes up pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement that appears on the calendar and with which Senators are familiar. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry have made a report in which they recommend striking out all of the bill after the enacting clause and inserting the language of another bill, which is printed as a substitute amendment. Several Senators this morning have asked me if I would be willing not to take up the bill to-day, because they had an anxiety to read particularly the bill introduced yesterday by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], which is later to be offered as a substitute for the committee bill, and also to read the report, and even the committee bill itself. I have no objection to postponing consideration of the bill until to-morrow and have so expressed myself to those Senators who have talked to me about it; and I think on the strength of that statement some of them have gone who want to be here when it is taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator for a minute?

Mr. NORRIS. Certainly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I have no objection to debate and consideration of the bill going over until to-morrow, but I suggest that the Senator have his amendment in the nature of a substitute read this evening, and the other amendment, too, if it can be read at this time. I have reference to the one which I have offered as a substitute. That may be a little out of order, but, of course, it can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no objection to the amendment being read now. Technically, of course, it is not in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Before any agreement is made the Chair would like to inquire of the Senator from Alabama, who is the author of the agreement, whether he understands that under the agreement the bill can be temporarily laid aside?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think it can be temporarily laid aside only by unanimous consent for the transaction of other business, because the order can not be changed except by unanimous consent. However, I was going to suggest to the Senator from Nebraska, if agreeable to him, that when that is done, instead of adjourning until to-morrow we take a recess until to-morrow, so that debate may proceed as soon as we meet at 12 o'clock.

Mr. NORRIS. That course would be very agreeable to me if it is satisfactory to others.

Mr. CURTIS. That would be satisfactory to me, except that I want a short executive session this afternoon after the disposition of the day's legislative business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is all right if we can have the understanding.

Mr. NORRIS. Then let us have an understanding that instead of adjourning at the close of the executive session we shall take a recess until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. CURTIS. That will be all right.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. DILL. I want to ask the Senator whether, so long as this bill is before the Senate, we will be kept from taking up the postal employees' salary veto message, or whether this measure holds its place until it is disposed of and it will be impossible to take up the veto message?

Mr. NORRIS. I can only speak for myself, because it would require unanimous consent to temporarily lay aside the bill; but so far as I am concerned, for a proposition like the veto message, which is in the nature of unfinished business, I shall not object and would be glad if unanimous consent could be obtained to temporarily lay the bill aside in order to take up the veto message of the President.

Mr. CURTIS. May I suggest to the Senator from Washington that we are trying to reach some agreement about a time to take up the postal measure; and if the Senator will let it go a day or two, I think we will reach an agreement.

Mr. DILL. I want to say to the Senator from Kansas that I do not want any agreement entered into that will keep any of us, who might have the right to make the motion for a vote, from having such a vote taken on the veto message.

Mr. CURTIS. That will be taken up in the presence of the Senate. Nothing will be done except in the open. We are trying to reach some agreement. We can then present it here and have the matter taken up.

Mr. DILL. The Senator just said that arrangements were being made.

Mr. CURTIS. I said we would talk it over, but we will have to submit it to the Senate. I have talked to Senators on the other side, including the leader, who is not here at the moment. There will be no snap judgment taken of any kind or character.

Mr. DILL. There is a parliamentary situation here about which I am concerned, namely, that a motion to refer the postal bill and message to a committee might take precedence over a motion for a vote on the veto message itself. That parliamentary situation, it seems to me, ought to be considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is in grave doubt with regard to a proper interpretation of the agreement. The agreement says specifically that the Senate shall take up House bill 518 and that it shall not be "laid aside until finally disposed of, and that this order," which embraces the entire subject, "shall not be set aside except by unanimous consent." The doubt in the mind of the Chair is whether, if unanimous consent is given to lay aside the bill temporarily, it can be resumed at the suggestion of any Senator.

Mr. NORRIS. I am rather surprised at the opinion expressed. I have had no doubt that under the unanimous-consent agreement, which requires unanimous consent to modify or change or set aside, it would, of course, require unanimous consent to temporarily lay it aside and take up something else. However, it never occurred to me that when that was done the unanimous-consent agreement would not come right back into effect the same as it always does under any such unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair wants no misunderstanding about it. The Chair is rather inclined to agree with what has just been said by the Senator from Nebraska. By unanimous consent the bill can be temporarily laid aside, but it will be in order for any Senator to bring it again to the consideration of the Senate upon suggestion.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think that is correct.

Mr. NORRIS. I think we all agree that that is the proper construction of the agreement. I do not want any doubt about it, because I would dislike to lay the bill aside temporarily and then have the construction put on the unanimous-consent agreement that we could not take it up again. I think it comes up automatically.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If it is temporarily laid aside at this time and we have a recess, it will come up automatically at the opening of the session to-morrow. If we have an adjournment, it will not come up before 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I understand that.

Mr. BORAH. Do I understand that it is agreed upon all hands that the bill can not be laid aside for anything else except by unanimous consent?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It can not.

Mr. NORRIS. With that understanding, if the Senator from Kansas wants to move an executive session, I am ready to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. So that it will not have to be done to-morrow, if there is no hurry for an executive session, will not the Senator allow his committee amendment and my substitute to be read? We will save just that much time to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understands the Senator from Nebraska to ask unanimous consent that the bill shall be temporarily laid aside.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask first that the committee amendment be read. I want to say to the Senator from Alabama that I think his amendment ought not to be read until we have formally voted on the substitute proposed by the committee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is satisfactory.

Mr. NORRIS. If there be no objection, I am willing to take that vote now.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is satisfactory. I will have my substitute read after the other is voted on.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska has asked that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with.

Mr. NORRIS. I had already obtained that unanimous consent, but that referred to the House text. I presume we will have to read the amendment reported by the committee; that even by unanimous consent we could not waive that.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It will take some time to read it.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask that the Clerk now read the committee amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the committee will be read.

The principal clerk read the substitute reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to complete the construction of Dams Nos. 2 and 3 in the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Ala., in accordance with report submitted in House Document 1262, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session; *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, make such modifications in the plans presented in such report as he may deem advisable in the interest of power or navigation; *Provided further*, That funds for the prosecution of this work may be allotted from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made by Congress for the improvement, preservation, and maintenance of rivers and harbors; and in order to provide for a larger amount of primary power to be developed on the Tennessee River if a suitable site or sites can be found upon investigation where practical storage reservoirs can be obtained at reasonable cost, the Secretary of War is directed to take the necessary steps to secure such sites and to build the necessary dams for the impounding of water therein. If the Secretary of War, under authority of this act, constructs one or more dams for the purpose of impounding the waters of said river, he shall give due consideration in the construction of such dams to the development of hydroelectric power, to the necessities of navigation, and flood control.

SEC. 2. That in the construction of said Dam No. 3, or in the construction of other dams or other works provided for in this act, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to use and to remove any of the temporary buildings now owned by the Government of the United States and erected anywhere in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals or nitrate plants Nos. 1 or 2, providing the removal of such buildings will not interfere with the operations of the Federal power corporation as hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 3. That if the Secretary of War should find it advisable and practical to construct storage reservoirs on the Tennessee River or any of its tributaries as hereinbefore provided, and that by virtue thereof the flow of the Tennessee River is equalized and a larger amount of primary power thereby developed, he shall require of any private person, partnership, or corporation maintaining a dam on said river for the development of power to contribute his or its proportionate share for the construction of said reservoirs, and he is hereby authorized to take the necessary action or actions in court for the purpose of compelling contribution to such development by any person, partnership, or corporation receiving the benefits therefrom; and if the right to dam said river for the purpose of developing hydroelectric power is hereafter given by virtue of any law of the United States to any person, partnership, or corporation, one of the requirements of said grant shall be that the person, partnership, or corporation given the privilege to build any such dam shall pay his or its proportionate share of the expenses of the construction of any such reservoir or reservoirs either then constructed or thereafter constructed by virtue of this act.

SEC. 4. That there is hereby incorporated and created a corporation by the name, style, and title of "the Federal power corporation" (hereafter referred to as the corporation). Said corporation shall have perpetual succession and shall have power—

- (1) To adopt, use, and alter a corporate seal;
- (2) To sue and be sued and to complain and to defend in any court of law and equity within the United States;
- (3) To make and enforce such contracts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act;
- (4) To appoint and fix the compensation of such employees, attorneys, and agents as are necessary for the transaction of the business of the corporation, to define their duties, require bonds of them, and fix the penalties thereof; but in no case shall any such employee receive a salary in excess of \$7,500 per annum;
- (5) To prescribe, amend, and repeal by-laws not inconsistent with this act for the conduct of its business;
- (6) In the name of the United States Government, to exercise the right of eminent domain, and in the purchase of any real estate or in the acquisition of real estate by condemnation proceedings the title to such real estate shall be taken in the name of the United States Government; and

(7) To exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred upon it by this act and such additional powers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That the business of said corporation shall be transacted by a board of directors (hereinafter called the board), consisting of three persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members of said board shall hold their offices during good behavior and shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per year, payable monthly: *Provided*, That any member of said board may be removed from office at any time by a concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives and the Senate. No member of said board shall during his continuance in office be engaged in any other business, but shall give his entire time to the business of said corporation. Said board shall select one of its members as president. It shall select a treasurer and as many assistant treasurers as it deems proper, and such treasurer and assistant treasurers may be corporations or banking institutions and shall give such security for the safe-keeping of the moneys of said corporation as the board may require.

SEC. 6. In the appointment of officials and the selection of employees for said corporation and in the promotion of any such employees or officials no political test or qualifications shall be permitted or given consideration, but all such appointments and promotions shall be given and made on the basis of merit and efficiency. The board shall keep a record of all requests, oral and written, made to any member thereof, coming from any source, asking for any favor in behalf of any person or the promotion of any employee, which record shall be open to the public inspection. Any member of said board who permits the use of political or partisan influence in the selection of any employee, or in the promotion of any such employee of said corporation, or who gives any consideration to political consideration in the official action of said board, or who, knowing that such political influence has been or is attempted, does not record the same in said record shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$1,000 or be imprisoned not to exceed six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, and the conviction of any member of said board of the offense herein defined shall have the effect of removing such member from office.

SEC. 7. That upon the completion of the organization of said corporation the President and Secretary of War shall turn over to said corporation the steam plant located at nitrate plant No. 2, at Muscle Shoals, Ala., together with all real estate used in connection therewith; all machinery, tools, equipment, accessories, and materials thereunto belonging; the railroad, together with the engines, cars, tools, materials, machine shops, and all accessories used in the operation of said steam plant; and all transmission lines connecting said plant with nitrate plants Nos. 1 and 2 and Dam No. 2: *Provided, however*, That the transfer of any of the property above described to said corporation shall be subject to such use of said property by the Secretary of War as he may elect in the construction and development of the dams herein provided for. As soon as any of the dams herein provided to be constructed by the Secretary of War have been completed the President and the Secretary of War shall turn the same over to said corporation and thereafter said property shall be in the control and under the management of said corporation, and the said corporation shall manage said dams and keep the same in first-class condition: *Provided, however*, That said corporation shall be under no obligation to repair or to maintain any of the locks in said dams placed there for the purposes of navigation. There shall also be turned over to said corporation all the real estate, including all residences and other buildings now owned by the United States in the vicinity of Dam No. 2.

SEC. 8. That in case all the power developed at Dams Nos. 2 and 3, or any other dam or dams constructed by the Secretary of War under the provisions of this act and turned over to said corporation, can not be used to practical advantage and is not necessary for the manufacture of fertilizer or explosives as herein provided, the board may, in its discretion, sell any such surplus power so developed to any State, municipality, district, corporation, partnership, or person, upon such terms and under such conditions as the board may deem just; and in making such sale the board shall give preference to States, counties, municipalities, and districts, and if the sale of such surplus power is made to private individuals, corporations, or partnerships, for distribution or resale, the board may, as one of the conditions of such sale, provide in the contract therefor, for the regulation of the price at which any such individual, partnership, or corporation shall charge the consumer in a resale of such power. It shall be the policy of said corporation in selling electric energy to fix the time of such sale for as short a term as possible and in no case for a longer term than 25 years.

In order to convert secondary power into primary power and thereby cheapen the hydroelectric power produced and increase the

number of people to be benefited by such use, as well as to cheapen the price thereof to the consumer, the corporation is hereby authorized to enter into agreements with the owners of existing transmission lines, or with the owners of transmission lines hereafter constructed, to bring about the exchange of power whenever the same can be advantageously done. The corporation is authorized to construct transmission lines for the purpose of giving wider distribution to the use of the hydroelectricity developed at any of said dams, and to enter into contracts with persons, partnerships, corporations, municipalities, districts or States, for the joint construction and joint use of such transmission lines, having always in view that one of the objects of this act is to give as wide a distribution as possible at the smallest practicable cost, the use of the electric current developed at any of the dams herein provided for.

SEC. 9. The corporation is hereby authorized to complete the steam auxiliary plant at nitrate plant No. 2, in accordance with the original plan.

It shall also have power to purchase or lease transmission lines owned by other parties, or to purchase or lease an interest in the same for joint use.

SEC. 10. There shall be turned over to said corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum of \$3,472,487.25, received by the United States for the sale to the Alabama Power Co. of the Gorgas steam plant at Gorgas, Ala., and said sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secretary of War is directed to sell all surplus materials at Muscle Shoals not needed by said corporation or the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out the provisions of this act and turn the proceeds thereof over to said corporation, which sums shall be considered the operating capital of the corporation. The corporation shall continue to increase said capital from its net earnings until the sum amounts to \$25,000,000, and thereafter all the income from said corporation not necessary for depreciation, management, and other legitimate expenses of said corporation, shall be turned over to the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 11. The corporation shall supply to the Government of the United States, free of charge, a sufficient amount of power necessary to operate all the locks that are established in any of the dams herein provided for, for navigation purposes.

SEC. 12. The corporation shall at all times furnish power for the operation of nitrate plants Nos. 1 and 2, as the same may be demanded or called for by the Secretary of Agriculture, or any other agency having in charge the operation of said nitrate plants, except as provided herein; and in the reconstruction or modification of either one or both of said nitrate plants the corporation shall likewise supply all power necessary for such construction purposes.

In order to cheapen the cost of fertilizer products as much as possible, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, in the operation of said nitrate plants, to use the most economical grade of power available, and he shall not demand of the Federal power corporation for such purposes more than 100,000 horsepower, of which not more than 25,000 shall be primary power. The price charged for power so supplied shall not exceed the lowest price for similar power at which the same is sold to any other purchaser.

SEC. 13. The board shall make a complete and detailed report of its operations as soon after the close of each calendar year as possible to the Congress, and the Secretary of War shall at least once each year make a complete audit of all the accounts and of all the financial operations of said corporation and shall include in his annual report to Congress a detailed statement thereof.

The principal place of business of said corporation shall be established by the board at or in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, Ala.

SEC. 14. Upon the passage of this act nitrate plants Nos. 1 and 2, the Waco Quarry in Franklin County, Ala., the steam plant at nitrate plant No. 1, the railroad and the engines, cars, and other personal property necessary for the operation of the same, together with the real estate and residences owned by the United States at nitrate plants Nos. 1 and 2 and at the said Waco Quarry, shall be placed under the control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to provide for the operation of one or both of said plants, through the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, or through such other means as he may deem advisable, and he is hereby authorized, if in his judgment better results can be obtained, to enter into a contract or contracts with private persons or corporations for the operation, either in whole or in part, of said nitrate plants, or other property or parts thereof and to likewise, through the instrumentalities aforesaid, provide for experimentation, study, and research in any other manner that he may deem advisable for the cheapening of the manufacture and sale of fertilizer or other products. He is hereby authorized to remodel nitrate plant No. 1 and to use the same in the manufacture of fertilizer or other products and in experimental work designed to cheapen the production of such products. He is also authorized to add to or change nitrate plant No. 2 for the purpose of supplying fertilizer or other ingredients: *Provided, however*, That no change shall be made in nitrate plant

No. 2 that will interfere in any way with its use to its full capacity in the manufacture of explosives to be used for war purposes, unless and until by the experiments above provided for it shall have been ascertained and developed that the manufacture of explosives can be cheapened and improved over the method provided for by the use of nitrate plant No. 2, and until the Secretary of War shall have determined that such new improved method has been installed with sufficient capacity to equal the present capacity of nitrate plant No. 2.

SEC. 15. It is hereby declared to be one of the objects of this act to cheapen as much as possible the cost of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients and other products helpful to agriculture, and to bring about such objects the Secretary of Agriculture shall have power to manufacture fertilizer ingredients or a completed fertilizer and such other products ready for use, and in order to prevent a monopoly of the fertilizer or other business or an undue or unreasonable enhancement in the price thereof he is authorized to sell such products direct to farmers or to organizations of farmers, or to dealers in, and manufacturers of fertilizer, and to likewise sell to the trade generally fertilizers and any by-products that may be obtained in the manufacture of fertilizer or other products. In the sale of such products to dealers and manufacturers he shall likewise have authority to provide that in the resale by the purchaser of said products to consumers thereof that no more than a reasonable profit shall be exacted.

SEC. 16. In the appointment of officials and the selection of employees under this act by the Secretary of Agriculture or any of his subordinates, such appointments and selections and all promotions shall be made in accordance with the requirements of section 6 of this act, and all of the provisions of said section shall apply with full force and effect to all such appointments, selections, or promotions.

SEC. 17. To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of this act with reference to the cheapening and improvement of fertilizer products and other products, and the manufacture of fertilizer, by or under the authority herein given to the Secretary of Agriculture, there is hereby appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$1,500,000, available until expended, and all receipts for the sale of any such fertilizer products or other products shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts and a full and detailed report of all such operations shall be made annually to Congress.

SEC. 18. All laws relating to embezzlement, conversion, improper handling, redemption, use, or disposal of moneys of the United States shall apply to moneys of the corporation while in the custody of any officer, employee, or agent of the United States or of the corporation.

SEC. 19. All transmission lines constructed by the Federal power corporation, excepting transmission lines connecting the dams herein provided for and other properties of the Government at Muscle Shoals, shall be subject to taxation under the laws of the State wherein located.

SEC. 20. It is hereby declared to be the spirit and intention of Congress in passing this act—

(a) Primarily to provide for the national defense by maintaining ready for immediate use for war purposes nitrate plant No. 2.

(b) To promote agriculture by developing cheap fertilizers and other things of benefit to agriculture to the highest degree.

(c) To assist in the development of electric power by the complete storage and utilization of the waters of our rivers and their tributary streams in conjunction with steam and other sources of fuel to the end that electrical energy may be carried to all citizens.

(d) These objects shall be carried out as nearly as possible without interference with private enterprise.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. CURTIS. 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 five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

RECESS

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, December 4, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 3, 1924

APPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

To be major generals

Charles White Barry, major general, New York National Guard, from September 20, 1924.

Milton Joseph Foreman, major general, Illinois National Guard, from September 20, 1924.

Quincy Adams Gillmore, major general, New Jersey National Guard, from November 10, 1924.

Benson Walker Hough, major general, Ohio National Guard, from September 20, 1924.

John Augustus Hulen, major general, Texas National Guard, from September 20, 1924.

Baird Hockett Markham, major general, Oklahoma National Guard, from September 19, 1924.

Mathew Adrian Tinley, major general, Iowa National Guard, from November 5, 1924.

Robert Henry Tyndall, major general, Indiana National Guard, from October 29, 1924.

To be brigadier generals

Clarence Bretton Blethen, brigadier general, Washington National Guard, from September 24, 1924.

Ellerbe Winn Carter, brigadier general, Kentucky National Guard, from September 18, 1924.

Abel Davis, brigadier general, Illinois National Guard, from September 19, 1924.

William Graham Everson, brigadier general, Indiana National Guard, from September 19, 1924.

Alfred Franklin Foote, brigadier general, Massachusetts National Guard, from November 17, 1924.

Frank David Henderson, brigadier general, Ohio National Guard, from September 20, 1924.

Henry Hutchings, brigadier general, Texas National Guard, from September 19, 1924.

Robert Bruce McCoy, brigadier general, Wisconsin National Guard, from September 19, 1924.

Charles E. McPherron, brigadier general, Oklahoma National Guard, from September 19, 1924.

John Lea McQuigg, brigadier general, Ohio National Guard, from September 19, 1924.

Edward Martin, brigadier general, Pennsylvania National Guard, from September 19, 1924.

Churchill Brown Nehard, brigadier general, Pennsylvania National Guard, from November 7, 1924.

Paul Lincoln Mitchell, brigadier general, Ohio National Guard, from November 18, 1924.

Alva Joseph Niles, brigadier general, Oklahoma National Guard, from September 18, 1924.

Morris Benham Payne, brigadier general, Connecticut National Guard, from September 19, 1924.

Winfield Scott Price, brigadier general, New Jersey National Guard, from October 29, 1924.

George Perry Rains, brigadier general, Texas National Guard, from September 19, 1924.

William August Raupp, brigadier general, Missouri National Guard, from September 18, 1924.

Willie McDaniel Rowan, brigadier general, Kansas National Guard, from September 18, 1924.

Louis Arthur Toombs, brigadier general, Louisiana National Guard, from November 6, 1924.

Robert Jesse Travis, brigadier general, Georgia National Guard, from September 18, 1924.

John Pearson Wood, brigadier general, Pennsylvania National Guard, from September 19, 1924.

To be major general, auxiliary section

George Herbert Harries, from September 10, 1924.

To be brigadier general, medical section

John Miller Turpin Finney, from September 24, 1924.

To be brigadier general, ordnance section

John Taliaferro Thompson, from November 22, 1924.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Howard Houghton Baily, Medical Corps, from July 8, 1924.

Maj. Paul Lamar Freeman, Medical Corps, from July 8, 1924.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be captains

First Lieut. Kenneth Earl Buffin, from June 11, 1924.

First Lieut. Robert Payne McComb, from June 22, 1924.

First Lieut. William Roy Wolfe, from June 23, 1924.

First Lieut. Chauncey Edmund Cook, from June 28, 1924.

To be captains with rank from July 1, 1924

First Lieut. Robert Patrick Kannecke.

First Lieut. Clifford Eugene Pickering.

First Lieut. Stanley Clifford Smock.

First Lieut. Howard Newell Beeman.

First Lieut. Howard Mayo Savage.
 First Lieut. Burlin Chase Bridges.
 First Lieut. Mott Ramsey.
 First Lieut. Josiah Wistar Worthington.
 First Lieut. Fred Chester Waters.
 First Lieut. Homer Johnson.
 First Lieut. Joseph Fenton Crosby.
 First Lieut. Raymond Irvin Lovell.
 First Lieut. Ralph Brown Stewart.
 First Lieut. George Jacob Rife.
 First Lieut. Maximilian Siereveld, jr.
 First Lieut. Charles Mansur Cowherd.
 First Lieut. John Knox McConeghy.
 First Lieut. Sawyer Adelbert Grover.
 First Lieut. Charles Sears Williams.
 First Lieut. Oness Harry Dixon, jr.
 First Lieut. John Wesley Miner.
 First Lieut. Seth C. Dildine.
 First Lieut. Fred W. Shinn.
 First Lieut. Philip Henry Riedel.
 First Lieut. Irby Rheuel Pollard.
 First Lieut. Frank Benjamin Steinkolk.
 First Lieut. Francois Hue Kari Reynolds.
 First Lieut. Raymond Randall.
 First Lieut. Frank Caldwell Hershberger.

To be captains

First Lieut. Gerald Woodward FitzGerald from July 9, 1924.
 First Lieut. Charles Brenton Dunphy from July 15, 1924.
 First Lieut. Harry Edward Van Tuyl from July 31, 1924.
 First Lieut. Louis Lathrop Shook from August 2, 1924.

To be captains with rank from August 3, 1924

First Lieut. Daniel Henry Mallan.
 First Lieut. Louis Goldman Weisman.
 First Lieut. Everett Cooper Conant.
 First Lieut. James Alexander McCallam.
 First Lieut. Harry John Juzek.
 First Lieut. William Henry Dean.
 First Lieut. Solon B. Renshaw.
 First Lieut. Frank H. Woodruff.
 First Lieut. Will Charles Griffin.
 First Lieut. Lloyd Clifford Ewen.
 First Lieut. Charles Oliver Grace.
 First Lieut. Edward Michael Curley.
 First Lieut. James Russell Sperry.
 First Lieut. Floyd Chauncey Sager.
 First Lieut. Henry Emil Hess.
 First Lieut. Vincent Brown Wright.
 First Lieut. Paul Roberts King.
 First Lieut. Forest Lee Holycross.
 First Lieut. Daniel Sommer Robertson.

To be captains

First Lieut. Earl Floyd Long from August 5, 1924.
 First Lieut. Joseph Hiram Dornblaser from September 16, 1924.
 First Lieut. George Leslie Caldwell from September 18, 1924.
 First Lieut. Jacob Landes Hartman from September 18, 1924.
 First Lieut. John Harold Kintner from September 18, 1924.
 First Lieut. Arthur Dunlap Martin from September 18, 1924.
 First Lieut. Samuel George Kielsmeier from September 21, 1924.
 First Lieut. Peter Thomas Carpenter from September 22, 1924.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. Stanley Alling Clark from June 24, 1924.
 Second Lieut. Francis Moore from July 24, 1924.
 Second Lieut. Max Verne Talbot from August 24, 1924.
 Second Lieut. Alexander Joseph Doray from October 13, 1924.
 Second Lieut. Harvey Israel Rice from October 19, 1924.

CHAPLAINS

To be chaplains with the rank of captain

Chaplain Joseph Gail Garrison, from June 17, 1924.
 Chaplain Faye Arnold Moon, from July 14, 1924.
 Chaplain Ivan Loveridge Bennett, from July 29, 1924.
 Chaplain Monroe Starkey Caver, from August 1, 1924.
 Chaplain John Knox Bodel, from August 13, 1924.
 Chaplain William Roy Bradley, from August 24, 1924.
 Chaplain James Lloyd McBride, from August 26, 1924.
 Chaplain Thomas Lawrence McKenna, from August 27, 1924.
 Chaplain Mylon Dickinson Merchant, from September 1, 1924.
 Chaplain Maurice William Reynolds, from September 8, 1924.

Chaplain Henry Russell Westcott, jr., from September 27, 1924.

Chaplain Albert Floyd Vaughan, from October 2, 1924.
 Chaplain Edgar Nathaniel Thorn, from October 3, 1924.
 Chaplain Jodie Gibson Stewart, from October 7, 1924.
 Chaplain Gynther Storaasli, from October 11, 1924.
 Chaplain Commodore Robert Watkins, from October 20, 1924.

Chaplain Ivan Gochbauer Martin, from November 6, 1924.

CADET APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 12, 1924

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Cadet Wallace Howard Hastings.
 Cadet Emerson Leroy Cummings.
 Cadet Fisher Shinholt Blinn.
 Cadet Donald Charles Hill.
 Cadet Reginald Langworthy Dean.
 Cadet Merrow Egerton Sorley.
 Cadet Philip Robison Garges.
 Cadet John Ludden Mousseau Des Islets.
 Cadet Gerald Joseph Sullivan.
 Cadet Arthur Gilbert Trudeau.
 Cadet Emerson Charles Itschner.
 Cadet Howard Ker.
 Cadet Herbert Davis Vogel.
 Cadet Fremont Swift Thompson.
 Cadet Emil John Peterson.
 Cadet Gordon Edmund Textor.
 Cadet Clinton Frederick Robinson.
 Cadet Frederic Allison Henney.
 Cadet Leonard Lawrence Bingham.

SIGNAL CORPS

Cadet John Henry Brewer.
 Cadet Victor Allen Conrad.
 Cadet Francis Elmer Kidwell.
 Cadet Cary Judson King, jr.
 Cadet Jesse Bernard Wells.
 Cadet John Sewell Thompson.
 Cadet James Stewart Willis.
 Cadet Czar James Dyer.
 Cadet Lawrence Wendall Adams.
 Cadet Merton Goodfellow Wallington.
 Cadet Emil Lenzner.

CAVALRY

Cadet John Held Riepe.
 Cadet Wendell Blanchard.
 Cadet Charles George Meehan.
 Cadet Harry Jordan Theis.
 Cadet Lawrence Russell Dewey.
 Cadet William Armstrong Bugher.
 Cadet Wilbur Kincaid Noel.
 Cadet Andrew Allison Frierson.
 Cadet Carl William Albert Raguse.
 Cadet Henry Sterling Jernigan.
 Cadet Frank Jay Thompson.
 Cadet Augustine Davis Dugan.
 Cadet Clarence William Bennett.
 Cadet Gordon Byrom Rogers.
 Cadet George Curnow Claussen.
 Cadet Murray Bradshaw Crandall.
 Cadet William Joseph Reardon.
 Cadet George William Busbey.
 Cadet William Louis Howarth.
 Cadet Cary Brown Hutchinson.
 Cadet Clarence Keith Darling.
 Cadet Joe L. Loutzenheiser.
 Cadet Zachery Winfield Moores.
 Cadet William Bellemere Wren.
 Cadet Peter Conover Hains, 3d.
 Cadet Harry Taylor Cavanaugh.
 Cadet Bernard Warren Justice.
 Cadet Frank Glover Trew.
 Cadet Walter Louis Weinaug.
 Cadet John Harry Stadler, jr.
 Cadet Laurence Knight Ladue.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Cadet George Dakin Crosby.
 Cadet Ernest Orrin Lee.
 Cadet Charles Day Palmer.
 Cadet Samuel Vance Krauthoff.
 Cadet George Arthur Duerr.
 Cadet Raymond Thomas Beurket.
 Cadet John Franklin Williams.
 Cadet Amel Thomas Leonard.

Cadet Harry Van Wyk.
 Cadet Glenn Bruce McConnell.
 Cadet Raymond Hendley Coombs.
 Cadet Wellington Alexander Samouca.
 Cadet William Hubbard Barksdale, jr.
 Cadet Robert Clement Lawes.
 Cadet Oren Wilcox Rynearson.
 Cadet James Thomas Looome.
 Cadet Leslie Seekell Fletcher.
 Cadet Thomas Edwin Binford.
 Cadet Marcus Butler Stokes, jr.
 Cadet Francis Marion Day.
 Cadet Bernard Francis Luebberrmann.
 Cadet James Angus Watson, jr.
 Cadet Russell Layton Mable.
 Cadet William John Eyerly.
 Cadet George Dunbar Pence.
 Cadet Lester Joseph Tacy.
 Cadet Charles Lanier Dasher, jr.
 Cadet Perry William Brown.
 Cadet Lindsay Patterson Caywood.
 Cadet Vonna Fernleigh Burger.
 Cadet Charles Dwelle Daniel.
 Cadet James Alexander Davidson, jr.
 Cadet John Gilbert Moore.
 Cadet Edward Lynn Andrews.
 Cadet James Grafton Anding.
 Cadet Joseph Rogers Burrill.
 Cadet Francis Anthony Kreidel.
 Cadet Nathaniel Clay Cureton, jr.
 Cadet Howard Everett Kessinger.
 Cadet Walter Armin Linn.
 Cadet Walton Gracey Procter.
 Cadet Eleazar Parnly, 3d.
 Cadet Edward Orlando McConahay.
 Cadet William Joseph Cleary.
 Cadet Oliver Malcolm Barton.
 Cadet Bjarne Furuholmen.
 Cadet Charles Pelot Summerall, jr.
 Cadet Thomas George McCulloch.
 Cadet Frederick Cruger Pyne.
 Cadet Louis Chadwick Friedersdorff.
 Cadet Walter Domenick Marinelli.
 Cadet Daniel Francis Healy, jr.
 Cadet George Hinkle Steel.
 Cadet John Philip Maher, jr.
 Cadet Frank Smith Kirkpatrick.
 Cadet George Walter Vaughn.
 Cadet Thomas Jefferson Holmes, jr.
 Cadet William Harry Bertsch, jr.
 Cadet William Reineman Forbes.
 Cadet Gerald Jay Reid.
 Cadet James William Clyburn.
 Cadet Roy Deck Reynolds.
 Cadet David Griffith Erskine.
 Cadet Albert Newton Stubblebine, jr.
 Cadet Robert Charles Cameron.
 Cadet William Leo Coughlin.
 Cadet William Thaddeus Sexton.
 Cadet Robert Augustus Ellsworth.
 Cadet George Edmund Wrockloff, jr.
 Cadet Carroll Rigs Griffin.
 Cadet Charles Edward Hart.
 Cadet Kenneth Negley Decker.
 Cadet Thomas Allen Jennings.
 Cadet Joseph Massaro.
 Cadet James Barry Kraft.
 Cadet Howard Jehn John.
 Cadet Charles Loomis Booth.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Cadet Robert Vernon Lee.
 Cadet Benjamin Schultz Mesick, jr.
 Cadet Frank Lawrence Lazarus.
 Cadet Everett Chalmers Wallace.
 Cadet Venum Charles Stevens.
 Cadet Floyd Allen Mitchell.
 Cadet Joseph Peter Shumate.
 Cadet Robert Lee Miller.
 Cadet John Ismert Hincle.
 Cadet Elmer Ernest Count, jr.
 Cadet Robert Ward Berry.
 Cadet Harold Peabody Tasker.
 Cadet Claude Earl Moore.
 Cadet Grayson Schmidt.
 Cadet Leslie Earl Simon.

Cadet Ralph Irvin Glasgow.
 Cadet James William Alexander McNary.
 Cadet Harold Phineas Gard.
 Cadet William Lloyd Richardson.
 Cadet Ovid Thomason Forman.
 Cadet George Wesley Palmer.
 Cadet Clark Cornelius Witman.
 Cadet Ernest August Merkle.
 Cadet Herbert Theodore Benz.
 Cadet Clarence Everett Rothgeb.
 Cadet George Bernard Finnegan, jr.
 Cadet Peter Wesley Shunk.
 Cadet Emil Pasolli, jr.
 Cadet Sanford Joseph Goodman.
 Cadet Gerald Goodwin Gibbs.
 Cadet Frank Satchwell Lyndall, jr.
 Cadet John Clair Smith.
 Cadet George Edmund Young.
 Cadet Albert Delmar Miller.
 Cadet James Edward McGraw.
 Cadet Darwin Denison Martin.
 Cadet George Avery Tucker.
 Cadet Clarence Sterling Raymond.
 Cadet John Alfred McComsey.
 Cadet Maxwell Wood Tracy.
 Cadet William Lewis Johnson.
 Cadet William Henry Kendall.

INFANTRY

Cadet Otis McCormick.
 Cadet Thomas Du Val Roberts.
 Cadet David Jerome Ellinger.
 Cadet Francis John Clark.
 Cadet Heyward Bradford Roberts.
 Cadet Bruce Woodward Bidwell.
 Cadet William Howard Arnold.
 Cadet Charles Trueman Lanham.
 Cadet Richard Warburton Stephens.
 Cadet John Henry Haile, jr.
 Cadet Richard Longworth Baughman.
 Cadet Edwin Henry Harrison.
 Cadet Cecil Ernest Henry.
 Cadet Craig Alderman.
 Cadet Charles Raeburne Landon.
 Cadet George Arthur Hadsell, jr.
 Cadet Earl Mattice.
 Cadet Charles Goldsmith Stevenson, jr.
 Cadet William Herbert Schaefer.
 Cadet Ewing Hill France.
 Cadet Edward Fearon Booth.
 Cadet William Hill Lamberton.
 Cadet Haydon Lemaire Boatner.
 Cadet David Marcus.
 Cadet James Edward Moore.
 Cadet Silas Woodson Hosea.
 Cadet Ellis Spurgeon Hopewell.
 Cadet Harold James Keeley.
 Cadet Richard Emmel Nugent.
 Cadet Walter Allen Buck.
 Cadet Cleland Charles Sibley.
 Cadet George Morgan Kernan.
 Cadet Francis Edwin Gillette.
 Cadet Albert Kellogg Stebbins, jr.
 Cadet Richard Givens Prather.
 Cadet Douglas Byron Smith.
 Cadet Robert Edward Cullen.
 Cadet Samuel Glenn Conley.
 Cadet Stephen Wilson Ackerman.
 Cadet Lewis Spencer Kirkpatrick.
 Cadet Charles Hunter Coates.
 Cadet Otto Lauren Nelson, jr.
 Cadet John Curtis LaFayette Adams.
 Cadet Robert Wells Harper.
 Cadet Augustus Jerome Regnier.
 Cadet Willard Koehler Liebel.
 Cadet John Archer Stewart.
 Cadet Lewis Curtis Barks.
 Cadet George Alvin Millener.
 Cadet Robert Harvey Thompson, jr.
 Cadet Russell Andrew Baker.
 Cadet Paul Cooper.
 Cadet Lee William Gilford.
 Cadet Ralph Pulsifer.
 Cadet Logan Carroll Berry.
 Cadet Onto Price Bragan.

Cadet Gilbert Francis Baillie.
 Cadet Robert Joseph McBride.
 Cadet Charles Ward Van Way, jr.
 Cadet Harry Dillon McHugh.
 Cadet Armistead Davis Mead, jr.
 Cadet Charles Harold Royce.
 Cadet George Patrick O'Neill.
 Cadet Oswaldo de la Rosa.
 Cadet Henry Coates Burgess.
 Cadet James Edgar Macklin, 2d.
 Cadet Armand Joseph Salmon.
 Cadet Frederick Raymond Keeler.
 Cadet Edward Amedee Chazal.
 Cadet Reed Graves.
 Cadet Mark Edward Smith, jr.
 Cadet John Gillespie Hill.
 Cadet Wolcott Kent Dudley.
 Cadet Andrew Suter Gamble.
 Cadet Earl Lynwood Scott.
 Cadet Andrew Paul Foster, jr.
 Cadet John Jacob Outcalt.
 Cadet Melvin Eugene Meister.
 Cadet Hobart Amory Murphy.
 Cadet William Henry Maglin.
 Cadet Camille Henry Duval.
 Cadet William Samuel Triplet.
 Cadet George Winfered Smythe.
 Cadet Jesse Thomas Traywick, jr.
 Cadet Leslie Ellis Griffith.
 Cadet Philip McCaffrey Kernan.
 Cadet Howard Alexander Malin.
 Cadet James Earl Purcell.
 Cadet John Archer Elmore, jr.
 Cadet John Wesley Ramsey, jr.
 Cadet Francis John Graling.
 Cadet Nye Kirwan Elward.
 Cadet James Pierce Hulley.
 Cadet Samuel Wayne Smithers.
 Cadet Kenneth Rector Bailey.
 Cadet Lucien Francis Wells, jr.
 Cadet Richard Tonkin Mitchell.
 Cadet Samuel Henry Fisher.
 Cadet Dennis Milton Moore.
 Cadet Charles Roger Bonnett.
 Cadet Val Evans.
 Cadet Clark Horace Bailey.
 Cadet Victor Emmanuel Phasey.
 Cadet Clyde Davis Eddleman.
 Cadet Russell Leonard Moses.
 Cadet Sarratt Thaddeus Hames.
 Cadet Virgil Rasmuss Miller.
 Cadet James Somers Stowell.
 Cadet Bertel Eric Kuniholm.
 Cadet Michael Henry Cleary.
 Cadet Robert Cantrill Polsgrove.
 Cadet George Edwin Penton.
 Cadet Reeve Douglas Keller.
 Cadet George Emmert Elliott.
 Cadet William Wallace Cornog, jr.
 Cadet Demas Thurlow Craw.
 Cadet Henry Isaac Kiel.
 Cadet Daniel Harrison Hundley.
 Cadet William Walrath Lloyd.
 Cadet Jacob Robert Moon.
 Cadet Thomas Harrison Allen.
 Cadet Raymond Rodney Robins.
 Cadet Ralph Parker Eaton.
 Cadet Henry Dahnke.
 Cadet Clement Hypolite Dabezies.
 Cadet George Harvey Doane.
 Cadet Walter Dewey Gillespie.
 Cadet Robert Carlyle Andrews.
 Cadet Herbert Frank McGuire Matthews.
 Cadet Buford Alexander Lynch, jr.
 Cadet William James Brunner.
 Cadet Albert John Dombrowsky.
 Cadet Jean Dorbant Scott.
 Cadet Robert Walter Stika.
 Cadet Ovid Oscar Wilson.
 Cadet Martin Frank Hass.
 Cadet Edward John Hirz.
 Cadet Clarence William Hoeper.

AIR SERVICE

Cadet Albert Fox Glenn.
 Cadet Earle Everard Partridge.

Cadet Fred Arley Ingalls.
 Cadet Herbert Theodore Schaefer.
 Cadet Robin Bernard Pape.
 Cadet Clyde Massey.
 Cadet Robert Lyle Brookings.
 Cadet Eugene Barber Ely.
 Cadet George Anthony Bicher.
 Cadet Leo Douglas Vichules.
 Cadet Vzal Girard Ent.
 Cadet North Harper.
 Cadet Donald Dean Rule.
 Cadet James Frederick Howell, jr.
 Cadet John Phillips Kirkendall.
 Cadet Joseph Aloysius Kietty.
 Cadet Robert Roy Selway, jr.
 Cadet Leslie Alfred Skinner.
 Cadet James Edwards Poore, jr.
 Cadet Washington Mackey Ives, jr.
 Cadet John Jacob Williams.
 Cadet Luther Stevens Smith.
 Cadet Warfield Richardson Wood.
 Cadet Howard McMath Turner.
 Cadet Leonard Henry Rodieck.
 Cadet Alexander George Greig.
 Cadet John Lyman Hitchings.
 Cadet Kenneth Crawford Strother.
 Cadet Edward Higgins White.
 Cadet James Hewins, jr.
 Cadet Denis James Mulligan.
 Cadet Paul Albert Pickhardt.
 Cadet William Olmstead Eareckson.
 Cadet Francis Robert Stevens.
 Cadet Richard Weigand Gibson.
 Cadet George Almond Ford.
 Cadet Felix Marcinski.
 Cadet Rupert Davidson Graves.
 Cadet John Reynolds Hawkins.
 Cadet Ralph Emanuel Fisher.
 Cadet John Harold Claybrook, jr.
 Cadet Francis William Johnson.
 Cadet Ralph Arthur Koch.
 Cadet George Edward Lightcap, jr.
 Cadet George James Smith.
 Cadet John O'Day Murtaugh.
 Cadet Arthur LeRoy Bump, jr.
 Cadet William John Renn, jr.
 Cadet Irving Ballard Greene.
 Cadet Harold Currie King.
 Cadet Richard Gernant Herbine.
 Cadet Ralph Houston Lawter.
 Cadet Noah Mathew Brinson.
 Cadet Leighton Marion Clark.
 Cadet Cornelius Walter Cousland.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE BRANCHES OF THE REGULAR ARMY

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 14, 1924

Corpl. William Frederick Kellotat, Infantry.
 Staff Sergt. James Goodrich Megirt, Quartermaster Corps.
 Corpl. Floyd Fausett, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Staff Sergt. William Ewing Baker, Infantry.
 Staff Sergt. Raleigh Raymond Hendrix, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Staff Sergt. Duane Grant Warner, Air Service.

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 15, 1924

Howard Donald Criswell, Infantry.
 Edwin Harvey Auerbach, Ordnance Department.
 Robert Douglas McLeod, jr., Chemical Warfare Service.
 Glenn Newman, Coast Artillery Corps.
 William George Devens, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Charles Edward Shepherd, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Walker Wesley Holler, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Leon Clinton Hull, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Daniel Jerome Martin, Infantry.
 Malin Craig, jr., Field Artillery.
 Forrest James French, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Joseph Howard Gibbons, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 William Francis Bullis, Signal Corps.
 Henry Frederick Garcia, Field Artillery.
 Samuel Howard Morrow, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Norman Blakesley Simmonds, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Vern Walbridge, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Winfield Wayne Scott, Field Artillery.
 Sylvan Berliner, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Joris Bliss Rasbach, Field Artillery.
 John Berrington Stackhouse, Infantry.
 Herman Lester Darnstaedt, Infantry.

Leonard Marion Johnson, Field Artillery.
 Henry Kipp Vreeland, Field Artillery.
 John England Catlin, Infantry.
 Chester Archibald Rowland, Corps of Engineers.
 John Sterling Taylor, jr., Infantry.
 Ernest Gaskins, Infantry.
 Louis Bernard Rutte, Infantry.
 Harold Jefferson Johnson, Air Service.
 Nunez Christian Pilet, Infantry.
 Arthur Willink, Ordnance Department.
 Stephen Smith Hamilton, Infantry.
 Farris Newton Latimer, Infantry.
 Carl Joseph Crane, Air Service.
 John Douglas Salmon, Infantry.
 James Peurifoy Hill, Infantry.
 William Arthur Cole, Infantry.
 Bryan Maxwell Jacobs, Air Service.
 Raymond Dishmann Palmer, Cavalry.
 Murray Eberhart McGowan, Infantry.
 George Francis Seyle, Infantry.
 Harrison Wells Davison, Cavalry.
 Thomas Clagett Wood, jr., Infantry.
 George Henry Decker, Infantry.
 Conrad Lewis Boyle, Cavalry.
 Edward Joseph O'Neill, Infantry.
 Robert Reinhold Martin, Infantry.
 John Perry Willey, Cavalry.
 John Vogler Tower, Infantry.
 Harry Donald Eckert, Cavalry.
 George Edward Isaacs, Infantry.
 Harold Francis Chrisman, Infantry.
 Henry Landon McCord, Infantry.
 George Cooper Reinhardt, Corps of Engineers.
 William Crowell Saffarrans, Infantry.
 William Joseph Bradley, Cavalry.
 Clark Louis Ruffner, Cavalry.
 Ridgely Gaither, jr., Infantry.
 John Randolph Armstrong, Air Service.
 Earl William Aldrup, Quartermaster Corps.
 Conrad Gordon Follansbee, Field Artillery.
 John Henry Sampson, jr., Field Artillery.
 George August Zeller, Ordnance Department.
 August Edward Schanze, Infantry.
 Howard Eugene Engler, Cavalry.
 Thomas Adams Doxey, jr., Field Artillery.
 John Mason Reynolds, Infantry.
 William Donald Old, Air Service.
 Grovener Cecil Charles, Infantry.
 Andral Bratton, Field Artillery.
 Harold Mills Manderbach, Field Artillery.
 Lawrence Clifton Elliott, Air Service.
 Harry William Coon, Air Service.
 James Regan, jr., Field Artillery.
 George Laurence Holsinger, Field Artillery.
 Harold Witte Uhrbrock, Infantry.
 Elmer Theodore Lundquist, Air Service.
 Raymond Charles Lane, Infantry.
 David Marshall Ramsay, Air Service.
 Sheldon Perkins McNickle, Infantry.
 Will Knox Stennis, Field Artillery.
 Everitte Favor Arnold, Infantry.
 Harold George Peterson, Air Service.
 George Francis Schulgen, Air Service.
 Otto Paul Weyland, Air Service.
 Reginald Roan Gillespie, Air Service.
 Kirtley Jameson Gregg, Air Service.
 George Aldridge Whatley, Air Service.
 Frank Riley Loyd, Air Service.
 Harry William Miller, Air Service.
 Sheldon Brightwell Edwards, Air Service.
 Clarence Steven Thorpe, Air Service.
 Paul Ready Greenhalgh, Air Service.
 Howard Hunt Couch, Air Service.
 Wilfred Joseph Paul, Air Service.
 Glenn L. Davasher, Air Service.
 Charles Stowe Stodter, Signal Corps.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. Edward Freeman from September 25, 1924.
 Second Lieut. James William Smith from October 4, 1924.

To be second lieutenant with rank from June 12, 1924

Cadet Ricardo Poblete.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maj. Robert Lawrence Eichelberger, Infantry, July 14, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Joseph Nicholas Dalton, Infantry, November 11, 1924, with rank from October 4, 1917.

Capt. Kenneth Burman Bush, Infantry, November 15, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Capt. Adam Richmond, Infantry, September 20, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Lieut. Col. William Jones Kendrick, Cavalry (detailed in Finance Department), September 24, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Cherubusco Newton, jr., Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Finance Department), July 24, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Edward Dworak, Infantry (detailed in Finance Department), September 6, 1924, with rank from September 28, 1921.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Second Lieut. Theodore Morrison Clarence Osborne, Coast Artillery Corps, June 11, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. Ralph Arnold Tudor, Coast Artillery Corps, June 11, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. Hebert Davidson, Field Artillery, June 25, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1923.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Capt. Edward Aloysius Murphy, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Ordnance Department), July 14, 1924, with rank from June 19, 1919.

Capt. Leo Joseph Dillon, Quartermaster Corps, August 9, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Grosvenor Liebenan Wotkins, Infantry (detailed in Ordnance Department), November 5, 1924, with rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922.

First Lieut. Galen Magnus Taylor, Coast Artillery Corps, June 21, 1924, with rank from April 13, 1924.

Second Lieut. Myron Leedy, Coast Artillery Corps, June 21, 1924, with rank from June 13, 1922.

SIGNAL CORPS

Maj. Joseph James Grace, Finance Department, September 24, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Laurence Watts, Coast Artillery Corps, October 27, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Lester Joslyn Harris, Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), June 16, 1924, with rank from May 4, 1924.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Stern, Air Service, September 4, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1923.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Maj. Maurice Benjamin Willett, Coast Artillery Corps, September 8, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Maurice Eugene Barker, Coast Artillery Corps, June 27, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Norman Drysdale Gillet, Infantry, August 8, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Col. Joseph Sutherland Herron, Cavalry, October 18, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Arthur Dryhurst Budd, Infantry, November 26, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Claude Alfred White, Infantry, October 8, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. David Loring, jr., Infantry, August 8, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Garth Bly Haddock, Air Service, July 21, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Mark Milton Potter, Infantry, July 24, 1924, with rank from October 6, 1919.

First Lieut. Auston Monroe Wilson, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, November 4, 1924, with rank from January 17, 1923.

Second Lieut. Charles Aloysius Hennessey, Air Service, October 8, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. George Phillips Privett, Coast Artillery Corps, July 21, 1924, with rank from July 3, 1923.

Second Lieut. Stephen Stanley Koszewski, Air Service (appointed second lieutenant of Air Service during the recess of the Senate), November 26, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. Peter Sather, jr., Air Service (appointed second lieutenant of Air Service during the recess of the Senate), October 25, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. Frank Faron Carpenter, jr., Air Service (appointed second lieutenant of Air Service during the recess of the Senate), November 20, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1924.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Capt. Adolphe St. Armand Fairbanks, Corps of Engineers, July 14, 1924, with rank from April 19, 1923.

First Lieut. John Sanderson Crawford, Infantry, November 11, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Charles Wesley Gettys, Air Service, June 25, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. Morris Kelly Voedsch, Air Service, June 25, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. Guy Haines Stubbs, Air Service, August 15, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. Ben Early Cordell, Air Service, August 16, 1924, with rank from July 3, 1923.

INFANTRY

Col. Russell Creamer Langdon, Adjutant General's Department, November 28, 1924, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Norman Daniel Cota, Finance Department, September 1, 1924, with rank from September 1, 1919.

Second Lieut. Richard Garner Thomas, jr., Air Service (appointed second lieutenant of Air Service during the recess of the Senate), September 11, 1924, with rank from June 12, 1924.

AIR SERVICE

Capt. Willis Henry Hale, Infantry (detailed in Air Service), November 13, 1924, with rank from November 5, 1917.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants

First Lieut. Leon Lloyd Gardner, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from August 7, 1924.

Capt. Henry Fremont Lueking, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from August 30, 1924.

First Lieut. Prentice Lauri Moore, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from August 30, 1924.

First Lieut. John Marshall Gaines, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from August 30, 1924.

First Lieut. William Charles Furr, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from November 10, 1924.

Capt. Ray Hamilton Skaggs, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from November 10, 1924.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be second lieutenants

Second Lieut. Herbert Morris Cox, Veterinary Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from August 27, 1924.

Second Lieut. Laurence Robert Bower, Veterinary Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from August 29, 1924.

CHAPLAIN

To be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant

Rev. John Harold McCann, of Massachusetts, with rank from September 20, 1924.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Evelyn E. Morgan to be postmaster at Uniontown, Ala., in place of S. D. Buck, removed.

Minnie V. Compton to be postmaster at Pine Apple, Ala., in place of J. R. Melton, removed.

Robert H. Meacham to be postmaster at Castleberry, Ala., in place of A. B. Kennedy, removed.

Joseph S. Mathis to be postmaster at Atmore, Ala., in place of A. J. Bowab, resigned.

John H. Lynn to be postmaster at Summerdale, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Albert R. Boroughs to be postmaster at Perdue Hill, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Jesse D. Newton to be postmaster at Odenville, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Luann C. Law to be postmaster at New Brockton, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Sister M. Loreta to be postmaster at Holy Trinity, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Eugene B. Hanby to be postmaster at Coal Valley, Ala. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Marzette H. Bell to be postmaster at Calhoun, Ala. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

James McDonald to be postmaster at Winfield, Ala., in place of R. F. Wheeler. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1924.

Allie Willson to be postmaster at Stevenson, Ala., in place of J. M. Graham. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Henry C. Warren to be postmaster at Rogersville, Ala., in place of W. B. Reeder. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1924.

Madison D. Majors to be postmaster at Georgiana, Ala., in place of S. D. Fulford. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

James W. Snipes to be postmaster at Florala, Ala., in place of J. W. Snipes. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Perry W. Caraway to be postmaster at Fayette, Ala., in place of T. L. Lindsey. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1924.

Edward B. Beason to be postmaster at Demopolis, Ala., in place of L. K. Simmons. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1924.

John T. Haertel to be postmaster at Clifton, Ala., in place of J. F. Manley. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Frances A. King to be postmaster at Childersburg, Ala., in place of Sophie Harris. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Thalia F. Pratt to be postmaster at Carrollton, Ala., in place of J. F. Hodge. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

John G. Bass to be postmaster at Birmingham, Ala., in place of R. B. Smyer. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1924.

ALASKA

Mark A. Winkler to be postmaster at Nome, Alaska, in place of John Hegness, resigned.

ARIZONA

Lucinda White to be postmaster at Dos Cabezas, Ariz. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Charles C. Stemmer to be postmaster at Cottonwood, Ariz. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

ARKANSAS

Estell Baynham to be postmaster at Success, Ark. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Pearl Knod to be postmaster at Gillham, Ark. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

CALIFORNIA

Charles J. Funk to be postmaster at Redondo Beach, Calif., in place of E. J. Murphy, resigned.

Carolyn M. Kell to be postmaster at Niles, Calif., in place of J. B. Barnard, deceased.

Frank B. Clark to be postmaster at Mount Lowe, Calif., in place of H. D. Priest, resigned.

Josephine C. McCabe to be postmaster at Imola, Calif., in place of J. K. Harries, resigned.

Charles W. Conrad to be postmaster at Huntington Beach, Calif., in place of E. G. Conrad, resigned.

Wallace B. Sawyer to be postmaster at Galt, Calif., in place of W. T. Botzbach, removed.

Leigh M. Rothenburg to be postmaster at Burbank, Calif., in place of W. P. Coffman, resigned.

Ruth A. Hamilton to be postmaster at San Ysidro, Calif. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

John W. S'Rencho to be postmaster at Santa Fe Springs, Calif. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Jay K. Battin to be postmaster at La Jota, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Clement J. McDonald to be postmaster at Firebaugh, Calif. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Irene Pierce to be postmaster at Burnett, Calif. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Ora A. Woods to be postmaster at Winters, Calif., in place of O. A. Woods. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

William J. Martin to be postmaster at Salinas, Calif., in place of W. J. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1924.

Harvey P. Rogers to be postmaster at Quincy, Calif., in place of H. P. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Edna M. Sheridan to be postmaster at Monte Rio, Calif., in place of E. M. Sheridan. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

John E. Nolan to be postmaster at Jamestown, Calif., in place of J. E. Nolan. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Charles F. Evers to be postmaster at Fortuna, Calif., in place of C. F. Evers. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.
 William W. Ware to be postmaster at Fort Bragg, Calif., in place of W. W. Ware. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Charles M. Grist to be postmaster at Covelo, Calif., in place of C. M. Grist. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1924.

Joseph C. Beard to be postmaster at Burlingame, Calif., in place of J. C. Beard. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

COLORADO

Dwight K. Foster to be postmaster at Paonia, Colo., in place of E. E. Huffy. Incumbent's commission expired May 21, 1924.

CONNECTICUT

William J. Beehler to be postmaster at Brookfield, Conn. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Robert DeF. Bristol to be postmaster at Guilford, Conn., in place of E. B. Sullivan. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Frank S. Merrill to be postmaster at Bristol, Conn., in place of W. A. Hayes. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

George W. Fairgrieve to be postmaster at Bantam, Conn., in place of G. W. Fairgrieve. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

HAWAII

Arthur V. Lloyd to be postmaster at Lahaina, Hawaii, in place of A. V. Lloyd. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1924.

IDAHO

Albert T. Moulton to be postmaster at Victor, Idaho, in place of M. H. Brinton, resigned.

Flossie G. Hill to be postmaster at Gooding, Idaho, in place of H. D. Cheney, resigned.

William R. Ogle to be postmaster at Glenns Ferry, Idaho, in place of C. O. Dice, resigned.

Marie E. Roos to be postmaster at Weippe, Idaho. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Leonard B. Wehr to be postmaster at Star, Idaho. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Arthur N. MacQuivey to be postmaster at Wendell, Idaho, in place of C. A. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1924.

ILLINOIS

Rex C. Bliss to be postmaster at La Fayette, Ill., in place of O. G. Kunckel, resigned.

John Gukeisen, to be postmaster at Kenilworth, Ill., in place of W. T. Robinson, deceased.

Frederick Rugen to be postmaster at Glenview, Ill., in place of M. A. Grenning, resigned.

Rufus D. Denton to be postmaster at Carthage, Ill., in place of E. R. Boswell, deceased.

Chester O. Burgess to be postmaster at Sigel, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

John C. Harned to be postmaster at Secor, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

William McKinley to be postmaster at Ogden, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

William E. Kitch to be postmaster at Niantic, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Harry R. Smith to be postmaster at Manlius, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

William H. Weathers to be postmaster at Magnolia, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Eugenie Culley to be postmaster at McClure, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Homer W. Witter to be postmaster at Kingston, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Ida I. Shrader to be postmaster at Humboldt, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Charles D. Ragsdale to be postmaster at De Soto, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Herman H. Schultz to be postmaster at Bartlett, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Vera M. Carlson to be postmaster at Woodhull, Ill., in place of C. E. Carlson. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Fred Frazier to be postmaster at Viola, Ill., in place of Grove Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Oral Beck to be postmaster at Stewardson, Ill., in place of Edward Streng. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Oscar B. Harrauff to be postmaster at Princeton, Ill., in place of R. L. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.
 Alice Murray to be postmaster at Oneida, Ill., in place of C. E. Lingwall. Incumbent's commission expired March 9, 1924.
 Harry C. Smith to be postmaster at New Windsor, Ill., in place of H. B. Shroyer. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

George E. Carlson to be postmaster at Moline, Ill., in place of C. V. Gould. Incumbent's commission expired March 9, 1924.

Charles Jackson to be postmaster at Joy, Ill., in place of R. L. Downing. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

John S. Redshaw to be postmaster at Granville, Ill., in place of J. S. Redshaw, jr. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Laurence E. Brookfelt to be postmaster at Dolton, Ill., in place of J. J. Wesse. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

John H. Bayless to be postmaster at Colchester, Ill., in place of J. F. Bushmeyer. Incumbent's commission expired March 9, 1924.

Mary H. Hrdlicka to be postmaster at Cary Station, Ill., in place of M. H. Hrdlicka. Incumbent's commission expired March 9, 1924.

INDIANA

Allie Bybee to be postmaster at Universal, Ind., in place of Flo Wilson, deceased.

William M. Willmore to be postmaster at Vincennes, Ind., in place of E. G. Meyer, deceased.

Lena M. Anderson to be postmaster at Miller, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

John C. Chaille to be postmaster at Otwell, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Floyd E. Sears to be postmaster at Wolcottville, Ind., in place of G. W. Roy. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Manda Neet to be postmaster at Rosedale, Ind., in place of W. T. Newton. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Harry D. Bodenhafer to be postmaster at Kendallville, Ind., in place of G. C. Hart. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Charles E. Barracks to be postmaster at Frankton, Ind., in place of J. C. Ring. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Frederick D. Seeley to be postmaster at Elwood, Ind., in place of H. P. Carpenter. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

George P. Crabtree to be postmaster at Clay City, Ind., in place of G. C. Luther. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Alfred V. Reschar to be postmaster at Anderson, Ind., in place of J. L. Fraley. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

IOWA

Perry E. Rose to be postmaster at Earlham, Iowa, in place of D. T. Spence, removed.

William Stevens to be postmaster at Templeton, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Mollie Daley to be postmaster at Parnell, Iowa. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Estella Griffin to be postmaster at McIntire, Iowa. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Emil Kaloupek to be postmaster at Elberon, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Harriet Smith to be postmaster at Bucknell, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Della Douthit to be postmaster at Braddyville, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Bernard E. Fraley to be postmaster at Albion, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Frank E. Lundell to be postmaster at Stratford, Iowa, in place of F. E. Lundell. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1924.

Arthur W. McIsaac to be postmaster at Rockwell City, Iowa, in place of George Ritz. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

George T. Stauffer to be postmaster at Garrison, Iowa, in place of C. F. Irons. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Harry E. Blomgren to be postmaster at Fort Dodge, Iowa, in place of F. W. Ryan. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1924.

Earl P. Patten to be postmaster at Danbury, Iowa, in place of E. P. Patten. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Earl E. Silver to be postmaster at Center Point, Iowa, in place of I. T. Street. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

KANSAS

Emil Dolecek to be postmaster at Holyrood, Kans., in place of L. E. Clothier, appointee declined.

Pearl M. Mickey to be postmaster at Zurich, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Maud Williams to be postmaster at Lenexa, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Enos F. Halbert to be postmaster at Chapman, Kans., in place of T. J. Foley. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

KENTUCKY

Samuel H. McMurray to be postmaster at Stearns, Ky., in place of O. H. Marcum, resigned.

Vera Baird to be postmaster at Crab Orchard, Ky., in place of Mary Wilson, resigned.

Rex A. O'Flynn to be postmaster at Utica, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Cameron F. Dunbar to be postmaster at Russell Springs, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Garrett H. Lawrence to be postmaster at Poor Fork, Ky. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Allen E. Bell to be postmaster at Moreland, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

York Hatfield to be postmaster at McVeigh, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Mack R. Huston to be postmaster at Lakeland, Ky. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Lloyd F. Williams to be postmaster at Bagdad, Ky. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

William Rice to be postmaster at Manchester, Ky., in place of J. V. Dickinson. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1924.

Virgil A. Matthews to be postmaster at Fordsville, Ky., in place of G. G. Lanum. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

LOUISIANA

Lillie Schexnaider to be postmaster at Sellers, La., in place of Cecilia Block, resigned.

George M. Tannehill to be postmaster at Urania, La. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Frank G. Rieger to be postmaster at Scotlandville, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Ophelia L. Willis to be postmaster at Pearl River, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

William C. Reynolds to be postmaster at Ida, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Estelle S. Keller to be postmaster at Collinston, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Thomas C. Reagan, sr., to be postmaster at Winnsboro, La., in place of N. D. Womble. Incumbent's commission expired April 9, 1924.

Albert A. Thoman to be postmaster at Monroe, La., in place of J. T. Bryant. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Octave H. Deshotels to be postmaster at Kaplan, La., in place of O. H. Deshotels. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Edith E. Steckler to be postmaster at Jeanerette, La., in place of E. E. Steckler. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Edna Byrd to be postmaster at Glenmora, La., in place of Susie Jones. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

MAINE

Charles W. Abbott to be postmaster at Albion, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

George H. Williams to be postmaster at Alfred, Me., in place of G. H. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

MARYLAND

Richard H. Williams to be postmaster at Midland, Md. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Lester S. Wheeler to be postmaster at Glyndon, Md. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

George C. Eichelberger to be postmaster at Union Bridge, Md., in place of F. J. Shriner. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Wilmer L. Barnes to be postmaster at Bel Air, Md., in place of W. L. Barnes. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ella M. Harrington to be postmaster at Jefferson, Mass. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

William J. O'Brien to be postmaster at Kingston, Mass., in place of W. J. O'Brien. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

Edmund Daly to be postmaster at Hingham, Mass., in place of Edmund Daly. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

MICHIGAN

Fred Alford, sr., to be postmaster at Vulcan, Mich., in place of W. J. Eva, resigned.

M. Adele Zinger to be postmaster at Ruth, Mich., in place of T. G. Oborski, removed.

Willard A. Hilliker to be postmaster at Dryden, Mich., in place of C. E. Terry, resigned.

Ida M. Ludwick to be postmaster at Pewamo, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Noel H. Allen to be postmaster at Maple Rapids, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Gertrude Oyster to be postmaster at Maltby, Mich. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Herbert E. Gunn to be postmaster at Holt, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Victor H. Sisson to be postmaster at Freeport, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

John W. Aldrich to be postmaster at Falmouth, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Edna M. Park to be postmaster at Alden, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Willa A. Ruggles to be postmaster at Whitehall, Mich., in place of W. A. Ruggles. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Harry W. Stockman to be postmaster at Oscoda, Mich., in place of J. A. Hull. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Clinton E. Aukerman to be postmaster at Montgomery, Mich., in place of Elmer Bremer. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Thomas H. Berryman to be postmaster at Mohawk, Mich., in place of T. H. Berryman. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1924.

David J. Doherty to be postmaster at Marlette, Mich., in place of Charles Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Ernest L. Storbeck to be postmaster at Kinde, Mich., in place of E. D. Ahearn. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Norman E. Weston to be postmaster at Kent City, Mich., in place of N. E. Weston. Incumbent's commission expired October 1, 1923.

Edwin W. Klump to be postmaster at Harbor Beach, Mich., in place of Harold Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

John Anderson to be postmaster at Gwinn, Mich., in place of John Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alpheus P. Decker to be postmaster at Deckerville, Mich., in place of D. R. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Euphemia Hunter to be postmaster at Cass City, Mich., in place of J. M. Dodge. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Oscar Keckonen to be postmaster at Calumet, Mich., in place of J. R. Ryan. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

June L. Oliver to be postmaster at Beaverton, Mich., in place of A. E. Dann. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

George W. Paton to be postmaster at Almont, Mich., in place of R. P. Hallock. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

MINNESOTA

Carrie B. Quinn to be postmaster at Wells, Minn., in place of F. M. Clark, resigned.

Emil Rasmussen to be postmaster at Sleepy Eye, Minn., in place of W. R. Hodges, removed.

Edward C. Ellertson to be postmaster at Gully, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Arnold C. Klug to be postmaster at Zumbrota, Minn., in place of M. H. Baskfield. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Albert W. Knaak to be postmaster at Waterville, Minn., in place of J. A. Timpone. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Bennie H. Holte to be postmaster at Starbuck, Minn., in place of B. H. Holte. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Lorenzo J. Gault to be postmaster at St. Peter, Minn., in place of H. J. Essler. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Frank W. Hanson to be postmaster at Rush City, Minn., in place of J. D. Markham. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1924.

Mary A. Mogren to be postmaster at Ortonville, Minn., in place of M. A. Mogren. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Ernest E. Meyer to be postmaster at Norwood, Minn., in place of M. I. McGuire. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1924.

Peter W. Gorrie to be postmaster at Morristown, Minn., in place of P. W. Gorrie. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

James H. Pelham to be postmaster at Menahga, Minn., in place of J. H. Pelham. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Elizabeth Doyle to be postmaster at Maple Lake, Minn., in place of P. B. Jude. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Frank T. O'Gorman to be postmaster at Goodhue, Minn., in place of F. T. O'Gorman. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Carl A. Qvale to be postmaster at Farmington, Minn., in place of E. C. Feely. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Nelson S. Erb to be postmaster at Faribault, Minn., in place of John Kasper. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Fred E. Logelin to be postmaster at Belleplaine, Minn., in place of A. J. Irwin. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

MISSOURI

Horace L. Johnson to be postmaster at Winston, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Charles C. Stobaugh to be postmaster at Triplett, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Dana Gerster to be postmaster at Stella, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

William H. Reynolds to be postmaster at Smithton, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Elizabeth E. Letton to be postmaster at Mindenmines, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Joseph Snider to be postmaster at Ludlow, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

James R. Murray to be postmaster at Harviell, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Ada C. Luna to be postmaster at Gainesville, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Henry L. Windler to be postmaster at Barnett, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

George T. Holybee, jr., to be postmaster at Platte City, Mo., in place of J. W. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

William E. Morton to be postmaster at Kansas City, Mo., in place of Baylis Steele. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

MONTANA

Stanley A. Yergey to be postmaster at Hardin, Mont., in place of C. E. Bowman. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

NEBRASKA

Henry L. Nichols to be postmaster at Lebanon, Nebr. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Mamie Mathews to be postmaster at Marsland, Nebr. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

William Mankin to be postmaster at Lisco, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1924.

Henry D. Grady to be postmaster at O'Neil, Nebr., in place of M. H. McCarthy. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

George W. Whitehead to be postmaster at Mason City, Nebr., in place of W. C. Rusmisell. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

NEW JERSEY

James L. O'Donnell to be postmaster at Hammonton, N. J., in place of L. J. Laugham, resigned.

Jessie M. Patterson to be postmaster at Union, N. J. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Alfred Johansen to be postmaster at Smithville, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Sanford W. Souders to be postmaster at Riegelsville, N. J. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Walter E. Walling to be postmaster at Port Monmouth, N. J. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Clair MacFarland to be postmaster at Monroeville, N. J. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Hiram H. Shepherd to be postmaster at South Boundbrook, N. J., in place of H. H. Shepherd. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Evan F. Benners to be postmaster at Moorestown, N. J., in place of J. H. Barcklow. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Walter G. Barber to be postmaster at Millville, N. J., in place of L. R. Hogan. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1924.

Anna G. Rockhill to be postmaster at Columbus, N. J., in place of A. G. Rockhill. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Edna Dalrymple to be postmaster at Alpha, N. J., in place of Edna Dalrymple. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1924.

NEW MEXICO

Clara L. Kennedy to be postmaster at San Jon, N. Mex. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Mahan Wyman to be postmaster at Loving, N. Mex. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Carl Seligman to be postmaster at Grant, N. Mex. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

John H. York to be postmaster at East Las Vegas, N. Mex., in place of E. V. Long. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

NEW YORK

Lole C. Husted to be postmaster at Woodhull, N. Y., in place of M. K. Husted, removed.

Roy M. Hackett to be postmaster at Hornell, N. Y., in place of E. J. Halbert, removed.

James Agnew to be postmaster at Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Edwin W. Cushman to be postmaster at Keuka Park, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Clarence J. Weyant to be postmaster at Fort Montgomery, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Richard J. Higgins to be postmaster at East Rockaway, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

NORTH CAROLINA

Frances K. Thagard to be postmaster at Pembroke, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Ella N. Painter to be postmaster at Cullowhee, N. C. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Anna M. Smith to be postmaster at West Albany, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

OHIO

Albert A. Sticksel to be postmaster at Newtown, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Ethel Shoemaker to be postmaster at Mount Blanchard, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Blanche M. Lauer to be postmaster at Lower Salem, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Frank J. Patterson to be postmaster at Glencoe, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Jennie Fickes to be postmaster at Empire, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Millard F. Cunard to be postmaster at Edison, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

John W. Keel to be postmaster at Bolivar, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Glenn B. Rodgers to be postmaster at Washington C. H., Ohio, in place of G. B. Rodgers. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

William H. Fellmeth to be postmaster at Canal Fulton, Ohio, in place of P. J. Blank. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Maurice M. Murray to be postmaster at Bluffton, Ohio, in place of Gideon Locher. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

OKLAHOMA

Charles F. Ritcheson to be postmaster at Maysville, Okla., in place of P. E. High, resigned.

Earl Leeper to be postmaster at Denoya, Okla., in place of Ada Bartels, removed.

Katherine Anderson to be postmaster at Ninnekah, Okla. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Madge Morris to be postmaster at Lyman, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Henry A. Ravia to be postmaster at Bessie, Okla. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

OREGON

Mary F. Schultz to be postmaster at West Linn, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Frederick C. Robison to be postmaster at Taft, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Sadie B. Jones to be postmaster at Oakridge, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Emma M. C. Brashears to be postmaster at Lexington, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Charles W. St. Dennis to be postmaster at Lakeside, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Edith Glover to be postmaster at Grand Ronde, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

George C. Peterson to be postmaster at Bay City, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Charles O. Hendrix to be postmaster at Alsea, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Erle N. Hurd to be postmaster at Seaside, Oreg., in place of F. H. Lighton. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Albert N. Johnson to be postmaster at Estacada, Oreg., in place of W. A. Heylman. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harry B. Henderson to be postmaster at Kittanning, Pa., in place of W. P. Parker, deceased.

Clarence E. Grim to be postmaster at Windsor, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Annie Smith to be postmaster at Waverly, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Emma E. Forster to be postmaster at Wall, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Charles S. Mayhugh to be postmaster at South Mountain, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

William K. Pearce to be postmaster at Rutledge, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Bertha C. Eshleman to be postmaster at Pequea, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

William E. Schaeffer to be postmaster at Manorville, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Samuel L. Boyer to be postmaster at Library, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Ellen M. Brown to be postmaster at Kelton, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Jules C. Luyten to be postmaster at Indianola, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Christian S. Clayton to be postmaster at Huntingdon Valley, Pa. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

James Matchette to be postmaster at Hokendauqua, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Jennie S. Curren to be postmaster at Gordon, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Maxwell L. Byerly to be postmaster at Embreeville, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Carey W. Huff to be postmaster at Durant City, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Sara A. Conrath to be postmaster at Dixonville, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Margaret E. Warnock to be postmaster at Darlington, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

William C. Bubb to be postmaster at Dalmatia, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Minnie E. Lewis to be postmaster at Covington, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Martin C. Flegal to be postmaster at Avis, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Charles H. Lapsley to be postmaster at Glassport, Pa., in place of C. H. Lapsley. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1924.

Edward J. Fleming to be postmaster at Cochran, Pa., in place of Thomas McCobb. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

PORTO RICO

Leonor G. Lucca to be postmaster at Guayanilla, P. R. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Teodoro M. Lopez to be postmaster at Vega Baja, P. R., in place of T. M. Lopez. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1923.

Arturo G. Molina to be postmaster at Juncos, P. R., in place of A. G. Molina. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1924.

RHODE ISLAND

John A. Hazard to be postmaster at Warwick, R. I. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Bertha M. Brayton to be postmaster at Hope, R. I. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

SOUTH CAROLINA

James J. Vernon, jr., to be postmaster at Wellford, S. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Elijah Lee to be postmaster at Pacolet, S. C. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Mark D. Batchelder to be postmaster at Frogmore, S. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1924.

TENNESSEE

John N. Clouse to be postmaster at Monterey, Tenn., in place of J. C. Walker, removed.

Carrie S. Honeycutt to be postmaster at Wartburg, Tenn. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Prior T. Livesay to be postmaster at Sneedville, Tenn. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Link Monday to be postmaster at Kimberlin Heights, Tenn. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Herbert D. Miller to be postmaster at Christiana, Tenn. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

TEXAS

Pearl B. Monke to be postmaster at Weinert, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Lewis Kiser to be postmaster at Sylvester, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Robert L. Mobley to be postmaster at Santa Anna, Tex., in place of R. L. Mobley. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1924.

UTAH

Heber J. Sheffield, jr., to be postmaster at Kaysville, Utah, in place of H. J. Sheffield, jr. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

VERMONT

Kenneth A. Foster to be postmaster at Wolcott, Vt. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Otis B. Dauchy to be postmaster at Townshend, Vt. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Irwin Mattison to be postmaster at South Shaftsbury, Vt. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Ethel E. Churchill to be postmaster at Quechee, Vt. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

William H. C. Whitcomb to be postmaster at Forest Dale, Vt. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Hiram E. Rowe to be postmaster at Barnet, Vt. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

WASHINGTON

Audley Butler to be postmaster at Selleck, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Bella C. Valentine to be postmaster at Satsop, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Ed V. Pressentin to be postmaster at Rockport, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Elizabeth M. White to be postmaster at Monitor, Wash. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

William C. Hubbard to be postmaster at Klickitat, Wash. Office became presidential January 1, 1924.

Thurston B. Stidham to be postmaster at Doty, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Joseph F. Fea to be postmaster at Dalkena, Wash. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Andrew J. Grant to be postmaster at Harrington, Wash., in place of A. J. Grant. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1924.

WEST VIRGINIA

Thomas O. Wash to be postmaster at Kayford, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Harry F. Cunningham to be postmaster at Grant Town, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

James T. Keeney to be postmaster at Eskdale, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Albert A. Drinkard to be postmaster at Elbert, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Henry E. Crews to be postmaster at Edwight, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Roscoe C. Damron to be postmaster at Branchland, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Harry M. Slush to be postmaster at Whitesville, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

James H. Reid to be postmaster at Slab Fork, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

John S. Walker to be postmaster at Sharples, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Millard M. Mason to be postmaster at Seth, W. Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

J. Wade Bell to be postmaster at Quinwood, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Clifton M. Spangler to be postmaster at Peterstown, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Andrew B. Canterbury to be postmaster at Pax, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

William W. Wolfe to be postmaster at Mount Clare, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Joseph W. Thornbury to be postmaster at Man, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Ora E. Gay to be postmaster at Libow, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Blanche P. Reed to be postmaster at Clay, W. Va., in place of Buren Stephenson. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1924.

WYOMING

Maxwell L. Jourdan to be postmaster at Medicine Bow, Wyo., in place of M. A. Jourdan, resigned.

Burton R. Jones to be postmaster at Greybull, Wyo., in place of Roy Shaver, resigned.

John G. Bruce to be postmaster at Lander, Wyo., in place of F. E. Godfrey. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, December 3, 1924

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our Lord, holy, holy, holy is Thy name, and righteousness is the habitation of Thy throne. We would cherish that greatest of gifts, the mercy of a grateful heart. We praise Thee for the things that gladden and enrich our lives, for all are of Thy bounty. As Thy children, Thou dost understand us. So discipline us that our defects and excesses shall yield a more complete perfection and greater usefulness. Amid this sweet stillness, forgive us while we bow and have mercy upon us when we are judged in the light of Thy throne. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, 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. 9559) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes.

Resolved, That the Senate recedes from its amendments Nos. 29 and 34.

The message also announced that the Senate had concurred in the following resolution:

House Concurrent Resolution 30

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Monday, the 15th day of December, 1924, be set aside as the day upon which there shall be held a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives for appropriate exercises in commemoration of the life, character, and public service of the late Woodrow Wilson, former President of the United States.

That a joint committee, to consist of five Senators and seven Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall be named, with full power to make all arrangements and publish a suitable program for the joint session of Congress herein authorized, and to issue the invitations hereinafter mentioned.

That invitations shall be extended to the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and such other invitations shall be issued as to the said committee shall seem best.

That all expenses incurred by the committee in the execution of the provisions of this resolution shall be paid, one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROSENBLOOM, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 9559. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3537. An act for the relief of L. A. Scott.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LONGWORTH and Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee appeared, and

Mr. LONGWORTH said: Mr. Speaker, your committee, which was appointed to join a similar committee from the Senate to advise the President that a quorum of the two Houses was present and ready to receive any communication he desired to make, has performed that duty. The President advised the joint committee that he will submit in writing his regular message.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

Mr. William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, read the message from the President of the United States, as follows:

[For message, see proceedings of Senate, p. 52.]

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the message will be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

THE COWLITZ TRIBE OF INDIANS

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 71, an act authorizing the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Washington, to submit claims to the Court of Claims, disagree to all the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 71, disagree to all the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. SNYDER, Mr. DALLINGER, and Mr. HAYDEN.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10020) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and for other purposes; and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate be limited to six hours, if that is agreeable to my friend from Oklahoma, three hours to be controlled by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER] and three hours by myself.

Mr. CARTER. That would be satisfactory.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill, and pending that asks unanimous consent that the time for general debate be limited to six hours, three hours to be controlled by himself and three hours by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The motion of Mr. CRAMTON was then agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. SANDERS of Indiana in the chair.