Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

SENATE

THURSDAY, *April 10, 1930*

(Legislative day of Tuesday, April 8, 1930)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks announced that the House has passed a bill (H. R. 8299) authorizing the establishment of a national hydraulic laboratory in the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce and the construction of a building therefor, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I desire to ask a question about the House bill which has just been brought to the Senate. Is the Chair about to refer it to some committee?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the appropriate committee in due course.

Mr. NORRIS. Before the Chair takes any action to refer the bill I would like to suggest that under a recent precedent established by the Speaker of the House of Representatives the Chair ought to retain the bill on his desk for 10 months before he refers it.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Allen	Glass	McCulloch	Steck
Ashurst	Glenn	McKellar	Steiwer
Baird	Goff	McNary	Stephens
Black	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Sullivan
Blaine	Gould	Norris	Swanson
Borah	Greene	Nye	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Hale	Overman	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Harris	Phipps	Townsend
Capper	Harrison	Pine	Trammell
Caraway	Hatfield	Pittman	Tydings
Connally	Hayden	Ransdell	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hebert	Robinson, Ind.	Wagner
Couzens	Heflin	Robsion, Ky.	Walsh, Mass.
Dill	Howell	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Fess	Johnson	Shipstead	Watson
Frazier	Jones	Shortridge	Wheeler
George	Kean	Simmons	
Gillett	Kendrick	Smoot	

Mr. TOWNSEND. I desire to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS] is unavoidably absent. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. FESS. I wish to announce that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. PINE], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are detained in the Committee on Indian Affairs.

I also wish to announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. WALCOTT] are absent on official business.

Mr. BLAINE. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is unavoidably absent. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I wish to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SCHALL] is unavoidably absent. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES], the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are all detained from the Senate by illness.

I also wish to announce that the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BROCK] and the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BLEASE] are absent because of illness in their families.

I further desire to announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] are in London attending the naval conference.

Mr. NORBECK. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. MCMASTER] is unavoidably absent from the city. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, last week the Senate made a special order of two bills which I had introduced dealing with the subject of unemployment. A third companion bill was reported by the Committee on Commerce this morning. I ask unanimous consent that that be included in the special order for April 15.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator please omit that request at this time? I have a communication from some friends calling my attention to the third bill of the Senator, and I desire to make an examination of the papers. I have just sent for the communication.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. WAGNER. I know the nature of the opposition.

Mr. FESS. I do not know what it is.

Mr. WAGNER. Would there be any objection——

Mr. FESS. The communication is on my desk in my office. I have sent for it, and I will have it here in just a few minutes. Then the Senator may renew the request afterwards.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Mr. DILL obtained the floor.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. DILL. For what purpose?

Mr. BORAH. I desire to ask a question.

Mr. DILL. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. BORAH. I wish to ask the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], as the chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs [Mr. BINGHAM] is not present, what is the status of the Philippine independence legislation?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, as I understand the situation, the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs voted to await the return of the Secretary of State from London before making a final report. The committee has completed its hearings in all respects except as to the departments of the Government. I was not present at the meeting at which this particular action was taken, but it is my understanding that the committee voted to withhold a final report until the Secretary of State could be heard.

Mr. BORAH. Of course, that means we are not going to have any legislation at this session.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If that is what it means I regret it just as much as the Senator from Idaho, because I am very keenly anxious that something should be done.

Mr. BORAH. We had a practical agreement here weeks and weeks ago that the matter should be brought out in time for disposition at this session. It occurs to me that some one has been engineering against a compliance with that agreement.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I trust the Senator is not suspecting me of that interest, because I am the author of one of the bills which I am very eager to have reported out.

Mr. BORAH. I am not implying that the Senator is involved in it, but the chairman of the committee is not here, and I leave in the RECORD what I have said.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL] has the floor. Does he yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Touching the matter which was before the Senate a moment ago, I desire to say that it will be recalled that the chairman of the committee some months ago gave the most solemn assurance that a report on the Philippine question from the appropriate committee would be before the Senate very promptly, as soon as the tariff bill, at least, was disposed of. His attention was called to the matter later, and, in explanation of the failure to meet the promises then made, he said that the committee was awaiting the attendance of the witnesses from the Philippines who desired to be heard. I gather from the public press that the witnesses were heard some time ago.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I can not yield for a discussion of this question.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. May I ask the chairman of the committee, who is now present——

Mr. DILL. The Senator can bring the matter up after I am through. I yielded the floor on yesterday. I am not going to take very long.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington has the floor, and he declines to yield further.

Mr. BINGHAM subsequently said: Mr. President, I was out of the Chamber when the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] asked the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] a question regarding the Philippine independence matter. The answer was not quite correct, because the Senator from Michigan was not in the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs at the time the action was taken.

The committee unanimously voted that they would like to hear the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy on their return from the naval conference before taking any further action on various measures regarding Philippine independence now before the committee. It is hoped that those gentlemen will return in the near future, and as soon as they return it is the expectation of the committee to hear them, and the committee, by its vote, decided to take the matter up as soon as possible thereafter and report the bills now before it either favorably or unfavorably.

THE WORLD COURT ISSUE IN ILLINOIS SENATORIAL PRIMARY

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans there is a command to the faithful of earth to present their bodies "as a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God." As I read the returns of the Illinois senatorial primary I was reminded of that quotation, because surely the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DENEEN] gave himself as a "living sacrifice" to the cause of those internationalists who want this country to become entangled in the affairs of Europe by entrance into the World Court, and he should be wholly acceptable to the Hoover administration, because he presented the cause of the administration as effectively as it could be presented. I take it there can be no argument but that the World Court was the deciding issue in that campaign. I note that practically all of the morning newspapers from eastern cities agree that that was the issue which divided the senior Senator from Illinois and Mrs. McCORMICK. The senior Senator from Illinois is a man who belongs to the cleaner faction of the Republican political organizations in the city of Chicago; he is an able Senator; he is an honest man; he is a good Senator, so far as Republican Senators go, and was entitled to renomination on his record; but he went down to defeat carrying the flag of the administration on the issue of the World Court with the new Root formula attached.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. DILL. I yield.

Mr. GILLETT. Does the Senator from Washington mean to say that he thinks the reason the unclean factions in Chicago opposed the Senator from Illinois was because he was for the World Court?

Mr. DILL. I said the Senator from Illinois belonged to the cleaner of the organization factions. I did not say that any of them were unclean or perfectly clean.

Mr. GILLETT. Then less clean, I will say.

Mr. DILL. Very well. The Senator from Massachusetts may have it in his own way.

The point I want to make is that the senior Senator from Illinois represents the best element of politics, in my judgment, in the Republican Party in the city of Chicago. The further point I want to make is that his defeat can not be ascribed in any way to the corruption and the disregard of law which have prevailed in the city of Chicago during the past few years.

I hope the President of the United States will take notice of this overwhelming repudiation of the World Court, with the Root formula. He never has presented to the Senate the World Court with the Root formula, although, as my memory is, it was ratified by the various other nations about six months ago. I hope he never will present it. If he will but consider what the American people have always done when this question has been placed before them as the controlling issue of a campaign and has any regard for the people's will, he certainly will not present it.

The voice of the people may not be comparable to the voice of God, but the voice of the people, as registered at the polls in this country, is the nearest approach to the expression of public opinion we can obtain. The question of our becoming entangled in the international affairs of Europe was presented to the American people as an issue in 1920. President Wilson at that time said it was a "solemn referendum"; that it was the controlling question; and Mr. Harding was elected by the largest majority of any man who up to that time had ever run for the office of President. The vote against the league then was so decisive that nobody has ever denied and no one has ever attempted to defy that expression of the people's will.

Then what happened? A short time after that election the internationalists concocted a scheme of putting the United States into the League of Nations by the back door. They said, because Mr. Harding had announced that he was in favor of some kind of an international organization for world peace, that the World Court was the desirable instrumentality to be used. So an agitation was started in this country, and all the League of Nations advocates were most active in carrying it forward. The question was fought out in this Hall, and all the league advocates and a great many who had not talked for the league when Mr. Harding was running but who wanted to prove to their friends who were agitating for it that they were favorable to the proposal voted for it. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the World Court. We have never since then had a national referendum on the subject.

The American people seldom consider but one issue in a great campaign, and it has not been a dominant issue since 1920, but a number of able Members of this body have tried it out with their constituencies. Most of the Senators who have run for reelection since that time have not had to deal with it as an issue, but only a few of them have made it an issue or have had opponents who made it an issue.

I remember that former Senator Butler, of Massachusetts, went back home with the blessing of President Coolidge, championed the World Court, for which he had voted, and claimed that his support of the World Court was one of the principal reasons why he should be returned to the Senate. As a result the State of Massachusetts by an overwhelming majority elected DAVID I. WALSH to the Senate.

Then former Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, a man who had never been within sight of defeat, made the World Court one of the principal issues in his campaign, and as a result he was driven out of public life, and the present junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. BLAINE] came to the Senate.

Former Senator McKinley, of Illinois, attempted to meet that issue in his State and was overwhelmingly defeated by 100,000 majority. And now the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DENEEN], who advocated the World Court when Mrs. McCORMICK made it the issue—and he had the added Root formula, which is supposed to protect all our interests—has been defeated by more than 200,000 votes. I call attention to the fact that he was defeated not merely in the city of Chicago, where organization control might have been quite powerful in the primary, but he was defeated down State in Illinois. The rank and file of the common people of the State of Illinois went to the polls and in no uncertain manner announced again that they want the United States Senate to see to it that this Government shall stay out of European affairs.

I call attention to another Senator who was defeated and who had voted for our entrance into the World Court. It was not particularly an issue in the campaign of former Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania, but after he was defeated and went back among the people he experienced a great change of heart; like Saul on the way to Damascus, he saw a great light, but he did not see it soon enough to save his soul. To-day, however, the most ardent opponent of the World Court, with the Root formula, in this country is former Senator Pepper. He writes articles for the Saturday Evening Post; he makes speeches in the State of Illinois; he glorifies the victory of Mrs. McCORMICK, although on this floor when the subject was before the Senate he was one of the most ardent advocates of the World Court.

Let me say now that, in my judgment, no Senator who supported the World Court with the reservation which was made by the Senate, is under the least obligation to support the World Court with the Root interpretation of that reservation. I did not support the World Court with all the reservations which were attached to it; I am opposed to the principle of going into

a court that is a part of the League of Nations, against which the American people so overwhelmingly voted, but those who did vote for it justified their votes by the reservation which stipulated that the United States should have the right to object to the court delivering an advisory opinion on any question that might come before it. By that reservation they declared that this country was placed on a basis of equality in the court with other countries; but the signatories of the covenant did not see fit to accept that reservation. So one of the most brilliant lawyers of the country, Mr. Root, devised an explanation or interpretation of it, which, when analyzed, means that if the representative of the United States objects to an advisory opinion being rendered by the court on any subject in which we have an interest or claim an interest, then, under the Root reservation, the court will consider our objection. Of course, if the court listens to the objection, we shall have accomplished our purpose; but if it decides to render an advisory opinion notwithstanding our objection we are given the significant and wonderful privilege of withdrawing from the court. And so this great Republic, the richest and most powerful the world has ever seen, is to go into a world court along with the nations of Europe without the right to prevent advisory opinions—a right that is possessed by every one of the members of the court except the United States!

So I say this new formula by which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DENEEN] defended himself in the campaign was passed upon by the voters of Illinois; and instead of defeating him by 100,000, as they did the late Senator McKinley, the majority is running over 200,000.

I am glad to know that some Members of this body already have seen the real situation as it is. My good friend, the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND], who voted for this World Court, now says he will never support it with this reservation. The Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL] announces his opposition to our entrance into this court. I think there are other Senators on this floor, who, as they consider the subject, will hearken to the voice of the American people, and keep this Nation from becoming entangled in the affairs of Europe, as we have remained free for 140 years of our national history.

May I suggest another thought? There has been an international conference going on in London for the past few months. The reports from London tell us that France wants a larger navy, but that if the United States will agree to enter into a consultative pact that will be one of the inducements that will make it unnecessary for her to build a larger Navy. France thinks it is worth so much to her if the United States will agree even to talk about the matter when trouble breaks out in Europe that she is willing to abandon hundreds of thousands of tons of naval armament which she otherwise demands. She believes the promise of Uncle Sam even to talk about it is worth tons and tons of steel and projectiles for war purposes.

As the American people, and particularly the people of Illinois, have read these reports showing that a willingness on our part even to talk about these things is worth ships and guns to France as a matter of national defense I can not but think that that helped them to decide again that it was to the best interests of the United States to stay out of European affairs; that as we had voted to stay out of the League of Nations, so we should stay out of the court, which is the back door of the league.

France believes that if we come over to talk we would probably stay to fight. The American people had too painful an experience in sending boys and money to Europe in the last war. The boys who came back, many of them broken in mind and health and body, have already cost billions of dollars in compensation, and we have only just begun to pay for that war. The money we loaned to those nations is not only not being paid back but we are not even getting 4¼ per cent interest on it. The interest rates on what they still owe us, which they have undertaken to pay for the next 40 or 50 years, will amount to less than 3 per cent, I think, in every case. The American people have had enough of that sort of thing; and every time that any man in public life has presented that issue, as the controlling question, the people have overwhelmingly rebuked him, regardless of his other abilities and his other qualifications.

It is encouraging that in this age of materialism, in this age of rush and hurry, when we are told that the old standards are falling away, the plain people of the great State of Illinois, in the very heart of the Nation itself, should stay by the old teachings of Washington in his inaugural address, and of Jefferson when, as the Sage of Monticello, 80 years of age, looking back across two generations of history of which he had been a part, he wrote to Monroe and said he believed we should let—

the nations of Europe "commit their crimes and follies among themselves, while we pursue the paths of prosperity and of peace."

That was good advice then. It is better advice now. I hope that this primary election in this great State in the heart of the Nation, whose population is so representative of the American people as a whole, will be a reminder to public men again that the American people want those of us in charge of the Government, so far as we can, to keep this Government friendly with all nations, but to have it allied with no nation. Let us continue to rule the world as we have ruled it, in the matters of government, not by guns or navies, armies or ships, but by our silent example. The silent example of a great Republic, with a government created to serve 3,000,000 people living along a little stretch of Atlantic coast territory, being able to use that same government, without serious or material change, when it extends across a continent from coast to coast and from Mexico to Canada, has no counterpart in the history of mankind. Because that Government, founded on the principles of freedom from autocracy, freedom from domination by religious creeds, with universal education, with a free press and free speech, and the guaranties of trial by jury, has enabled us to develop from a little country, scarcely recognized by the European nations, to a vast territory with trade and commerce that have no counterpart on earth, in a period covering the lives of two men—I say, because of that, that kind of government has grown, and the monarchies of the Old World have fallen one by one.

Mr. President, I am not going to take more time. I wanted to give expression to these views, and to call attention to the fact that the old standards upon which America was founded and has grown to her present greatness are still controlling in the minds of the people of the great State of Illinois.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the close of my remarks an editorial appearing in the Washington Herald of this morning.

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

[From the Washington Herald of Thursday, April 10, 1930]

YOU TELL 'EM, ILLINOIS

So they gave the little lady a great big hand.

On Tuesday Senator DENEEN ran for renomination in the Republican primaries in Illinois on a ticket advocating our entrance into the International Court of the League of Nations.

RUTH MCCORMICK ran against him on a platform with just one plank—stay out of the league and all its branches, including its legal department.

This was the only ascertainable issue between the two candidates. Illinois and the country watched the election as a referendum on the League Court.

Well, the voters of Illinois agreed with Mrs. MCCORMICK.

By the tremendous majority of 200,000 they told President Hoover that the people of the United States still believe in America for Americans and want the Government at Washington to mind its own business and our own business.

Illinois reports that the people do not want their Government to intrust our future peace and prosperity and our vital national interests into the hands of any kind of foreign organization controlled by foreign votes.

In language as plain as the people can use they told President Hoover that they want him to stay away from foreign organizations and leagues and alliances and pacts and courts.

They want him to do all his self-advertising and to make his place in history not by intruding into European complications and conflicts but by serving the best interest of his own people and his own country.

Since it is the voters who have spoken, we suspect that the politicians, perhaps even including the President, will finally pay some little attention to what the Hearst newspapers have been trying to tell them for the last five years, since the internationalists first got Harding to recommend United States entry into this alleged "court" with 10 foreign judges and 1 American judge on it.

United States Senators in particular will thoughtfully chew the cud of the news from Illinois. Some day—so the President has announced—he may ask the Senate to ratify his personal agreement to put the United States into this international court that Illinois has just voted on. DENEEN shows what happens to a Senator who leave his own to stand on foreign soil.

We sometimes wonder whether President Hoover is actually capable of attaining any real comprehension of what the American people want in foreign policy.

If he can now, in the light of the Illinois election, better understand the sentiment of the American people, he will forget about the International Court of the League of Nations.

He will take this particular charter of internationalism and quietly slip it into the nice, deep, ash can, which the voters of Illinois have generously provided for him.

He will attend to his neglected home work which has not been going so well of late.

He might even spend an evening or two in his study reading up on what Washington and the other founders of the Nation said about foreign entanglements; the things he learned as an American schoolboy in Iowa and California; the things he has forgotten in his long residence in foreign lands.

It's getting very late, Mr. President.

Better come back home!

VISIT TO THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY AND GRAND CAVERNS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication, which was read and ordered to lie on the table:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 9, 1930.*

The VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: Permit me to extend to you and the entire membership of the Senate a cordial invitation to visit the Shenandoah Valley and make a tour through the enchanted buried city—Grand Caverns. Words nor photographs can describe the beauty and mystery of the place. In one of the great palaces, the entire membership of both Houses of Congress could convene, giving you some idea of this wonderland. World travelers justly claim the Grand Caverns to be nature's masterpiece of art work and color in stone and really the world's greatest show place.

In connection with our invitation, we suggest that Sunday, May 4, would be an ideal day to make the trip, leaving Washington on a special train at 8 a. m., arriving at Grand Caverns at noon, where luncheon will be served, and then the tour through the Grand Caverns. From the entrance you get a bird's-eye view of the southern entrance of the Shenandoah National Park along the Blue Ridge; you will also see the Piedmont and Shenandoah Valleys in their full spring foliage and the great orchards in full bloom, with the Blue Ridge Mountains, wooded to the sky line with riot of colors, presenting a picture no mortal artist could match.

Returning over the Blue Ridge, a stop would be made at Charlottesville and side trip to Jefferson's home at Monticello, and through the grounds of Virginia's great university, dinner, and board train for Washington, arriving at bedtime.

No other trip would give to the Nation's public servants more than the one outlined, and the citizens of the old mother State, who are donating 400,000 acres of land for the Shenandoah Park, would be honored to have as its guests Members of Congress. The only expense involved would be about $5 per person for railway transportation. It will be my pleasure to entertain you, and I hope you will endeavor to make the trip.

Awaiting the decision of your great body, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

HOLLY STOVER.

WASHINGTON RAPID TRANSIT CO.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the president and general manager of the Washington Rapid Transit Co., submitting, in accordance with a ruling of the Public Utility Commission of the District of Columbia, a balance sheet of that company, together with a list of stockholders of record as of December 31, 1929, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Mercantile School of the City of Cebu, Cebu, P. I., favoring the granting of independence to the Philippines, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of South Bend, Ind., favoring the passage of legislation dedicating October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's memorial day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. McCULLOCH presented memorials numerously signed by sundry citizens of the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the passage of legislation providing for the establishment of shipping commissioners for ports of navigation on the Great Lakes, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 3060) to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment.

Mr. FRAZIER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1372) authorizing an appropriation for payment of claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of Sioux Indians, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 372) thereon.

Mr. BAIRD, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to which was referred the bill (S. 3627) to amend the Federal reserve act so as to enable national banks voluntarily to surrender the right to exercise trust powers and to relieve themselves of the necessity of complying with the laws governing banks exercising such powers, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 373) thereon.

Mr. KENDRICK, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (S. 3284) for the relief of the Buck Creek Oil Co., reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 374) thereon.

REPORT OF POSTAL NOMINATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR, as in open executive session, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported sundry post-office nominations, which were placed on the Executive Calendar.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

Mr. GREENE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on to-day, April 10, 1930, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 2763. An act authorizing the cities of Omaha, Nebr., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the counties of Douglas, Nebr., and Pottawattamie, Iowa, to construct, maintain, and operate one or more, but not to exceed three, toll or free bridges across the Missouri River;

S. 3448. An act to amend the act of February 21, 1929, entitled "An act to authorize the purchase by the Secretary of Commerce of a site, and the construction and equipment of a building thereon, for use as a constant frequency monitoring radio station, and for other purposes";

S. 3487. An act to provide for the acceptance of a donation of land and the construction thereon of suitable buildings and appurtenances for the Forest Products Laboratory, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 151. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deliver water during the irrigation season of 1930 on the Uncompahgre project, Colo.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 4132) to amend subdivision (10) of section 202 of the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 4133) for promoting the economic welfare of the dairy industry, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 4134) to provide for the enforcement of the "Act for the preservation of American antiquities" of June 8, 1906, as amended, and the "Lacey Act" of May 25, 1900, as amended, regulating interstate or foreign commerce in wild animals and birds, or parts thereof, and for the protection of employees of the Department of Agriculture in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. WAGNER:

A bill (S. 4135) for the relief of William D. Grush; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 4136) granting a pension to Emma Jarvis McLean; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

A bill (S. 4137) granting a pension to Nellie L. Fickett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 4138) to purchase and erect in the city of Washington the group of statuary known as "The Indian Buffalo Hunt"; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BAIRD:

A bill (S. 4139) to amend section 13 of the Federal reserve act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FRAZIER (by request):

A bill (S. 4140) providing for the sale of the remainder of the coal and asphalt deposits in segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Okla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO PLANT PATENTS BILL

Mr. McKELLAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 4015) to provide for plant patents, which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION

Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him as a substitute for the so-called Gould amendment to the

bill (S. 51) to subject certain immigrants, born in countries of the Western Hemisphere, to the quota under the immigration laws, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, I ask leave to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article from the Des Moines (Iowa) Register of the 8th instant on the Status of Women in Soviet Russia.

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

[From the Des Moines Register, April 8, 1930]

STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(From Soviet Russia, by William Henry Chamberlain, Little, Brown & Co.)

The attitude toward women among the Russian masses has always savored of orientalism; it finds expression in the popular proverb: "A chicken is not a bird, and a woman is not a human being." Wife beating was common. The peasant girl passed from the almost unlimited authority of her father to that of her husband, or rather, what was perhaps still more oppressive, her husband's family. Law supported tradition and custom in giving woman an unequal status. Manhood suffrage prevailed in the limited legislative bodies which existed before the revolution. The peasant woman was not entitled to a share of land in her own right. The husband was legally regarded as the head of the family, and his wife was obliged to follow him wherever he might go.

Among the Mohammedan people of eastern Russia, central Asia, and the Caucasus the subjection of women was even more strongly emphasized. The Czarist government did not interfere with the operation of the Shariat, a book of Mohammedan law and custom, in which is written: "Woman has no right to study, orate, and agitate; she has no right to be a judge or a priest. The testimony of a woman before the court is equivalent to half the voice of a man." Among the eastern peoples, as a rule, women went veiled and were kept in the strictest seclusion.

The Bolshevik revolution was nothing if not thorough in its handling of the problem of sex equality. Lenin's statement that "we do not leave one trace of the old Czarist laws which placed woman in a subordinate and humiliating position" is borne out by the facts of soviet legislation. One may comb it from end to end without finding any evidence of discrimination between the sexes, unless a certain amount of protective legislation for women employed in industry is to be construed in that light. There is no office in the land for which women are not eligible, from membership in a backwoods village soviet to the presidency of the council of people's commissars. The peasant woman is now entitled to her own equal share of land, which she brings to her husband when she is married and takes away when she is divorced. Neither party to a soviet marriage contract has any legal right to dominate the actions of the other. Finally, there is a persistent effort to organize and educate the tens of millions of women all over the Soviet Union (a good half of whom are illiterate, while almost all are lacking in any experience in public life) to persuade and push them into actually assuming their newly granted rights of citizenship.

This effort is under the direction of the women's department of the Communist Party central committee. Lenin once declared that "every cook must know how to manage the state"; and whether or not this ideal may be realized in practice, the zhenotdel, or women's department, spares no effort to reach the cooks and the working and peasant women of the country with its summons to political activity.

With headquarters in the office of the central committee in Moscow and branches all over the country, the zhenotdel, which is under the direction of a former working woman, Mrs. Artyukhina, fulfills a multitude of functions. It issues 18 women's magazines, with a circulation of 670,000. (These publications are not at all similar to the brightly illustrated German women's journals which appear side by side with them on the Moscow news stands; political articles and literary stories heavily predominate over fashion notes and household suggestions.) Its organizers gradually communicate to peasant women the idea that their husbands should not beat them. These organizers ride about in peripatetic tents, preaching to the Kirghiz nomadic women the new gospel of washing their children's faces, and try to convince the Kalmucks, who dwell in the Astrakhan steppes, that the custom of having the head of the family sleep in a bed while the women lie about his feet is not a proper domestic habit.

The zhenotdel recruits and marshals of Russia's army of delegatkas, or women delegates, now between 600,000 and 700,000 strong. These delegatkas are elected at general women's meetings on a basis of 1 to every 5 for working women and servants and 1 to every 25 for office employees, housewives, and peasant women. They are then attached to some institution, to a hospital, a school, or a public office of some kind; they are supposed to offer criticisms and suggestions about the work of their institution and to make periodical reports to the women who elected them.

In general, it was the women of the Mohammedan East who were most unqualified in their expressions of enthusiasm for the changes which the revolution had brought in their lives; and this is quite understandable in view of the state of ignorance, isolation, and semislavery from which they are now beginning to emerge. Nowhere is the zhenotdel doing more interesting or picturesque work than in central Asia and the Caucasus, the old strongholds of Mohammedan patriarchal tribal life. In many respects the process of emancipation in these regions is quite similar to what is taking place in Kemalist Turkey and, to a much smaller extent, in Persia and Afghanistan.

The two customary methods of obtaining a wife in the Russian East are by purchase and by violence, real or feigned. The institution of kalim, or purchase money for a bride, is deeply rooted in the Caucasus and central Asia, where a comely and desirable wife may command a price as high as 50 camels. When an avaricious parent sets his terms for kalim too high, or when the girl secretly favors a poor suitor, an abduction often takes place. Sometimes the abduction passes off smoothly and with general satisfaction, but may lead to one of the blood feuds which are common among the Caucasian mountaineers. Both the purchase and stealing of brides are now forbidden under severe legal penalties.

An enormous amount of ignorant and malicious nonsense has been written on the subject of the soviet marriage laws and regulations.

The principle of sex equality holds good in soviet matrimonial legislation. An unemployed husband or wife is entitled to support by his or her spouse on the same basis over a limited period of time. Alimony in Russia may be claimed only for the support of the children. The provision that a man be called on to pay up to one-third of his income for the support of his children acts as something of a deterrent on reckless remarriage, or at least on reckless procreation.

Divorce is probably more prevalent in Russia than in any other country; yet, in view of the extreme laxity of the law, it is perhaps surprising that the proportion of separation to marriages is not even higher. According to the figures of the commissariat for the interior there were 526,692 marriages and 126,280 divorces in European Russia during the first half of 1927. This was a ratio of a little less than one divorce to every four marriages, whereas in America, despite the strict laws of individual States, the relation of divorces to marriages in comparatively recent years has been estimated at about 1 to 6.

It is plain that the revolution has produced a far-reaching shake-up in family relationships; it is probably too soon to gage the effects of this shake-up on individual happiness and social welfare. One familiar literary figure, the woman whose subsequent life is darkened by social obloquy incurred in connection with an unfortunate love affair, is almost inconceivable in the Soviet Union to-day, at least in the cities. Soviet law recognizes no distinction between legitimate and illegitimate children, and the woman who lives with a man without registering the fact at the proper bureau is not likely to lose either her position or her friends as a result of this fact. A Muscovite of the younger generation once remarked to the writer:

"The tragedy of Tolstoy's Anna Karenina scarcely seems real to-day. A soviet Anna Karenina would simply make a trip to the zaks [the abbreviated term for the marriage and divorce bureau] and the whole matter would be settled."

One of the most visibly beneficial social reforms which Russia has experienced under the soviet régime is the large-scale provision of free nurseries for the children of working women and the enactment of a number of laws for the benefit of the working woman who becomes a mother. Every large factory where women are employed in any considerable number now has its clean, well-kept nursery, where the mothers may leave their children during working hours, instead of being obliged, as in former times, to tie the children to a table leg or leave them to the doubtful care of some neighbor's child. Several thousand summer nurseries have been established also in the country district, so that peasant women will not be compelled to take their babies to the fields with them in the heat of harvest work. These nurseries, like most forms of social work, as yet cover the needs of the peasants very inadequately.

The laws guarantee eight weeks' vacation before and an equal amount of time after childbirth for factory workers, and six weeks for office workers. Moreover, the working mother is permitted to feed her child for half an hour every three or four hours, and receives a payment from the State social insurance funds for feeding and clothing the child in the first months of its existence. All this has helped to reduce infant mortality in Moscow from 26.3 per cent in 1913 to 13.4 per cent in 1926. Soviet Russia may justly be proud of the fact that the child death rate in Moscow, which was 70 per cent higher than in Warsaw in 1912 is now 13 per cent lower.

THE INDIAN SITUATION

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I desire to bring to the attention of the Senate an excellent report on the Indian situation, as presented to the National Council of Congregational Churches, at Detroit, June 4, 1929. This report should be of peculiar value at this time in connection with our study of the committee report upon H. R. 6564, the Department of the Interior appropriation bill. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

THE INDIAN SITUATION

The Indian problem in America is one that deserves the most careful consideration of our people. There is no question but what there has been an increasing amount of study given the problem during the last few years. There has been developed voluminous literature. The Institute for Government Research has issued an 800-page study of phases of the problem by the experts of that institution. There have been hearings before committees of Congress; editorials and news articles in our newspapers and leading magazines; and there are on all sides evidences that there is a widespread interest in the present situation, and a growing desire that if conditions are not as they should be, some progress ought to be made toward improvement.

In these various studies it has been pointed out that to gain a point of view of the situation as it exists we should study not only our own cumbrous attempts, but likewise that we should make a study of the program as it has been developed in Canada. It is said that the Canadian system recognizes the necessity of better pay for the administrators. It does not seek to make white men out of the Indians overnight. It depends on specialists who are outside of politics. It is based on constant consideration for the Indians' needs rather than for the white men's convenience. Such a system may not be completely adaptable to our own case. But its study in connection with framing legislation for the reorganization of the Indian Service could not but be helpful.

The main question which lies back of the whole discussion is that of principle. What policies shall guide in the administration of Indian affairs?

Several "schools of thought" have developed. On the one hand are those who maintain that the Indians must be "de-Indianized." The commission is not in sympathy with the approbrium attached to this term. That is, that they shall be made over on the pattern of the white man, for only so can they compete with white men in the white man's country. To do this they must be given the white man's education and become integrated with the white man's civilization; and that in the end the Indians as a separate people shall cease to have their distinct existence and become amalgamated, culturally, if not racially.

On the other hand, there are those who believe that if the Indians become "civilized" it is but another name for extinction. This school holds that it is impossible to adjust a primitive people to a highly complex modern civilization. They contend that in the process the Indian's morale is broken; that the white man's efforts to eradicate the Indian's religion strikes at the root of his being; that contact with white men has introduced vices and diseases; that the white man's school system has made the Indian dissatisfied without preparing him for life as he must live it. The groups demand in the name of the Indians the right to choose the form of life which they will lead within their reservations.

It is not within the province of this commission to measure or to differentiate the controversies that have raged and are raging in Government and professional circles. Suffice it to say that the Indian finds himself in a difficult transition period. He can not go back to the old trails. The carefree, communal life of the past is gone forever. The buffalo can not be brought back to the plains, nor the great North woods reforested and the cities of the plains laid waste. He is in the midst of the white man's civilization and needs, as never before, wise and sympathetic guides to show him the way. He finds the new trail dim and uncertain at times, but having set his hand to the plow he can not turn back. Gradual assimilation into our body politic is the goal, distant, it is true, with respect to certain tribes, but nevertheless inevitable. This commission believes that this can be a benevolent assimilation.

Holding this belief the commission has no sympathy with the "let-alone policy" of the sentimentalists who raise the cry, "Let the Indian alone. Don't educate him. That makes him common like the rest of us. Let us make of him a museum piece, etc."

As far as the Government's administration of Indian affairs is concerned it goes without saying that in every great institution there are unfortunate instances and unworthy people. The Indian Service is no exception, and where such conditions exist it is prima facie evidence of the need of most thoroughgoing investigation and study. On the other hand, one should not lose sight of the fact that in the personnel of the Indian Service (5,000 distributed among 109 agencies in close contact with the Indians of some 24 States) there are large numbers actuated by purely missionary motives. Moreover, fully one-third of these employees are Indians working among their own people.

The Indian Rights Association, which has done yeomen service in behalf of the Indians for years, speaking of the present agitation says:

"We here do hope that much good will come to the Indians and their cause through all the agitation being conducted through the press. We do feel that publicity will go far toward correcting the evils, though we deplore the gross exaggerations of the evils of the boarding schools and all Government administration. We know that much that is being published in the press is true, but we also know that much is not true. Our local Indians have suffered as much from what has been done for them as from what has not, and much of their idleness is directly traceable to much being done for them that they should have done for themselves. I believe extreme paternalism is worse than indifference."

This commission indorses in the main the report of the Federal Council on the Indian situation as presented in the October 27, 1928, issue of Information Service. (This is based on the findings of the Institute for Government Research as published in The Problem of Indian Administration. It is only fair to say that this study was made over two years ago and that many changes and improvements have since been made correcting conditions.) From this report the following quotations are taken:

GENERAL POLICY

"The survey staff considers that 'the object of work with or for the Indians is to fit them either to merge into the social and economic life of the prevailing civilization as developed by the whites or to live in the presence of that civilization at least in accordance with a minimum standard of health and decency.' Therefore, the whole problem is 'fundamentally educational.' In all the work of the Indian Service 'the primary question should be, How is the Indian to be trained so that he will do this for himself?' * * *

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

"Until recently the Indian Service has been highly centralized. A uniform course of study for all Indian schools is prescribed from Washington. Yet the different jurisdictions vary so widely that a distinctive program is recommended, fitted to the special needs of each jurisdiction, with increased authority and responibility of agency and school superintendents. * * *

HEALTH

"The inadequate records available show that there are more than twice as many deaths per 1,000 of population among the Indians as among the general population. The Indian tuberculosis death rate is 6.3, as compared with 0.87 for the United States registration area. In Arizona alone it is 15.1—higher than the rate for all causes in the general population of the registration area. Yet the records are so incomplete that but little can be judged from them. A diagnosis of tuberculosis is seldom made until cases are too advanced for cure. 'Diagnostic facilities, such as X-ray and laboratory and tuberculin tests, have not been available in the service, and it is only on rare occasions that such aid is sought from the outside.' In the boarding schools the prevalence of tuberculosis is 'alarming,' due apparently to the failure to make complete health examinations, to the serious overcrowding practiced, the poorly balanced ration, and the industrial method of operating these schools.

"At one school a tubercular patient, recently discharged from the school hospital, was found by the survey staff 'repairing steam pipes in a wet and poorly ventilated room.' The school authorities had ignored the physician's orders. In another, children reporting to the dispensary for 'eyes' were all treated for trachoma, though many really needed refraction. * * *

EDUCATION

"A change in point of view is 'the most fundamental need in Indian education.' Boarding schools are operated on a basis 'below any reasonable standard of health and decency.' A real program of adult education is much needed. The report urges that the Indians be taught how to farm, that a campaign be carried on to eliminate illiteracy among them, and that they be taught independence and reliance upon their own efforts. There is ample evidence that Indian children are well able to handle school work. * * *

"The present course of study for Indian schools was originally prepared in 1915 and is now 'very much in need of revision.' The boarding schools are organized on a half-time plan with half the school day devoted to academic subjects and half to industrial work. Of this scheme the survey staff says: 'The labor of children as carried on in Indian boarding schools would, it is believed, constitute a violation of child labor laws in most States.'

"Very little directly vocational work is done. In most Indian schools the only system in physical training is 'a scheme of military drilling that is largely obsolete even in Army training camps.' * * *

"Community organization of social life for Indians is much needed, since nothing has been substituted in place of the old tribal organization. 'Most superintendents of reservations and agency employees generally do not understand the fundamental educational principle that the Indian must learn to do things for himself, even if he makes mistakes in the effort.' * * *

"Bad economic conditions are general, even in tribes with large potential resources. * * * Such statistics as are available show that the annual per capita Indian income, tribal and individual, for 97.8 per cent of the Indians is less than $500; for 71.4 per cent it is less than $200. This figure does not include the value of certain wild products with little or no commercial value. Individual income is even lower; 83.9 per cent have a per capita individual income of less than $200. The report states that 'the standard of living is often almost unbelievably low. Almost nothing is spent for shelter and firewood and very little for clothing and food. Many homes were visited where there was almost no food on hand. The homes where a reserve of food had been accumulated were the exception. Many Indians are just above the famine level, and if anything goes wrong they must go without or fall back upon Government rations.' * * *

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LIFE

"Indian homes vary widely, but in general the Indians still live 'in primitive dwellings, in tents, and shacks and in small houses poorly constructed, ill kept, and in bad repair.' The food supply is frequently inadequate and very restricted in variety. The Government ration, where it is depended upon, 'is never satisfactory with respect to food balance and seldom with respect to quantity.' Dwellings are badly overcrowded.

"Indian family relations have suffered through contact with whites, because most interracial contacts are with whites with low standards. The policy of educating the children in boarding schools has had a bad effect on both parents and children. 'Evidences are not lacking that many tribes' are to-day less industrious, less able to fit themselves to their environment than they were 50 years ago; that they were in some ways better off in their primitive state. In so far as the Government has sacrificed real and vital adult education to the formal education of children in institutions it has handicapped a primitive people in their development, and the Indians have little to show. The loss of children tends still further to disrupt the family through the loosening of marital ties.' * * *

LEGAL PROBLEMS

"The legal organization of the Indian Service is very inadequate. Legal difficulties are usually presented by the Indians to the reservation superintendent, and then by him to the Indian Office. Delays are frequent and long drawn out. Another serious difficulty is the fact that the United States attorneys are frequently not in sympathy with the theory of Government protection for the Indians and are unwilling to prosecute the cases which are turned over to them.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES

"The outstanding need in missionary activities is cooperation between the Government and the missionaries and between the different denominations working in the field. * * * It also recommends the creation of 'a national advisory council composed of representatives of each of the churches engaged in mission work among the Indians.' The Indians are 'a deeply religious people,' and it is urged that much more consideration should be given the native Indian religions, ethics, and forms of worship. Denominational rivalries present the same serious problems in work for the Indians as elsewhere. Some of the missionary activities the survey staff considers are 'of an extremely high order,' particularly some of the schools. But it believes missionary work should be restricted to 'work that can be adequately supported and for which high standards of personnel can be maintained.' The work of the missionaries, like that of the Government, has had but little effect on home and family life of the Indians. It seems that 'the missionaries have placed their main reliance for reaching the adult Indian upon the traditional church activities, conducted in much the same way as are activities for white church members.' The survey staff believes that 'the Protestant missions could, without sacrificing the advantages of individual effort and local control, achieve certain obvious advantages of organization by pooling their interest in some interdenominational committee for Indian work similar to the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America.'"

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Indians not a homogeneous people

This commission feels that it is well to recognize that Indians are not a homogeneous people. With 200 tribes or remnants of tribes, speaking almost as many languages and dialects, and scattered on 161 different reservations in 24 States of the Union, conditions vary—economic, social, and cultural conditions vary and often to a marked degree. The "Indian" is in many respects as much of a composite as the Anglo-Saxon.

Racial backgrounds

To take into account the Indian's racial background and to give adequate recognition to the fact that America's aborigines are a "peculiar people," peculiar in the sense that they are Indians and not Anglo-Saxons, is undeniably a point of view which should figure prominently in any race study. In order to understand the Indian of to-day one must look into the soul of the Indian of yesterday. In approaching a social and community program for these people it is well to bear in mind certain racial characteristics common to the Indian. He is reserved in the presence of strangers, unwilling to reveal his real feelings; also a deep-rooted conservatism, holding fast to old customs and traditions. Of more positive import are the racial traits which should be conserved, such as self-respect, self-control, endurance, courage, loyalty, hospitality, generosity, sociability, capacity for friendship, reverence, and the religious impulse.

Cooperation of Indian a factor

In any program of "race uplift" the cooperation of "the one to be uplifted" is a most important factor. Commenting on this a recent report of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners says: "You can lead or drag an Indian to school, but that does not mean that you can make him think, or make him self-reliant or able to take care of himself." One is reminded of the college president's statement with regard to the attitude of the average student: "Educate me if you can." Some Indians are responsive and want to learn the white man's way, others are not. Indians must learn to cooperate as white people do. This is not learned in a day. It calls for wise adaptability, great patience, and a vivid sense of ultimate achievement on the part of those intrusted with these tasks.

Occupational opportunities

As the Indian needs to learn cooperation so also does he need to know how to organize his abilities toward constructive work in a workaday world. Work will be his salvation while idleness will continue to be his curse. Occupational opportunities for Indians off as well as on the reservations are therefore needed. Your commission believes that the Government could perform a much-needed service by providing employment and placement agencies, especially in following up returned students from the schools.

The educational approach

Your commission believes that many of the Indian schools and other agencies are conducted on a very high plane; in some cases more efficiently and with better equipment than is provided for the white in the immediate neighborhood. On the other hand, many of the facilities are totally inadequate. But leaving all these matters of detail to be studied by the experts, your commission holds that the whole theory of segregation of children from parents and from their own communities during their early childhood and adolescence is wrong in principle and a failure in practical operation. Such a process violates two fundamental human needs. First, the need of the child for the emotional life of affection which association with parents is expected to provide; and in the second place it deprives the parents of the opportunity of manifesting their affection and care of their own offspring. That is to separate a child from the parent and to deprive the parent of any responsibility whatever for the food, clothing, education, and health of the offspring from the sixth to the fourteenth year creates unnatural attributes of character in both parent and child. In saying this we are not unmindful of the need of maintaining boarding schools among certain tribes for many years to come—for example, the Navahoes—also providing boarding homes for orphan children and certain specialized training schools of secondary grades—for example, vocational and industrial, etc.

It is the judgment of your commission that the children of the tribe should be educated, as far as possible, by the members of their own race who have had the advantages of education, and that this should take place in the environment and with the cooperation of the parents. Such local schools to be financed by the Government, supervised by sympathetic whites and educated Indians, the courses provided to stress as the main idea practical usefulness, and the teachers to be as far as possible members of the Indian community who have had special training for this work. It is to be understood that there are many disadvantages and real problems connected with this proposal, but if the whole life of the Indian community is to be lifted, it seems to your commission that this is the way of advance.

It might be well, in order to test out this theory, to establish one or two "demonstration centers." In the more backward communities these schools might very well provide for "opportunity classes" for the retarded and the adults.

In any educational approach the school's task, as some one has put it, should be "the changing of a way of living rather than the carrying out of a routine of academic studies." Standards of regularity and order, vocational training, and furnishing an opportunity for work should be vital factors.

It is the sense of this commission that the Indian children should be enrolled in the public schools of their respective communities as soon as they are ready for this change. In some instances the process of assimilation has gone far enough to admit of this step. It is the goal toward which the Government, in cooperation with the respective States having Indian population, will steadily work.

Cooperation of Government and Christian agencies

Possibilities of this sort of cooperation have already been touched upon in the paragraph on missionary activities. However, the commission wishes to stress the following additional points, in keeping with the general spirit of that paragraph:

1. The churches could very well promote a campaign of education on the Indian problem, disseminating information through church publications, lectures, etc., centering on the history, traditions, customs, community, and social life of the Indians. Every citizen should realize that he is a coguardian and cotrustee with the Government in all its dealings with the American Indians.

2. For the purpose of improving family and social life, community centers are needed. The churches have the opportunity, if they will, to establish such demonstration points, thus helping to develop the civic spirit as well as every phase of social life. The Government heartily welcomes such cooperation.

3. Leadership training and student scholarships. The desirability of raising up, training, and using a native leadership has long been felt by missionary agencies. Even in the recent report of the Interior Department committee on The Problem of Indian Administration, this is stated: "Your committee wants to emphasize the desirability of

training native workers in the missionary activities, as such workers have a great advantage in being able to reach their tribesmen in their own language. A high grade of work in mission schools will contribute to that end."

Not only mission workers but all potential leaders should be adequately trained. It is therefore recommended that the churches seek to provide scholarship funds for deserving students who wish to go on to college. Something has already been done in this regard, but much more remains to be done. The Government can also help. A revolving fund should be requested from Congress to make available scholarship funds on some sort of refunding basis.

Gradual release from wardship

Your commission quotes herewith a paragraph from the Interior Department committee's report referred to above, and with this it is in full agreement:

"It is the opinion of your committee that the time has arrived when some very definite plan should be made looking to actually severing the Government guardianship of many of the Indians and placing them upon their own full responsibility as citizens of the State. A great deal has been said for years about 'turning the Indian loose,' but indifferent progress has been made. This should be an individual matter. No tribe in its entirety would be ready for the step at the same time, but there should be a way by which an Indian who has had the educational opportunity and who should be placed entirely upon his own responsibility can be given whatever belongs to him of tribal estate and informed that he is no longer under the supervision of the Government nor has any voice in tribal matters; that being a full-fledged citizen, with the privileges and obligations of such citizenship, he need no longer look to the Federal Government for assistance. Additional legislation is necessary before this can be fully accomplished."

We recommend that this council approve the above conclusions and recommendations, and that the executive committee of the national council, in cooperation with this commission, be instructed to bring these recommendations to the attention of the Indian Bureau, the Committees on Indian Affairs in the House and Senate, and to the President of the United States.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY WATERWAY

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, I ask leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Waterways Bulletin, published by the Mississippi Valley Association, of March, 1930, on the development of an outlet to the world through Gulf of Mexico ports.

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

[From the Waterway Bulletin, March, 1930]

SAVE THE GULF PORTS

A battle of epic proportions over ocean commerce is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. On one side are eastern railroads, aided and abetted by eastern shipping interests, which seek to compel the Mississippi Valley to ship its export products to the Atlantic seaboard. On the other are the north and south railroads, the Mississippi Valley Association, and other forces interested in the natural development of the Middle West, pleading for a chance to develop an outlet to the world through Gulf of Mexico ports.

The first skirmish has been won by the eastern interests in this manner: Two years ago the north and south railroads asked permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce rates on export traffic to Gulf ports. Since such permission would divert much traffic now sent to the Atlantic seaboard, eastern railroad and shipping interests sent their shock troops to the preliminary hearings to argue against the reduction. They were successful in prevailing upon the Interstate Commerce Commission's examiner, M. L. Boat, to issue a report favorable to them. In fact, Examiner Boat's report not only opposes reduction of existing rates to Gulf ports but recommends an increase in existing rates.

If the commission should accept its examiner's findings, the effect would be to kill the hope of the Middle West for a Gulf outlet. This fact was recognized by the examiner himself, who said in his report:

"Rates constructed upon the basis we recommend would be considerably higher than those proposed by the applicants herein, serving the southern ports, and would greatly exceed the rates proposed by the eastern lines. Furthermore, they would exceed the rates applicable to and from North Atlantic ports to such an extent that, considering the disadvantages of the southern routes, it is improbable that those routes would be able to obtain business in competition with northern routes. To all intents and purposes, the north and south routes would be closed in so far as the foreign commerce of the interior territory is concerned."

Fortunately, Examiner Boat's analysis of the effect of his findings makes the issue clear-cut. It puts this question to the commission: Is commerce through the Gulf to be deliberately hamstrung at the behest of eastern shipping interests? We do not believe the commission will answer that question in the affirmative. To do so would deny to the Middle West the shortest and most economical trade routes to Central and South America. Moreover, it would make it impossible for middle western manufacturers successfully to compete with manufacturers on the eastern seaboard. It would condemn the Middle West to agricultural pursuits and cripple its existing industries.

The railroad-rate fight is one phase of a threefold campaign to preserve Middle West export traffic for the East. A second phase is the determined opposition of the East to the development of inland waterways. Such waterways would make possible the cheap transportation of what is called "bottom cargo," or bulky raw materials, to the Gulf. Low freight rates would provide "top cargo," or manufactured articles. The two types of cargo are necessary to the profitable operation of a first-class merchant marine. The third phase of the anti-Gulf campaign was represented by the attempt of eastern shipowners to prevent acquisition by middle westerners of Gulf-operating ocean liners owned by the United States Shipping Board, and, failing in that, to underbid them on the valuable mail contracts.

Unfortunately, only recently has the Middle West become aroused over the danger to its future involved in this campaign. As Cleveland A. Newton, who, as general counsel of the Mississippi Valley Association, has filed exceptions to Examiner Boat's report, puts it:

"The Middle West is a great industrial giant, so confident of its powers that it has permitted itself to be bound about by transportation handicaps without protest, until now it finds itself engaged in a fight for life. The Mississippi Valley is the greatest potential industrial empire in the history of the world. * * * But its manufacturing and distributing territory is limited by its own boundaries; its commercial growth has been stunted and handicapped and its natural export outlets effectively blocked by the eastern interests which have been in control since the Panama Canal became available to eastern shippers."

In his refusal to recommend lower rail rates to Gulf ports, Examiner Boat was influenced by technical considerations. It was his belief that such rates would not yield the railroads a sufficient return, a contention denied by the railroads themselves. The examiner apparently lost sight of the grave consequences to the future of the Middle West that his report would entail.

Here is an issue which calls for the mobilization of Middle West business and shipping interests, and a finish fight to preserve for this section of the country its natural transportation facilities.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 8299) authorizing the establishment of a national hydraulic laboratory in the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce and the construction of a building therefor was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the bill (S. 3607) granting the consent of Congress to the State of New York to construct, maintain, and operate a free State highway bridge across the Allegheny River, at or near Red House, N. Y.

The message announced that the House had adopted the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 29), in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That 3,000 additional copies of House Document No. 328, Seventieth Congress, first session, entitled "Historical Statements Concerning the Battle of Kings Mountain and the Battle of the Cowpens in South Carolina," by Lieut. Col. H. L. Landers, be printed with illustrations and bound for the use of the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8531) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes, the pending question being on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, on page 80, line 21, to strike out the colon and the following proviso:

Provided, however, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the payment of any rents or other expenses to the Commercial Station Post Office (Inc.), its agents, attorneys, representatives, or assigns, for use of premises known as Commercial Station, at Third and Sibley Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, it is not my purpose to delay the Senate in the vote upon this appropriation bill by restating facts and arguments already presented to the Senate.

A great deal of information has been given to the Senate concerning this particular amendment of the committee. I believe a great deal of information has been given to the Senate that the committee did not have when they considered this amendment.

The language stricken out by the amendment provides that none of this money appropriated shall be used to pay any of

the owners of the lease of the St. Paul commercial station. When the committee reported to the Senate they thought this provision should be stricken out; and I have reason to believe that the committee thought they had good reason for doing so. The matter now stands before the Senate in this form: The matter of these leases has been passed upon by the grand jury of St. Paul for Ramsey County. They say fraud was committed. The Bureau of the Budget say that if the matter had been submitted to them, and if the facts that are now known had been known, they would not have recommended this item in the Budget.

There is also a communication here, found in the files of the Post Office Department, a memorandum from the Comptroller General's office, in which they express the opinion that these leases should not be taken care of in this way proposed by the committee. There is a paragraph in the report from the Budget that seems to me very interesting at this time, and I will read it.

The Director of the Budget says:

> I am informed that the lease for this property, dated March 11, 1925, provides for the payment of rent at the annual rate of $120,000: "* * * *Provided,* Congress shall make the necessary appropriation therefor from year to year, or authorize the payment of such rental."

The Director of the Budget quotes the provision of the lease; and from that provision it seems apparent that the lessee can collect only if Congress appropriates money from year to year or authorizes the payment of such rental. The phrase is "from year to year." The lease seems to be dependent upon the appropriation of Congress. It seems to be a condition of the lease, as well as the authorization for payment of the rental. If the money is appropriated and authorized, the lease is legalized, in my opinion, by such act of Congress.

The Post Office Department say they have not paid any money on this rental for three years. They say they do not intend to use any part of this appropriation for the payment of rental under this lease. That seems also to be the opinion of the committee. If that is their intention, I can not see why, in the light of all these circumstances, the Congress should refuse so to state in this appropriation bill, because if this so-called Maas amendment is retained in the bill it seems to me it carries out the course of conduct that has been pursued by the Post Office Department for the past three years; it carries out what the committee tell us is the intention of the Post Office Department; it will carry out the intentions of the Director of the Budget and of the Comptroller General, and I believe also of the Congress.

So, in the light of the information now before the Senate, I can not see how the Senate can refuse to retain this provision which comes over to us from the House of Representatives:

> *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the payment of any rents or other expenses to the Commercial Station Post Office (Inc.), its agents, attorneys, representatives, or assigns, for use of premises known as Commercial Station, at Third and Sibley Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

Failure to do this will, in my opinion, legalize this lease.

Mr. PHIPPS obtained the floor.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, before a vote is called for, I want to point out that on yesterday the Senator from Illinois [Mr. GLENN] offered a letter sent to him by one Zella Jones, a widow, of Paris, Ill., reciting that she had bought first mortgage 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds dated January 15, 1925, the bonds having relation to the St. Paul post office.

If it is true that this lady bought those bonds dated January 15, 1925, she bought bonds dated about two months in advance of the time when the last lease upon the St. Paul property was executed. That second lease, which brought the noncancelable clause in, was dated March 11, 1925, but was not signed until April 8, 1925. This party complains against what Congress may do with relation to these bonds dated January 15, 1925.

If she is correct, then there lies, without any shadow of doubt, opportunity there to bring such action as will prosecute fully those who perpetrated this gross fraud upon hundreds of people, I assume, who saw fit to buy those bonds.

Now, Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. NYE. The first vote of the Senate is to be upon the amendment which the Senator from Colorado proposes to the committee amendment?

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, if I may answer, the vote comes upon the action of the committee in striking out the Maas amendment. The Senate has already reduced the total amount of the appropriation by the sum of $60,000.

Mr. NYE. I understand. Is the Senator ready for a vote upon that now?

Mr. PHIPPS. I am ready to vote upon that. I merely want to say one word before asking for a vote.

Mr. NYE. I want to say to the Senator that I planned to suggest the absence of a quorum. Would he wish that done now, or after he has spoken?

Mr. PHIPPS. It seems to me the request for a vote will serve the purpose of developing a quorum. I wish to say a word first.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President——

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

Mr. PHIPPS. For what purpose; to put something in the RECORD?

Mr. BINGHAM. A few moments ago, when I came into the Chamber——

Mr. PHIPPS. Will not the Senator kindly defer that now, so that we may have a vote on the amendment?

Mr. BINGHAM. I will speak but a moment.

Mr. PHIPPS. The Senator from Alabama desired to take a few minutes, but at my request he deferred speaking. I prefer not to yield for the purpose of a discussion on some other matter.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I want to say to the Senator from Colorado that I have agreed with Senators who are absent that I would make certain that a quorum was called before a vote was taken.

Mr. PHIPPS. Certainly; I have no objection to that.

I merely wanted to say that the action of the Senate committee is largely based upon the request of the Post Office Department, transmitting the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, and that the elimination of this language will not in any way prejudice the case now in court dealing with this lease. To avoid any possibility of that kind, I believe the Senate committee action should be sustained. We have already reduced the amount of the total appropriation by $60,000, and the department is on record that it will not make any payment for this commercial station out of moneys appropriated this year, as it has not been paying any since the early part of 1928.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President——

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

Mr. PHIPPS. I yield for a question.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand the only objection to the language proposed to be stricken out is that it may possibly embarrass or influence the court.

Mr. PHIPPS. That is correct.

Mr. GEORGE. I was not here during the argument upon that point, but are there any unusual reasons or peculiar reasons why the insertion of this language would have any effect whatever upon a court decision? Has the department brought to the attention of the Senate any special information which would tend to show that the insertion of this language would or could in any manner or wise affect the decision of the court? I am at a loss to see it.

Mr. PHIPPS. A letter was placed of record Monday, I believe, when we had this bill up for consideration. I do not recall the exact language of the letter, but it is of record. The statement was made that it was desired that nothing should be done that might indicate that the intention of the Post Office Department in desiring the cancellation of the lease should go on record, that the department should be protected, and at the same time the owners of the building, the lessors, should be protected.

Mr. GEORGE. Just another question, if the Senator will pardon me. I am wholly unable to see how the provision would have the slightest bearing on the action of any court.

Another question. I understand that the department, as a matter of fact, does not propose to pay any rental for the St. Paul building.

Mr. PHIPPS. That is correct. It has refused to pay.

Mr. GEORGE. That it is withholding it now and has been withholding it for some time, but the appropriation is a lump-sum appropriation.

Mr. PHIPPS. The amount of $120,000 included in the lump sum was to take care of the St. Paul situation in case a court ordered the payment. That amount has been reduced by the amount of $60,000.

Mr. GEORGE. But that is the estimate upon which the lump sum was made up, and as it stands in the measure it is a lump-sum appropriation, and unless this language be retained, there would be no limitation of law upon the payment of this money.

Mr. PHIPPS. The $120,000 originally estimated for included in the lump sum the Senate has now reduced by the amount of

$60,000, so that in the event the Post Office Department finds it necessary to occupy other quarters, this appropriation being for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, $60,000 would be available for that purpose.

Mr. GEORGE. As I understand, though, it is a lump-sum appropriation, and while various items may have entered into the computation of that sum, if this language be stricken out, there would be no actual limitation by this act upon the expenditure of this lump sum.

On the other question of embarrassing the courts, or embarrassing the cause of either litigant, I would be very glad, indeed, to follow a course which would not create complications for the department or the Government, but I am wholly unable to see that any possible embarrassment would result.

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PHIPPS. I want to make one statement. The Senate committee gave very careful consideration to this whole question, and its action was taken after deliberation. The matter in any event will go to conference. The provision in question was put in on the floor of the House. The Senate does not know the attitude of the House committee, nor would it know the attitude of the conferees until we could meet in conference. The whole question will be given the most careful consideration in the event the action of the Senate committee is sustained.

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PHIPPS. I yield.

Mr. BLAINE. I want to call the Senator's attention to the report of the Comptroller General, and I would like to have the attention of the Senator from Georgia. I think this will answer the Senator's inquiry. The Comptroller General, reporting upon this lease and all similar leases, said this:

> The one recourse that appears available and should be followed as fully as possible is to interest one or more honest, impartial, and influential members of the Committee on Appropriations to make their own investigation in connection with the hearings on appropriations, and endeavor, in connection with the passage of the appropriation acts, to fix the rentals of these and any other buildings which may be leased at a rate which will be reasonable as compared with the reasonable cost or value of the buildings concerned.

Then he goes on to say that the Congress has that power, and suggests that that method be pursued. So the Comptroller General understands this situation, and suggests that Congress ought to fix the rental; and, in effect, the Maas amendment, while it denies the rental, does in effect fix it, so far as the Congress of the United States is concerned, for the present, and therefore would in no way interfere with the litigation.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I want to ask if that is not a letter written by the Comptroller General to a Member of the House? It did not come to our committee. I had no knowledge of it myself until it was read into the RECORD a couple of days ago.

Mr. BLAINE. I want to make this statement: That I am convinced that the committee did not have the official information which I gave to the Senate the other day, and I am convinced that the committee did not have this report before it.

Mr. PHIPPS. That is correct.

Mr. BLAINE. This is not a letter to any Member of Congress; it is a report that was made by the chief investigator for the Comptroller General's office, and is among the files of the Post Office Department.

I understand from members of the Committee on Appropriations that they had none of this information, and I want to suggest now, to placate any feeling on the part of any of the members of the committee, that I made no intimation and no suggestion whatever that the committee knew of these facts, or that the committee was in any way condoning what is alleged to have been fraud. The committee simply had before it exactly what the chairman of the committee has suggested. I wanted to make that statement in justice to the chairman of the committee and every member of the committee.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield?

Mr. PHIPPS. I yield.

Mr. NYE. I want to point out to the Senator from Georgia, who makes manifest his interest in this particular point, if I may have his attention, that in addition to the showing which the Comptroller General has made, the Director of the Budget only a few days ago wrote a letter in which he declared, in effect, that had he known when the estimates were before him what we in the Senate know now, he would have insisted upon the incorporation in this bill of an amendment very much in keeping with that we are debating here now, the amendment which was offered on the floor of the House.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I renew my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Allen	Glass	McCulloch	Steck
Ashurst	Glenn	McKellar	Steiwer
Baird	Goff	McNary	Sullivan
Bingham	Goldsborough	Norbeck	Swanson
Black	Gould	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Blaine	Greene	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Hale	Overman	Townsend
Brookhart	Harris	Phipps	Trammell
Capper	Harrison	Pine	Tydings
Caraway	Hatfield	Pittman	Vandenberg
Connally	Hayden	Ransdell	Wagner
Copeland	Hebert	Robinson, Ind.	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Heflin	Robsion, Ky.	Walsh, Mont.
Dill	Howell	Sheppard	Watson
Fess	Johnson	Shipstead	Wheeler
Frazier	Jones	Shortridge	
George	Kean	Simmons	
Gillett	Kendrick	Smoot	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

AWARDS OF LEGION OF HONOR—DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, was 80 years old yesterday. His birthday was celebrated in some 20 countries throughout the world. He is recognized as perhaps the outstanding man in the field of medicine in the world to-day. During the war he served as a brigadier general in the Medical Corps in the American Army. The House has passed a bill permitting him to accept from the French Government the Legion of Honor. I desire at this time to submit a report from the Committee on Military Affairs authorizing him to accept it. Therefore, out of order, I ask permission to submit the report and that then the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill and placed upon its final passage. The two bills are identical.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be received.

Mr. TYDINGS. For the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. GREENE] I report back favorably without amendment from the Committee on Military Affairs the bill (H. R. 10865) to authorize Brig. Gen. William S. Thayer, Auxiliary Officers' Reserve Corps, and Brig. Gen. William H. Welch, Auxiliary Officers' Reserve Corps, to accept the awards of the French Legion of Honor, and I ask for its present consideration.

There being no objection the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and it was read, as follows:

> *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Brig. Gen. William S. Thayer, Auxiliary Officers' Reserve Corps, and Brig. Gen. William H. Welch, Auxiliary Officers' Reserve Corps, be authorized to accept the awards of the Legion of Honor heretofore tendered to them by the French Government in acknowledgment of their participation in the ceremonies of 1923 in connection with the centenary of the birth of Pasteur, and in further recognition of the services of Brig. Gen. William S. Thayer, Auxiliary Officers' Reserve Corps, in connection with his participation in the ceremonies of the Laennec Bicentenary of 1926, wherefore he was promoted in 1927 to commander in the Legion of Honor.

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

SENATORIAL EXPENSES IN 1930 CAMPAIGN

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Privileges and Elections I report back favorably the resolution (S. Res. 215) submitted by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] which was considered yesterday by the committee and unanimously approved, with a slight amendment, on page 2, line 3, the amendment consisting in striking out the word "on" and substituting the word "in" before "November," and after "November" striking out the numeral "10," so that it will read:

> General election in November, 1930.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Did the committee consider the exclusion from membership on the committee of any Senator representing a State where there is to be a senatorial election this year?

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do not think the resolution excludes any such Senator from membership on the committee.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Personally I think it would be quite improper for me to serve on a committee when there is to be an election in Massachusetts this year, and it would be likewise improper for a Senator from any other State where there is a contested election to serve on such committee, because he would have to pass upon the expenditures of Members of his own party in that situation. I hope some such provision

restricting the membership of the committee will be incorporated in the resolution before it is finally adopted.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, with the permission of the Senator from California I would like to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that the resolution can not be acted on by the Senate at this time.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I understand that.

Mr. NORRIS. It has to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. When it comes back from that committee such an amendment would be in order.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I wanted to make the inquiry because I referred to the matter the other day. When the resolution was offered I called attention to the desirability of excluding from membership on the committee Senators who come from States where an election is being held this year. I think that is very vital and very important.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, when I yielded I was upon the point of suggesting that the resolution must necessarily go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. When that committee shall have reported it back the suggested amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts may well be considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be received. Without objection, the clerk will state the amendment of the committee.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 7, strike out the word "on" and insert the word "in" and strike out the numeral "10," so as to read:

Election in November, 1930.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I reserve the right to offer the amendment to which I have referred when the resolution comes back from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

MUSCLE SHOALS

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, I have an editorial from the Chattanooga News which is of very great interest in connection with the Muscle Shoals legislation and the attitude of President Hoover upon it. It refers particularly to the construction of the Cove Creek Dam, which was so strenuously opposed by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS]. It gives the attitude of Mr. Hoover upon the construction of that dam when he was a candidate. It refers to a statement of Mr. George F. Milton, the editor of the Chattanooga News, in connection with a conversation between Mr. Hoover when he was a candidate and Mr. Milton. Mr. Milton, as is well known in the South, is a Democrat of many years' standing who supported Mr. Hoover. He is the editor and publisher of the Chattanooga News. I ask that the editorial be read at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read the editorial, as follows:

THE NORRIS BILL

Last Friday afternoon, the United States Senate passed the Norris bill providing for governmental operation of Muscle Shoals. The bill likewise authorized and directed construction by the Federal Government of the great Cove Creek Dam. In addition, it contained an initial appropriation of several million dollars for the construction of the dam. The measure now goes to the House of Representatives. Shrewd observers of the present legislative situation in Washington have ventured the opinion that the House will pass the Norris bill without essential change.

If such should prove to be the case, it will rest with President Hoover whether the Tennessee Valley people have something done for the river at this session of Congress, or whether there will be still further, and so far as can be seen, interminable delay in getting something done. Under these circumstances, should the House pass the Norris bill, we deem it a matter of great public moment for the people of the Tennessee Valley that President Hoover affix his signature to the bill.

The case is not so much one of whether we approve or whether we disapprove of public ownership and operation within a field which usually has heretofore been occupied by private business enterprises. In the words of Grover Cleveland, it is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us. The condition is that at the present moment the United States Government owns a huge power plant, built through a large investment of public funds; further, that for the past 10 years efforts to arrive at a basis of private lease satisfactory to the Congress have uniformly failed. The Senate has again adopted a Government ownership program for this specific power project. There is no indication that a veto of the Norris bill by the President would lead to a shift in the Senate's position, or would make probable the passage of a private ownership bill.

We understand full well that Mr. Hoover has declared again and again his insistence in principle upon private utility ownership and operation. We know that the President believes firmly in that theory. We recall that he emphasized his beliefs on this subject by unmistakable words during his candidacy in the summer and fall of 1928. But it is significant that his indorsement then was an indorsement in principle. He also publicly stated that, in view of existing Government involvement in it, he considered the Muscle Shoals project a special case subject to exception.

In the Elizabethton speech on October 6, in the course of his general discussion of the relations of government and business, Mr. Hoover made this statement:

"There are local instances where the Government must enter the business field as a by-product to some great major purpose such as improvement in navigation, flood control, irrigation, scientific research, or national defense. But they do not vitiate the general policy (of private ownership) to which we would adhere."

During the afternoon of October 6, following the Elizabethton celebration, Edward J. Meeman, the editor of the News-Sentinel, of Knoxville, asked Candidate Hoover if the statement just quoted did not particularly refer to Muscle Shoals.

"You may say that that means Muscle Shoals," Mr. Hoover told the Knoxville editor.

The publication of the interview occasioned some little storm in the Republican committee headquarters, causing Mr. Hoover to issue a statement on October 9, confirming and clarifying his remarks to Mr. Meeman. In this statement, Candidate Hoover declared definitely that the Scripps-Howard editor had correctly quoted him in using the words, "you may say that that means Muscle Shoals." Then Candidate Hoover added:

"There is no question of Government ownership about Muscle Shoals, as the Government already owns both the power and the nitrate plants. The major purposes which were advanced for its construction were navigation, scientific research, and national defense. The Republican administration has recommended that it be dedicated to agriculture for research purposes and development of fertilizers, in addition to its national defense reserve.

"After these purposes are satisfied, there is a by-product of surplus power. That by-product should be disposed of on such terms and conditions as will safeguard and protect all public interest.

"I entirely agree with these proposals."

About this time, in the course of a conversation between Candidate Hoover and George F. Milton, editor of the News, Mr. Hoover said that Government involvement in the building of Cove Creek Dam was in the same class with the Government interest in Muscle Shoals. "It too, is an exception," Mr. Hoover said, "to the general rule."

In view of these definite statements which Mr. Hoover made as candidate in the summer and fall of 1928, that because of their surrounding circumstances he considered both Muscle Shoals and Cove Creek permissible and necessary exceptions to the general private ownership theory he had advanced, the Tennessee Valley has the right to hope that President Hoover will sign the Norris bill, should it come to him.

Year after year, the Tennessee Valley people have been waiting patiently for something to be done in regard to Muscle Shoals, and for some action to be taken in regard to the Cove Creek Dam. These projects, the economic development of which will so vitally affect our future, and which are so essentially tied up with our realization of our true economic destiny, seem to have become naught but a football of partisan politicians; the rights of the Tennessee Valley have been ground to powder between the upper millstone of selfish private interest and the nether millstone of determined theorists. Under these conditions, patience finally ceases to be a virtue, and forbearance becomes other than a mark of grace.

Now that there is at last a chance for action, the people of Tennessee Valley have a right to expect that Herbert Hoover will remember his words of October, 1928.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8531) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment reported by the committee to strike out the proviso on page 80.

Mr. PHIPPS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, as the vote is about to be taken, as I understand, upon the pending post-office amendment, I wish only to point out that a vote "yea" will sustain the committee amendment, which calls for the payment of $60,000 rent at St. Paul, whereas a vote of "nay" will specify that no part of the appropriation shall be utilized in the payment of rent for those quarters in which so-called Chicago "racketeers" have been engaged in interesting the general public.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I deny that that is an accurate statement.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia yield to me for the purpose of calling a quorum?

Mr. GLASS. Not if the Senator desires to call for a quorum on my account. I will not yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia declines to yield.

Mr. GLASS. I merely rose to deny that the Senator from North Dakota has accurately stated the case. There is not a dollar proposed to be appropriated in this bill, either $60,000 or $120,000, for payment of rent on the building in question at St. Paul; at least, that is my understanding of the matter.

Mr. PHIPPS. That is correct.

Mr. GLASS. At the hearing before the subcommittee, on the contrary, the subcommittee was definitely assured by the Postmaster General and by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General that not one dollar of the proposed appropriation for rental was designed to be or would be applied to the rental on the St. Paul lease here being questioned. I have in my hand a copy of the hearings before the subcommittee. I find on page 37 of these hearings that the chairman of the subcommittee asked Mr. Philp, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, if the $120,000 included in the total for the purpose of paying rental was designed to pay rental on this St. Paul building, to which the following response was made:

> Mr. PHILP. Not for the purpose of paying rental on this building, Senator, but for the purpose of paying rental on a building to take its place, and we are doing everything we can do to get moved—

Into that building.

Mr. President, the record of the hearing shows that I was in favor and that I voted in favor of the retention of the House provision in the bill, but I think I have a right to resent, and I do resent, any implication that the Senate Appropriations Committee designed to condone graft or fraud in the leasing of this building.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. GLASS. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. As I understand, the House bill carried a provision that no part of the appropriation should be used for paying rent for the building in St. Paul.

Mr. GLASS. Yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. The bill now pending before the Senate does not change that, but carries an appropriation of $60,000 for paying rent on another building.

Mr. GLASS. Yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then there is no conflict between those who urge that the House provision be retained in the bill and those who take the opposite position, inasmuch as neither the House provision nor the Senate committee amendment provides for the payment of any rental for that building?

Mr. GLASS. No.

Mr. CARAWAY. And no rental can be paid for it?

Mr. GLASS. No.

Mr. CARAWAY. I was wondering what the controversy was about then.

Mr. GLASS. I was just going to explain what the controversy is about and all there is to the controversy. In other words, with the definite assurance to the committee by these high post-office officials that no dollar of this money was designed to be or would be used for the payment of rental under this alleged fraudulent lease, which I believe most members of the committee regarded as fraudulent—with that assurance from these high officials of the Post Office Department, the House language seems textually to prohibit a thing which is not going to be done. That being so, when asked why the post-office officials did not desire this language to be included in the bill, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General by word of mouth before the committee and the Postmaster General in a letter to the chairman of the committee said that it might embarrass the department in making leases if the precedent were set of having leases canceled by Congress itself pending a court procedure contesting the validity of the lease; that it would embarrass them to that extent.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator another question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Virginia yield further to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. GLASS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. The assurance of the Postmaster General that he did not intend to pay, and would not pay, in effect does the same thing, does it not? Would not that embarrass the department in making leases just as much as if the provision in the House bill were allowed to remain in the bill?

Mr. GLASS. I will answer the Senator's question by reading from the hearings a question which I asked. I asked the counsel for the so-called innocent bondholders:

> Do you think the inclusion of this so-called rider would make any more impression upon the Court of Claims than reading the hearings now being held?

Mr. CARAWAY. What did he say?

Mr. GLASS. He said he thought so; but I did not agree with him, and therefore I voted to retain the language. What I am trying to impress upon the Senate now, however, is that the Senate committee did not take any action to condone a fraudulent lease.

Mr. CARAWAY. I do not think anybody has charged that.

Mr. GLASS. But there has been that sort of implication here in the discussion.

Mr. CARAWAY. At least there is none in the question I am asking the Senator.

Mr. GLASS. No; none at all.

Mr. CARAWAY. What I am getting at is this: If there is to be no payment of any moneys out of this bill——

Mr. GLASS. There has been no payment of any money on this alleged fraudulent lease since March, 1928.

Mr. CARAWAY. May I finish my question?

Mr. GLASS. Yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. If there is to be no payment at all out of this money, and that is understood—that is the declaration of the Postmaster General, and I presume we all accept that—I do not see what difference it makes.

Mr. GLASS. I am not undertaking to say that it did make any difference in my mind. I am not undertaking to say that that assumption is a correct assumption. I am simply citing to the Senate the sole question of difference between those who voted against the retention of the language put in by the House and those who voted for it.

Mr. CARAWAY. Here is what I desire to ask the Senator: Could it be implied that the Congress condoned or approved the contract if we should reject the House provision?

Mr. GLASS. The contrary is implied by the fact that the Post Office Department itself stopped the rental, and that the matter is in court; and I think it would be implied if we should retain the House language.

Mr. CARAWAY. I think I did not make myself quite clear. If we should vote to reject the House provision, and accept the bill as it is, without that provision, could that be construed as in any way approving or condoning the act in making the lease?

Mr. GLASS. I do not think so.

Mr. CARAWAY. Evidently the attorney for the so-called innocent contractees thought so; did he not?

Mr. GLASS. Yes; he said so. I did not agree with him, and I voted the other way.

Mr. CARAWAY. And the Senator does not agree with him now?

Mr. GLASS. No; I do not agree with him. I think the implication is contained in the House language, but there is no stronger implication in the House language than the very fact that the Post Office Department itself long ago discontinued paying this rent, and no stronger implication than is contained in the language of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General saying that this appropriation is not designed to pay a dollar of that rent, and that they do not intend to.

Mr. CARAWAY. Anyway, even to the Senator's way of thinking, it makes no difference which way one votes?

Mr. GLASS. Not a bit on earth. I am just contesting the proposition that if one votes one way it may mean one thing, and if one votes another way it may mean another thing.

Mr. CARAWAY. It makes no difference which way we vote?

Mr. GLASS. In my mind, it makes no difference whatsoever.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is what I thought.

Mr. GLASS. I simply preferred to retain the House language, and I so voted, but I have not the remotest idea on earth that the implication is just that those who voted the other way voted to condone any fraudulent lease.

Mr. CARAWAY. I do not, either. Some way or other, I was impressed with the idea that since the House had incorporated that language in the bill, those who leased the building to the Government might take some consolation and comfort from the Senate's rejecting the House language. Evidently the attorney for the building thought so.

Mr. GLASS. Oh, I did not understand that he was the attorney for the building. He was the attorney for the so-called innocent bondholders.

Mr. CARAWAY. Well, the bondholders. He would take some consolation in the rejection of the House language.

Mr. GLASS. I think he would; yes. I can very readily concede entire sincerity and honesty, however, to anybody who does not agree with me about that. I do not think the suggestion or the implication in any way should go out here that anybody who votes to reject the House language votes to condone fraud.

Mr. CARAWAY. I do not, either; but I do not want our position to be misunderstood.

Mr. GLASS. That is all I rose for.

Mr. CARAWAY. Possibly some of the bonds are still in the market, and they want to take some kind of consolation in the Senate rejecting that language, and peddle these bonds to other innocent holders.

Mr. GLASS. That may be so.

Mr. CARAWAY. I should not want to lend any color to such an argument, and since that was the position of the attorney, I think always that we ought not to play into the hands of somebody who is trying to peddle stolen goods.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. GLASS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. NYE. The Senator from Virginia, I think, has at least left the impression that provision has not been made for the use of this specific appropriation of $120,000 in payment of the rent of the commercial station in St. Paul. As the Senator says, it is all contained in one lump sum; but the estimates, the work sheets before the Comptroller General, do not provide for the payment of this rent for anything in the way of facilities for St. Paul, but specify the commercial station at St. Paul.

Mr. GLASS. Yes; but that payment is not under the lease that has been, as I think, so frequently denounced here as an utterly fraudulent transaction; and we had the assurance of these high post-office officials that not a dollar on that account had been paid since March, 1928, that not a dollar of the appropriation in this bill was designed to pay that rent, and that the post-office authorities would not pay a dollar on account of that lease. If anyone pleases to assume that these high postal officials are not telling the truth about the matter, that they may not be trusted, that they are not honest, that they have in fact connived at a fraud, and that under the lump-sum appropriation they may do what they solemnly stated to the committee they would not do, that would be a complete justification for voting to retain the language put in the bill on the House floor.

That is all I rose to say.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, yesterday afternoon, after the statements made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS], I wrote a letter to the Postmaster General asking for certain information about this lease. I am not going to take the time of the Senate to read either the letter or the information received from him, but I take it that it will be of value; and I ask that there may be printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, both the letter and the information. I think this information clearly discloses that so far as the inception of this contract was concerned, it was perfectly regular and in the usual and ordinary form, and that no blame attaches to the postal officials under the administration of Mr. Wilson or Mr. Burleson.

I do not mean to say that any blame attaches to the present officials, either. I have not suggested such a thing. I do not think Mr. Brown was here at a time when he could have had very much to do with it except what he did, which was to discontinue payments, as I understand. I believe, however, that that was done by Mr. New just before Mr. Brown came in, and he has not yet paid the rental on this property; but I think this information ought to be printed, and I offer it for the RECORD.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I hope that will be done; but I do not want to have the Senator put his words in my mouth, as if I had stated that I thought there was anything irregular about this original contract. I made no such charge. I merely made the statement that this thing began in the administration of President Wilson, without desiring to make a charge that what the Senator from Tennessee was stating was borne out by the facts. I stated that I did not have those facts, and therefore I was not making any charge of that sort.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think I have exactly what the Senator stated; and I desire to call his attention and the attention of the Senate to it. My recollection is that the Senator said in words that whatever there was that might have been wrong in the matter, it had its inception in the administration of which the Senator from Tennessee was a part, and not the present administration. I can not find the language just at this moment, so I will omit it and let it go.

Mr. FESS. I think that was it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Senator said that; and it carried the implication to me that the Senator desired to put any ignominy, if it had to be put upon anybody, upon the Democratic administration instead of the present Republican administration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the matter referred to by the Senator from Tennessee will be printed in the RECORD.

The matter referred to is as follows:

APRIL 9, 1930.

Hon. WALTER S. BROWN,
Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POSTMASTER GENERAL: In the discussion of the St. Paul post-office lease in the Senate to-day it was said that this lease was entered into by the Postmaster General Burleson before March 4, 1921, but that it was actually signed in April by Mr. Will H. Hays, Postmaster General.

Will you be good enough to send me any papers or memorandums in your files showing whether General Burleson or anyone under him signed such a paper or made such an agreement?

Also please give me the exact date when contracts for post offices were made noncancelable by the department. My recollection is that it was in 1923, but I won't be sure.

If you will be kind enough to send me this information before 12 o'clock to-morrow I will greatly appreciate it, as I want to see that the exact facts are set forth in the RECORD.

With much respect, very sincerely yours,

KENNETH McKELLAR.

ST. PAUL (MINN.) COMMERCIAL STATION—MEMORANDUM OF FACTS TAKEN FROM REPORT OF INSPECTOR DONALDSON DATED JUNE 20, 1922; REPORT OF INSPECTORS GRIGGS AND LEWIS DATED JUNE 22, 1928; AND REPORT OF INSPECTORS GRIGGS AND LEWIS DATED JULY 6, 1928

Terms of present lease

Space:	
Basement	13,274
Mezzanine	9,312
Truck concourse	1,728
Main floor	15,194
Second floor	15,194
Third floor	15,194
Subway	1,196
Total	71,092

Rental: $120,000, including heating and lighting fixtures, equipment, plumbing fixtures, power, and water.

Expiration: November 5, 1941.

Cancellation clauses eliminated.

Rental withheld since February 29, 1928.

The files relating to this case are not in the possession of the department, having been turned over to the Department of Justice. The information contained in this memorandum has been secured from copies of reports which this department has been able to secure.

PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS

Several years prior to the negotiation of the lease for commercial station, it had been definitely determined that the space in the Federal building had become inadequate. The first step taken to remedy the situation was to endeavor to obtain an appropriation for a site and a Federal building. At least two bills introduced in Congress for this purpose failed of passage. Further efforts to obtain such an appropriation appear to have been unsuccessful.

The need for space was occasioned by the rapid development of the parcel-post system, the establishment of which was not foreseen at the time the Federal building was erected. Space was an imperative necessity.

During 1918 an investigation was made relative to the advisability of leasing quarters in the Union Depot Building for the St. Paul post office and the Railway Mail Service Terminal. The Union Depot Co. made proposals as follows:

"For post-office purposes a room 295 feet 11 inches by 99 feet 6 inches on the Third Street level floor of the new depot building, on a 10-year basis, at an annual rental of $48,420.

"For terminal railway post-office purposes a room, irregular in shape, containing approximately 25,100 square feet, on the second floor of the new depot building, on a 10-year basis, at an annual rental of $35,024.

"The rental asked was at the rate of about $1.64 per square foot for the post-office station quarters and $1.39 per square foot for the terminal railway post-office quarters. The proposals included the handling of mail to and from trains, equipment, heat, light, water, ice, and janitor service."

The inspector recommended that in the event a new building could not be provided that the proposal of the Union Depot Co. be accepted. He stated, however, that the space offered was not desirable because of many pillars in the room, lack of platform, insufficient natural light, etc.

The proposal for post-office quarters was not accepted. The proposal for terminal quarters was subsequently accepted.

During the summer of 1920 an investigation was made relative to the advisability of leasing space opposite the Union Station. The inspector advertised for bids and the matter was brought to the attention of the public, so that all persons who wished to submit a proposal were informed of just what was wanted in the way of postal facilities for St. Paul. At this time eight proposals were received, as follows:

No. 1. The St. Paul Union Depot agreed to lease for a term of two and one-half years, at an annual rental of $14,310, approximately 6,318 square feet, exclusive of offsets, in the depot on the Third Street level. They proposed to furnish heat and light, but no equipment. This was at the rate of $2.25 per square foot.

No. 2. F. A. Patrick & Co. agreed to lease for a term of two years and three months, at an annual rental of $15,000, approximately 8,880 square feet on the third and fourth floors of the 4-story brick building at the corner of Fourth and Wacouta Streets, opposite the new Union Depot. They proposed to furnish heat and light, but no equipment. This was at the rate of about $1.68 a square foot.

No. 3. William A. Wells proposed to lease for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $12,000, three floors of the Wells Building, containing approximately 27,000 square feet. This proposal did not include heat, light, or water, but did include parcel-post equipment and stipulated no cancellation of lease. This building was located about 10 blocks from the Union Depot and, while a cheap rental, was entirely unsuited for postal needs in St. Paul.

No. 4. William A. Wells agreed to lease the same property as specified in No. 3 for five years at an annual rental of $19,200 under the same conditions and subject to cancellation after one year.

No. 5. The Moore Transfer Co. agreed to lease for a term of two years, at an annual rental of $25,000, approximately 10,000 square feet of space in the Northern Pacific Railway Office Building, which is located four blocks from the Union Depot. This proposal was to include heat, light, and water, also parcel-post equipment, and is at the rate of $2.50 a square foot.

No. 6. Moore Transfer Co. agreed to lease the space covered under No. 5 for a term of five years at an annual rental of $21,750.

No. 7. The Moore Transfer Co. agreed to lease the same space as covered in No. 5 for 10 years at an annual rental of $19,750.

No. 8. The Twin City Motor Car Co. agreed to lease the "House of Hope" Church, located about 10 blocks from the depot, containing about 7,000 square feet, at the rate of $9,045 per annum. Under this proposal no heat, light, or fixtures were to be furnished and no additional repairs were to be made on the building. Part of this was basement space and it was wholly inadequate and unadapted for postal purposes.

None of these proposals was accepted for the reason that some were not in close proximity to the Union Station, none provided sufficient space, and adequate loading facilities were not contemplated. At least seven of the proposals were for terms not exceeding 10 years.

CONSUMMATION OF FIRST LEASE

Carl A. Nimis was cognizant of the department's efforts to obtain suitable post-office quarters. He met J. P. Cowing while on a vacation. Mr. Nimis told the postmaster (Raths) that Cowing appeared to be interested in the proposition. Postmaster Raths wrote Cowing, informing him that if interested it would be advisable for him to visit St. Paul and go into the matter.

In October, 1920, Cowing and Hugo D. Loeb called upon the postmaster and visited the site which is directly across Sibley Street from the Union Station. This site appeared to be by far the best site for such a mail-handling unit as was proposed. Details of the proposed building were discussed. On November 13, 1920, Cowing addressed a letter to Postmaster Raths advising him that plans for the building had been completed and that cost of construction was being estimated.

Soon afterwards Loeb & Cowing submitted plans to Postmaster Raths, which plans had to be altered and corrected in some respects. Postmaster Raths is said to recollect that great stress was laid on the fact that the building was to be "practically fireproof" and that the entire project would cost in the neighborhood of $750,000.

Carl A. Nimis alleges that Postmaster Raths gave him certain data as to the approximate price the department might pay per square foot in a project of this kind, which information he (Nimis) conveyed to Loeb & Cowing. Postmaster Raths denies this, claiming he had no such knowledge. At this time there were very few projects of this magnitude in operation and there is little likelihood that the postmaster did have such data.

On November 15, 1920, Inspector Ralph Hugdal was instructed to confer with Postmaster Raths and Messrs. Loeb and Cowing relative to the proposition. Such conference was duly held, and on December 7, 1920, a report recommending the acceptance of a proposal from Messrs. Loeb and Cowing to erect and lease a 3-story and basement fireproof building, containing 69,812 square feet, at the corner of Third and Sibley Streets, and to construct and maintain a tunnel 80 feet long under Sibley Street, connecting the building with the mail room of the Union Station, at a rental of $120,775, was submitted. Plans were submitted to the department.

Inspector Hugdal stated he did not believe cheaper space in or adjacent to the Union Depot and suitable for postal purposes could be secured, and that while he had no definite information regarding the cost, he had been told that the land cost would be $150,000, and that the building cost, including tunnel, would be about $550,000, making a total cost of $700,000.

Inspector Hugdal in making this recommendation called attention to the fact that if the Government could obtain a suitable site and erect a Federal building without much delay he assumed such action would be preferable to leasing.

At the time this particular proposal was submitted no additional advertisement had been posted, it being considered apparently that sufficient publicity had already been given.

Case was reopened by the First Assistant's bureau under date of January 4, 1921, with request that effort be made to obtain a lower rental. An amended proposal was secured from Messrs. Loeb and Cowing specifying the same rental, $120,775, but including power to operate the elevators, power for the operation of ventilating fans, and such other mail-handling devices that may be installed and water required within the building.

Under date of January 27, 1921, the First Assistant, John C. Koons, accepted the proposal for 20 years from date of occupancy at $120,775 per annum.

On June 22, 1921, Loeb & Cowing had written the department stipulating that the 90-day cancellation clause must be eliminated from the lease.

The First Assistant advised that the clause permitting termination on 90 days' notice, should "the interests of the Postal Service require it," would be eliminated.

However, on February 11, 1921, the First Assistant's bureau wrote a letter to Loeb & Cowing transmitting a modified copy of the department's form of lease, which it was stated "will be executed for the premises to be occupied by commercial station." The form of lease transmitted with the letter of February 11, 1921, did not contain the Government building cancellation clause.

The lease as executed contained a Government building cancellation clause as required by law. This lease was entered into effective April 8, 1922, following completion of the building and installation of equipment.

PROTESTS AND SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION

After the proposal of Loeb & Cowing had been accepted the Union Depot Co. protested, claiming that at the time the plans of that company were being prepared it was their understanding that the post-office station lease would be given them and that their plans had been prepared with this in view. There is no record of such obligation and the department denied that such a promise was ever made. Protests from certain citizens of St. Paul were also received. Inspectors C. H. Clarahan and R. B. Mundelle were sent to St. Paul to make an investigation.

The following brief résumé of the facts disclosed by this investigation follow:

"The inspectors stated that the department had made persistent efforts to secure larger quarters for this station; that the matter had been repeatedly taken up with different substantial business and representative men of St. Paul, but that they refused to erect a suitable building to be leased to the department; that finally Messrs. Loeb and Cowing, of Chicago, became interested and submitted a proposal which was accepted after several concessions had been secured by the department; that the proposed new building would be located across the street from the new Union Depot and would be in the best possible location without doubt; that Messrs. Loeb and Cowing had obtained a loan of $750,000, which would probably finance the proposition; that while a rental of $120,775 per annum on an investment of but $750,000 is excessive, the following facts should be considered: Cowing & Loeb were required to pay for the land considerably more than it was worth, but the particular site was necessary in order that tunnel connection with the Union Depot could be made; that they were required to provide and maintain a tunnel from the basement of the building across the street and extending under the depot about 70 feet, which would be of no value to them should the department not re-lease the building; that Loeb & Cowing estimated that they would be required to expend $125,000 for furniture and equipment, which would be almost a total loss at the expiration of the lease; also that they would be required to pay about $3,000 a year for power and water, as well as to pay heavy assessments for local improvements to be made near the building; and last but not least, while the building will be ideally located for post-office purposes, it will not be a desirable location to lease to others. Certain changes were recommended as to the arrangement of permanent improvements. The inspectors further stated that while undoubtedly sufficient space had been provided for future growth for several years, 20 years was a long time, and that they had taken up with the lessors the matter of providing additional stories for this building, should the department so request at any time within eight years, and secured from them an agreement to build three additional stories and lease same to the department at a rental to be agreed upon but not to exceed $1.60 per square foot."

On May 14, 1921, the department accepted the proposal to build three additional floors at the option of the Government at any time within eight years.

The leasing of the commercial station quarters resulted in a very large saving in motor-vehicle service. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, the cost of the motor-vehicle service at St. Paul was $200,037.39. For the fiscal year 1923 it was $158,059.78. Despite the fact that there was a material increase in the volume of mail handled during the interim, there was an actual saving of about $42,000 annually in the cost of motor-vehicle service.

OWNERSHIP OF PREMISES AND TRANSFER THEREOF

1. Loeb, one-half interest; Cowing, one-half interest.

2. Loeb, one-third interest; Cowing, one-third interest; Kulp, one-third interest.

(Kulp's one-third interest was obtained in connection with the arrangements of Loeb & Cowing to finance the project.)

3. Loeb, one-third interest; Cowing, one-third interest; Kulp, one-sixth interest; Investors' Co., one-sixth interest.

4. December 16, 1924, the Investors' Co. gave Jacob Kulp a quitclaim deed to their interest. Consideration as indicated by revenue stamps, $50,000.

5. February 16, 1925, Loeb gave warranty deed to Kulp covering one-third interest. Consideration as indicated by revenue stamps, $62,500.

6. February 16, 1925, Cowing gave warranty deed to Kulp for one-third interest. Consideration as indicated by revenue stamps, $62,500.

7. March 11, 1925, Kulp gave quitclaim deed to Commercial Station Post Office (Inc.) for his interest. Consideration as indicated by revenue stamps, $447,000.

NEGOTIATION OF SECOND LEASE

Between October, 1924, and February, 1925, Kulp entered into negotiations with the department for the cancellation of the original lease and the entering into of another lease with the elimination of the Government building cancellation clauses. In consideration of this the following offer was made:

To provide at any time prior to November 6, 1929, three additional floors consisting of 45,582 square feet, the same to be leased for the remainder of the original lease at $1.50 per square foot, including necessary equipment, the extension of the two elevators and spiral chutes, power for their operation, and water.

In the event of the erection of the three additional floors the rental on the 71,092 square feet of floor space in the present building would be reduced to $1.50 per square foot.

The above proposal was later amended by reducing the annual rental from $120,775 to $120,000 for the unexpired portion of the lease.

This proposal was accepted by the department on December 11, 1924, and a new lease specifying an annual rental of $120,000 was drawn, effective March 11, 1925.

It was subsequently discovered that through some clerical inadvertence the clause requiring a reduction in rental on the original space of 71,092 square feet to $1.50 per square foot in the event of the department requiring the erection of three additional floors had not been incorporated in the new lease.

APRIL 10, 1930.

Hon. WALTER F. BROWN,
Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. POSTMASTER GENERAL: In addition to the information that I requested of you last night, would you be good enough also to send me copy of the inspector's report or reports made during the last days of the Wilson administration in the St. Paul commercial post-office case. Also, copy of the brief on the jacket of that case.

I will greatly appreciate your early attention.

Very sincerely yours,

KENNETH MCKELLAR.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. BLAINE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GOULD (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON] and therefore withhold my vote. If the Senator from New Mexico were present, he would vote "nay," and if I were at liberty to vote I should vote "yea."

Mr. MCNARY (when his name was called). On this amendment I am paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I would vote "yea."

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I would vote "yea."

Mr. SHIPSTEAD (when Mr. SCHALL's name was called). I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. SCHALL] is paired with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay," and I am informed that the Senator from Delaware would vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] to the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DALE] and vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. FESS. I desire to announce the following general pairs:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. ODDIE] with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY];

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. PATTERSON] with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER];

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRUNDY] with the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER];

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON];

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. WALCOTT] with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BLEASE];

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES] with the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING]; and

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES] with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWES].

Mr. TYDINGS (after having voted in the negative). I transfer my pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF] to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BROUSSARD] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. GILLETT. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], which I transfer to the junior Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE], and vote "yea."

Mr. OVERMAN. I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DENEEN] to the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BROCK] and vote "nay."

Mr. BLAINE. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is paired with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WATERMAN]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay," and I am authorized to state that if the Senator from Colorado were present and voting he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—25

Allen	Goff	Kean	Sullivan
Baird	Goldsborough	McCulloch	Thomas, Idaho
Bingham	Greene	Phipps	Townsend
Couzens	Hale	Ransdell	Watson
Fess	Hatfield	Robsion, Ky.	
Gillett	Hebert	Smoot	
Glenn	Jones	Steiwer	

NAYS—35

Ashurst	Frazier	McKellar	Swanson
Black	George	Norbeck	Thomas, Okla.
Blaine	Glass	Norris	Trammell
Brookhart	Harris	Nye	Tydings
Capper	Hayden	Overman	Wagner
Caraway	Heflin	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Connally	Howell	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Copeland	Johnson	Shipstead	Wheeler
Dill	Kendrick	Steck	

NOT VOTING—36

Barkley	Fletcher	McMaster	Robinson, Ind.
Blease	Gould	McNary	Schall
Borah	Grundy	Metcalf	Shortridge
Bratton	Harrison	Moses	Simmons
Brock	Hastings	Oddie	Smith
Broussard	Hawes	Patterson	Stephens
Cutting	Keyes	Pine	Vandenberg
Dale	King	Reed	Walcott
Deneen	La Follette	Robinson, Ark.	Waterman

So the amendment of the committee striking out the proviso was rejected.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I have offered an amendment, which I ask the clerk to report. I will say that the amendment would not be in order because it is legislation on an appropriation bill, but I have given the requisite notice of a motion to suspend the rules, under Rule XVI, and I ask the clerk to read the amendment. Of course it will take a two-thirds vote to suspend the rule, but I want to talk to my colleagues for about three minutes relative to the matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Tennessee moves, on page 83, after line 2, to insert as a separate section the following:

SEC. —. Hereafter, in offices of the first class, money-order cashiers shall be paid the same compensation as postal cashiers.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the Chair state that the question is not on the amendment but on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to suspend the rules.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I want to give the reasons why I have moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I conceive it to be my duty to make a point of order against the amendment, it being legisla-

tion on an appropriation bill, and not having been estimated for by the Bureau of the Budget or approved by any standing committee of the Senate. Aside from that, it would increase the salaries and reopen the whole schedule of salaries.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am going to take only a few moments to explain what I desire to have done.

A number of years ago, as many will recall, a commission was appointed for the purpose of arranging and adjusting the salaries of employese in the Postal Service. A general adjustment was made, and I think it was well done, and the whole country seems to have approved of it.

One rather notable mistake was made, namely, that a distinction was made between postal cashiers and postal money-order clerks in offices of the first class, a difference in salary of $300 a year. In other words, as I remember the figures, postal cashiers received $3,100, and postal money-order clerks received only $2,800. Those employees do exactly the same work; there is not a particle of difference. The commission just made a mistake. I was a member of the commission, and I am responsible in part for the mistake.

The postal money-order clerks do precisely the same work that is performed by the postal cashier; the positions are exactly the same. In other words, an officer is called a money-order clerk in some offices and a postal cashier in others. They are exactly the same. The salaries ought to be the same.

Some time after the adjustments were made I introduced a bill to take care of the matter, and the Senate committee reported it favorably, and I think it passed the Senate, although I am not sure. But that action was not taken at the present session. If the bill had been passed during the present session this amendment would be in order, but not having been passed during this session it is not in order without a suspension of the rules. I think the bill passed at the last session, after having been favorably reported to the Senate, but it was lost in the House.

It is manifestly our duty to put these clerks, who are doing exactly the same work on exactly the same pay basis, and for that reason I ask that the rules be suspended so that the amendment may be in order. I ask Senators to vote in the affirmative on this motion to suspend the rules to-day. I do not care to have a yea-and-nay vote, but I would like to have a division.

I hope Senators will do this measure of justice to these clerks to whom this injury was done, without any fault on their part, but through the fault of the commission and of the Congress. They ought to be put on exactly the same basis. There are very few of them; it would cost a very reasonable amount of money; and I hope the rules will be suspended and the amendment agreed to. I ask for a division.

On a division, the Senate refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Alabama moves to add a new paragraph on page 33, as follows:

For the further study and investigation of the salt marsh areas of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, to determine the exact character of the breeding places of the salt-marsh mosquitoes, in order that a definite idea may be formed as to the best methods of controlling the breeding of such mosquitoes, $25,000, to be expended by the Public Health Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I very much regret that I find it my duty to make a point of order against this item. It has not been estimated for; it does not have the approval of any standing committee of the Senate; and it really should properly be offered to a different bill—the agricultural appropriation bill. I make the point of order against the amendment.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, I have sent for the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON], who is thoroughly familiar with this work. As I understand it—and the Senator from Colorado can verify my statement—the work has already been begun, and is incomplete, and unless the appropriation is made it will not be completed.

Of course, I undertsand the position of the Senator from Colorado, and if he thinks that the facts do not justify the adoption of this emergency amendment, of course he will insist on his point of order. But it is my understanding—and the Senator from Mississippi is thoroughly familiar with the matter—that the work is about to be suspended due to the fact that the funds appropriated were not quite sufficient to finish it.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, my information is that the last appropriation made for this purpose was thought to be and was stated to be the final one, and that the amount was determined upon after consideration, and a compromise figure was agreed upon. The proper place for this item would be on a deficiency appropriation bill, and the Senator will have sufficient time to get a Budget estimate for it before consideration of the coming deficiency bill. I regret that I shall have to insist on the point of order.

Mr. BLACK. The Senator from Mississippi has just entered the Chamber.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I hope very much that the Senator from Colorado will not make a point of order against this item. It is a very important provision.

The Senator is familiar with the fact that about three years ago an appropriation was made of a certain amount to make this survey, and the next year a small amount was appropriated to carry on the work. The lands of southern Mississippi have been surveyed, but there was not sufficient money to go over into Alabama and the other South Atlantic States to complete the survey. I do not want to see the Government show particular favoritism to Mississippi. I want it to show the same consideration to other sections.

In the interest of dealing fairly and equitably with other sections I hope the Senator from Colorado will not insist upon his point of order, so that we may be enabled to carry on the survey work for the other sections. Will not the Senator recant and withdraw his point of order?

Mr. PHIPPS. I really regret that I can not accommodate the Senator, but under the rule of the committee the Senator in charge of a bill is really obliged to make the point of order when necessary. I would be very glad to help the Senator on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. HARRISON. When the deficiency bill comes before the Committee on Appropriations the Senator will give us the benefit of his very strong influence with the committee to get the appropriation?

Mr. PHIPPS. My consideration of it will be sympathetic, I assure the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order. The bill is still in Committee of the Whole and open to further amendment. If there is no further amendment to be offered, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I have just entered the Chamber. Is an amendment in order now or not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is too late, unless the Senator moves to reconsider the vote by which the amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I move a reconsideration of that vote for the purpose of proposing an amendment in behalf of my colleague, an amendment which he has had printed and which is lying on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Florida.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, there is lying upon the table an amendment prepared by my colleague, who is now absent on account of illness. In his behalf, I desire to offer the amendment, which I think is meritorious and should be adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the amendment be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. The junior Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL], in behalf of his colleague the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER], offers the following amendment:

On page 75, line 23, after the word "available," add the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used for the purpose of awarding an ocean mail contract except on routes upon which are being operated steamship lines established and sold by the United States Shipping Board or which may be sold by the board prior to December 31, 1930, or other steamship lines declared essential by the United States Shipping Board."

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I regret that I shall have to make the point of order against the amendment. It is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, before the amendment is disposed of I desire to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by my colleague in the nature of a memorandum in behalf of the amendment. It is a short statement, and I ask permission to have it printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FLETCHER's statement is as follows:

H. R. 8531—OCEAN MAIL APPROPRIATION

The purpose of this limitation is to provide that in the award of additional ocean mail contracts under authority of the merchant marine act, 1928, first consideration shall be given to routes upon which are being operated lines established, developed, and maintained by the Government at great expense and which can be sold to the operators of those lines with these mail aids, or other established steamship services which the Shipping Board considers essential. It was believed by many of us who voted for the merchant marine act, 1928, that these mail aids would be used for the purpose of transferring to private ownership the essential steamship services owned by the United States as rapidly as conditions warranted the sale of those lines to the local companies operating them for the Shipping Board.

There has passed the House and is now before the Senate H. R. 9592, to assure mail contracts for the purchasers of these Government lines. This bill should enable the Government to dispose of its remaining lines (if mail routes are certified for them) to the private companies, provide for their proper maintenance and development, and enable the Government to get back many of the millions expended by the Shipping Board in the development of our essential shipping services. But as the bill does not require the Postmaster General to certify mail routes for these lines, the proposed limitation on the appropriation bill is necessary to make it effective.

In the second deficiency act of 1929 the Postmaster General was given $3,400,000, which, according to the testimony of the Second Assistant Postmaster General before the House Appropriations Committee, February 16, 1929, was to be used to provide mail contracts for seven specified Shipping Board lines that could be sold with these mail aids. None of this money has been used for the purpose intended, principally because the prospective purchasers of the lines could not obtain an assurance of mail contracts for the lines, and the Shipping Board was therefore unable to make the sales.

The 1931 bill reappropriates the unexpended balance for 1930, but there appears to be no intention to use this or any of the new funds to take care of more than two of the seven Government lines provided for in the deficiency act. There are about 10 or 12 Government lines remaining to be sold. Under the contracts at present in effect the Gulf section received about one forty-fourth of the mail payments, notwithstanding the direction of the law that the mail routes shall be equitably distributed between the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific.

The Postmaster General is certifying many additional routes, most of them to be covered by steamship lines not previously established, and he is making no provision for the remaining established Government lines which can be sold as soon as H. R. 9592 is enacted. These lines should be taken care of before consideration is given to steamship lines proposed to be established.

It is therefore imperative that a limitation be placed on the ocean mail funds to insure they will be used in accordance with the purposes of the merchant marine laws and for the best interests of the United States. The Government lines should be provided for before the ocean mail fund reaches proportions beyond which we may not care to go and before the present construction loan fund is exhausted.

The limitation is in the interest of the Government and the merchant marine and ought to be adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would hold that the amendment is a limitation on an expenditure and he would therefore be inclined to overrule the point of order.

Mr. JONES. Just a moment, Mr. President. It seems to me it goes farther than a mere limitation. It changes the provisions of the law, and is not simply a limitation upon how the money shall be expended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Washington point out the law which it changes?

Mr. JONES. It refers to the shipping act of 1928, if I remember the reading of the amendment. It probably does not refer to the act specifically, but it changes the provisions of the 1928 shipping act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That being true, the Chair sustains the point of order. The question is, Shall the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole be engrossed and the bill be read a third time?

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SENATORIAL EXPENSES IN 1930 CAMPAIGN

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, I report back favorably the resolution (S. Res. 215) and invite the attention of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] gave notice that he would propose an amendment to the resolution, and the Chair feels under the circumstances that no further action can be taken until the Senator from Massachusetts is present.

Mr. FESS. May I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the report?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report is withdrawn.

LEASES OF BUILDINGS FOR POST-OFFICE PURPOSES

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, I desire to call up at this time the resolution which I introduced yesterday and which has been on the table, relating to an investigation of the post-office rental situation. I assume there will be no debate. We have discussed it, and I think there is a general agreement that there should be an investigation. The chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads [Mr. PHIPPS], I believe, has no objection to it. I think the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] has expressed himself in favor of the investigation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As the Chair understands it, the resolution has not yet been referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. BLAINE. I understand that. I was going to inquire if there was any objection to referring it to the Committee to Audit and Control.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, it is my understanding that resolutions of this nature usually are first sent to one of the standing committees. It seems to me, inasmuch as it relates to postal matters, that it would properly first go to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. If we are to take up the resolution for consideration now, I shall move that it be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the rule it can go to either committee first; it does not matter which. It must go to the Committee to Audit and Control before final action can be had.

Mr. BLAINE. I ask, then, that the resolution be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control. Before that is done I ask to perfect the resolution in a minor way. On page 2, line 1, strike out the numeral "3" and insert "5," and in line 7, after the word "Senate," strike out the words "on the opening of the Senate on the first Monday in December, 1930."

The VICE PRESIDENT. As amended the resolution——

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, just a moment. I want to say merely a word. While it is proper, or while it is possible under the rule of the Senate, to refer the resolution first to the Committee to Audit and Control, yet I believe the proper course is, and it has been followed for some time, to refer resolutions of this character to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter, because the Committee to Audit and Control can not take up that question. It has occurred to me, with reference to the resolution, that the whole matter has been discussed on the floor of the Senate, and the Senate, I believe, knows pretty well what the object and purpose of the resolution is, so that so far as I am concerned I am willing to have that exception made to the general rule.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, while the resolution has been discussed to some little extent I do not think it has been gone into very thoroughly. The debate on the post office appropriation bill, which has just ended, discloses the fact that there are some 1,200 contracts which might fall within the category of the resolution, and it will be quite an undertaking for any committee of three or five Senators personally to inquire into all the facts and conditions surrounding the execution and administration of those contracts. I think it is a resolution which should have the consideration of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads before it goes to the Committee to Audit and Control. For instance, the amount of money suggested, $10,000, to cover the expenses might be adequate or it might be very inadequate. The length of time allowed for a report has been changed.

Of course, it might be only a preliminary report that could be made upon the convening of the session next December, and for that reason I suppose the Senator has seen fit to eliminate the time for a report. I stated on the day before yesterday on the floor of the Senate that if the resolution should come to our committee it would be given prompt consideration. I think it should be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. BLAINE. I know the usual course is to refer a resolution of this character to a standing committee. But we have debated the matter in the Senate, and I think it is thoroughly understood by all Senators. There is no particular issue involved other than that which has been thoroughly debated and understood. I really do not appreciate the necessity of sending it to a standing committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. PHIPPS. Under the circumstances I shall have to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I spoke to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS] about bringing up the Interior Department appropriation bill at this time, and he is perfectly willing to have the unfinished business, the immigration bill, laid aside temporarily for the consideration of the appropriation bill. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6564) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I understood the Senator to say that he had spoken to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS] and that this is satisfactory to him?

Mr. JONES. The Senator from Tennessee is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the unfinished business is temporarily laid aside and the appropriation bill will be proceeded with.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6564) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. JONES. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

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

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs," at the top of page 16, to insert:

For payment to Charles J. Kappler for compiling, annotating, and indexing the fourth volume of Indian Laws and Treaties, to be immediately available, $2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Industrial assistance and advancement," on page 23, line 25, after the word "crops," to strike out "$500,000" and insert "$525,000," so as to read:

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, $525,000, which sum may be used for the purchase of seeds, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, and for advances to Indians having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable Indians to become self-supporting.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 13, before the word "shall," to strike out "$175,000" and insert "$200,000," so as to make the further proviso read:

Provided further, That $200,000 shall be available for expenditures for the benefit of the Pima Indians, and not to exceed $25,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended on any other one reservation or for the benefit of any other one tribe of Indians.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Irrigation and drainage," on page 32, line 21, after the word "system," to strike out "or for construction of a power plant," so as to read:

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., $15,000; for continuation of construction, Camas A betterment, $12,000; to complete construction Kicking Horse Reservoir, $100,000; Nine Pipe Feed Canal structures, $15,000; to complete Nine Pipe Reservoir, $5,000; Twin Reservoir, $30,000; lateral systems betterment, $25,000; miscellaneous engineering, surveys, and examinations, $15,000; headquarters buildings, $15,000; for the construction or purchase of a power distributing system, $40,000; in all, $272,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 1, after the word "system," to strike out "or for construction of a power plant," so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That the unexpended balance of the appropriations for continuing construction of this project now available shall remain available for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931 for such construction or purchase of a power-distributing system.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 4, after the word "system," to strike out "or for construction of a power plant," so as to make the further proviso read:

Provided further, That in addition to the amounts herein appropriated for such construction or purchase of a power-distributing system, the Secretary of the Interior may also enter into contracts for the same purposes not exceeding a total of $200,000, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof and appropriations hereafter made for such purposes shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging the obligation so created.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 14, to insert:

Payment to Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District: The unexpended balances of the appropriations for payment to the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District for the fiscal years 1929 and 1930 are made available for the fiscal year 1931.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Education," on page 38, line 22, after the word "therewith," to strike out "$3,062,000" and insert "$3,267,000," so as to read:

For the support of Indian day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for, and other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, $3,267,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 1, before the word "from," to strike out "amounts" and insert "amount," so as to read:

For the support of Indian day and industrial schools, and other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, other than among the Five Civilized Tribes, there shall be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school revenues arising under the act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 560), not more than $750,000, including the following amount from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, arising under section 7 of the act approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645): $10,000 for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of public schools in connection with and under the control of the public-school system of the State of Minnesota, said school buildings to be located at places contiguous to Indian children who are now without proper public-school facilities.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 14, after the word "nations," to strike out "$220,000 as follows: Seminole Nation, $35,000; Chickasaw Nation, $24,000; Choctaw Nation, $161,000, of which latter amount there may be expended $5,000 for heating plant and $3,000 for employees' cottage at Jones Male Academy," and insert "$233,200 as follows: Seminole Nation, $38,000; Chickasaw Nation, $24,000; Choctaw Nation, $172,200, of which latter amount there may be expended $10,000 for heating plant at Jones Male Academy," so as to read:

For the support of schools and for tuition among the Five Civilized Tribes, there may be expended from tribal funds of such nations $233,200 as follows: Seminole Nation, $38,000; Chickasaw Nation, $24,000; Choctaw Nation, $171,200, of which latter amount there may be expended $10,000 for heating plant at Jones Male Academy: *Provided*, That the balance remaining to the credit of the Cherokee Nation, amounting to $201.08, and any additional amount placed to the credit of the Cherokee Nation, on or before June 30, 1930, not to exceed $500, is authorized to be expended in the purchase of additional land for the Sequoyah Orphan Training School.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 2, to insert:

For subsistence of pupils retained in Government boarding schools of all classes during summer months, $64,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 25, after the figures "$193,000," to insert a comma and "of which $20,000 shall be immediately available," and on page 42, line 6, after the figures "$20,000," to insert a comma and "to be immediately available," so as to make the paragraph read:

For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, $300,000; for construction of physical improvements, $485,000, and the unexpended balance for new construction at any school or institution contained in the act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1577), is hereby made available for construction of physical improvements until June 30, 1931; in all, $785,000: *Provided*, That not more than $7,500 out of this appropriation shall be expended for new construction at any one school or institution except for new con-

struction authorized as follows: Completing enlargement, including equipment, of Western Navajo boarding school, Arizona, $193,000, of which $20,000 shall be immediately available; completing enlargement, including equipment of Ignacio boarding school, Colorado, $119,000; gymnasium and equipment, Blackfeet boarding school, Montana, $25,000; dining hall and kitchen, Pima boarding school, Arizona, $26,500; employees' quarters, Fort Apache boarding school, Arizona, $20,000, to be immediately available; Paiute day school, Utah, $10,000; Lummi day school and teacher's cottage, Washington, $12,500; Independence day school, $8,800, and Shell Creek day school, North Dakota, $14,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 9, to insert:

For repair, improvement, replacement, or construction of additional public-school buildings within Indian reservations in Arizona, attended by children of the Indian Service, to be equipped and maintained by the State of Arizona, $11,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 22, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$55,000" and insert "$61,000," so as to read:

Fort Mojave, Ariz.: For 200 pupils, $61,000; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1930 is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1931.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 5, after the word "paper," to strike out "$258,375" and insert "$287,625," and in line 8, after the words "in all," to strike out "$320,875" and insert "$350,125: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1930 for new hospital and equipment is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1931," so as to make the paragraph read:

Phoenix, Ariz.: For 975 pupils, including not to exceed $1,500 for printing and issuing school paper, $287,625; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $25,000; for school building, $25,000; for enlarging home-economics building, $12,500; in all, $350,125: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1930 for new hospital and equipment is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1931.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 13, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$59,125" and insert "$65,575," and in line 19, to strike out "$97,625" and insert "$104,075," so as to read:

Truxton Canyon, Ariz.: For 215 pupils, $65,575; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $10,000; for completion of central heating plant and construction of light and power plant building, including necessary equipment and machinery, $21,000; for employees' cottage, $3,000; for dairy barn and equipment, $4,500; in all, $104,075.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 21, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$123,750" and insert "$137,250," and in line 24, after the words "in all," to strike out "$165,750" and insert "$179,250," so as to read:

Theodore Roosevelt Indian School, Fort Apache, Ariz.: For 450 pupils, $137,250; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $20,000; for employees' quarters, including equipment, $22,000; in all, $179,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 3, after the word "paper," to strike out "$265,000" and insert "$295,000," and in line 7, after the words "in all," to strike out "$299,000" and insert "$329,000," so as to make the paragraph read:

Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif.: For 1,000 pupils, including not to exceed $1,000 for printing and issuing school paper, $295,000; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $18,000; for construction of employees' quarters, shop building, ice plant, and addition to domestic-science building, $16,000; in all, $329,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 9, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$30,000" and insert "$33,000," and in line 11, after the words "in all," to strike out "$38,000" and insert "$41,000," so as to make the paragraph read:

Fort Bidwell Indian School, Calif.: For 100 pupils, $33,000; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $8,000; in all, $41,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 14, after the word "paper," to strike out "$238,500" and insert "$265,500"; in line 18, after the word "equipment," to insert a comma and the words "to be immediately available"; and in line 19, after the words "in all," to strike out "$348,500" and insert "$375,500," so as to make the paragraph read:

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.: For 900 pupils, including not to exceed $1,500 for printing and issuing school paper, $265,500; for pay of superintendent, drayage, purchase of water for domestic purposes, and general repairs and improvements, including necessary drainage work, $25,000; for girls' dormitory, including equipment, to be immediately available, $85,000; in all, $375,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 21, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$103,125" and insert "$114,375," and in line 25, after the words "in all," to strike out "$153,125" and insert "$164,375," so as to make the paragraph read:

Mount Pleasant, Mich.: For 375 pupils, $114,375; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $13,000; for enlarging employees' building, including equipment, $12,000; for girls' industrial building, including equipment, $25,000; in all, $164,375.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 2, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$86,625" and insert "$96,075," and in line 6, after the words "in all," to strike out "$145,625" and insert "$155,075," so as to make the paragraph read:

Pipestone, Minn.: For 315 pupils, $96,075; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $15,000; for lavatory annex to girls' dormitory, $10,000; for employees' cottage, $4,000; for gymnasium, including equipment, $30,000; in all, $155,075.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 9, after the word "paper," to strike out "$137,500" and insert "$152,500"; in line 10, after the figures "$18,000," to insert "for home-economics building, including equipment, $15,000"; and in line 15, after the words "in all," to strike out "$182,500" and insert "$212,500," so as to make the paragraph read:

Genoa, Nebr.: For 500 pupils, including not more than $400 for printing and issuing school paper, $152,500; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $18,000; for home-economics building, including equipment, $15,000; for commissary building, $5,000; for employee's cottage, $3,000; for cattle shed, $3,000; for completion of heating, lighting, and power plant, $12,000; for new well and equipment, $4,000; in all, $212,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 17, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$123,750" and insert "$137,250," and in line 22, after the words "in all," to strike out "$236,750" and insert "$250,250," so as to make the paragraph read:

Carson City, Nev.: For 450 pupils, $137,250; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements," $15,000; for remodeling and repairing old girls' dormitory, $10,000; for boys' dormitory, including equipment, $50,000; for industrial building, $25,000; for warehouse and commissary, $5,000; for laundry building, $8,000; in all, $250,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 25, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$225,250" and insert "$250,750," and on page 46, line 4, after the words "in all," to strike out "$305,250" and insert "$330,750," so as to read:

Albuquerque, N. Mex.: For 850 pupils, $250,750; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $25,000; for employees' quarters, including equipment, $40,000; for remodeling boys' dormitory and construction of bath annex, $15,000; in all, $330,750.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 11, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$137,500" and insert "$152,500," and in line 16, after the words "in all," to strike out "$181,500" and insert "$196,500," so as to make the paragraph read:

Santa Fe, N. Mex.: For 500 pupils, $152,500; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $15,000; for remodeling school building, $10,000; for two employees' cottages, $6,000; for remodeling employees' club building, $3,000; for converting wing of boys' dormitory into employees' quarters, $10,000; in all, $196,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 18, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$159,000" and insert "$177,000," and in line 23, after the words "in all," to strike out "$246,000" and insert "$264,000," so as to make the paragraph read:

Charles H. Burke School, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.: For 600 pupils, $177,000; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and

improvements, $20,000; for lavatory annexes to girls' and boys' dormitories, $15,000; for utilization of water supply for irrigation purposes, $12,000; for industrial building, $40,000; in all, $264,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 25, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$103,125" and insert "$114,375," and on page 47, line 3, after the words "in all," to strike out "$123,125" and insert "$134,375," so as to read:

Cherokee, N. C.: For 375 pupils, $114,375; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $12,000; for lavatory annexes to girls' and boys' buildings, $8,000; in all, $134,375.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 5, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$37,500" and insert "$41,250," and in line 7, after the words "in all," to strike out "$49,500" and insert "$53,250," so as to read:

Bismarck, N. Dak.: For 125 pupils, $41,250; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $6,000; for home economics cottage, $6,000; in all, $53,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 9, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$72,875" and insert "$80,825," and in line 12, after the words "in all," to strike out "$97,875" and insert "$105,825," so as to read:

Fort Totten, N. Dak.: For 265 pupils, $80,825; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $20,000; for enlarging school building, $5,000; in all, $105,825.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 14, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$89,375" and insert "$99,125," and in line 18, after the words "in all," to strike out "$128,375" and insert "$138,125," so as to read:

Wahpeton, N. Dak.: For 325 pupils, $99,125; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $12,000; for employees' cottage, $5,000; for home economics building, including equipment, $10,000; for improving roads and grounds, $12,000; in all, $138,125.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 25, after the word "paper," to strike out "$238,500" and insert "$265,500," and on page 48, line 4, after the words "in all," to strike out "$356,000" and insert "$383,000," so as to make the paragraph read:

Chilocco, Okla.: For 900 pupils, including not to exceed $2,000 for printing and issuing school paper, $265,500; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $22,000; for girls' dormitory, including equipment, $80,000; for remodeling hospital, $7,500; for repairs to old dairy barn, $8,000; in all, $383,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 9, after the name "Secretary of the Interior," to strike out "$89,375" and insert "$99,125"; in line 12, after the word "equipment," to insert a comma and "to be immediately available"; in line 15, after the figures "$15,000," to strike out "for construction and equipment of electric lines, including payment to the city of Tahlequah, Okla., for the cost of construction of a power line from Tahlequah, Okla., to the Sequoyah Orphan Training School, $7,500"; in line 19, after the word "building," to insert "to be immediately available"; in line 20, after the figures "$15,000," to strike out "the last two items to be immediately available"; and in line 21, after the words "in all," to strike out "$163,375" and insert "$165,625," so as to make the paragraph read:

Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Okla.: For 325 orphan Indian children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class, to be conducted as an industrial school under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $99,125; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $12,000; for commissary building, $7,500; for laundry building, including equipment, to be immediately available, $12,000; for employee's cottage, $5,000; for a building for employees' quarters, $15,000; for construction and equipment of shop building, to be immediately available, $15,000; in all, $165,625.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 24, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$48,000" and insert "$52,800," and on page 49, line 2, after the words "in all," to strike out "$74,000" and insert "$78,800," so as to read:

Bloomfield, Okla., to be known hereafter as Carter Seminary in honor of the late Hon. Charles D. Carter: For 160 pupils, $52,800; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $6,000; for employees' building, $20,000; in all, $78,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 4, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$34,500" and insert "$37,950," and in line 6, after the words "in all," to strike out "$42,500" and insert "$45,950," so as to read:

Euchee, Okla.: For 115 pupils, $37,950; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $8,000; in all, $45,950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 8, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$37,500" and insert "$41,250," and in line 10, after the words "in all," to strike out "$54,500" and insert "$58,250," so as to make the paragraph read:

Eufaula, Okla.: For 125 pupils, $41,250; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $7,000; for remodeling school building, $10,000; in all, $58,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 17, after the name "Indians," to strike out "$203,750" and insert "$226,250"; in line 19, after the word "equipment," to insert "to be immediately available"; and in line 20, after the words "in all," to strike out "$283,750" and insert "$306,250," so as to read:

Chemawa, Salem, Oreg.: For 750 pupils, including native Indian pupils brought from Alaska, including not to exceed $1,000 for printing and issuing school paper and $5,000 to be available only for conducting extension work and short courses for adult Indians, $226,250; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $20,000; for gymnasium, including equipment, to be immediately available, $60,000; in all, $306,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 2, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$116,875" and insert "$129,625," and in line 6, after the words "in all," to strike out "$156,875" and insert "$169,625," so as to make the paragraph read:

Flandreau, S. Dak.: For 425 pupils, $129,625; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $15,000; for addition to girls' dormitory, $10,000; for home economics building, including equipment, $15,000; in all, $169,625.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 8, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$89,375" and insert "$99,125," and in line 12, after the words "in all," to strike out "$207,375" and insert "$217,125," so as to read:

Pierre, S. Dak.: For 325 pupils, $99,125; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $15,000; for new school building, auditorium, and gymnasium, including equipment, $100,000; for purchase of land, $3,000; in all, $217,125.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 17, after the name "South Dakota," to strike out "For 200 pupils, $55,000" and insert "For 300 pupils, $91,500," and in line 20, after the words "in all," to strike out "$70,000" and insert "$106,500," so as to read:

Rapid City, S. Dak.: For 300 pupils, $91,500; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $15,000; in all, $106,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 22, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$48,000" and insert "$52,800," and in line 24, after the words "in all," to strike out "$56,000" and insert "$60,800," so as to read:

Hayward, Wis.: For 160 pupils, $52,800; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $8,000; in all, $60,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 2, after the word "pupils," to strike out "$96,250" and insert "$106,750," and at the beginning of line 6 to strike out "$147,250" and insert "$157,750," so as to make the paragraph read:

Tomah, Wis.: For 350 pupils, $106,750; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, $16,000; for enlarging employees' club building, $10,000; for enlarging boys' dormitory, including lavatory annex, $25,000; in all, $157,750.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 8, to increase the total appropriation for Indian boarding schools from "$4,700,000" to "$5,108,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 15, after the name "Oklahoma," to strike out "$300,000" and insert "$450,000," so as to read:

For aid to the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma,

$450,000, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 17, after the word "him," to strike out the following provisos:

Provided, That this appropriation shall not be subject to the limitation in section 1 of the act of May 25, 1918 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 297), limiting the expenditure of money to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $1,800 of this appropriation may be expended in the printing and issuance of a paper devoted to Indian education: *And provided further.*

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the committee provides in this bill a very generous sum for the payment of tuition of Indian children attending the white schools. The present law contains a provision that money for that purpose shall not be paid for the education of Indian children of a certain quantity of Indian blood. This bill proposes to strike from that bill that limitation, and inasmuch as we have had no census since 1920, I am wondering if the chairman of the committee will not be willing to let the provision remain in the bill for this year and then strike it out next year after the census shall have been taken.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, the reason the committee struck that provision out was because of the showing made as to the necessity of increasing the appropriation from $300,000 to $450,000. It was called to the attention of the committee that there are several thousand Indian children of all bloods who ought to be in the public schools, but who are not. The committee thought that this increase in the appropriation would take care of those children; that it would encourage their being sent to the public schools; and that there ought not to be any limitation on this appropriation because of the proportion of Indian blood, whether one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or whatever it might be.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VANDENBERG in the chair). Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Perhaps I am as much responsible as anyone for suggesting to the Committee on Appropriations that the limitation be stricken out. Let me recommend to the Senator from Oklahoma, inasmuch as we did not know at that time and do not know now exactly what the effect would be, that he let this item go to conference just as it is. I make that suggestion in all good faith for the reason that if there is, as was represented to the committee, a substantial number of children of full blood or three-fourths or more Indian blood who are out of school, those are the ones we want first to help.

There must have been a reason for placing in the general law this provision which limits the appropriation of money for the education of children to those of less than one-fourth Indian blood. By striking the limitation out, the general law would apply and the money could only be expended for the tuition of Indian children who have three-fourths or more Indian blood. I believe that it would be advantageous to all concerned to allow this item to go to conference just as it is. The conferees can then take up the question with the Indian Bureau and, in the meantime, secure such information as I understand the Oklahoma delegation is seeking from their State to know just what should be done. I think we can trust the conferees to do what is fair, right, and just in regard to the matter.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, as is well known there has been no census taken in Oklahoma or in any other State since 1920, which is 10 years ago. As to the Indian children of school age there is now no census. If the chairman of the committee will give us some assurance that this item will be considered by the conference committee and give us some assurance that it will be left in the bill or stricken out as the best interests of the children whose census has not been taken may dictate, I shall have no objection to it.

Mr. JONES. I can safely give that assurance to the Senator, because that is exactly what we want to do.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is all I am asking for, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 53, line 3, after the word "in," to strike out "those" and insert "any county or two or more contiguous," so as to read:

Provided, That of the above amount not to exceed the sum of $10,000 may be expended under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, in part payment of truancy officers in any county or two or more contiguous counties where there are 500 or more Indian children eligible to attend school.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, at the end of line 17, to strike out "$350,000" and insert "$375,500," so as to make the paragraph read:

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the agreement made and entered into September 26, 1876, and ratified February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. 254), $375,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Conservation of health," on page 54, line 13, after the word "diseases," to strike out "$3,105,000" and insert "$3,073,000," and in line 18, after the words "sum of," to strike out "$2,040,000" and insert "$2,008,000," so as to make the paragraph read:

For conservation of health among Indians (except at boarding schools supported from specific appropriations, other than those named herein), including equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; and not exceeding $1,000 for circulars and pamphlets for use in preventing and suppressing trachoma and other contagious and infectious diseases, $3,073,000, and in addition thereto the appropriation of $65,000 for the construction of the Oraibi Sanatorium, Arizona, contained in the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930, is reappropriated and made available, including not to exceed the sum of $2,008,000 for the following-named hospitals and sanatoria:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 7, after the figures "$42,000," to strike out "Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Sanatorium, $32,000," so as to read:

South Dakota: Crow Creek Hospital, $18,000; Pine Ridge Hospital, $35,000; for construction and equipment of employees' quarters, $10,000; in all, $45,000; Rosebud Hospital, $26,000; for construction and equipment of employees' quarters, $16,000; in all, $42,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 9, after the name "Fort Apache," to strike out "$125,000" and insert "$135,000," so as to read:

For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following sums, respectively:

Arizona: Colorado River, $2,500; Fort Apache, $135,000, of which $5,000 may be used for construction, repairs, and improvements at the agency plant; Paiute, $7,200; Pima, $3,000; Salt River, $1,000; San Carlos, $82,000; Truxton Canyon, $36,000; in all, $256,700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 24, after the name "Klamath," to strike out "$148,000" and insert "$100,000," so as to read:

Oregon: Klamath, $100,000; Umatilla, $9,000; Warm Springs, $15,000; in all, $172,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the total appropriation for support of Indians and administration of Indian property, on page 63, line 25, after the word "exceed," to strike out "$1,287,538.46," and insert "$1,249,538.46," so as to read:

In all, not to exceed $1,249,538.46.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, do I understand the order to be that individual amendments can not be offered until the committee amendments shall have been completed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the understanding of the Chair.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 65, line 11, before the word "for," to strike out "$2,000" and insert "$4,000," and in line 12, after the word "trustee," to insert "and $1,000 for his expenses," so as to read:

For the current fiscal year, money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, salaries, and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choc-

taw Nation and one mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations at salaries at the rate heretofore paid for the said governor and said chief and $4,000 for the said mining trustee and $1,000 for his expenses, and the chief of the Creek Nation at a salary not to exceed $600 per annum, and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract approved by the President under existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 17, after the word "officials," to insert "except the mining trustee," and in line 21, after the word "exceed," to strike out "$4,000" and insert "$2,500," so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That the expenses of any of the above-named officials, except the mining trustee, shall not exceed $2,500 per annum each for chiefs and governor, except in the case of tribal attorneys, whose expenses shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, not to exceed $2,500 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, line 23, after the word "labor," to strike out "$250,000" and insert "$750,000, to be immediately available," so as to read:

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads on Indian reservations not eligible to Government aid under the Federal highway act, including engineering and supervision and the purchase of material, equipment, supplies, and the employment of Indian labor, $750,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, after line 4, to insert:

For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, N. Mex., $20,000, reimbursable as provided in the act of June 7, 1924.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation," on page 80, line 10, before the word "years," to strike out "20" and insert "40," so as to read:

Salt Lake Basin project, Utah, second division: For commencement of construction, $300,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be available for construction work until a contract or contracts shall be made with an irrigation district or districts embracing said division, which, in addition to other conditions required by law, shall require payment of construction costs within a period not exceeding 40 years from the date water shall be available for delivery, as to lands now under production, tributary to canals and laterals already constructed, and for the irrigation of which a supplementay water supply is to be furnished.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 81, to insert:

Yakima project (Kennewick Highlands unit), Washington: For construction, $640,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That no part of the funds hereby appropriated shall be expended for construction purposes until there shall have been conveyed to the United States title to the Prosser Dam and the right of way for the Prosser-Chandler Power Canal free of all prior liens and satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 12, after the figures "$16,000," to strike out "in all, $38,000," and insert "for installation of a third unit in the Shoshone power plant, $100,000, together with $75,000 from power revenues; in all, $138,000," so as to read:

Shoshone project, Wyoming: For continuation of construction Willwood division, $22,000; for operation and maintenance, Willwood division, $16,000; for installation of a third unit in the Shoshone power plant, $100,000, together with $75,000 from power revenues; in all, $138,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 22, after the figures "1931," to insert the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $20,000 for continuation of drainage system, Deaver Irrigation District, fiscal years 1929 and 1930, contained in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1929, shall remain available for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1931.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 4, after the word "system," to strike out the colon and the following additional provisos:

Provided further, That not to exceed $75,000 from power revenues shall be available toward the installation of a third unit in the Shoshone power plant, the balance of the estimated cost of $175,000 to be contributed under the act of March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1404), the amount so contributed to be rebated to the contributor at the rate of 75 per cent of the monthly power bills: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell at not less than the appraised valuation transmission lines, substations, etc., no longer needed for construction, operation, and maintenance of the project.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 16, to increase the total appropriation from the reclamation fund from $8,221,000 to $8,961,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Geological Survey," on page 86, line 10, after the word "exceed," to strike out "$50,000" and insert "$60,000," so as to read:

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, including not to exceed $30,000 for the purchase and exchange, and not to exceed $60,000 for the hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use only by geologists, topographers, engineers, and land classifiers, and the Geological Survey is authorized to exchange unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carrying and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new freight-carrying vehicles, and whenever, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, the Director of the Geological Survey shall find that the expense of travel can be reduced thereby, he may authorize the payment of not to exceed 3 cents per mile for a motor cycle or 7 cents per mile for an automobile used for official business and including not to exceed $4,000 for necessary traveling expenses of the director and members of the Geological Survey acting under his direction, for attendance upon meetings of technical, professional, and scientific societies when required in connection with the authorized work of the Geological Survey, to be expended under the regulations from time to time prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and under the following heads.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 6, after the name "United States," to strike out "$736,000" and insert "$744,000," so as to read:

For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, $744,000, of which amount not to exceed $350,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 15, after the word "survey," to strike out "and resulting maps," so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per cent of the cost of the survey.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 24, after the word "maps," to strike out "$124,000" and insert "$199,000," and on page 90, line 1, after the words "in all," to strike out "$294,800" and insert "$369,800," so as to make the paragraph read:

For printing and binding, $150,000; for preparation of illustrations, $20,800; and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, $199,000, including not to exceed $17,000 for purchase and exchange of one press; in all, $369,800, and any funds made available in the fiscal years 1930 and 1931 by cooperating States or municipalities for such printing and binding, illustrating, or engraving and printing.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 92, line 20, to increase the total appropriation for the United States Geological Survey, from $2,781,800 to $2,864,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Park Service," on page 94, line 10, after the figures "$59,900," to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $3,000 for the construction of an equipment storage building contained in the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930 shall remain available until June 30, 1931.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 98, line 23, after the figures "$96,800," to insert a colon and the following:

Provided, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $3,550 for construction of two ranger stations contained in the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930 shall remain available until June 30, 1931.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 99, line 19, after the word "improvements," to strike out "$48,000" and insert "$80,300"; on page 100, line 2, after the word "exceeding," to strike out "$21,500," and insert "$53,800"; in line 3, after the name "Yakima Park," to insert a comma and "including $16,800 for sewerage system and $15,500 for construction of dam at Frozen Lake," and in line 5, after the words "in all" to strike out "$148,600," and insert "$180,900," so as to make the paragraph read:

Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding $1,500 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, $100,600; for construction of physical improvements, $80,300, including not exceeding $25,600 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding $4,000 shall be available for completion of the administration building, $5,500 for a headquarters building at Yakima Park, $7,400 for four comfort stations, $2,200 to complete the installation of a heating plant in the Longmire community building, $5,000 for the installation of a heating plant and electric-lighting system in the Paradise community building, and not exceeding $53,800 for camp-ground development at Yakima Park, including $16,800 for sewerage system and $15,500 for construction of dam at Frozen Lake; in all, $180,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 101, line 5, after the word "improvements," to strike out "$15,400" and insert "$39,900"; in line 7, after the words "bunk house," to insert "and not exceeding $15,000 for a light plant"; and in line 8, to strike out "$30,400" and insert "$54,900," so as to make the paragraph read:

Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak.: For administration, protection, and maintenance, $15,000; for construction of physical improvements, $39,900, including not exceeding $3,000 for the construction of a bunk house and not exceeding $15,000 for a light plant; in all, $54,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 103, line 20, after the word "improvements," to strike out "$32,800" and insert "$41,700"; in line 21, after the word "exceeding," to strike out "$10,500" and insert "$15,850"; in line 22, after the word "exceeding," to strike out "$6,700" and insert "$10,250"; in line 23, after the word "for," to strike out "two" and insert "three"; in line 24, before the words "comfort stations," to strike out "$3,700 for two" and insert "$5,500 for three"; and on page 104, line 1, after the words "in all," to strike out "$75,000" and insert "$83,900: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $5,000 for the construction of two employees' quarters in the Petrified Forest National Monument contained in the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930 shall remain available until June 30, 1931," so as to make the paragraph read:

National monuments: For administration, protection, maintenance, and preservation of the national monuments, including not exceeding $1,550 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the custodians and employees in connection with general monument work, $42,200; for construction of physical improvements, $41,700, including not exceeding $15,850 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding $10,250 shall be available for three employees' quarters, $5,500 for three comfort stations, not exceeding $18,750 for a water-supply system at Craters of the Moon; in all, $83,900: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $5,000 for the construction of two employees' quarters in the Petrified Forest National Monument contained in the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1930 shall remain available until June 30, 1931.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 104, after line 18, to insert:

George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Wakefield, Va.: For maintenance, care, and improvement of reservation and monument, $2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 108, after line 7, to insert:

For the acquisition of privately owned lands and/or standing timber within the boundaries of existing national parks and national monuments, $1,750,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, being part of the contractual authorization of $2,750,000 contained in the act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1930, approved March 4, 1929.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Government in the Territories, Territory of Alaska," on page 115, line 22, after the word "secretary," to strike out "$3,700; in all, $10,700" and insert "$5,000; in all, $12,000," so as to read:

Governor, $7,000; secretary, $5,000; in all, $12,000.

The amendment was agreed to, and the reading of the bill was concluded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This completes the committee amendments.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, on page 6, after line 26, I offer an amendment to carry out legislation passed at this session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, after line 26, it is proposed to insert as a new paragraph:

COMMISSION ON CONSERVATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study and report on the conservation and administration of the public domain," approved April 10, 1930, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, $50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

SENATORIAL EXPENSES IN 1930 CAMPAIGN

Mr. NORRIS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] be allowed to report a resolution from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is not here; but I have an amendment that meets with his views, which I am going to offer myself. Therefore, his presence will not be necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none.

Mr. FESS. I report back favorably, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Senate Resolution 215, authorizing the appointment of a special committee to make an investigation into the campaign expenditures of candidates for the United States Senate; and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

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

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I offer the following amendment: On page 2, strike out lines 9 and 10, and in lieu thereof insert:

From a State in which a Senator is to be elected at the general election in November, 1930.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator explain the meaning of that amendment?

Mr. NORRIS. I will. If the amendment is agreed to, the resolution will read, in part, as follows:

No Senator shall be appointed upon said committee from a State in which a Senator is to be elected at the general election in November, 1930.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I desire to inquire of the Senator if under his resolution an investigation can be made into expenditures of lavish sums of money in primaries?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. HEFLIN. I am heartily in favor of the Senator's resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee, consisting of five Senators, to be appointed by the Vice President, is hereby authorized and directed to

investigate the campaign expenditures of the various candidates for the United States Senate, the names of the persons, firms, or corporations subscribing, the amount contributed, the method of expenditure of said sums, and all facts in relation thereto, not only as to the subscriptions of money and expenditures thereof but as to the use of any other means or influence, including the promise or use of patronage, and all other facts in relation thereto which would not only be of public interest but which would aid the Senate in enacting any remedial legislation or in deciding any contest which might be instituted involving the right to a seat in the United States Senate.

The investigation hereby provided for, in all the respects above enumerated, shall apply to candidates and contests before senatorial primaries, senatorial conventions, and the contests and campaign terminating in the general election in November, 1930.

No Senator shall be appointed upon said committee from a State in which a Senator is to be elected in the general election in 1930.

Said committee is hereby authorized to act upon its own initiative and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made before said committee under oath by any person, persons, senatorial candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which under this resolution it would be the duty of said committee to investigate the said committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless after a hearing upon such complaint the committee shall find that the allegations in said complaint are immaterial or untrue.

Said committee is hereby authorized in the performance of its duties to sit at such times and places, either in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as it deems necessary or proper. It is specifically authorized to require the attendance of witnesses by subpœna or otherwise; to require the production of books, papers, and documents; and to employ counsel, experts, clerical, and other assistants; and to employ stenographers at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words.

Said committee is hereby specifically authorized to act through any subcommittee authorized to be appointed by said committee. The chairman of said committee or any member of any subcommittee may administer oaths to witnesses and sign subpœnas for witnesses; and every person duly summoned before said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, who refuses or fails to obey the process of said committee or who appears and refuses to answer questions pertinent to said investigation shall be punished as prescribed by law.

The expenses of said investigation, not exceeding in the aggregate $100,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers signed by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any subcommittee.

All hearings before said committee shall be public and all orders or decisions of the committee shall be public.

The committee shall make a full report to the Senate on the first day of the next session of the Congress. (C.R. 72 16841-6842)

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts subsequently said: I should like the RECORD to show that the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] to his resolution providing for an investigation of senatorial campaign expenditures is in every way satisfactory to me. I appreciate the Senator's courtesy in taking care of the matter while I was temporarily absent from the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT subsequently appointed the following as members of the special committee under the resolution:

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. PATTERSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER].

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 51) to subject certain immigrants, born in countries of the Western Hemisphere, to the quota under the immigration laws.

Mr. HARRIS obtained the floor.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President——

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. Is it the desire of the Senator to proceed with the immigration bill this afternoon?

Mr. HARRIS. Unless there is some other legislation in which the Senator from Oregon is interested, I should like to go along with it either this afternoon or beginning to-morrow promptly at 12 o'clock.

Mr. McNARY. Would the Senator have any objection to going forward with the bill this afternoon?

Mr. HARRIS. No; I shall have no objection to that course. I should like to go ahead to-day if I can.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator prefers to go ahead at this time rather than to return to the calendar? I desire to know the pleasure largely of the Senator from Georgia, who has been very kind in deferring the consideration of this bill.

There are two courses that we could follow this afternoon. One would be to proceed with the unfinished business; the other would be to consider the calendar under Rule VIII. I am willing to defer any views I have on that subject to those of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I gave way for the calendar before. We have gone through the calendar several times in the past three days, and I should like to go ahead now with the unfinished business.

Mr. McNARY. Very well.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VANDENBERG in the chair). The clerk will call the roll in response to the suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The legislative clerk called the roll a first and a second time, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen	George	Jones	Simmons
Baird	Glass	Kean	Smoot
Bingham	Glenn	Kendrick	Sullivan
Brookhart	Goff	McKellar	Swanson
Capper	Hale	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	Harris	Norbeck	Trammell
Connally	Hatfield	Norris	Vandenberg
Copeland	Hayden	Nye	Wagner
Couzens	Hebert	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Dill	Heflin	Robsion, Ky.	Walsh, Mont.
Fess	Howell	Sheppard	Watson
Frazier	Johnson	Shortridge	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is not present.

Mr. McNARY. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. BLAINE, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. GILLETT, Mr. GOULD, Mr. WHEELER, and Mr. THOMAS of Idaho entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The order to the Sergeant at Arms is vacated, and the Senator from Georgia is entitled to the floor.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I shall make only a brief statement about the provisions of the bill before the Senate. Senators have made up their minds what they will do, and I see no necessity for extended debate on the matter.

I remember the late Senator Lodge stated to me that the most important measure passed during the 30 years he was in public life was the immigration bill of 1924. I did not agree with the Senator on many other questions, but I did on this. In that bill we omitted to put under the quota Mexico and the other Central American and South American States and Canada, but this was done over my protest. The bill I have introduced places Mexico and the other Central and South American States under the quota just the same as European countries.

The House committee had hearings lasting weeks and months, and all of the testimony taken in those hearings does not appear in the large volumes on my desk. Many thousands of pages of testimony were taken.

In the Senate Committee on Immigration we held hearings which lasted for months. Most of those who appeared before the committee, it was quite plain, were there to delay the passage of the bill with the hope of defeating it; that was the only reason for their presence. That has been only about a year ago, and now the very people who tried to delay the matter then are asking to be heard, and they are the ones complaining about there having been no hearing and not having been able to appear. They know their only hope of defeating this bill is to delay its passage and preventing a vote.

Mr. President, under the 1924 law we allowed immigration to the extent of 2 per cent of those already in this country. That was the quota. The pending measure will place Mexico and the other countries mentioned under the quota system just as European countries. If we do not do this, we will be discriminating against all the other countries in the world and favoring Mexico and the other Central and South American countries named in this measure.

Now, only 150,000 immigrants come into this country under the national-origins provision from all countries except Mexico, Canada, and Central and South America; and yet the record shows that from Mexico in 1925 there came into this country 33,000; in 1926, 43,000; in 1927, 67,000; in 1928, 60,000; and in

1929, 40,000. An average of 56,000 a year have been coming into this country from Mexico. As a matter of fact, many in a position to know believe that is just about half the number who have come into our country, but we have no record of them.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATFIELD in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. JONES. Can the Senator advise me about how many of those remain in this country permanently? Do a great many of them go back?

Mr. HARRIS. There is no way of getting the exact figures in regard to that. A number of them did go back to Mexico, but it is conservatively estimated that there are more than a million Mexicans in this country at this time.

Mr. JONES. Permanently?

Mr. HARRIS. Permanently. To-day there are several millions of our own citizens unemployed, many of them boys who went to the war and fought for their country, and their places are taken by Mexicans.

I have no criticism to make of the Mexican people or of the Government of Mexico, but it is known by all that they do not send their best class of people here. It is the lowest, the peon class of Mexico, who come here, and until the 1924 immigration law was passed, it was the policy of all the countries in the world to send to the United States the worst diseased in their population, and those least capable of work, and for years that policy was followed.

In the matter of the unemployed, if the number of Mexicans I have mentioned were not here to-day, there would be practically no unemployment in this country. These million Mexicans have taken the places of a million of our own people, and including their families it means that the happiness and welfare of about 4,000,000 of our own people have been interfered with, because we have allowed Mexicans to come in and take their earning capacity from them.

Take, for instance, the railroad work. Senators claim that the only desire is that these Mexicans be brought in for seasonal labor on the farms. But the records will show that more than half the railroad trackmen in the Middle West are Mexicans. Thousands of Mexicans will be found in every city of any size in the southern part of California, and I read a telegram received from California, from the Lions Club of Los Angeles. It states:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *April 8, 1930.*

Senator HARRIS,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Do all in your power to pass the Harris bill. Put Mexican immigration on the quota. We have more Mexicans in Los Angeles County than we can take care of now. The burden on Los Angeles County for Mexican charity is tremendous. Thousands out of work here now.

BELVEDERE GARDENS LIONS CLUB,
G. R. MUNGER, *Secretary.*

The Legislature of California almost unanimously voted in favor of the pending bill. The Legislature of Oregon, the Legislature of Georgia, and the legislatures of a number of other States, voted almost unanimously in favor of putting Mexico under the quota.

In Texas there are cotton mills in which, the Department of Labor says, 95 per cent of the men employed are Mexicans. They are taking the places of our own people everywhere. They are going as far as the steel mills and other manufacturing plants in the East. Many thousand are in Detroit and Chicago and many other cities.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does the Senator think that there are any situations where actually in good faith an employer can say that he can not get American labor?

Mr. HARRIS. I do not think so. I will say frankly that I think near the Mexican border and States that now depend upon Mexican labor it might take a year or two to rearrange labor conditions if this legislation is enacted. But with that exception, there is, in my judgment, no industry in this country but what could get plenty of labor from our own people and without having to bring in Mexicans.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Not only in the sugar-beet fields, concerning which much has been said in the last few months in this forum, but also in some of the horticultural activities in northwestern Michigan it is said to me frequently that employment is offered to every American they can get, and still they find a seasonal shortage to a certain degree which they must fill from some other source.

I was wondering whether the Senator would agree with me in this.

Let me preface my question. I agree absolutely with the Senator that no Mexican should be permitted in the United States to take a job for which an American is available. Why would it be at war with that philosophy if we were to grant the Secretary of Labor the right, upon the presentation of due and adequate proof of necessity, to issue temporary permits for seasonal labor under bond where the showing definitely is made that there is no American labor available? Why would that sort of proviso be in any degree out of harmony with the objective which the Senator is seeking to reach and which I heartily applaud?

Mr. HARRIS. I am not certain but what there is merit in the suggestion, but I am in favor of placing Mexico and other Central and South American countries under the quota just as European and Asiatic countries are, and shall vote that way. Some amendments are going to be offered. The able and splendid Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK] is in favor of something along the line suggested by the Senator from Michigan. I say frankly that if we can not get the bill passed as it is now before us, I shall favor amendments necessary for the passage of the bill, but the nearer such amendment comes to the provision of my bill the better it will suit me. I shall vote against any amendment that weakens my bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator will concede that if in good faith an amendment such as he now suggests the Senator from Wyoming has in mind were executed, it would in no sense violate the principle for which the Senator is contending.

Mr. HARRIS. No; but I would much prefer enacting the bill into law as it is and trying it out, and amend it afterwards if we find it works an injustice.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President——

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

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. Is the Senator familiar with the amendment proposed as a substitute, which has been printed and is on the table, submitted by the Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD]?

Mr. HARRIS. That is the language of the House bill; it is the Johnson bill, and there are many good things in it. I am not caring whether my particular bill is passed or not. What I want is the strictest restriction we can get; but if we can not get what I am asking, then I shall be glad to accept a measure nearest like mine which places Mexico and Central and South American countries under the quota like European and Asiatic countries.

Mr. COPELAND. If we are proposing to apply the quota to some other countries than Asiatic and European countries, why not complete the quota arrangement as the Senator from Maine [Mr. GOULD] suggests in his amendment and let the quotas apply to all countries?

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator will allow me to finish my statement about my bill, I would like to do so, and then we can discuss the other matter.

The Senator from Michigan, for whom I have the very highest regard, is a man who does splendid, unselfish things. He referred to the sugar-beet people. I do not think our sugar-beet friends in the Senate have been consistent in their attitude in regard to this legislation. When the tariff bill was before the Senate, as I remember, every speech that was made in favor of high duties on sugar, which increases the cost of living many millions, was a plea to protect the American laboring man. In every speech that I listened to it seemed to me that plea was made. This bill I know will help the laboring people of our country. The beet-sugar Senators who are opposed to the bill admit that the industry will employ largely this Mexican foreign labor. A large per cent of the sugar beets raised in this country will be grown by Mexican labor which competes with American labor. If I am wrong in that statement, I would like to be corrected.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FESS in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. KENDRICK. I presume the Senator knows that the greater part of the labor in connection with sugar beets, particularly in the handling and manufacturing of the sugar beets into sugar, is performed exclusively by white men. The work of the Mexican is in cultivating the sugar beets when the plants are very small. After they are cultivated practically all of the

labor is performed by white men. The Senator is mistaken if he believes that the Mexican labor so employed is cheap labor. The Mexicans are employed simply because the white men will not do that kind of work.

Mr. HARRIS. What percentage of the people who really do the work in the sugar-beet fields are Mexican?

Mr. KENDRICK. The greater part of the work in the field, during the early cultivation of the beet, is done in our section of the country by Mexicans solely because no one else cares to do that kind of work. It is work which requires much stooping and even crawling on the ground in the cultivation and thinning of the beets. From that time on until the beets are manufactured into sugar and throughout the feeding season of livestock which follows, I have never seen a Mexican employed in the work. The Mexicans would not be employed in my part of the country if our people chose to do that work.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me on the same subject?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator has referred back to the attitude of the so-called sugar-beet Senators in the tariff situation. I never made a sugar speech in the Senate pretending that the primary purpose of protection was for American labor. The primary protection was for the American farmer, and it is the American farmer for whom I am now speaking.

Mr. HARRIS. But if they are foreigners and Mexicans, then the Senator will not benefit the American farmer.

Mr. VANDENBERG. In my judgment a comparatively small percentage of the seasonal labor is needed so far as my section of the beet-growing country is concerned. On the general proposition, as an evidence of good faith, may I say to the Senator that I shall vote for his bill whether the amendments are or are not agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS. I am delighted to hear that.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Therefore, surely he must concede that I am approaching the subject from an attitude wholly friendly to the attitude which he takes. I simply feel that if we protect restricted immigration against this one practical difficulty, namely, an embargo against seasonal labor where it can not affect American labor at all—if we protect it at that point, we are calculated to have a permanent restriction which will work.

Mr. HARRIS. There is no Member of the Senate who is more unselfish in his devotion to the public interest than is the Senator from Michigan. I did not mean in any way to question any statement he has made, but I do know that a large number of Senators who are interested in sugar beets have told me that they oppose the measure because Mexican labor is used very largely in the sugar-beet fields and it is necessary for them to have this labor.

Under the tariff bill the sugar-beet people are benefited greatly. I believe the highest tariff duties ever put on sugar are in the present bill. Let me show those who are interested in sugar beets how this will affect the southern part of our country, the Cotton Belt. Mexicans come into Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. They are cheap labor. They raise between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 bales of cotton annually. That surplus cotton produced by them brings down the price of cotton all over the Cotton Belt. These Mexicans affect living conditions, educational conditions, the clothing and food of every man, woman, and child in the South. While it may benefit the sugar-beet people, it surely is a crushing blow to the Cotton Belt, and the cotton growers can not get the cost of production for the cotton they produce.

I regret that Chairman Legge, of the Farm Board, is opposed to the legislation. He may be an able man, but he does not understand conditions in the Cotton Belt. I am anxious for this board to help the farmer and no Senator will help them in this more than I. I stated on the floor of the Senate the other day that I favored giving them all the money they ask so they may have no excuse when they fail to help the farmers. But I think Mr. Legge and the Farm Board are wrong and inconsistent in the position they have taken. He goes all over the country and tells the farmers to decrease their acreage. That is what the board has done more than anything else. Then he appears before the House committee and says to them and to others, "Let in this seasonal Mexican labor," and, of course, that simply increases the surplus cotton and brings down the price. We are spending half a billion dollars to take care of the surplus crops, and if we take the advice of Mr. Legge we increase the number of immigrants into the country and that will increase the surplus. On the one side we are trying to get rid of the surplus and on the other he wants this Mexican labor, which cultivates more cotton, increases our surplus, and that reduces the price.

I am not familiar with the wheat farmers, but I would say that they have done more harm to the cotton growers than they have done good. Chairman Legge made an unwise statement one day recently with reference to cotton, and on the New York Cotton Exchange cotton went down $2.50 a bale that day, and it kept going down because the cotton trade had notice that the Farm Board was not going to do anything to help them as the cotton trade had expected would be done. Only last week Senator BORAH criticized Chairman Legge for opposing the debenture which would help the cotton and wheat growers.

Mr. President, the State Department in 1924 opposed immigration legislation that we passed. The President of the United States opposed certain parts of it relating to immigration from Japan. Some of those who were opposed to the bill were trying to destroy it by declaring that it caused unfriendly relations between Japan and the United States. I was one of the conferees on that bill. I know the President differed with us. Our relations with Japan to-day are as friendly as they have ever been. If anyone goes to Japan and meets those people, as I have done, he will find that they are most friendly to the United States. There is no feeling against us there. It is all one of friendliness just as our people feel toward Japan.

The American Legion has indorsed this legislation. The American Federation of Labor has indorsed it. As I said the legislatures in several of the States have almost unanimously indorsed it.

I shall offer two amendments to the bill as originally introduced. The first one relates entirely to the administrative provisions. It is exactly the language that is in the act of 1924. The second one is with reference to the President issuing his proclamation. I only had to change the date. At first I had it April 30, but the bill can not be passed by that time so I have changed it to June 30. Those two amendments really do not amount to anything.

The amendments submitted by Mr. HARRIS are, on page 2, line 9, to strike out "April" and insert "June," and in lieu of section 3, proposed to be stricken out by the committee, to insert:

SEC. 3. (a) Section 1 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1930; but (1) for the purposes of the determination, report, and proclamation under section 2, it shall be deemed in effect as of the date of the enactment of this act, and (2) immigration visas may be issued prior to July 1, 1930, to quota immigrants of any nationality hereby made subject to the quota, which visas shall not be valid for admission to the United States before July 1, 1930. In the case of quota immigrants of any such nationality, the number of immigration visas to be issued prior to July 1, 1930, shall not be in excess of 10 per cent of the quota for such nationality, and the number of immigration visas so issued shall be deducted from the number which may be issued during the month of July, 1930. In the case of such immigration visas issued before July 1, 1930, the 4-month period referred to in subdivision (c) of section 2 of the immigration act of 1924 shall begin to run on July 1, 1930, instead of at the time of the issuance of the immigration visa.

(b) The remainder of this act shall take effect on the date of its enactment.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I am not going to take the time of the Senate to discuss the matter further. Every Senator knows now exactly how he will vote upon the measure. I wish we could have a vote without further delay. I feel sure that we will get some legislation of this character this session. I hope the bill as it is presented may become the law. Then we do not discriminate against any country except that we do favor Canada, and I favor placing Canada under the quota. But by putting Mexico and South and Central America under the quota just as European and other countries are, we would be doing a splendid thing. I know it would help the laboring people and would also help all business, and I hope that a majority of Senators agree with me.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator what the Mexican quota will be if this bill shall be enacted into law?

Mr. HARRIS. If Mexico shall be put on the same basis as other countries, their quota will be between 1,200 and 1,500.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is that the closest estimate the Senator can give?

Mr. HARRIS. That is the closest estimate I can give.

Mr. HAYDEN. How does the Senator arrive at those figures?

Mr. HARRIS. As I understand, the figures were furnished either by the Department of Labor or the Census Bureau—I think by the Department of Labor.

Mr. HAYDEN. Will the passage of the bill necessitate the cutting down of the quotas of European countries?

Mr. HARRIS. It will reduce their quotas just by that number. If 1,200 are allowed to Mexico, then it will reduce European quotas by that number, because under the national-origins clause of the immigration law 150,000 is the limit.

Mr. HAYDEN. The 150,000 limitation provided in the national-origins clause of the immigration act would still remain in effect?

Mr. HARRIS. It would remain in effect. This bill would not alter that in any way.

Mr. HAYDEN. The passage of this bill, then, would necessitate reducing all European quotas?

Mr. HARRIS. It would necessitate reducing the European quotas to a very small extent. The quota of no European country would be reduced by more than a hundred.

Mr. WAGNER and Mr. BINGHAM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. HARRIS. I promised to yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I desire to renew my request that the bill which was introduced by me dealing with the subject of employment exchanges, which was reported favorably by the Committee on Commerce this morning, be made a special order, together with the two other bills which have already been made a special order for April 15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I have not been able to examine that bill; I was not able to attend the committee during the hearings. I will ask the Senator to let the request go over until to-morrow, and in the meantime I will try to examine the bill.

Mr. WAGNER. I succeeded in persuading one Senator to withdraw his opposition after examining the letter which has been sent here in opposition to the legislation, and in which a criticism is made of the bill which, I will say to the Senator, is unfounded.

Mr. JONES. I will say to the Senator that I myself have not been able to examine the bill. I received a telegram from a constituent residing in a city in my State this morning relative to the matter, but I have not had an opportunity to examine the bill to-day.

Mr. WAGNER. The telegrams, may I say to the Senators, have been accelerated by a representative of the manufacturers who has been their representative in this city for a long time.

Mr. JONES. I know how such telegrams are brought about; but, nevertheless, when I receive such a telegram from some one in my State I want an opportunity to look into the matter.

Mr. WAGNER. May I make this suggestion to the Senator: It is all one program; the two bills which are already before the Senate have been made a special order and it would be a duplication of effort if we discussed two bills as special orders and then took up another bill at a later time, for they are all, in a way, corelated.

Mr. JONES. As I understand, the bill to which the Senator now refers sets up a general employment system throughout the country; we have employment agencies in the various States; and there is some question in my mind whether or not we should set up a Federal general employment agency, at least any broader than that we have now. I will say to the Senator further that I shall look into this bill between now and to-morrow.

Mr. WAGNER. I should like to correct the impression which the Senator has.

Mr. JONES. I want to correct it by study.

Mr. WAGNER. I want to say to the Senator that the impression has gone abroad that this bill establishes employment exchanges in the different States of the Union which may be in opposition to the wishes of the State. As a matter of fact, the bill merely provides for Federal aid to already established State employment exchanges; and that Federal aid, as the Senator knows, is a matter of discretion within the States which may accept the aid or reject it, just as they may wish. So the matter is entirely within the control and discretion of each individual State.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York?

Mr. JONES. I will say to the Senator that I do not see any very serious objection to the proposition as he presents it, but I desire to look into it.

Mr. WAGNER. What I have stated is the fact.

Mr. JONES. I should like to examine the terms of the bill. I will have to object now, but I will speak to the Senator in the morning with reference to it.

Mr. BINGHAM obtained the floor.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President——

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

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to my colleague from Virginia.

Mr. GLASS. Except that it seems to be another one of those processes of collecting money from the various States and disbursing it back by Federal agencies.

Mr. WAGNER. By a State agency, not a Federal agency.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia has stated that one of the principal reasons for the introduction of this bill was in order to relieve unemployment in this country. He has referred to immigration from Mexico, but not to immigration from any of the South or Central American countries. The question of immigration from Mexico, I understand, is to be treated at length by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], and therefore, Mr. President, I shall confine myself to the effect of this bill on unemployment in this country, and, in that connection, with the general subject of Pan Americanism.

It is my belief, Mr. President, that the effect of this proposed legislation, if enacted into law, will be to increase unemployment rather than to decrease it, because it will affect our relations with South America to an extent difficult of comprehension. Unless one has spent a good deal of time in travel or in living in Latin American countries it is difficult to realize how much the psychology of the situation appeals to their peoples; how relatively little the commercial aspect of a situation appeals to them; and how often they refuse to buy something from a person whom they do not like when perfectly willing to buy at even a higher price from a person whom they do like.

I believe that the passage of this bill would strike a blow at Pan Americanism from which it would be very difficult to recover. I believe that the passage of this bill would be one of the greatest blots on our relations with South America. It excludes from the quota our neighbor to the north of us. It is the belief of our friends in South America that they are discriminated against; that they are regarded as belonging to the Latin race, which the Anglo-Saxons do not always admire; that we are perfectly willing for any number of Anglo-Saxons to come in from Canada, but that we are unwilling to have a normal flow of the Latin races come in from South America.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. I should like to say to the Senator that I shall vote for an amendment to include Canada in the quota; I believe in including the whole world therein.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I am discussing the bill as it is now before us. In order that there may be no misunderstanding about the attitude of South American nations, Mr. President, I have before me quotations from two or three recent editorials from the leading newspapers of South America. The first one appeared only a very few days ago in the newspaper La Nación, which is published in the great city of Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires is by far the largest city in the entire Southern Hemisphere; it is the Paris of South America, and has a great, rich, and proud population. Its great newspapers, La Prensa and La Nación, are read extensively, and have a profound influence on opinion in South America. Argentina is a country which has made tremendous progress during the last few years. I quote from La Prensa, referring to an editorial in La Nación of April 7, in which is brought out the fact that—

> La Nación in its editorial to-day qualifies as unjust the projected legislation on immigration in so far as it limits immigration from the Hispanic American countries by means of quotas.
>
> The editorial states that such a plan will tend to injure friendly sentiments toward the United States all over the American Continent. "If this measure is approved," says La Nación, "Pan Americanism, acclaimed in the periodical congresses organized by the general offices in Washington, which acquires a basis of practical reality through the freedom of intercourse, can only be invoked in oratorical arguments in their plenary sessions." It adds that Pan Americanism will gradually decay if the Johnson bill—

Now on the House Calendar and referred to in the debate this afternoon as a possible substitute for the Harris bill—

> and Harris bills are approved, which place the nations included under Monroeism in the same situation as the countries of the Old World.
>
> It declares that even if the United States should exclude surplus Mexican immigration, it is unjust to raise barriers against the people

of countries which do not occasion the slightest inconvenience to the United States by establishing a restriction which is unfriendly and which constitutes a threat to friendly relations more by its spirit than by its material consequences.

La Nación emphasizes the probable injury of the proposed legislation to the efforts of publicists and economic agents of the United States who seek to promote an atmosphere of friendliness between the United States and Hispanic America.

It calls attention to the growing interest in Hispanic America for the technical advances made in the United States, which continually attract students and professional men who can not be classified as immigrants.

The editorial concludes by saying that the projected restriction is not in harmony with the demonstrations of good will made by the White House toward Hispanic America, the best example of which was President Hoover's visit, and other recent endeavors in the United States to improve public opinion in Hispanic America, and warns that although the original intention of the restriction does not involve any hostility, hostility would undoubtedly result.

Mr. President, it is sometimes very difficult for us in this country to appreciate the fact that there are nations in the world that are willing to pay a higher sum for the goods from a country which they like than they are to buy the same goods at a lower price from countries which they do not like. That situation, however, has arisen within the last year or two in China, where, repeatedly, whenever the Japanese did something which the Chinese did not like, the Chinese refused to buy Japanese articles, even though offered at a lower rate than similar articles from some other foreign country. When I was in Shanghai a little over two years ago I learned that in the purchase of the silk crop in China at that time, due to feelings of unfriendliness on the part of the Chinese populace against the Japanese, the growers of Chinese silk were willing to sell to American merchants their silk at a lower rate than they were willing to sell it to the Japanese desiring to use it in Japanese silk mills. Those are facts, Mr. President; they are not theories. The fact is that there are nations in the world—and many of them lie to the south of us—where friendliness and pride of race count a great deal more than do the small amount of dollars and cents involved. That was brought out in an editorial in the great newspaper La Prensa, one of the greatest newspapers in the world, published in Buenos Aires. The editorial to which I now refer was published on March 8, and refers to the Johnson bill, which limits the Argentine quota to 375.

As a matter of fact, the bill now before us would limit the Argentine quota to 100, since it is not known how many people of Argentine descent are in the United States, and it would be likely that Argentina would be entitled merely to the minimum quota of 100. In relation to the Johnson bill, La Prensa says:

(Translation from the Spanish)

[Editorial from La Prensa, of Buenos Aires, March 8, 1930]

THE UNITED STATES CLOSES ITS DOORS TO AMERICANS

Plans to establish restrictions on the entry into the United States of persons proceeding from the other countries of the American continent have been repeatedly mentioned for four years, more or less. Such a plan has always caused a natural annoyance to the nations which felt themselves morally injured, but never before has such displeasure been provoked as that provoked by the bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. JOHNSON.

To two principal causes we attribute the ill effects of the latest plan. First, Mr. JOHNSON's bill, instead of being tabled like most of the previous ones, was favorably reported within 24 hours by the respective committee of the House. And the second reason is the arbitrary system chosen for applying the quotas to the countries of America. Here in Argentina everyone who hears that probably only 375 of our citizens will be admitted each year into the United States, voices his displeasure and his protest, even though the results of the restrictions do not really affect us—there is a spiritual reaction which operates in all Argentinians—women, men, or children, learned or ignorant, rich or poor.

The system used bases the quotas of admission on the number of immigrants from each American country that have come to the United States in the last fiscal year. Thus Colombia would have 548; Costa Rica, 163; the Dominican Republic, 240; Panama, 355; Honduras, 208; Salvador, 188; Guatemala, 236; Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Haiti, 100 each; Venezuela, 586; Argentina, 375; Brazil, 517; Canada and Newfoundland, 67,556; Chile, 230; Cuba, 860; Ecuador, 129; Mexico, 2,900; Nicaragua, 278; and Peru, 315.

If these restrictions were inspired only by a desire to hold down the population increase of the United States, so as to maintain the high salaries and privileged status which laborers in the United States enjoy with respect to the rest of the world, a more reasonable system would have been adopted, such as making the quotas proportional to the number of inhabitants of the emigrant-exporting country. Then Canada and Newfoundland, with a combined population smaller than ours, would not have a quota of 67,556, while we have one of 375.

The logical thing, if the real or principal cause of the restrictions is to hold down the increase in population, would have been to establish prohibitions to affect those countries from which immigration is greatest. But this has not been done; the plan is based on a prejudice against the American Republics, which were colonized originally by Spain and Portugal, which, since their independence, have been receiving immigration principally from those same countries and from Italy, a prejudice which looks at these nations as of inferior race because they are Latin. "Latin blood," for example, is a term used to explain crimes of passion. Crimes of that kind are committed by men of other origin, too, but the race of the criminal is always emphasized when it is not Saxon, thus arousing a prejudice which would yield to serious analysis.

The so-called Latin nations belong to the same Indo-European family as the Saxons, and it is well known that when the end of the Roman Empire in the west came, the Germanic races, especially in the third and fifth centuries of the Christian era, coursed down over the European provinces of that vast political organism: Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, all the countries situated south of the Danube, and even to England. The Andalusians and the Neapolitans are of the same race as the English and the Germans. Environment produces the differentiation in type and in customs.

Of the influence of physical environment the North Americans have proof in their own country where the grandchildren, sometimes even the children, of Latin immigrants can not be differentiated from the descendents of Saxons.

Our suggestion that this is a plan to exclude Latin Americans is founded not only on the strong presumption which results from the system chosen for fixing the quotas of admission, but also from definite statements that have appeared in the propaganda that has been carried on in late years in the United States to extend the immigration restrictions to the countries of the American continent. We have followed this propaganda in newspapers and periodicals. Furthermore, it is admitted that the system of quotas applied to the European countries since 1921 has in view the restricting of all immigration currents with a single exception: The so-called Nordic current; that is, the current proceeding from England, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and Norway.

Agitation for restrictions against Mexicans arose later. We have read studies in which an attempt is made to demonstrate that the infiltration of Mexicans into the south of the United States is highly pernicious because of the inferiority of their customs and habits. If this were true, and we doubt it because the basic population of Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, and California is of Latin blood, such inferiority would be due neither to nationality nor race; it would be due not to the fact that the immigrants are Mexicans or of Latin origin, but to the fact that the proprietors of ranches and industrial establishments in these States of the Union are exploiting these elements and taking advantage of the lower salaries that they will accept.

Nevertheless, the new Johnson plan establishes an exception in favor of Mexico. The quota would not be applied to Mexico in the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, nor in the following year, but after an elapse of several years, in order not to inconvenience the proprietors and industrialists of the South. For them they have consideration, but none for the countries of South America. These countries do not need to send their laborers to the United States, but they can not but feel themselves seriously affected for just ethical reasons, by the anti-American attitude shown in this bill, which closes the doors of the United States to their citizens and considers them as undesirables.

Again, La Prensa says:

(Translation from the Spanish)

[Editorial from La Prensa, of Buenos Aires, March 14, 1930]

THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

No one is able to say, properly speaking, that there is a movement of immigration from the South American countries to the United States, according to the figures to which we have referred in a previous commentary and which have served as a basis to Mr. JOHNSON for a new project which applies the quota system to the nations of this continent. Regarding South America, the highest figure registered in the immigration statistics of South America relates to Venezuela, with 586 persons; following then are Colombia with 548, Brazil with 517, Argentina with 375, Peru with 315, Chile with 230, Ecuador with 129, and Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia with 100 or less. These numbers are insignificant in relation to the 120,000,000 of inhabitants of the United States and, if it is taken into consideration that all of these countries also receive laborers proceeding from the great Republic of the north in larger numbers than those consigned, it is noted that it is an absurdity to apply the so-called quota system that would restrict immigration to the figures of the above statistics during the fiscal year 1928–29.

If there is not, then, a movement of immigration from the South American countries to the United States, but an exchange of a really reduced number of travelers, there does not exist any practical reason to sanction the new project of Mr. JOHNSON with respect to the people situated to the south of the Panama Canal. Instead, the adoption of the proposed system will have a lamentable moral effect on the Pan American ideal which has been sifted so many times by the politicians of the United States and by its distinguished delegates to the international continental conferences.

To the Republic of Argentina, for example, any reforms in the tariff system which would reduce our exportation of livestock and agricultural products would cause much more harm than a restriction of immigration; notwithstanding, the public opinion of this country will feel much more affected by the information that not even a single Argentinian laborer will be admitted because of the minimum quota of 375 immigrants than by the reduction of our sales to the United States, which amount to many millions of pesos a year.

At various times we have said that in Europe there exists a real ignorance of South American affairs, but the plan of Mr. JOHNSON proves that in the United States there is no greater knowledge, even among the more cultured classes, of the countries of this part of the continent. And there is no doubt that such ignorance concerning the people of South America, her culture, her progress, her ideals, and her very respectable susceptibilities is less excusable in the United States than in Europe.

Such ignorance is an error that has its origin in deficiencies in the general teaching system. With the exception of specialized courses for some determined purpose, there is not taught in the United States the peculiar geography of the countries situated to the south of the Panama Canal, except that which treats of the physical aspect of the South American continent by climatological zones. Children and youths learn only that there are American lands in the Torrid Zone contiguous to the Equator; then a subtropical region and, more to the south, countries of a temperate climate.

Less information on the South American countries is found in the texts of general history current in the secondary schools of the United States, in which there is not, except the most general, mention or reference to the emancipation of those countries and much less relating to their ulterior evolution.

That which we have said will give an idea of the attitude of the Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States who do not have more information of these countries than that gathered in the colleges and universities in which they followed their studies. And, therefore, it is not strange that the project of Mr. JOHNSON may be approved without the Congressmen thinking of the moral injury that would thereby be inflicted on the South American people without any practical necessity.

We have used with intention the expression laborers in reference to the restrictions for the entrance in the United States of persons proceeding from the American countries, because the regulations of the quota applied actually to those proceeding from Europe, and which they are now endeavoring to extend to those of this continent, admits such exceptions as Government employees, their families and their servants, those visiting for pleasure or business, and persons simply planning to go through the country by the most convenient route. And generally there have been exempt from immigration restrictions, priests and missionaries, lawyers, doctors, chemists, civil engineers, professors, students, writers, artists, commercial travelers, and those traveling for curiosity or for pleasure.

But anyway, the restriction of the entry of South Americans in the United States because it is unnecessary, and above all, because of the end which it inspires, which, as we have indicated in a previous commenatory, would limit the incorporation in the United States of the Latin races is entirely odious. Here in Buenos Aires there has been organized by a group of Argentinian gentlemen and scholars an association called the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norte Americano, which has for its principal purpose the strengthening of the ties between this Republic and that of the United States.

The unwise project of Mr. JOHNSON invites an excellent opportunity to make known to the House of Representatives of the United States the impressions caused in this country by the project to apply to the South American countries the quota system of immigration.

Those quotations call attention to, and prove, that which I have just stated—that the passage of a measure of this kind is going to be more seriously regarded by our neighbors to the south than even a tariff wall which would interfere with their business to the extent of many millions of dollars a year. It does away with the very last practical advantage of Pan Americanism.

We have talked of Pan Americanism for many years. We have held Pan American conferences. We have held Pan American scientific conferences. As I shall show in a few moments, we have repeatedly told our friends to the south that they belong to sister Republics; that they have the same ideals and aspirations that we have; that we desired to have a closer relationship with them than with the rest of the world. Yet, with the exception of Cuba, our tariff wall applies to them just as it does to any other country. Our laws on other matters apply to their citizens just as they do to the citizens of any other country, with one exception. That exception is in the immigration law, where, although we put quotas on all the rest of the world except Asia—Asia having no quota at all—although we put quotas on all the rest of the world or reject their immigration entirely, we have recognized hitherto the fact that our sister Republics to the south of us were on a different basis; that they and we were both struggling toward the same ideals of self-government as democracies, and that therefore we would erect no barriers against the freest possible intercourse with them.

There are 19 of these Republics to the south of us. One of them, Mexico, has sent us a very considerable number of immigrants during the past few years—so much so as to have interfered, as has been pointed out, with the labor situation in the southern cotton fields. Also, it has provided a certain amount of labor in the sugar-beet fields. Certain sections of the United States feel this competition very keenly; but, to meet that situation, this bill proposes to say to the other 18 Republics who have sent us virtually no immigrants—the total immigration from those countries amounting to probably not over 2,000 a year, probably not as much as that—it proposes to say to them, "You are now to be put on the same basis as Europe. There is no longer any such thing as a Pan American brotherhood or a Pan American sisterhood. We are not interested any longer in saying to you, 'Your aspirations and ideals are the same as ours. We want to work together in friendliness.'" We propose to say to them, "Your people are not wanted in this country because they compete with our people in production, in labor, and in commerce, and therefore we propose to keep you out."

In the first place, in regard to the commercial argument—which is one which is rather distasteful to bring up, but since it has been brought up it ought to be referred to—in relation to the commercial argument, let me say that our trade with Latin America is far greater than is ordinarily appreciated. In the past few years it has been very extensive. The total exports from the United States to Latin America in 1927 were $804,000,000 worth of our goods; in 1928, $831,000,000; in 1929, $911,000,000.

The articles that we send to Latin America are as follows. I have not available all the figures for 1929, as they have not yet been printed, but for 1928, in order to show the kind of things we sell to Latin America, I will give the figures in round numbers, as follows:

Automobiles, passenger cars, motor trucks, and busses	$97,000,000
Agricultural machinery	27,000,000
Electrical machinery	27,000,000
Industrial machinery	63,000,000
Iron and steel manufactures	84,000,000
Petroleum and petroleum products	80,000,000
Cotton and the manufactures thereof	69,000,000
Wheat flour	28,000,000
Chemicals	21,000,000
Rubber and manufactures thereof	19,000,000
Wood and manufactures thereof	38,000,000
Edible oils	27,000,000
Meat and dairy products	18,000,000

These figures show a very wide range, and show the importance to the laboring men and producers in this country of maintaining this market at its high tide. It has been increasing steadily, as I have shown, in the past few years. It is a most important market; and yet by this bill we are about to tell the people who buy nearly a billion dollars' worth of our goods annually, and for whose market the countries of the world are in most active competition, that we no longer regard them as our close friends and neighbors, who are to be treated differently from the rest of the world.

Mr. President, you will have noticed that in one of the editorials from which I have quoted is the statement that if this bill passes Pan Americanism can only be invoked in oratorical arguments hereafter, and that Pan Americanism will gradually decay. It is for the Senate of the United States at this time to say whether we are practically interested in Pan Americanism or whether it has been merely a figment of the imagination, preached for purposes which now no longer exist.

As I have said, the only practical result of Pan Americanism to-day is the fact that the 19 American Republics and Canada and Newfoundland are able to send their people to us as freely as they choose, without let or hindrance, except as our laws regarding health and literacy may prevail. That is the only practical effect of Pan Americanism. Are we going to do away with it? Has not Pan Americanism a history which deserves our serious consideration?

The term "Pan Americanism" was first used in newspaper discussions relating to the international American conference that was held in Washington in the winter of 1889-90, called by the then Secretary of State, James G. Blaine. The foreign policy of the Garfield administration, according to an article by Mr. Blaine in the Chicago Weekly Magazine for September 16, 1882, was said to have two principal objects:

First, to bring about peace and prevent future wars in North and South America; second, to cultivate such friendly commercial relations with all American countries as would lead to a large increase in the export trade of the United States by supplying those fabrics in which we are abundantly able to compete with the manufacturing nations of Europe.

In order to attain the second object it was necessary, Blaine declared, to accomplish the first.

Instead of friendly intervention here and there—patching up a treaty between two countries to-day, securing a truce between two others to-morrow—it was apparent * * * that a more comprehensive plan should be adopted if wars were to cease in the Western Hemisphere.

In short, Pan Americanism, as Blaine conceived it in 1882, was expressed in two words "peace" and "commerce," attained by means of the friendly counsel and cooperation of all the American States and redounding equally to the benefit of all.

When this conference, the first Pan American conference to be so called, was assembled in Washington, Mr. Blaine addressed the members of the conference and emphasized the necessity for closer bonds between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. He said:

We believe that friendship, avowed with candor and maintained with good faith, will remove from American States the necessity of guarding boundary lines between themselves with fortifications and military force. * * *

We believe that friendship, and not force, the spirit of just law, and not violence of the mob, should be the recognized rule of administration between American nations and in American nations.

He appealed for an understanding of the beneficial effect that the friendship of these nations would have upon the United States, and said that that was our belief; and now we are asked to pass an act that is regarded by them as distinctly unfriendly.

They are an extremely logical people. Perhaps the Latin race is more logical than the Anglo-Saxon race. We see the effects of a given act. We drive ahead on it. We do not always regard the method in which we do it. We do not always regard the words in which we put our ideas. We say that "actions speak louder than words." We are not always entirely logical; but the Latin race is essentially logical. To the members of that race words mean a great deal. They mean often many times more than deeds. To them the appearance is often more important than the underlying reality. That is the way they are built. That is the way their race has grown up. Therefore an act of this kind must be so done as to appeal to their reason if it is to be done without affecting their friendship for us.

But who can say that there is the slightest logic in attaching the quota to 18 Republics that practically send us no immigrants at all, who are not flooding our markets with cheap labor, who are not sending us undesirable immigrants, and never have done so? They know that fact. They know that they are welcoming immigrants, not sending them to us. They know that they are welcoming any from this country who go there to labor. They know that the figures show that their people are not coming to this country except as students and as travelers and to purchase our goods. We welcome their students. Our universities have made earnest efforts to get them to send us more of their students. In certain lines—notably the exact sciences, notably engineering, medicine, dentistry, and allied professions—they have sent us thousands of their students. That has been the chief immigration from the 18 countries of South America and Central America south of Mexico; and yet we are now saying to them, "You are going to be limited to 100 a year from each country"; and they say, "Why? For what reason? You are not limiting Canada. She is your neighbor on the north. The reason must be that you do not like our race. The reason must be that you do not like us. This is not a friendly act. There is no logic to your position."

Mr. President, in view of the essentially logical character of the mind of the Latin American, he feels that this is a direct insult, and that we no longer desire his friendship.

On the other hand, Mr. Blaine said in the opening days of that conference which was held in Washington in 1889:

It will be a great gain when we shall acquire the common confidence on which all international friendship must rest. It will be a greater gain when we shall be able to draw the people of all American nations into closer acquaintance with each other, an end to be facilitated by more frequent and rapid intercommunication. It will be the greatest gain when the personal and commercial relations of the American States, South and North, shall be so developed and so regulated that each shall acquire the highest possible advantage from the enlightened and enlarged intercourse of all.

Mr. President, at that time there was more or less a feeling of hostility in South America toward the United States. They looked with suspicion on this act of Mr. Blaine's in calling the conference together. In the early days of our relationships with the South American Republics, when they were endeavoring to secure their independence, in the days of Henry Clay, the Halls of Congress resounded with orations in praise of these countries which were trying to establish governments like ours. When they adopted constitutions similar to and based upon the Constitution of the United States, we applauded. We sent them friendly missions.

In enunciating the Monroe doctrine, we gave them a hand by giving notice to Europe that she must not interfere with their efforts to secure independence.

There was a long period when they felt extremely friendly to us, but about the middle of the nineteenth century that period lapsed. Their relations with us were not very cordial. It was due to the vision of Mr. Blaine and his friends that an effort was made to establish the Pan American Union.

As the result of their efforts there was established in the city of Washington the headquarters of the Union of American Republics. Thanks to the munificence of Mr. Carnegie, a beautiful building was erected in this city, which is visited annually by thousands of visitors to Washington, and, I may say, by all of those who come here from the Latin American countries. It has a flag of its own. It stands for the peculiar friendship of the sister Republics of the Western Hemisphere. It publishes a magazine, from which those Americans who read it—and it is published in four languages, English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French—may understand that we are endeavoring, not only for commercial reasons but in order to promote the peace and harmony of the Western Hemisphere, to establish closer relations, more friendly relations, with the South American Republics. That has been the aim of Pan Americanism always, from the beginning down to the present day. At present the only practical way we have of showing it is by permitting these 19 Republics to the south of us to send their people into the United States without any quota restriction, and now that is to be taken away. No wonder they feel that possibly there is nothing further left for Pan Americanism and that it is "going to decay."

It was only a few years ago that a great Secretary of State, Mr. Root, made a journey through South America as Secretary of State. He went at a time when hostility to the United States had reached its maximum. They were not buying our goods. They were not visiting our shores. Their attitude during the Spanish-American War had been extremely hostile. In their newspapers in 1898 cartoons appeared depicting our Army and Navy in anything but friendly terms. They felt that in fighting against Spain we were fighting against their mother country. When we freed Cuba and gave her independence they looked upon the act with a good deal of suspicion, thinking we were going to be ready to grab Cuba again as soon as an opportunity offered. There were insurrections in Cuba. We did go back into Cuba. They said, "Ah ha, that was just what we expected. You are now going to keep Cuba." But to our honor be it said, we did not keep Cuba; we established her independence. After peace was restored we gave Cuba back her Government, and we have not since interfered in the management of Cuba, although we have very close relations with her and she entered the European war just as soon as we did out of friendship for us.

But unfortunately for our relations with Latin America there then came the incident of the Panama Canal. We had been waiting for years to try to dig the canal. We wanted to have a government with which we could deal. I need not review the situation again. President Roosevelt frequently spoke of it in his addresses. But on whichever side one may happen to be now, the fact is that anyone who traveled through South America in the years immediately following the occupation of the Canal Zone by the United States, the recognition of the Republic of Panama by the United States, and the interference with the landing of Colombian troops will realize that they had no friendly attitude toward the United States. Many of their public men repeatedly told them, in addresses, in pamphlets, in articles in the newspapers, and in magazines, that we were the great imperial nation of the north, constantly reaching south.

If some overzealous jingo ever, in a moment of enthusiasm, speaking for himself alone, spoke about the days to come, when the United States would extend its influence to Cape Horn or to the Straits of Magellan, that was reprinted in every South American newspaper. In fear and trembling many of the South American people believed it, although no one in the United States had any such idea at all, except, possibly, the one jingo who had burst forth accordingly.

When we did take the Canal Zone, and when it was necessary for us to do other things in the Caribbean Sea, this unfriendliness increased. It did affect our trade. It did affect the securing of large contracts in South America. It did affect their visiting the United States. It led them to believe that we were not as friendly as we had professed to be.

Appreciating this fact as no previous Secretary of State had appreciated it, with the possible exception of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Root did a very unusual thing. He made a journey through South America. In each Republic he visited—and he visited nearly all of them—he made speeches which appealed to the people of those countries. He was able to allay their fears and to show them that the United States desired to be friendly.

In the richest and, perhaps, the most powerful country of all, in Argentina, Mr. Root, in his speech, used these words:

> We rejoice in your prosperity; we are proud of your achievements; we feel that you are justifying our faith in free government and self-government; that you are maintaining our great thesis which demands the possession, the enjoyment, and the control of the earth to the people who inhabit it. We have followed the splendid persistency with which you have fought against the obstacles that stood in your path, not without the sympathy that has come from similar struggles at home.

Mr. President, to them the action which we are asked to take at the present time shows a very real absence of that sympathy.

Mr. Root went on to say:

> There are no political questions at issue between Argentina and the United States; there is no thought of grievance by one against the other.

But according to the leading newspapers of Argentina, from which I have quoted, there is a thought of grievance at the present time, in the contemplation of these bills now before us.

Mr. Root said further:

> There are no old grudges or scores to settle. We can rejoice in each other's prosperity; we can aid in each other's development; we can be proud of each other's successes without hindrance or drawback.

Mr. President, to-day we are asked to say to these countries, "We are no longer interested in the progress you have made toward self-government, toward popular government. We are no longer interested in your success. We are afraid that some of your people may come here and may get away the jobs of some of our people. To be sure, you let all Americans from the United States go freely into your country, seeking jobs, seeking contracts. All kinds of jobs there are open to our people. But only a very few of you may come here."

May I say that the South American countries, particularly Argentina, are extremely jealous of the term "American." They believe they are "Americans" just as much as we are. They always refer to us as "North Americans." In the telephone book our embassy will be found under the letter "N," not under the letter "A," or under the letter "E" for "Estados Unidos," or under the letter "U" for "United States." It is found under the letter "N" for "North America." They like to think they are Americans just as much as we are. They like to think that Pan Americanism does mean that they can come and go freely in the United States, just as we come and go freely in their countries. But now we are asked to show them by this act an unfriendly gesture, a withdrawal of that sympathy, a withdrawal of that belief in their being Americans.

During the administration of President Taft, the President said in his message to Congress on December 7, 1909, at the second session of the Sixty-first Congress:

> The Pan American policy of this Government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged.

It was a proud moment for our dear friend, the late Chief Justice, when he could write those words in addressing the people of the United States through the Congress and, incidentally, the people of the countries to the south of us:

> The Pan American policy of this Government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged.

If this act becomes a law, then no President, until it is changed, can say that. Mr. Taft went on to say:

> Beside the fundamental doctrines of our Pan American policy there have grown up a realization of political interests, community of institutions and ideals, and a flourishing commerce. All these bonds will be greatly strengthened as time goes on.

Note the words "community of institutions and ideals." It has been the custom of our statesmen, of our political orators, for many years—for over a century—to refer to the community of institutions, to the community of ideas and ideals, between ourselves and the countries to the south of us. I take it that it was largely on that basis that when the Congress undertook to regulate immigration in a manner in which it never before had been regulated, to restrict it very materially, that it was believed wise to leave out of that regulation, to leave out of that restriction, these countries which for so many years we have told that we regarded as brothers and sisters, following the same ideas and ideals as ourselves. Is this to be abandoned?

Those from whom I quoted previously belonged to the Republican Party. But this has never been a party matter. Republicans and Democrats alike have taken the same attitude toward Pan Americanism.

It will be recalled that in Cleveland's administration Pan Americanism was called into play in the Venezuelan episode. Although we ourselves had no stake in Venezuela, although England was not actually attempting any real aggression, we insisted that the boundary dispute between England and Venezuela should be arbitrated and that the great power which England possessed should not be used to crush the small State of Venezuela and to decide the boundary dispute as England wished it rather than as Venezuela thought was right.

We even ventured to tell England that it would lead to serious consequences if she did not yield to our wishes in the matter. Surely there was a Democratic President showing by his acts, by his willingness even to involve the United States in international conflict, that we were ready to be the actual friends and brothers of the South American countries.

The next Democratic President was Woodrow Wilson. I find in his speeches and addresses a number of references to Pan Americanism and to our relations to South America which, it seems to me, we ought to bear in mind now when we are asked by the distinguished and able Senator from Georgia to pass his bill, which will interfere with our good relations with Latin America. On May 24, 1915, in an address delivered at the Pan American Financial Conference in Washington, President Wilson said:

> It is very surprising to me, it is even a source of mortification, that a conference like this should have been so long delayed, that it never should have occurred before, that it should have required a crisis of the world to show the Americans how truly they were neighbors to one another.

This particular bill is not a neighborly act. We recognized that fact when we passed the original immigration exclusion act. President Wilson went on to say:

> If there is any one happy circumstance, gentlemen, arising out of the present distressing condition of the world, it is that it has revealed us to one another. It has shown what it means to be neighbors.

And in conclusion he said:

> I have said these things because they will perhaps enable you to understand how far from formal my welcome to this body is. It is a welcome from the heart, it is a welcome from the head; it is a welcome inspired by what I hope are the highest ambitions of those who live in these two great continents, who seek to set an example to the world in freedom of institutions, freedom of trade, and intelligence of mutual service.

Those words could not be used again if this bill were to be passed.

In an address delivered to Congress on December 7, 1915, President Wilson said:

> The States of America are not hostile rivals, but cooperating friends.

Does this bill sound like that? Does this bill sound like the act of a cooperating friend? He stated:

> The states of America are not hostile rivals but cooperating friends. Their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political, and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners—

Mr. President, do "spiritual partners" erect barriors against the free intercourse of members of their families?

Continuing, President Wilson said:

It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalry; united in spirit and purpose they can not be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

This is Pan Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

Is this act founded in the "spirit of mutual service"?

Mr. President, during the early part of President Wilson's administration there occurred at Mobile, Ala., a meeting of an organization called the Southern Commercial Congress. I should like particularly to call the attention of Senators from Southern States to the words of President Wilson at that time. There were delegates there from all the Southern States and from the countries to the south of them. President Wilson said:

I come because I want to speak of our present and prospective relations with our neighbors to the south. I deemed it a public duty, as well as a personal pleasure, to be here to express for myself and for the Government I represent the welcome we all feel to those who represent the Latin American states.

How is any future President of the United States going to be able to use those words "The welcome we all feel to those who represent Latin American states," when we say to them, as we are asked to do by this bill, "You are no longer our neighbors; you are no more to us than are the countries of Europe; you are to be limited in your intercourse with us just as are the countries across the ocean"?

The future, ladies and gentlemen, is going to be very different for this hemisphere from the past. These states lying to the south of us, which have always been our neighbors, will now be drawn closer to us by innumerable ties.

Is this bill putting them on a quota going to be one of those "innumerable ties" that draw them closer to us? On the contrary, everyone knows that it will be a severance of some of the ties which have been patiently created by the statesmen, the Presidents, and the Secretaries of State of the United States for a hundred years.

These states lying to the south of us, which have always been our neighbors, will now be drawn closer to us by innumerable ties, and I hope, chief of all, by the tie of a common understanding of each other. Interest does not tie nations together; it sometimes separates them. But sympathy and understanding does unite them, and I believe that by the new route that is just about to be opened, while we physically cut two continents asunder, we spiritually unite them. It is a spiritual union which we seek.

And, again, President Wilson said:

That opening gate at the Isthmus of Panama will open the world to a commerce that she has not known before, a commerce of intelligence, of thought and sympathy between North and South.

Mr. President, does this bill show the effect of a "commerce of intelligence, of thought and sympathy, between North and South," or does it show a failure to understand sympathetically the feelings of the people to the south of us, a failure to appreciate the importance of their sympathy and friendship, a willingness to hurt their feelings even without any corresponding gain to ourselves, even if it will interfere with our commerce by making them less friendly to American goods and American people than they have been before? In fact, it is an act of blindness, blindness in so far as it concerns our commerce, blindness in so far as it concerns the feelings of our friends to the south.

To continue from President Wilson's speech to the Southern Commercial Congress:

The dignity, the courage, the self-possession, the self-respect of the Latin American states, their achievements in the face of all these adverse circumstances, deserve nothing but the admiration and applause of the world.

Please note the words, "The self-possession, the self-respect of the Latin American states." The bill which we are asked to pass is a direct blow against their self-respect.

President Wilson continued:

We must prove ourselves their friends and champions upon terms of equality and honor. You can not be friends upon any other terms than upon the terms of equality. You can not be friends at all except upon the terms of honor. We must show ourselves friends by comprehending their interest whether it squares with our own interest or not. It is a very perilous thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in the terms of material interest.

May I repeat those words, because they apply so directly to the matter before us?—

It is a very perilous thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in the terms of material interest. It not only is unfair to those with whom you are dealing, but it is degrading as regards your own actions.

Comprehension must be the soil in which shall grow all the fruits of friendship, and there is a reason and a compulsion lying behind all this which is dearer than anything else to the thoughtful men of America. I mean the development of constitutional liberty in the world. Human rights, national integrity, and opportunity as against material interests.

He concluded by saying:

This is not America because it is rich. This is not America because it has set up for a great population great opportunities of material prosperity. America is a name which sounds in the ears of men everywhere as a synonym with individual opportunity because a synonym of individual liberty. I would rather belong to a poor nation that was free than to a rich nation that had ceased to be in love with liberty. But we shall not be poor if we love liberty, because the nation that loves liberty truly sets every man free to do his best and be his best, and that means the release of all the splendid energies of a great people who think for themselves. A nation of employees can not be free any more than a nation of employers can be.

In emphasizing the points which must unite us in sympathy and in spiritual interest with the Latin American peoples we are only emphasizing the points of our own life, and we should prove ourselves untrue to our own traditions if we proved ourselves untrue friends to them.

Do not think, therefore, gentlemen, that the questions of the day are mere questions of policy and diplomacy. They are shot through with the principles of life. We dare not turn from the principle that morality and not expediency is the thing that must guide us and that we will never condone iniquity because it is most convenient to do so.

The words of President Wilson, especially where he said, "You can not have friends at all except upon terms of honor," seem to me peculiarly applicable to the question now before us. We know that this action on our part hurts the feelings of those peoples. We know that it is believed by them to injure their honor. The way in which the bill has been drawn by permitting the free intercourse with the Anglo-Saxon countries to the north of us and extremely restricted intercourse with the Latin countries to the south of us is to give them reason to believe that we do not care to be friends with them. Even if the country to the north of us should be included, the very fact that we are putting them on the same basis as European countries is saying to them that we are no longer interested in Pan Americanism, that we no longer feel like giving them any particular favors, that we no longer feel like cultivating their friendship and sympathy as an American nation, as we have done so many times in the past.

RECESS

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield for that purpose?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Friday, April 11, 1930, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, *April 10, 1930*

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock noon by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. TILSON].

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite Father, we thank Thee that when we are in the greatest need Thou art nearest. We praise Thee for all the innumerable mercies which have attended us. Bless our parents who have borne us, our children who dwell in our hearts' desires, and all our households. May all of us live more divinely; lift us high above just physical appetite, empty moralities, and mere

contentment, and bless us with lives ever fresh, ever new, extending their horizons of love and understanding. O may we not be unworthy of our calling, but in all fidelity, standing for justice when it is cast down, and always pleading for the liberty and the advancement of mankind. In the blessed name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 8960) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the Judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JONES, Mr. HALE, Mr. KEYES, Mr. BORAH, Mr. OVERMAN, and Mr. HARRIS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE ALLEGHENY RIVER AT RED HOUSE, N. Y.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair lays before the House the following request from the Senate:

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
April 8, 1930.

Ordered, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 3607) entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of New York to construct, maintain, and operate a free State highway bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Red House, N. Y."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senate will be granted.

There was no objection.

HOUSE DOCUMENT CONCERNING BATTLES OF KINGS MOUNTAIN AND THE COWPENS

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the action of the House in passing the resolution (H. Res. 158) be vacated and the resolution laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that the action of the House in passing the resolution (H. Res. 158) on yesterday be vacated and the resolution laid on the table. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the resolution?

Mr. STEVENSON. It is a resolution to publish 3,000 additional copies of House Document No. 328.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I present on behalf of the Committee on Printing a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 29) to the same effect as the resolution just laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 29

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That 3,000 additional copies of House Document No. 328, Seventieth Congress, first session, entitled "Historical Statements Concerning the Battle of King's Mountain and the Battle of the Cowpens in South Carolina," by Lieut. Col. H. D. Landers, be printed with illustrations and bound for the use of the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged report from the Committee on Rules for printing in the RECORD.

The resolution is as follows:

House Resolution 205

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 10381, a bill to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 12 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and the amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, in view of the general interest of the House in this resolution, if the gentleman feels he can do so, I think it would be interesting to have him state the program with reference to the consideration of this rule.

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Speaker, in compliance with the request of the gentleman from Alabama, I may say that the privileged report which I have just filed from the Committee on Rules, if adopted, will make in order the consideration of the bill generally known as the Johnson veterans' bill. The resolution provides for 12 hours of general debate, the same to be confined to the bill. I understand the program is to take up this bill for consideration on Tuesday of next week.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PURNELL. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. The gentleman has said there will be 12 hours of general debate; as a matter of fact, if there is legitimate debate upon the bill that Members of the House desire to continue, there would be no great desire on the part of anyone to restrict the debate, if it were necessary to have another hour or two, so far as the gentleman knows?

Mr. PURNELL. So far as I know, Mr. Speaker, there would be no objection to having full debate upon this subject; and if more time should seem necessary and the House should desire it, I have no doubt the request will be granted.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman from Indiana yield?

Mr. PURNELL. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. This is the veterans' legislation we have been trying to get to the floor of the House for some time and it is known that at least the minority Members, and perhaps a great many of the Members on the majority side, expect to support an amendment which I expect to offer to extend the presumptive period for men suffering from tuberculosis, or from other chronic constitutional diseases, to January 1, 1930. Can the gentleman from Indiana give us any assurance that this rule will be called up on next Tuesday?

Mr. PURNELL. I will say to the gentleman I am not in position to say definitely that it will be called up on next Tuesday, but I understand that is the tentative program.

Mr. RANKIN. That is the program. Let me say to the gentleman from Indiana, as I understand, it will require the unanimous consent of the House to extend the time for general debate.

Mr. PURNELL. Yes; but the gentleman knows the temper of the House toward all legislation affecting veterans and knows full well that ample opportunity will be given to discuss the question.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman will understand I am not criticizing the committee. I think the committee has given ample opportunity for debate.

Mr. PURNELL. I think the committee was very liberal in granting 12 hours of general debate.

Mr. RANKIN. And I will say to the gentleman from Indiana and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] that I am not inclined to extend the debate indefinitely, because we want to bring this legislation to the House, thresh it out, pass it, and get rid of it. The disabled veterans need help and need it now.

REDUCTION OF WHEAT ACREAGE

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous permission that I may be permitted to extend my remarks in the RECORD by incorporating therein a statement issued by a distinguished regent of the State University of Nebraska.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, by gracious privilege of the House so to do, I shall here present a remarkable statement recently made by Hon. Fred A. Marsh, regent of the Nebraska State University, with reference to the demand made upon American farmers by the Federal Farm Board for reduced acreage of wheat. This statement by Regent Marsh appeared in a full-page advertisement, paid for by himself, in the Central City (Nebr.) Republican of April 3, as follows:

[From Central City Republican, Thursday, April 3, 1930]

THE FARM BOARD—THE CHAIN STORE—THE AMERICAN FARMER—THE 3-WAY SWORD

"The bulk of the United States exports of farm implements during 1929 again went to comparatively few markets, 10 countries taking 83 per cent of the $140,801,556 total. This total represents a 21 per cent increase over the preceding year's foreign sales. Canada, Argentina, and Russia remained the chief markets, the last two showing striking gains during the year." (Report, Department of Commerce.)

"What is going to happen eventually, when the cheap lands of Russia, Argentina, Australia, and other countries are farmed with modern American machinery? World-market competition will be the keener, and every major advantage will rest with the foreign competitor. The domestic market of the United States will more and more become the chief reliance of the farmer of the United States, and whether or not he obtains, in his home market, a price that represents something more than the cost of production will depend on how much he raises. Curtailment of acreage in the surplus producing crops is inevitable. Whether it comes with intelligent cooperation with the Federal Farm Board or whether it results from the more painful processes of economic pressure and necessity remains to be seen." (McKelvie's Nebraska Farmer.)

"To the chairman and members of the Ways and Means Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.: The purpose of this brief is to set forth our reasons for asking the committee not to make upward revision in the existing tariff rates, in so far as they affect frozen beef, frozen mutton, and frozen lamb. In presenting this brief we are acting in behalf of the large chain-store organizations, who deal in the above commodities, together with the larger wholesalers and distributors. Any fear of overproduction is unwarranted." Etc. (Brief of certain chain-store organizations dealing in meats.)

Mr. Farmer: The above 3-way sword is something for you to consider. As though the high-pressure exportation of American-made machinery was not enough to undermine you with the conditions threatened by Mr. McKelvie, the chain stores are insisting in the halls of your American Congress for the right to import foreign meats—meats that would require much of your surplus grains if produced in America.

Mr. Farmer: How much does an American binder or tractor cost you? How much does the same American binder cost the Russian, the Gringo, or the Australian?

Mr. American Farmer: Are you required by threat to raise less, while the foreigner, using the same make of farm machinery, is being encouraged to increase his acreage and the use of American machinery? If the world's price is depressed by thus opening foreign fields, don't we have to have more bushels at a less price than when the price was greater? The Farm Board's advice as to restricted world output will not be religiously followed in Russia. It is not likely that the exporters of American farm machinery to foreign fields are imposing any such advice at this time.

Citizens: We are already feeling some of the economic pressure and necessity spoken of by Mr. McKelvie, of the Farm Board. Not the least is the chain-store importations of millions of pounds of meat and meat products, thus doing away with our home market for our own grain in the production of our own meat. Terrific is the economic pressure of such importations, wiping out American wholesalers, jobbers, and their American-manned organizations, while the Farm Board, in a manner that has left but a train of more and greater depressed prices after their every idiotic action, is unmanning the staple methods of handling our grain.

The Farm Board's efforts to soviet the raising and handling of farm products in America will come true if they are not curbed. All liberty of the American farmer will be annulled by a drastic policy of "cooperatively" controlled acreage. Listlessly and with no spirit, but at a depressed figure always, the grain will follow a beaten path from the farm direct to the Government-controlled "cooperative" elevators of the Farm Board suzerainty.

We have just gone through the horrors of a banking commission trying to administer our banking business. Must we now endure the same agonies in regard to our American-raised grain with this swashbuckling Farm Board?

FRED A. MARSH,
Farmer, Regent Nebraska State University, Archer, Nebr.

Regent Marsh lives in my own home county. He is a bona fide farmer. He is also a long-time student in that practical school wherein students endeavor to learn somewhat of the science of government. It is quite evident that Regent Marsh is not wholly in sympathy with the plan of the chairman of the Federal Farm Board to reduce the wheat acreage in America, while at the same time encouraging increased wheat acreage in Russia and other foreign lands by shipping harvesting and other farm machinery of his own manufacture to foreign farmers, and selling that machinery to the foreigners at a price less than farmers here at home must pay for the same machinery.

While my first object in presenting the remarkable statement by Regent Marsh is to show to the country the fact that the Farm Board plan to decrease wheat acreage in America, while at the same time increasing acreage in Russia by giving the farmers over there farm machinery at less cost than American farmers must pay for like machinery, is not winning hilarious approval in the Middle West, my next and best object is to call attention to the solemn fact that the Harvester Trust could not sell farm machinery to foreign farmers at a lower price than American farmers must pay for the same machinery save only by grace of our tariff system.

Yes; I know that farm machinery is on the free list, but I also know that iron and steel, the principal materials in all farm machinery, bear a sky-high tariff tax, directly for the benefit of the Steel Trust but incidentally of vast benefit to the Harvester Trust. I am personally fond of Alex Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and also president of the mighty Harvester Trust, but I would love him the more if he would be kind enough to explain just how he hopes to raise the price of wheat in the United States by decreasing the wheat acreage, while at the same time selling Harvester Trust farm machinery to Russian farmers at a lower price than our home farmers must pay for such machinery, thereby encouraging the foreign farmers to increase their wheat acreage.

Alex Legge is a very busy man right now. Perhaps he may not be able to find time in which to explain just how he intends to do it. However, I will respectfully entertain an explanation of this great problem by any Member of the United States Congress familiar with both the language and the plans of the tariff barons.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the special order of the House the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. COYLE] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. COYLE. Mr. Speaker, I make this appearance before the House for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the Members and the people of the District of Columbia certain facts relative to the relationship which has existed between the people of the District of Columbia and the Congress of the United States over a period of 129 years.

All of the people of all of the States of the Union have an immense pride in the District of Columbia and very high aspirations for the development of the District along the lines of proper government and fine esthetic progress. In the Constitution itself section 8 provided that the Congress was to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District, and even to this day many people in many parts of the country suppose that the Congress itself pays the expenses of administering the District of Columbia, assuming, perhaps, that the obligation to pay goes with the right to govern. This, of course, is an erroneous impression, for which there is yet some color of reason. In one form or another for 129 years it has been governed by the Congress of the United States, although for the first 75 years the people of the District of Columbia had much more voice in the laying of their taxes and in the spending of that tax money than they have had in the last 50 years.

In going over the long series of statutes which have from time to time sought to institute a more satisfactory relationship between the people of the District and the Congress, I find a few high lights of interest.

Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to extend my remarks by including at this point certain lists of statutory enactments of the Congress in relation to the subject, which I am not going to read to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COYLE. In 1790, on the 16th of July, the Congress, then sitting at Philadelphia, determined the general location of the District to be at a point on the Potomac River between the Eastern Branch and the mouth of the Connogochegue. The laws of the States of Maryland and Virginia were—

to be continued within such District until the time fixed for the removal of the Government and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide.

In 1801 the location of the District was determined exactly; the laws of Maryland and Virginia were continued in effect, applying to the parts ceded by the two States, respectively, and the District as it then existed was divided into two counties, Washington and Alexandria Counties. In the further study of enactments, I am going to omit, as far as possible, that part which was located on the south bank of the Potomac—Alexandria County—and which was ceded back to the State of Virginia in 1846 and thereafter ceased to be a part of the District.

From 1801 until 1878, under varying rules of appointment and election, the District of Columbia, the city of Washington, and the city of Georgetown were given varying measures of local self-government, power to levy and collect taxes, power to make appropriations, power to elect the lower house of their assembly, and the power in 1805 for the assembly in Georgetown to elect its mayor.

In 1812 the title of the corporation of the city of Washington was changed to "the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Washington," the mayor being elected annually by the aldermen and council. In 1820 the provision was changed to require that the mayor be elected biennially by the voters of the city. This law was to run for 20 years, but ran for 28 years and was then continued for the 8 years which had passed since it had lapsed.

Changes in 1826, 1842, 1856, and 1862, and again in 1863 and in 1864, altered in some measure the method of taxation, the power of appropriation, the appointment of the assessors or levy courts, and the qualification of the voters. In 1867 the franchise was extended to the colored residents, and in 1869 all distinctions on account of race were obliterated through eliminating the word "white" in all laws relating to the District, Washington or Georgetown, where those laws limited or restricted civil rights.

In 1871 the governor was made a presidential appointee, subject to Senate confirmation, with a term of four years, and at this same time the upper house of the local legislature, consisting of 11 members, was appointed by the President and the lower house of 22 members was elected by the voters. This legislature had broad local powers, although there were some specific restrictions, and it was always held to be subject to the restriction of the tenth amendment to the Constitution. At this time the District was allowed a Delegate to the United States House of Representatives, to be elected biennially by the voters. This power to have a Delegate to the Congress, which is being at present so much discussed by the people of the District, existed from 1871 to 1874, when the law was repealed.

The distinction of being the Delegate—the only one to represent the District of Columbia in Congress—fell to the lot of a rather distinguished gentleman, Hon. Norton Parker Chipman, a brigadier general of the Union Army, who had settled in Washington after the Civil War. He served through the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses; apparently was an active and valuable Member of the House, and performed a service for his constituency. After his office was abolished, I find that he moved to California. He occupied an honored place in the judiciary through a long and active life and until 1924, when he died at the age of 90 years. Since he left no successor to his title in the Congress, I think it likely that his death passed without the usual notice which this House, in its courtesy, gives to the passing of its former Members.

Mr. HALE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COYLE. I will.

Mr. HALE. Does the gentleman say that the authority for the District to have a Delegate was granted by the congressional enactment?

Mr. COYLE. It was expressly granted by congressional action and not by amendment to the Constitution.

It is probably unfortunate from a point of view of study and comparison that this particular period should have included that period of financial panic of the early seventies. Certain it is that the government of the District of Columbia as of that time came in for much comment, much criticism, and long and protracted investigation on petition presented among others by the late W. W. Corcoran, himself a distinguished benefactor of Washington, in whose memory the Corcoran Art Gallery stands as a lasting monument. For the purpose of this résumé it is, however, sufficient to say that in 1874 the right of the District of Columbia to have a Delegate in Congress was by Congress changed.

The government of the District had undoubtedly arrived at a rather serious financial situation. The charity of a later day may—indeed, must—attribute much of it to the serious financial condition of the country as a whole. The necessity for immense public works, which had been theretofore long neglected and had in that period made great progress, probably also contributed to the dissatisfaction with conditions.

The act of 1874, a congressional enactment, provided for a commission of three persons to be appointed by the President and to exercise the powers theretofore vested in the governor and the board of public works, including taxation, appointments, and so forth. At this time an Engineer officer was detailed in charge of public works, subject to the control of the commissioners.

In 1878 the change—which has continued in effect until the present time—whereby the President appoints three commissioners, two of them to be confirmed by the Senate and the third one to be an Engineer officer detailed to the duty by the President, was adopted.

It is interesting to note parenthetically that this enactment in 1878 left a number of matters rather undetermined. Among others, the matter of the administration of the water supply, which has been subject to considerable legislation and discussion from that time to this, was left very much "up in the air" then, and in some ways is still a bone of contention between the people of the District of Columbia and the Congress.

In 1887 some additional police regulative authority was given to the commissioners, and in 1898 and by various enactments since then the park system has been removed from the authority of the commissioners and put under—in the beginning—the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and later under the engineer commissioner and the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks. In addition, since 1878, a public service commission has been appointed, with some joint responsibility to the President and to the Congress. A zoning commission, consisting of the District Commissioners, the Architect of the Capitol, and the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, has been constituted, with some broad authority; of course, again with the same dual responsibility.

In 1878, when the Congress took over all responsibility for the administration of all the laws in the District of Columbia, it assumed responsibility for the debt of the District of Columbia and agreed to pay toward the administrative expenses of the District 50 per cent of the annual total. This 50-50 basis was established in 1878 and remained the law until 1922, when a 60-40 basis was assumed, by which the District paid 60 per cent and the Congress 40 per cent. This is still the "permanent law" on the subject, but it is a law which has been more honored in the breach than in the observance, and each year since 1924—two years after the passage of the 60-40 basis—Congress has appropriated annually $9,000,000 and the remainder of the expenditures has come from the taxes of the District of Columbia. The people's part has varied in percentage between 60 per cent and 80 per cent, according as the total annual expenditure increased or diminished.

This somewhat exhaustive statistical résumé, with which I have dealt at such considerable length, is not raised in particular criticism of the present or any past law but solely for the purpose of bringing to your attention the very considerable volume of legislation which has been enacted and the very varying degree of local autonomy which has been granted to or taken away from the people of the District without their representation in the law-making body.

There is to-day in the minds of many people in the District and in Congress a rather firmly fixed impression that the people of the District of Columbia should come back to their early status, when they had a larger part in local self-government. Prior to 1878, when the Federal Government paid what amounted to a tax assessment on their property owned within the District of Columbia, the power to levy and collect taxes and to make appropriations was not thought to be specifically within the province of the Congress. Through much of this period, no doubt, the tax contribution on the part of the Federal Government was ofttimes in excess of one-half of the total tax collected, and it was only when the Congress assumed the special obligation to meet with dollar for dollar the tax money collected from the people of the District of Columbia that the Congress also undertook full responsibility for detail of legislation. In these later years, when the Congress has again taken the early position where it makes a flat contribution in lieu of a tax levy, amounting to $9,000,000 annually, it would seem, perhaps, only fair for the Congress to consider divesting itself of part of its responsibility regarding tax levies and appropriations.

The Congress to-day can have no financial interest in the decrease or increase of expenditures by the District of Columbia. If the pay of the firemen or policemen is to be raised under the present existing plan, the people of the District will pay the entire cost of the raise or save the entire reduction. It seems, as a consequence, rather a far cry for the Congress to pass on each detail of this legislation, financial or regulatory.

Would it not be advisable at this time for the Congress to consider this situation and the rights of the people of the District and the best interests of the District in relation to further legislation? Would it not be advisable to do this through a specially constituted joint committee appointed for the purpose by the House and Senate?

Mr. FORT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COYLE. I will yield.

Mr. FORT. Are the public buildings here in the District—the District of Columbia Building and other public buildings—paid for by the $9,000,000 contributed by the Government and the amount raised by taxation, or are they paid for by special appropriation of Congress?

Mr. COYLE. The construction of the buildings which have to do with the administration of affairs of the District of Columbia are paid for out of appropriations by Congress for the District to which appropriations the Congress makes a flat contribution of $9,000,000.

Mr. FORT. There is no special appropriation in addition for the construction of the buildings?

Mr. COYLE. As far as I know there is no separate appropriation on the part of Congress for any building in the District of Columbia except those solely for Federal purposes.

Mr. FORT. And there are no bonds or outstanding debts of the District?

Mr. COYLE. No; there was a debt of twelve or fifteen million at the time Congress took over the administration of affairs in 1878, and undertook to pay off that debt.

Mr. STOBBS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COYLE. I will yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. STOBBS. Is the gentleman arguing for local self-government in the District or for District representation here in Congress?

Mr. COYLE. The gentleman feels that he is arguing for a study of the present existing conditions in relation to past history to determine whether or not anything should be done by the Congress to give the people of the District of Columbia more to say in their local affairs rather than in national affairs.

Mr. STOBBS. The gentleman understands that there have been hearings for several years past before the House Judiciary Committee as to what representation should be given to people in the District in Congress?

Mr. COYLE. My impression was that the hearings were to determine whether or not the people of the District of Columbia should be given representation in national affairs rather than in local affairs.

Mr. STOBBS. Indirectly the argument is made that that would give them a representation in their own affairs.

Mr. COYLE. My study has led me to believe that they would be better off and better satisfied if they had representation here without a vote here, and which I expect to develop in the latter part of my remarks.

Mr. COLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COYLE. Yes.

Mr. COLE. With reference to the question put by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FORT], if when we embark on a new building, will not the appropriation call for an additional amount on the part of the United States Government, increasing the $9,000,000 contribution?

Mr. COYLE. I think that is a reasonable suggestion. If we are going to extend the area and value of Federal buildings, we should proportionately increase our contribution.

Mr. COLE. I think so.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COYLE. Yes.

Mr. LOZIER. The gentleman referred to the fact that there was an indebtedness of about $12,000,000 against the District at the time Congress reassumed the control of the District in 1878. That indebtedness was incurred during the time the District had local self-government, and it was under the Shepherd régime, which was reputed to have been one of the most prodigal in the history of American municipalities, and results were so unsatisfactory that the people of the District in desperation petitioned Congress to take over again the affairs of the District. The gentleman is familiar with the history of that period, is he not?

Mr. COYLE. I almost lived through that period in the District of Columbia. I have carefully read the hearings before that committee in 1874. There was a considerable debt. The administration was much criticized. In justice to it, however, and with the charity which follows after 50 years, let us say that prior to that administration Washington streets had been a streak of mud, and that at the end of that administration, although there was a debt of a considerable amount in proportion to the then taxable property, they had accomplished a very considerable street-paving program and the initiation of the sewer program, and the District had been without either theretofore.

Mr. LOZIER. The gentleman speaks about the number of mud streets in the District at the time Congress granted the District of Columbia local self-government. There was not a larger proportion of unpaved streets and unsewered districts in the District of Columbia at that time than there were in similar cities all over the country? That was before the age of extensive street paving and before sewerage systems were as universal as in later years.

Mr. COYLE. The comparison is a difficult one to make. I am looking at that administration with the eyes of charity, which come after 50 years to all of us.

Fifty years ago, when the Congress paid half of the bill, there was a more reasonable excuse than exists at the present time for their entire control over expenditures. To-day the people of the District of Columbia pay four-fifths of the bill for administering the affairs of the District, and there is no similar area, no comparable amount of income, no equal number of people anywhere under the American flag who have so little voice as have the people of the District in those matters dear to the American heart which concern the right of taxation and appropriation.

I would like to see a committee constituted in some way similar to the way I have suggested. I would like to suggest for the consideration of that committee a plan, which I advance now as being at least thought provocative, as was suggested by my colleague from New York [Mr. DAVENPORT] in his able address concerning legislation and the necessity for delegating under proper control some of the multifarious duties of the individual Member of Congress. It was the contribution made by Mr. DAVENPORT, followed by the one made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE], which has in some measure impelled my own suggestion to-day. I would like to suggest to this committee that the Board of Commissioners of the District be increased to five, that two be appointed by the President and one designated from among the Army engineer officers by the President, as at present, and that the two additional members be nominated from a list of not more than five to be supplied to the President by the people of the District of Columbia, and that these two, when so nominated and confirmed, might perhaps sit in this branch of Congress, with an appointment similar to a Resident Commissioner's, to be the voice of the people of the District on the floor of Congress.

Perhaps they should also sit as members of the Board of District Commissioners. Perhaps to this board should be delegated, subject always to congressional approval, many of the powers to legislate which are now vested in the Congress. Perhaps the annual budget and tax levy of the District of Columbia should be drawn up by this board of five commissioners and submitted by them to the Congress, to lie on the Speaker's table for 60 days after the convening of the Congress, and if not amended or disapproved by direct action, then to be transmitted to the Senate as having been passed by the House.

Why should we of the Congress determine the rate of pay of the firemen and policemen of the District when we are making a flat annual contribution of nine millions and all additional money must come from the taxpayers of the District? There was, perhaps, some color of reason back of such legislation on the part of Congress when Congress made a percentage contribution to these annual expenditures, but I submit there is no color of reason back of vesting such detail determination in the Congress under present existing conditions.

My own personal opinion, for what it is worth, is submitted to the effect that Congress should either go back to the definite 60-40 basis, or else concede to the people of the District real control over their own income and expenditures for local governmental purposes.

I am more and more convinced as time goes on of the good will of the people of the country toward the District of Columbia and its people. I am more and more convinced of the existence of a very good will on the part of the Members of Congress toward the people of the District, but one fact comes home to me in addition to these two that is insistent and which will be recognized by every other Member, and that is that a very large part of the time of all Members is, by force of circumstances, to-day given to more or less routine matters.

For the Congress, in addition to its other duties, to continue to act on the routine matters that would fall under the head of "town council" for the District of Columbia seems to me to be a relic of the dark ages. The very history of the relationship between the Congress and the District gives evidence of the fact that legislation has often been passed, and almost as often repealed, without it being possible to take into consideration the rights of the District, or, indeed, the economic soundness of the legislation.

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COYLE. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. Is there a budgetary system in the District government?

Mr. COYLE. Without doubt, and it comes from the Director of the Federal Budget and goes to the Appropriations Committee of the Congress as does the budget for any Federal department.

I am firmly convinced that a committee designated in the manner I have suggested, for the purpose I have suggested, should carefully pass on the necessities of legislation and on the kind of legislation which should be enacted, in order to avoid in the future the dangers and difficulties which have encumbered the road in the years gone by. I submit for your serious consideration, that the change that has come about in the fiscal relationship that exists between the Congress and the people of the District of Columbia makes advisable a change in the legislative relationship between the two, and it should be effected as soon as it can be carefully considered. I submit that this change is rendered the more imperative by virtue of the increasing demands made upon the time of the Congress and of its Members.

Finally I submit that fair justice to these people of the District would require that those "inalienable" rights, now long since alienated, should be returned into the custody of the people themselves, and the Congress restore to them a real measure of local autonomy and cease, once and for all, to countenance and perpetuate a system that often verges on that tyranny, said of old by the fathers to be the result of taxation without representation.

CONSOLIDATION OF ACTIVITIES AFFECTING WAR VETERANS

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 10630) to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 10630, with Mr. HALE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, I regret to do it at this time, but on account of the importance of this bill I think we ought to have a quorum present to hear the discussion. We discussed the bill at length for an hour or two a day or two ago, and had hardly anyone here to listen to the discussion. I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and two Members present, a quorum.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON].

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, in the limited time I have, I will ask that I be not interrupted, as I fear I can not say what I want to say in this time.

I have no desire to attack any agency in anything I have to say. I prefer to look at this for a few minutes from the standpoint of certain principles and objectives.

I have had the responsibility for 8 or 10 years of handling the appropriations for the Bureau of Pensions, and naturally I have had some very close contact with the work of that bureau. I am entirely opposed to any union or consolidation or absorption process as between the Veterans' Bureau and the Bureau of Pensions. [Applause.] In the first place, such consolidation as is proposed in this bill does not mean a saving, but it means a great increase in the cost of administration. [Applause.]

The Veterans' Bureau is not operated as economically as the Bureau of Pensions. I do not believe it is operated as efficiently. All sorts of arguments are advanced as to who will become the head of this new administration, but whoever it will be the tail is not going to wag the dog, and for every dollar that is expended in the Bureau of Pensions there is a thousand dollars expended in the Veterans' Bureau. The same applies as to personnel. Whoever becomes the chief of this new activity is going to give his major thought to the Veterans' Bureau. What time is left will go to the Bureau of Pensions.

It will not result in a saving of money, but increased expenditures for the work in the Bureau of Pensions.

Next, by reason of the facts which I have just stated, that the personnel involved and the personnel employed and the money expended is much less in the one than in the other, the Bureau of Pensions will be in the background and the welfare of the Civil War veterans and their dependents and the welfare of the Spanish-American War veterans and their dependents will not have the consideration from this new organization that they get to-day from the Bureau of Pensions.

The conclusion can not be avoided that if one administrator is to conduct these two great activities the most definite basis that could be desired by anyone to put the World War veterans on a pension basis will be established. It is impossible to pay, through the same office, one man a pension and the other compensation and conduct it successfully in the years to come. It means that a foundation is being laid for a pension system with reference to the World War veterans.

I am proceeding hurriedly in my limited time.

When the Forbes scandal came before the country, Members of Congress universally took the position that they did not want any more independent bureaus. I know that from private conversation with various Members. The Members wished that the Veterans' Bureau was not an independent bureau because independent bureaus are directly under the President, and naturally the President can not give his personal attention to them, and there is no supervision whatever. It is said that the Veterans' Bureau is such a large institution that it needs the dignity of standing by itself. If that is true, let it be made another Cabinet office, if you please. It should certainly not be loose with no supervision whatever. In my opinion the Veterans' Bureau should be under some Cabinet head in the interest of best administration. Please understand there is not a word of criticism in what I say of General Hines. I have entire confidence in his integrity.

I am discussing this not from the basis of personalities but from the basis of principle. Even if we are obliged to leave the Veterans' Bureau as an independent bureau, it is not necessary to bring in agencies that are now supervised by Cabinet officers and increase the powers and responsibilities of that independent bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman from Michigan please state the salaries paid in the Pension Bureau?

Mr. CRAMTON. I would not like to mention that figure offhand, because I can not give it accurately.

I will say frankly that in what I am saying I have not had an opportunity to read the hearings or make a study in detail of this bill, but I am speaking of general principles based on my experience of some years in connection with the Bureau of Pensions.

It is stated that this bureau is so large and important that it ought to be an independent bureau. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue renders important decisions. I remember Secretary Mellon once saying that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from time to time made decisions as important as the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Yet that bureau gets along as one of the bureaus in the Treasury Department. I do not believe that anything will be gained by this consolidation.

I understand an amendment is to be offered providing that the Bureau of Pensions shall be protected. The amendment contains substantially this language, that nothing in subsection (b) of section 1 shall be taken to authorize the abolition of the Bureau of Pensions. I do not recall the exact language.

It will be noted from reading section 1 that there is to be an establishment known as the administration of veterans' affairs, and that to this new establishment is to be transferred the duties and powers and functions now vested by law in certain existing agencies. Can anyone reading that section doubt that under the direction of the President this administrator of veterans' affairs shall have the power to consolidate, eliminate, and redistribute the functions of the various bureaus, agencies, and so forth? No one can doubt but what the Bureau of Pensions will sink into a most minor and subordinate rôle, and even the protective amendment that is going to be proposed will not save the situation. The activities of the bureau will be partly, from time to time, taken away from the Bureau of Pensions.

The amendment only provides that the Bureau of Pensions is to continue its existence, but it does not insure that the authority will remain in the Bureau of Pensions. As a matter of fact, this bill explicitly takes the authority out of the bureau and vests the final say as to all of these matters in the administrator of veterans' affairs.

I just want to reiterate that the passage of this legislation will cause the bureau handling all matters relating to Civil War veterans and their dependents and Spanish-American War veterans and their dependents to become a minor affair in the administration of veterans' affairs.

The great problems of veterans of the World War are so numerous, so extensive, and so far-reaching that the head of this

bureau will give his first thought to the World War veterans and what time is left to the others. For one—although the World War veterans are more numerous—I am not ready to say that the veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War are to take a position subordinate to that of the World War veterans.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. I yield.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will it not have this result?—Under the present bill the duties now vested in the Secretary of the Interior will be assumed by the director of the new bureau. Can the gentleman believe that the Secretary of the Interior, with his multiplicity of problems and the great number of departments under him, can give any more consideration to the Pension Bureau personally than the director of this new activity would give to it?

Mr. CRAMTON. I get the gentleman's question. No one now expects the Secretary of the Interior to take any active part in the administration of the Bureau of Pensions. The determination of policy is almost entirely in the hands of the Commissioner of Pensions. Congress knows the Bureau of Pensions; Congress sees the work of the Bureau of Pensions; Congress can judge of the work of that bureau; and we do not regard the Secretary of the Interior as the active head as we must regard this new official. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER].

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, first I want to answer the last statement of the distinguished gentleman who has preceded me. We know that section 2, chapter 1, title 38, United States Code, reads as follows:

> The Commissioner of Pensions shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, such duties in the execution of the various pension laws as may be prescribed by the President.

So you can readily see that the transfer of the Pension Bureau to this new Government activity, which will handle all veterans' affairs, will not have the result of subordinating the affairs of the veterans who are beneficiaries of the Pension Bureau.

Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of the Interior, under the law, has jurisdiction and authority in pension matters. The provisions of this consolidation bill will transfer that authority to the director of the new bureau. Can anyone, with any candor and frankness, say that the veterans who are the beneficiaries under the Pension Bureau will have less personal consideration on the part of the chief administrative officer under the new set-up, when we take into consideration the multiplicity of bureaus and numerous activities administered under the Secretary of the Interior, including St. Elizabeths Hospital. One of the reasons why I could not support a consolidation of veterans' affairs under the Secretary of the Interior is that I do not want the Veterans' Bureau hospitals and the soldiers' homes hospitals to come under the Interior Department and have the same close consideration and cooperation of the Secretary of the Interior that St. Elizabeths Hospital has had.

With the multitude of bureaus and duties now under the Secretary of the Interior it is impossible for the Secretary to keep in close contact with the operations of such hospitals and other veterans' problems. A director under the consolidation as provided in the pending bill would manifestly give better personal consideration to the veterans' problems.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. My criticism is based on section 2 of the bill. Not only is the authority of the Secretary of the Interior transferred to this new official but section 2 charges him with all the administrative duties relating to the Bureau of Pensions and provides that—

> All final decisions or orders of any division, bureau, or board in the administration of veterans' affairs shall be subject to review, on appeal, by such administrator.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Absolutely; and those decisions are now subject to review by the Secretary of the Interior when it comes to questions relating to the Pension Bureau beneficiaries.

The hearings indicate that the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and the Disabled American Veterans at their national conventions have passed resolutions in favor of putting all veterans' activities under one head; namely, the creation of a new Cabinet officer to handle the veterans' problems. Personally I favor that proposition, and this bill is a long step in that direction. While the pending bill does not centralize the handling of all veterans' affairs under a Cabinet officer it does centralize them under a new bureau directly under the President of the United States. We can reasonably assume that the President will appoint an administrator for the new bureau who has just as good qualifications as a Cabinet officer. Such administrator certainly can give more careful, sympathetic, and personal consideration to the veterans' problems than a present Cabinet officer who has a multitude of bureaus under him and many duties to perform.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. A comparison between the operation of a bureau where one man gives his entire time to it and another bureau where the head can not give all of his time to it does not warrant the gentleman in making the statement he has just made, and he knows it.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I will state it does warrant such a statement, and as far as many of the statements the gentleman has made in opposition to this bill is concerned there are no reasonable grounds to compare the work of the Pension Bureau and the work of the Veterans' Bureau any more than you can compare day and night. We know that as to most of the Pension Bureau cases it is merely a matter of routine. When you pension Spanish War widows under the act of May 1, 1926, or grant pensions to widows of Civil War veterans they go on the pay roll and those cases are closed. It then becomes merely a matter of sending out the checks each month.

Many thousands of the Indian, Civil, and Spanish War veterans' claims become stationary in so far as adjudication is concerned upon completion of the first allowance by the Pension Bureau. But in the Veterans' Bureau claims under laws enacted by Congress, where Congress sets up specific requirements before payments can be made, and Congress specifically provides for three or four appeals, it is a different proposition. Very few Veterans' Bureau claims become stationary in so far as adjudication is concerned. Furthermore the question of service connection under laws enacted by Congress enters into consideration of every Veterans' Bureau compensation claim as well as the application of a very intricate rating schedule.

The nature and scope of the laws under which the Veterans' Bureau operates is such that no fair comparison can be made between the operation of the Pension and Veterans' Bureaus. The laws under which these two bureaus operate and the scope of their activities are as different as day is from night.

Mr. GASQUE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. GASQUE. As I understand the gentleman's remarks, he seems to favor this bill. I want to know how the gentleman will get together on this statement he made in the hearings.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I will yield to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina so that he may quote a statement of mine appearing in the hearings, and I shall be pleased to answer his question.

Mr. GASQUE. I want to state that the gentleman, during the hearings, seemed to be opposed to the very principle upon which this bill is founded, and I note now he is arguing in favor of this bill, which I think everyone will admit delegates more power to one head than any other act ever passed by the Congress. The gentleman at the hearings made this statement:

> I do not believe in granting to one man, even though I am a supporter of his, the arbitrary power to perform duties vested in Congress as a legislative body, particularly when it affects many millions of disabled World War veterans who bled for our country in the time of its wars.

The gentleman must have changed his mind.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. No; the gentleman has not changed his mind on that specific proposition. If the gentleman will read the entire hearings he will find that the gentleman from Wisconsin did considerable cross-examining in order to develop the complete facts on this highly controversial consolidation proposition. I had in mind the proposition which the gentleman advocated during the committee hearings, the purpose of the original bill, which gave the President of the United States authority to consolidate all of these veterans' activities without having any strings on the consolidation. The bill which we have before us does not do this, because it creates a new bureau. We define the policy of consolidation, meeting almost entirely the desires of the great organizations of war veterans.

I realize the difference of views on this question of consolidation. After carefully studying the testimony and after attend-

ing each meeting of the committee I reached a conclusion it was a matter of give and take on some of the propositions, because with the various conflicting views on this consolidation between the witnesses, between the departments, and between the members of the committee it was just as impossible to report a bill out that was entirely satisfactory to everybody concerned as it would be to obtain a unanimous vote of this Congress to repeal the sumptuary prohibition laws.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman spoke of St. Elizabeths Hospital. Having investigated that institution at one time, of course I sympathize with that part of the gentleman's speech; but I am a little surprised to hear the gentleman say we can not get St. Elizabeths Hospital cleaned up under the present Secretary of the Interior. What is the matter down there?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Well, I am not defending the present Secretary of the Interior on his administration of St. Elizabeths Hospital. If I were Secretary of the Interior I would give Doctor White his walking papers with one stroke of the pen and would be doing a good service to the taxpayers and people of the country. I would also demand that the Attorney General bring a court action to collect from the said Doctor White the many thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money which he has received for maintenance, and personal servants, in violation of law.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Yes; I yield further.

Mr. RANKIN. In view of the reluctant attitude of the Veterans' Bureau when we were investigating St. Elizabeths Hospital with reference to their abuse of the insane disabled veterans who were incarcerated there does the gentleman think the Veterans' Bureau would be any more diligent in cleaning it up?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The Veterans' Bureau hospitals speak for themselves and answer your question. The Veterans' Bureau operates some of the finest hospitals in the country. You do not find the heads of Veterans' Bureau hospitals receiving thousands of dollars each year for maintenance and personal servants in violation of law. Neither do you find them traveling across the continent to testify as experts to save the necks of vicious millionaires, such as Leopold and Loeb, from the noose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, after closely studying the bill and the accompanying report of the committee and after listening attentively to the arguments presented by the proponents and opponents of the pending legislation, I can not escape the feeling that the ultimate results, if this bill should become law, would be the abolition of the Bureau of Pensions. I can not, at this time, subscribe to any legislation that will tend to bring about such a result.

I realize that distinguished Members of this body have urged that such is not the purpose of this bill, and I agree with them, but irrespective as to what the purpose may be, the operation of such a law, as contemplated in the pending bill, will result in such a condition. In considering pending legislation, Members are justified in weighing their common experiences and also matters which are generally known to each other. During my service as a Member of Congress I have had occasion to interest myself in matters affecting my constituents that brought me in close contact with both the Bureau of Pensions and the Veterans' Bureau. My experiences with the Bureau of Pensions have been most pleasing. I have found that bureau rendering the highest type of prompt and efficient service to the veterans of the several wars that it serves, to wit, veterans of the Indian Wars, Civil War, and the Spanish-American War, with possibly a few widows of veterans of the War of 1812 still on the pension rolls. In any event, it serves the veterans and widows and dependents of deceased veterans of all wars other than the World War. The work of the Bureau of Pensions is done quietly, effectively, quickly, without any unnecessary red tape, and the approval or disapproval of a claim for pension or claim for an increase of a pension is promptly made. The bureau, in the event that a claim for a pension or an increase is disallowed, has liberal rules which allow the filing of another application within a reasonable time.

It also assists in every way possible veteran claimants to prepare and file the necessary application, which is simple in form. This record of service and achievement has been enjoyed by the Bureau of Pensions for many years. I can not see my way clear to vote for any bill which is likely to disturb the continued rendering of such efficient service; at least, to vote for any bill that, in my opinion, will absorb and ultimately destroy the Pension Bureau.

While the work of the Veterans' Bureau, which serves veterans of the World War, is more varied than that of the Bureau of Pensions and probably more complicated, I am sorry to say that my experiences with that bureau have not been as pleasing as has been my experiences with the Pension Bureau. I do not use the word "pleasing" in a personal sense, that one bureau went out of their way to please me personally and the other did not; but what I mean is that feeling of satisfaction with the knowledge, gained by experience and the application of whatever legal knowledge I possess, together with 17 years of the practice of law, that a bureau or department in making judgments and awards in accordance with recognized principles of law and the intent of Congress when it passed veterans' legislation. If there is one class of legislation that Congress and the American people want interpreted most favorably, it is the legislation that has been passed affecting veterans of the various wars in which we have been engaged. In making any references during this debate to the Veterans' Bureau I do so impersonally.

My personal contact with individuals who are in the service of the Government in the Veterans' Bureau has always been pleasant. So far as I am concerned, such feelings will continue to exist on my part. However, I can not overlook that a system has slowly developed in the Veterans' Bureau the continued operation of which is not consistent with the best interests of veterans of the World War. It is this system which I contrast with that which exists in the Bureau of Pensions.

There is one argument advanced in opposition to the passage of this bill to which I can not subscribe. I refer to the argument of the relative cost in the administration of both bureaus. I realize that the Bureau of Pensions functions at a very low cost to the Government, which ultimately are the taxpayers. I also realize that the mere reading of the relative cost of the Veterans' Bureau, without some explanation, would make one inclined to feel that it is unusually high, particularly when it is contrasted with the Bureau of Pensions. It has many activities imposed upon it by law which are expensive to conduct. Its activities in connection with investigating claims, adjudication of claims, its wide hospital service, the duties of administering the adjusted compensation act, with consequent banking business, together with conducting the largest insurance business in the United States, if not in the whole world, make for expense, and as a result the overhead must of necessity be and appear large.

I can not group myself with those who criticize the Veterans' Bureau because of its expense of administration. My objections to this bill go beyond the question of expense of administration. It involves the question of results which flow to the veterans from the operation of both bureaus. I am also concerned with the question as to whether or not a consolidation is necessary and advisable at this time. Also, in the event of a consolidation, which will ultimately mean the absorption and abolition of either the Veterans' Bureau or the Bureau of Pensions, whether it would not be advisable to wait until Congress has enacted a final, definite policy with reference to World War veterans before such legislation is considered and passed. In the event of a general pension bill being passed relating to World War veterans, having in mind the character of service rendered by the Pension Bureau, it might be advisable when that time arrives to reside the determination and administration of World War pension awards in the Bureau of Pensions.

My experiences with the Veterans' Bureau, I have stated, have not been pleasing. I am frank in stating that it appears to me that many unnecessary and unreasonable difficulties are encountered by veterans. A system has developed which seems to have gone beyond control. I am constrained to state that it looks with suspicion on practically all claims filed by veterans, particularly in recent years. The whole system permeates with technicalities, rules, and regulations difficult to understand and to interpret.

I have noticed—more by negative than by affirmative action—that a feeling of fear exists in granting service connection to a veteran, and after service connection has been granted, in making a disability rating, upon which the amount of compensation is predicated, that the wound, injury, or disease contracted in service justifies. Interlocked with the above is the endless red tape that one meets, which disheartens and discourages many claimants. I have personally gone over the evidence of many files of veterans which have been disallowed; and if I were sitting in a judicial capacity I would have no hesitancy, based upon the evidence in the file, in making a finding that a service-

connection case had been made out in at least 75 per cent of the cases. Under such circumstances and experiences, I can not see my way clear to vote for any bill which will tend to permit the Bureau of Pensions to become absorbed.

The dissatisfaction that exists as a result of the working of such a system that has developed—and I hope that efforts will be made at once to remove the causes for the dissatisfaction—can probably be removed by the passage of a pension bill for veterans of the World War and their dependents when the veterans have been called beyond the Great Divide. The time has arrived for the passage of such legislation. I am absolutely in favor of the passage of such a bill, reserving to disabled service-connected veterans the option of coming within the purview of such a law. In other words, the present status of disabled service-connected veterans should be preserved, granting to them the right of election. Such a course is the only fair one to take.

If a general pension bill was passed, I am satisfied that a substantial percentage of service-connected veterans would elect to accept a pension. In all probabilities, by so doing, they would more nearly receive what they are entitled to. I have said that the time has arrived for the passage of such legislation. It must come some day. Why not now? The determination by Congress of a definite policy with reference to World War veterans must be made some day. The only fair and final determination is by the passage of a pension bill. The veterans of all other wars properly have been given a pension. Are not the veterans of the World War entitled to the same consideration? The granting of pensions to our veterans and to those who are not veterans of any war, but who have served their country in its armed forces for a proscribed period, is a fixed policy of this Nation. If it applies to others, why exempt World War veterans? It might be argued that it is too early, but such an argument is meaningless. If it is proper to pass such a law 20 years from now, it is proper to pass it now. Some might argue economy, but the answer to that is that estimates of cost submitted show that the the cost of a pension law will be less at the present time than the cost of the operation of some of the pending bills which appear to have a reasonable chance of becoming law. Sooner or later a law providing a pension for disabled veterans of the World War and for the widows and children of those who receive the "great call" will have to be passed by Congress.

The several States of the Union and their subdivisions (counties, cities, and towns) are rendering excellent service in trying to assist the veteran of the World War, particularly the disabled one and his dependents, who is non-service-connected. That duty rightfully belongs to the Federal Government. My home city, the city of Boston, alone, gladly expends several hundreds of thousands of dollars each year for the relief of veterans and their families, when they are out of work, either because of disability or lack of employment. That is a duty imposed by law upon all cities and towns in Massachusetts. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts contributes a certain part of the money expended by its subdivisions. I assume that somewhat similar laws exist in many, if not all, of the States of the Union. The passage of a pension bill would be the assumption by the Federal Government of its responsibilities and constitute the performance of the pledges and promises made after war was declared. It would greatly remove from the shoulders of the taxpayers of the several States and of their subdivisions, the carrying on of a responsibility which they gladly accepted, but which rightfully resides in the Federal Government. During the past 10 years thousands of World War veterans have taken the journey from which they will never return. Many of them have left behind them widows and children. Under existing laws, affecting veterans of the recent war, they have no rights, unless they can show that death was the direct result of wound, injury, or disease contracted in service. It is practically impossible to secure such an award.

The percentage of allowances of such claims is very small. As the years roll by deaths in the ranks will be more frequent and the ranks of dependents will grow more numerous. Are they not entitled to immediate consideration? The widows and dependents of veterans of all other wars are entitled to pensions. Why not widows and dependents of veterans of the World War? Assuredly, whatever weight might be attached to the argument that it is too early to enact pension legislation or that it will be too expensive can not be advanced against the immediate enactment of a pension law for widows and dependents. There is pending before a committee of this Congress a bill providing for a pension for World War veterans and their widows and dependents. The American people are watching this bill; they are interested in its passage; they are mindful of the promises made and desire to see them fulfilled. The time has arrived for the passage of such legislation, and I earnestly urge the passage by this Congress of a bill that will fulfill and carry out the promises of the war period. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. COLTON].

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my experience in this House has taught me that it is an easy thing to get up here and make statements and charges without any foundation for them whatever.

Now, let us see what there is embraced in this bill. It simply provides for the consolidation and coordination of all veteran activities in the interest of efficiency and economy.

It has been stated that the purpose is to absorb all of the bureaus of activity into the Veterans' Bureau. There is no justification for that remark. It is not intended by this bill that the activities of any bureau shall be abolished, neither is it expected that the efficiency of any bureau shall be diminished in the least.

Let us face the situation squarely. We are spending to-day in round numbers $780,000,000 for the veterans' activities of this Government. We spend an amount equal to 32 per cent of all the money raised from Federal income taxes in caring for our veterans.

A great deal has been said by way of criticism about the Veterans' Bureau. I am not speaking for the Veterans' Bureau nor for the Pension Bureau, but I do want to say that it is not fair to make a comparison between the two. I do not agree with much of the criticism. It is not justified. The Pension Bureau is an old service—many years old. It is doing much efficient work. The Veterans' Bureau is a new service—working out one of the greatest economic and humanitarian problems in Government. I say to you that it is not fair to make a comparison between the two. The services are different. The Veterans' Bureau not only carries on the usual veterans' work but it does one of the largest insurance businesses in the world. It does a large banking business. It has more open bookkeeping accounts than any corporation in the United States. We can not appreciate what a tremendous work we have, by acts of Congress, placed on the Veterans' Bureau. We have been making comparison as to the amounts of salaries with no comparison whatever of the work being done. That is unfair.

Now what is the simple, plain purpose of this bill? It is to take these various activities that are spending such a tremendous amount of money and coordinate and consolidate them under one head for the sole purpose of increasing efficiency and economy of all bureaus.

My friend from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] said that it should be under a Cabinet head. Why choose a man that is big enough to be a Cabinet officer, put him in charge of this great activity? This case should not revolve around a personality but a principle. This is a business proposition with a chance to increase efficiency and effect a great economy.

The trouble is that much of this discussion has revolved around personalities. Let us forget personalities. I do not care who is placed at the head. No man here is justified in assuming that any man will hold the position of administrator of veterans' affairs. The President will, no doubt, appoint a man that is big enough to handle the work and carry it on efficiently.

By this consolidation and coordination there will be no unnecessary duplication of work. I think it has been shown in the hearings—and I have listened to most of them and I notice that men who are making these wild statements are those who have not listened—I believe it is a conservative estimate that when it comes to administrative work alone we can save a million and a half dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I yield the gentleman three minutes more.

Mr. COLTON. Take, for instance, the hospitalization problem. When it comes to hospitalization you have vacant beds in the soldiers' homes that can be used by the veterans. Sites for hospitals can be furnished by a united activity at great saving. It is estimated conservatively that we can save $9,000,000 in hospitalization. It is also estimated that we would make a great saving in the matter of clerical work. And so I

might go on one thing after another to show the amount that may be saved by consolidation.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us proceed with the study of the problem not on the question of personalities but on the question of principle. Who intends to abolish the efficient Pension Bureau? Nobody. An amendment will be offered making it clear that it never was intended to do away with that service. We recognize the efficiency of the Pension Bureau and the soldiers' homes.

We insist also that the Veterans' Bureau, considering the great responsibilities and the tremendous amount of work that has been placed upon it, has been efficient. I have no apology to make for General Hines; I believe he is one of the best administrators in the Government. By nature, training, and experience he is one of the best equipped men in Government service. I am not saying that he is going to be the administrator, however, because I do not know, but I am trying to look at this from principle. It is not a question of abolishing and doing away with efficiency; it is a question of coordinating and consolidating the greatest Government activities probably in existence, and utilizing the greatest spending agency of the Government in the best possible way.

Let me say just one more word as to the Veterans' Bureau. Notwithstanding the large figures given here as being paid for salaries, only 3.72 per cent of the money given to that bureau is spent for administrative purposes. Ninety-six and twenty-eight one hundredths per cent goes directly for the benefit of the veterans. Quoting of dollars does not mean anything, unless you consider work done.

Let us not camouflage the issue, let us make a clear-cut statement. Can we not trust the President of the United States and the able man who will be selected as administrator to preserve all that is best in all bureaus? We believe that the soldiers of the Civil War, who are pensioners, should be protected, and we believe that the pensioners of the Spanish War should be protected, and nobody has any intention of lessening or diminishing the efficiency of those bureaus at all. [Applause.] But it is undisputed that there is a very great duplication of effort, a great duplication of expense, and we are merely asking that under one bureau these activities shall be brought together and their efficiency preserved, and their inefficiency and duplication avoided. We believe we will not only effect a great saving to the Government of the United States but we will insure greater efficiency and greater care for the veterans. [Applause.]

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MOUSER].

Mr. MOUSER. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, on Tuesday last I addressed the House on this matter. At that time certain interrogatories were propounded to me, and I want to supplement my remarks of that day with certain figures which I have taken from the testimony of General Hines, the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, which certainly can not be controverted. I have separated the hospitalization expense, the care of the World War veterans, from that incident to paying the compensation claims, and I find that it costs $22,000,000 in salaries to pay compensation claims, including those that are being paid under the emergency officers' retirement act, an estimated expense in 1931 of $196,000,000. This is exclusive of the expense incident to the hospitalization of the boys.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOUSER. I have not the time. Did any Member of this Congress when he voted to create the Veterans' Bureau anticipate that it would cost practically three times the salaries of the membership of this House, including the United States Senate, plus all of our employees, to pay compensation claims to the veterans? I say that it is a great problem that is before us to-day. There are 14,000 hospital employees to-day taking care of 28,000 patients.

I read now the exact language of General Hines when he appeared before the committee in reference to salaries:

> That $45,500,000 covers the salaries and travel of all of the personnel, the purchase of heat, light, rental of buildings and equipment, and miscellaneous expenditures incident to the administration of the bureau. No expense for the operation of hospitals or the medical activities of the regional offices are paid from this appropriation, except the purchase and operation of motor vehicles and the payment of salaries.

All of those before-mentioned expenditures, except salaries, are included in the $2,223,726, leaving the entire balance of $43,176,274 for salaries alone.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOUSER. I just have five minutes. There appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement that I desire to quote from at this time, made by the gentleman from West Virginia, in regard to veterans' activities and compensation claims in the State of West Virginia, appearing in the RECORD on February 17, 1930. From that it appears that 892 veterans in West Virginia for the purpose of obtaining hospital treatment traveled 666,000 miles, or twenty-seven times around the world, at the expense of the Government. Can anyone say that the expenditure of money for the disabled World War veterans should not be carefully scrutinized and considered? We owe a duty to pay this money to the veterans and not to employees to keep the veterans from receiving money intended for them. [Applause.]

The following figures are taken from the statement of Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, before the World War Veterans' Committee on January 16, 1930, hearings on H. R. 7825, and the appropriation bill discussion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 13, 1930:

Total appropriation for Veterans' Bureau for fiscal year 1931	$511, 225, 000
Military and naval disability compensation, approximately	163, 000, 000
Compensation to dependents, approximately	33, 000, 000
Actual estimated disbursement for military and naval compensation, fiscal year 1931	196, 648, 433
Total appropriation for salaries alone	43, 176, 274
Telephone, telegraph, travel of employees, etc	2, 323, 726
Total administrative expense	45, 500, 000
Number of patients in hospitals, 28,000. Bureau employees in hospitals, over 14,000.	
Salaries of employees in hospitals	21, 119, 000
Approximately 10,000 bureau employees outside of hospitals whose salaries are	22, 057, 274

Over $22,000,000 for salaries of the bureau entirely outside those 14,000 employed in the hospitals. Did any Member of Congress, either of the House or Senate, much less to say the American public, ever intend to maintain a salaried personnel in the Veterans' Bureau which amounts to practically three times the combined salaries of all the Members of Congress and the United States Senate together with the entire allowance for office help of both bodies of our National Congress? And this amount is entirely outside of salaries paid to any hospital employees; and we are actually paying only $196,000,000 to the disabled veterans and their dependents. The balance of this total appropriation of $511,225,000 is spent for hospitals, insurance, adjusted compensation, and so forth. The proportion of this balance used for administrative expense is tremendous. For example:

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 17, in one State in one year, 892 veterans to obtain hospital treatment traveled about 666,000 miles, or twenty-seven times around the world at Government expense.

Page 35, hearings:

> General HINES. That $45,500,000 covers the salaries and travel of all the personnel, the purchase of heat, light, rental of buildings and equipment, and miscellaneous expenditures incident to the administration of the bureau. No expense for the operation of hospitals or the medical activities of the regional offices are paid from this appropriation, except the purchase and operation of motor vehicles and the payment of salaries.

All of the above-mentioned expenditures, except salaries, are included in the $2,323,726, leaving the entire balance of $43,176,274 for salaries alone. Many have been under the impression that this figure of $45,500,000 covered at least a part of the operation cost of the hospitals in addition to salaries. It is my desire to make it clear that it does not cover any of the operating cost, except the salaries, of the 14,000 men who are caring for the 28,000 patients.

Contrast this kind of administrative expense with that of the Pension Bureau, which paid out $214,000,000 to 471,422 pensioners and the entire cost of both salaries and administration is $1,219,400.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I shall yield myself one minute. I can not understand why gentlemen get up on this floor and make the character of statements they do with reference to the overhead in the Veterans' Bureau. I call the attention of the House to two tables which I inserted in the RECORD yesterday, appearing on page 6738, which show the break-up of the dollar both in the national homes and in the veterans' hospitals. An examination of these tables and the table appearing at page 214 of the hearings will show that out of every dollar expended in the Veterans' Bureau less than 4 cents is spent for administrative expenses. Any statement made to the contrary is based upon figures which include matters which clearly can not be properly classed as overhead.

Mr. MOUSER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Sorry; but I have only one minute. I am stating the facts, and the gentleman can get them from the record.

Mr. MOUSER. I was quoting from General Hines's testimony.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. General Hines's testimony shows that the amount is 3.72 cents of each dollar expended by the bureau. Take a look at page 183 of the hearing if you want to know what the general said.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota has used one minute.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SWING].

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SWING].

Mr. SWING. Mr. Chairman, I rise to discuss a subject that is closely related to this bill, perhaps directly so, and that has to do with the regulations of the Veterans' Bureau for the care of veterans in hospitals and who have been discharged from hospitals against medical advice to go to their own homes and who desire what is known as out-patient treatment. The Veterans' Bureau is equipped to carry on an extensive work in out-patient medical service. Of course, such service is obviously much cheaper to the Federal Government than hospitalization, where the men must be fed, housed, and furnished nurses and attendants.

Out-patient service is where a man stays at home and is nursed by his wife or mother, and simply has some contract doctor to look after him and see that he gets proper medicine.

Now, among its disciplinary regulations the Veterans' Bureau has formulated this proposal: A man who insists on going home against medical advice is listed for discipline, and is thereafter denied medical service or attention until he can in some way get himself reinstated or develops a case of emergency. They have in Regulations and Procedure, United States Veterans' Bureau, Medical, 1929, a paragraph—6588—and I will put in the RECORD subdivisions (c), (d), and (e) of that paragraph, which are as follows:

(c) When a beneficiary who has been admitted to a hospital upon authority of this bureau is discharged therefrom "against medical advice" and upon return to his home has become ill and requests medical treatment at home and it is determined that his physical condition is such that he can return to a hospital, medical care and treatment will not be furnished by the bureau to such beneficiary in his home.

(d) Where the same conditions obtain as in (c) except that the beneficiary's condition is not considered such as to permit his removal to a hospital, the bureau will nevertheless not assume the care and treatment of such claimant in his home.

(e) Where the conditions discussed in (c) and (d) obtain except that the discharge from hospital has been for "absence without official leave" or for "disciplinary reasons," regional office will be similarly governed as in (c) and (d); that is, care and treatment at home will not be authorized at the bureau's expense.

I charge that these regulations constitute official blacklisting of disabled veterans, to take care of whom the bureau was especially created. As you see, under subdivision (c) they provide that if a man leaves a hospital against medical advice and goes home and then subsequently needs medical treatment but is in condition to go back to the hospital they refuse to give him outpatient service. Thus disciplinary treatment is substituted for medical treatment. But now notice regulation (d), where the veteran's condition will not permit his removal to a hospital. Although the ex-service man's condition is so serious that to attempt to remove him to a hospital would endanger his very life, still the Veterans' Bureau in Washington admonishes its regional offices that they must not assume the care or treatment of the patient in his home.

Now let me give you a concrete example of how this rule works.

I went to the office of General Hines on the morning of March 28 and called his attention to a telegram sent to me by the past State president of the American Legion auxiliary of California, citing me to the case of J. H. Wilson, veteran, who was dying at Banning, Calif., without medical care or attention. I pleaded with him to do something to care for this man, who had incurred these very disabilities in the defense of his country and who was then dying from the effects of them. He assured me he would. I sent a telegram that the boy would be taken care of. In due time I got a letter from the commander of the American Legion thanking me for my efforts in behalf of this boy, but saying that Wilson had suffered terribly and died on March 30 without anything whatever being done for him by the Veterans' Bureau. This boy was one of 25 veterans blacklisted by the Veterans' Bureau in this one community. No medical aid will be given them merely because sometime they broke some hospital regulation. This House and the American people know that the war is over and that these disabled boys are not in the Army now. The medical doctors who had no military functions to perform during the war are now in time of peace very militaristic and are insisting on iron discipline to the extent that they will leave a man to die of want and neglect in order to teach him the importance of obeying all of their hospital regulations.

That is not what Congress intended for the Veterans' Bureau to do or what the American people wanted done. I say, unless the Veterans' Bureau is able to get back to its mission of mercy, of tenderly caring for the sick intrusted by the American people to their custody, God forbid that any more veterans should be put within their control. [Applause.]

Blacklisting was prohibited in this country by law as an uncivilized weapon of industrial warfare; yet in an agency set up for humane purposes we find that blacklisting is resorted to for disciplinary reasons, and men are allowed to die in neglect by an agency spending millions of dollars annually in the name of humanity.

I hope that if this bill is adopted there will be attached to it some amendment prohibiting the blacklisting of sick and disabled veterans of the war by the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWING. Yes.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. The gentleman has mentioned a very distressing case that naturally excites our sympathy. I understand the gentleman to say that General Hines was considerate and promised prompt treatment?

Mr. SWING. Yes, he did; but it took so long to unwind the bureau's red-tape that nothing was ever done. I called the case to General Hines's attention on March 28, and the man was allowed to die on March 30 without a Veterans' Bureau employee ever going to see him.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Does the gentleman know the name of the doctor who refused hospital treatment?

Mr. SWING. The Veterans' Bureau knows. Primarily it is their regulations. There are supposed to be about 25 of these blacklisted cases in one community of my district, and I am told there are 169 in southern California.

Mr. YON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there? You have mentioned the work of the Veterans' Bureau. As between the work of the Veterans' Bureau and that of the Pension Bureau, do you not find it simpler and easier to do business with the Pension Bureau than with the Veterans' Bureau?

Mr. SWING. Yes; but comparisons are somewhat unfair sometimes. It is my observation, however, that there is more lost motion in the Veterans' Bureau than in any other agency of the Government.

But in fairness it ought to be said that part of that is due to the nature of their problems; part of it is due to the law. Our pension law is an easier law to apply than one of disabilities which must be connected by evidence with the service. I cast no reflections upon anybody in the Veterans' Bureau. General Hines is an honest, genial man, with good intentions, but he has a great, unwieldy organization. He can not know what is going on in all parts of that bureau. But he now knows of these regulations, and I sincerely hope that this barbaric relic of antiquity can be abolished by the Veterans' Bureau and the humane work that they are expected to do will be carried on without regard to red tape and military discipline.

Mr. GREEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWING. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. I would suggest to the gentleman from California [Mr. SWING] that the same military discipline that has been applied in the case just mentioned by the gentleman could be applied by the director to his minor officials. Why does he not kick them out if he is without blame himself? It is his duty to systematize it and put it on a proper administrative, workable basis.

Mr. SWING. I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SUMMERS].

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. If the head of one bureau is not able to give more direct attention, as in the case cited, how does the gentleman from California think that by putting

three of them together the administrator would be able to accomplish that?

Mr. SWING. I favor bringing together these three activities in the interest of economy; but, to use an illustration, I favor putting the three eggs in one basket, but I do not favor scrambling the eggs. [Applause.]

I desire to extend my remarks by including the telegram from Mrs. Ann Chapline, calling my attention to the Wilson case on March 28; the letter of Frank McGregor, announcing the death of Wilson on March 30, without having received any attention from the Veterans' Bureau; the letter of Otto C. Meeks, welfare officer of the American Legion at Banning, Calif., calling attention to the blacklisting practices of the bureau; and a letter of Frank McGregor to the same purport.

ORANGE, CALIF., *March 28, 1930.*

PHIL SWING,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

J. H. Wilson (C-1281615), disabled World War veteran, Banning, Calif., dying without proper medical attention owing ruling medical procedure section 6588 from central office, Washington. Detailed explanation sent you by Frank McGregor recently. Many cases urgent here. Ruling unjust. Immediate attention appreciated.

(MRS.) ANN CHAPLINE,
Past State President American Legion Auxiliary.

BANNING, CALIF., *April 3, 1930.*

Hon. PHIL D. SWING,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COMRADE: Thanks kindly for your letter of March 29. It was very good of you indeed to get up out of your sick bed, and I can assure you that your work is very much appreciated. We sincerely hope by this time that you are fully recovered. The boys need you badly.

James H. Wilson (C-1281615), "service connected," died the day after you wrote to me. He died March 30. His wife and relatives are very much hurt. He put off calling the doctor in until it was too late; he was so far gone the doctor could only help relieve the pain. He suffered terribly. His wife stated they just could not afford it, and that they expected every day that the Veterans' Bureau would allow them a doctor. The Los Angeles office of the Veterans' Bureau was notified and contacted, and told that this man was dying and needed medical help. Their reply was, as you know, in the negative. His case somehow was given considerable publicity and the reaction in southern California is beginning to become apparent as unfavorable toward the Veterans' Bureau, I must say. If your letter had of come a week sooner may be it might of been able to save Wilson.

On a separate sheet I will give you list of veterans blacklisted here.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK MCGREGOR.

BANNING POST, AMERICAN LEGION,
Banning, Calif., March 3, 1930.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN LEGION,
Indianapolis, Ind.

COMRADES: The following was passed as a resolution of Banning Post on February 20:

"An emergency has arisen in the affairs of some of our disabled comrades, who, having left Government hospitals against medical advice, are now living in such places as Banning, near the desert and under conditions which they and their families feel are materially aiding them in their recovery or the alleviation of their disability.

"Most of them are tubercular and seem to be getting along at least as well as they would elsewhere.

"The Veterans' Bureau regional office at Los Angeles has withdrawn medical attendance and medicines, along with special treatment which some cases may require. The 25 cases in the pass country centering at Banning are termed 'A. W. O. L's' by the bureau.

"Since there is not room in Government hospitals for thousands who have been recommended for hospitalization, and since our best advice is that it is cheaper for the Government to maintain such veterans, with medical attendance and medicines, in their separate homes rather than in hospitals, we ask the aid of the entire American Legion to return to these our sick comrades all the help a wealthy and grateful Nation can render, no matter where they may be."

EARL G. DOLE, *Commander.*
OTTO C. MEEKS, *Welfare Officer.*

BANNING, CALIF., *March 2, 1930.*

Hon. PHIL D. SWING,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR COMRADE: We need your kind help again. I will forego formalities this time, be brief, and to the point.

In August, 1929, the Veterans' Bureau central office at Washington issued a new book of rules and regulations, which was sent to all regional offices at that time, and they were duly put into effect.

Since then Doctor Schultz has been appointed chief medical officer at the Los Angeles office, taking the place of Doctor Donnelly, who was transferred to the central office at Washington. Doctor Schultz apparently took it upon himself to make his own interpretation of these rules and asked the central office for authorization to put his interpretation into effect, which they did reluctantly, for the time being, at least. The effect of these new rules is to deprive any and all claimants of any medical home treatment or drugs whatsoever, if at any time, no matter if it was seven or eight years ago they left the hospital after being hospitalized, against medical advice or A. W. O. L. This ruling affects 8 disabled veterans in Banning and 169 in this southern district. Some of these men and women in Banning left the hospital seven years ago and have been on home treatment ever since. Now they are being deprived of everything except their compensation. You know that is absolutely unfair and without precedent to take advantage of bedridden T. B. patients like that. Hospitalized claimants who become A. W. O. L. or leave hospital against medical advice have always been penalized, which is as it should be, but this new ruling is beyond reason. Don Claplin, the Los Angeles County Legion service officer, is trying to do what he can to help the boys down there.

Very sincerely,

FRANK MCGREGOR.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, and include a list of emergency officers, now retired with pay and employed in the Veterans' Bureau, showing their salaries and retirement pay; also a list of emergency officers, retired with pay, who are not employed in the Veterans' Bureau, showing their retirement pay.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this bill, and I want to say to the gentlemen of the House who are going off on the idea that the World War veterans are in favor of it that as far as we know the World War veterans are very much divided on this proposition. They have the Veterans' Bureau now. They are not asking to come under the Pension Bureau, and they have no right, even if they had the power, to dictate to those now under the Pension Bureau what shall be done with them. And as far as I know, the soldiers now under the Pension Bureau are not asking to be put under the Veterans' Bureau.

There are only two reasons for the passage of this bill. One would be in the interest of efficiency, and the other would be in the interest of economy. Unless it promotes efficiency or economy it is useless for Congress to proceed with its passage.

Let us see about its efficiency. There is no question but that the Veterans' Bureau will ultimately swallow up the Pension Bureau and the soldiers homes. If any of the gentlemen doubt that, they should have heard the clamor for this consolidation in the years that have passed. But cutting down expense is not attempted. A superbureau under a new director is created. They are all put under one bureau with the same functions to perform. I care not who the titular director is, the Secretary of the Treasury will be the superdirector. It will increase the efficiency of neither the Veterans' Bureau nor the Pension Bureau.

Now, let us see about the expense. Will it promote economy? It would promote economy if the compensation of the veterans were fixed, and the Veterans' Bureau were prohibited from meddling with it. If it were turned over to the Pension Bureau to mail out the checks, several million dollars would be saved.

That, however, is not being done. It is simply proposed to put them all under one superbureau, create another office paying $12,000 a year, and make one more loop in the barbed-wire mesh of red tape with which the veterans with disabilities are now struggling. I am speaking now with reference to veterans of the World War—men from the rank and file.

With reference to expenses, the salaries in the Pension Bureau are $1,805,226.63 a year. What are the salaries in the Veterans' Bureau? Let us see how much money the Pension Bureau distributes to the men each year. I am speaking of the disabled soldiers. Two hundred and twenty-eight million nine hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-nine cents is distributed by the Pension Bureau.

What are the salaries in the Veterans' Bureau? I am not quoting figures offhand, but I have taken these figures from the cross-examination of General Hines. The salaries in the Veterans' Bureau amount to $40,693,345.35. All the salaries of all the Congressmen, all the Senators, all of their clerks and secre-

taries together amounts to less than $10,000,000 a year—less than one-fourth the salaries of the Veterans' Bureau.

Why create more of it? If the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. WILLIAMSON] will "screw his courage to the sticking place," some of this red tape might be cut out. Some of these overhead expenses might be eliminated. But this bill will not do it.

Let us see how much money the Veterans' Bureau distributes to the veterans. This talk about the expense of the Veterans' Bureau being unloaded on the back of the veterans should stop. I expect to answer every man who charges the veteran with absorbing these great expenditures. I will show you exactly what has been expended. In order that I may not be accused of misquoting, I will turn to the testimony of General Hines. He says, "$196,000,000 is the estimate for the year 1931." This is taken from the hearing on the Rankin bill, which should have become a law three months ago. The Veterans' Bureau distributed $196,000,000 to the veterans; the Pension Bureau distributed $228,000,000 to their veterans. The salaries in the Veterans' Bureau are more than $40,000,000. The salaries in the Pension Bureau are $1,800,000.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I know what the gentleman is going to ask and I will answer it before he states it.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The gentleman stated——

Mr. RANKIN. No. I yielded for a question only. I decline to yield for a statement.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman tell the House what percentage of the money expended by the Veterans' Bureau is used for overhead?

Mr. RANKIN. No. That is another link in the red tape.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. It is 3.72.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, the gentleman talks about all the money expended by the Veterans' Bureau. It is being spent for every kind of activity that the Veterans' Bureau engages in. But only $196,000,000 is paid to the veterans, and the salaries in the Veterans' Bureau amount to more than $40,000,000.

I know you are going to say some of these are salaries in the hospitals. I will tell you how much the salaries in the hospitals of the Veterans' Bureau are. They are $19,000,000. They are $21,000,000 in the Veterans' Bureau exclusive of hospitals—more than ten times as much as the salaries in the Pension Bureau without hospitals and more than twice as much as all the salaries of both the House and the Senate including all their clerks and all their secretaries.

There are no Federal soldiers in my district. You are paying pensions for what our soldiers did to your soldiers during the Civil War. [Laughter.] I have none of them to amount to anything, but there are Spanish-American War veterans in my district; they are opposed to this bill, and I do not blame them.

Now, what will you have? Here is a man who has a disability amounting to 30 per cent, and here is what you will pay him.

If he is a veteran of the Civil War, owing to his extreme age, he will now be getting $72 a month, whether he was a buck private or a major general. If he is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, he will be drawing $50 a month, whether a private or a general. If he is a veteran of the World War with a 30 per cent disability he will be drawing $30 a month. If he happens to be a World War veteran with a 30 per cent disability, and was a private soldier in that conflict, he will be drawing $30 a month, but if he happened to be a major general he will be drawing about $450 a month, and if he was a colonel he would be drawing $262.50 a month under the so-called emergency officers' retirement act passed by Congress several years ago, which creates these discriminations between officers and enlisted men.

Before we turn all of these veterans' affairs over to one bureau we ought first to eliminate some of these discriminations. Under the permission granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I here insert a list of those emergency officers now retired with pay who are employed in the Veterans' Bureau, showing the salaries they receive, together with the retirement pay which they are allowed.

The list is attached:

Employees of the Veterans' Bureau who have been placed on the list of emergency officers retired with pay, showing salaries and retirement pay February 1, 1930

Name	State	Bureau designation	Per annum salary	Monthly retirement pay
Adams, Roscoe, C-396379	Kentucky	Physician	$3,800.00	$262.50
Adams, Winthrop, C-1008996	District of Columbia	Medical director	8,000.00	150.00
Ale, John H., C-165791	Indiana	Regional manager	4,600.00	125.00
Anderson, Charles L. G., C-276953	Washington, D. C	Physician	3,800.00	240.62
Arnold, David E., C-528832	California	Medical member	4,400.00	187.50
Arwine, James Tevis, C-1348848	do	Physician	4,400.00	187.50
Aten, Everett M., C-1099817	New York	Disbursing clerk	2,500.00	150.00
Bacon, Harry P., C-1239977	Minnesota	Physician	4,600.00	150.00
Bailey, Frank J., C-161973	Arkansas	Chief dental clinic	4,038.00	165.00
Baker, David Alfred, C-1235549	California	Physician	3,800.00	150.00
Ballard, James Clinton	Arkansas	do	3,800.00	206.25
Ballou, James L., C-476262	Oregon	do	4,600.00	150.00
Barlou, Alfred M., C-364689	Ohio	Regional attorney	3,800.00	125.00
Barnhart, Harry Henry, C-315989	Pennsylvania	Suboffice manager	3,300.00	210.00
Barry, Howard J., C-402259	Wisconsin	Medical member	3,800.00	125.00
Bays, John Ransom, C-107323	Kentucky	Rating specialist (claims)	3,200.00	106.25
Bernard, Lawrence Judah, C-500449	California	Physician	4,600.00	125.00
Birchfield, George Irving, C-1284508	Washington	do	3,800.00	150.00
Bittner, Earl Robert, C-293958	Maryland	Machine operator B	1,740.00	116.87
Black, Dennis Leo., C-272182	Massachusetts	Physician	4,400.00	125.00
Blackburn, John Davies, C-317876	Georgia	Physician, part time (5 hours daily)	3,142.00	137.50
Blake, William James, C-220788	Massachusetts	Regional manager	5,600.00	125.00
Blair, George Arnold, C-323892	Tennessee	Rating specialist (occupational)	3,200.00	165.00
Bohn, Charles Reinhardt, C-210088	New Jersey	do	3,200.00	195.00
Borden, Archibald David, C-1271880	California	Regional manager	4,600.00	225.00
Boyd, Benj. Day, C-411008	Alabama	Dentist	3,700.00	162.50
Brady, Henry A., C-289906	Ohio	Physician	3,800.00	150.00
Buck, Samuel Carey, C-1392365	California	do	4,000.00	150.00
Burstein, Louis L., C-685146	do	do	4,000.00	125.00
Byrne, Joseph V., C-356731	District of Columbia	Chief of certified accounts division	4,800.00	150.00
Caldarone, Alfred A., C-1407925	Rhode Island	Physician (rating specialist)	4,000.00	150.00
Carling, Dr. John, C-479058	California	Physician	5,200.00	150.00
Cassidy, Franklin C., C-1283276	Colorado	do	4,600.00	125.00
Chambers, Wilfred Ernest, C-1085955	Missouri	Medical officer in charge	6,500.00	206.25
Chance, Jenner Perry, C-1347324	Minnesota	Physician	4,500.00	206.25
Charles, William S., C-377799	North Carolina	Rating specialist (occupational)	3,200.00	150.00
Chase, Alpha Manley, C-412533	Colorado	Physician	4,500.00	195.00
Christiansen, James, C-495531	Wisconsin	do	4,600.00	165.00
Compton, Booton S., C-351915	Kentucky	Clinical director	5,800.00	125.00
Cooley, Beamon S., C-1126039	Alabama	Physician	4,000.00	125.00
Crawford, Harry S., C-1227726	Missouri	do	3,800.00	150.00
Cummings, John M., C-791014	New York	Contact representative	2,800.00	137.50
Dabney, Malcolm Grant, C-239131	Alabama	Dentist	[1] 1,400.00	150.00
Daggett, Byron B., C-542994	New York	Rating specialist (occupational)	3,200.00	165.00

[1] Part time, 3 hours daily.

Employees of the Veterans' Bureau who have been placed on the list of emergency officers retired with pay, showing salaries and retirement pay February 1, 1930—Continued

Name	State	Bureau designation	Per annum salary	Monthly retirement pay
Darrah, Homer C., C-288536	Idaho	Dental mechanic	$2,000.00	$165.00
Davis, Eugene, C-1139337	Tennessee	Medical officer in charge	6,500.00	187.50
Davis, Joseph Allen, C-220695	California	Field examiner	2,800.00	106.25
Decker, Ernest R., C-400696	New York	Regional adjudication officer	3,800.00	106.25
Derdiger, Louis B., C-1238653	Minnesota	Physician	3,800.00	150.00
Dodd, Thomas Franklin, C-583283	Virginia	Medical member, section A, board of appeals	4,800.00	187.50
Doherty, William T., C-1296394	Kansas	Physician	5,007.00	125.00
Donahue, John Leo, C-186199	Arizona	do	4,600.00	150.00
Donnelly, James W., C-1393043	District of Columbia	Medical supervisor	5,600.00	125.00
Douglas, Harry A., C-622575	Alabama	Superintendent of construction	3,200.00	150.00
Duffy, Frank Thomas, C-392351	Illinois	Regional manager	5,600.00	125.00
Duncan, Miles Jordan, C-113746	California	Physician	5,007.00	150.00
Ehlert, John Mathews, C-1303856	Alabama	do	4,200.00	125.00
Ellis, Luther E., C-327132	Michigan	Regional manager	4,600.00	150.00
Endler, Joseph Charles, C-1024980	New Jersey	Regional dental officer	3,800.00	150.00
Ernest, F. James Mahon, C-1275983	Oregon	Physician	4,400.00	206.25
Eyerly, Tema Le Clere, C-380828	Colorado	do	4,000.00	150.00
Essenson, Oscar Samuel, C-319963	California	do	4,400.00	150.00
Fannin, Frank Arthur, C-221795	Oklahoma	do	4,600.00	150.00
Feethan, Percy M., C-369813	Georgia	Supervising superintendent of construction	4,800.00	150.00
Felter, Charles T., C-316830	District of Columbia	Contact representative	2,700.00	150.00
Ferguson, Jo. Marvin, C-452345	Arkansas	Medical officer in charge	6,500.00	150.00
Field, Albert, C-252464	Illinois	Physician	4,000.00	150.00
Fitzgerald, William Thomas, C-567006	New York	Regional adjudication officer	4,600.00	131.25
Foster, Thomas, C-906198	District of Columbia	Consultant in G. M. to council on appeals	5,200.00	150.00
Fowler, Gray Bowers, C-538481	New York	Field examiner	2,600.00	125.00
Fraine, John Henry, C-1242648	Minnesota	Regional attorney	3,800.00	312.50
George, John C., C-460638	North Carolina	Physician	4,600.00	187.50
Gill, John Louis, C-1303457	Texas	do	4,000.00	150.00
Given, Ellis Edgar W., C-1360619	Pennsylvania	Physician, part time	3,000.00	218.75
Grant, Harold R., C-583944	Michigan	Field examiner	2,800.00	125.00
Greene, Fred Baxter, C-418634	Oregon	Assistant to regional disbursing officer	2,100.00	165.00
Haines, Wm. Henry, C-1057336	New Jersey	Physician, part time	2,400.00	150.00
Hanson, Henry V., C-282325	Minnesota	Physician	4,600.00	150.00
Harrison, Edmund Lee, C-609646	District of Columbia	Rating specialist (medical)	4,000.00	125.00
Hasbrouck, Edwin Marble, C-308579	Virginia	Physician	4,000.00	150.00
Healey, Thos. Francis, C-209589	Connecticut	Physician, part time	1,114.00	150.00
Hemp, Albert B., C-1240227	Minnesota	Adjudicator	2,800.00	106.25
Hinchcliff, John W., C-424112	Mississippi	Assistant to regional accountant	1,800.00	150.00
Hindman, Samuel, C-328104	Ohio	Physician	4,400.00	150.00
Hooks, Hilary Geo., C-267547	West Virginia	Regional manager	4,200.00	150.00
Hopkins, Samuel Rice, C-1224859	Illinois	Medical member (board of appeals)	3,800.00	187.50
Howard, John Frederick, C-603154	Colorado	Physician	4,400.00	150.00
Howe, John B., C-314928	Illinois	do	4,000.00	150.00
Huff, Scott Miller, C-906090	New Jersey	Rating specialist (physician)	3,800.00	180.00
Hummel, Chas. Edward, C-246755	Maryland	Contact representative	2,800.00	210.00
Ingalls, Henry Allison, C-328278	New Mexico	Physician part time	1,000.00	240.62
Irion, Edwin Clair, C-654777	New York	Assistant regional attorney	3,200.00	125.00
Jackson, Chas. T., C-515427	California	Property custodian	2,800.00	106.25
Jones, Ralph Phillips, C-159474	Colorado	Physician	4,600.00	125.00
Johnson, Benj. P., C-1153952	Kentucky	Rating specialist (occupational)	3,200.00	106.25
Johnson, Edwin M., C-1094334	District of Columbia	Physician	4,400.00	150.00
Joiner, William Edwin, C-1280565	Washington	do	4,400.00	150.00
Kane, Frances Leo, C-118206	New Jersey	Assistant to regional manager	3,300.00	150.00
Kearney, Charles A., C-363614	Idaho	Physician	4,600.00	150.00
Keeler, Claude C., C-528515	Minnesota	do	5,200.00	150.00
Kimball, Isham C-1139579	Louisiana	do	4,800.00	187.50
Lachte, Henry C., C-592330	do	do	4,200.00	125.00
Lawthian, George H., C-146908	South Dakota	do	4,600.00	150.00
Lazenby, Earl Kilpatrick, C-1090136	Georgia	do	3,800.00	150.00
Leontine (Lentine), Gaspar Emanuel, C-1019195	Massachusetts	do	4,600.00	187.50
Lewis, Benj. Jafferson, C-406740	South Carolina	do	3,800.00	125.00
Loewy, Ignatz David, C-318761	Arizona	Clinical director	6,000.00	206.25
Longino, Dick R., C-1116085	Georgia	Physician	3,800.00	125.00
Maher, Harry E., C-1230898	North Dakota	Specialist (occupational)	3,200.00	125.00
Malone, Will Hale, jr., C-860177	Georgia	Physician	4,400.00	125.00
Malonson, James Henry, C-1013338	Massachusetts	do	4,000.00	180.00
Marcella, Marius B., C-354178	Oregon	do	4,600.00	243.75
Martin, Albert, C-414886	California	do	4,600.00	150.00
Martin, John Foley, C-1393711	do	do	4,200.00	125.00
Matthews, Walter Monroe, C-1322129	Arkansas	do	4,400.00	125.00
McAloney, Lorne Gilmore, C-316580	New Mexico	Chief dental clinic	4,400.00	150.00
McCulloch, David C., C-472152	California	Physician	4,400.00	150.00
McCrillis, Wm. Wallace, C-1265980	do	Dentist	3,700.00	150.00
McDermott, Bernard Anthony, C-1378486	District of Columbia	Medical member, emergency officers' retirement rating board.	5,000.00	125.00
McDonald, John T., C-1390985	Arizona	Physician	4,200.00	125.00
McKnight, James Longwell, C-445400	do	do	4,600.00	125.00
McVety, Edwin Robt., C-1174193	Minnesota	Ward attendant	1,380.00	106.25
Metcalf, Arthur Boyd, C-422390	Maryland	Assistant engineer (landscape)	2,700.00	106.25
Meyst, Chas. Henry, C-291115	Wisconsin	Physician	4,400.00	150.00
Monroe, Harry S., C-295524	Pennsylvania	Medical officer	4,400.00	125.00
Montgomery, Chas. Gaines, C-1337556	North Carolina	Contact representative	2,700.00	150.00
Moore, Roy Dudley, C-393840	California	Medical member board of appeals	4,400.00	150.00
Morrison, Cyrus C., C-1205971	Illinois	Physician	3,800.00	150.00
Neilon, John E. C-1348121	Minnesota	Dental officer	3,900.00	125.00
Nelson, Edwin George, C-158275	do	Physician	3,800.00	125.00
Nevitt, Philip Henry, C-1169148	Kentucky	do	4,200.00	125.00
Newquist, Daniel C., C-364656	Iowa	Contact representative	2,800.00	165.00
Nieweg, Geo. Alfred, C-150425	Missouri	Physician	4,600.00	125.00
Park, Wm. Edwin, C-293346	North Carolina	do	4,600.00	150.00
Partington, Cyrus B., C-403973	Colorado	do	4,500.00	125.00
Patterson, Chas. Henry, C-198951	Idaho	do	3,800.00	125.00
Patterson, Clayton Allen, C-1272011	California	Regional dental officer	5,157.00	165.00
Patterson, Edward L., C-609776	Montana	Physician	3,800.00	150.00
Patton, John R., C-1405707	Massachusetts	Rating specialist (physician)	4,000.00	150.00
Penrose, Thos. Wm., C-313793	Pennsylvania	Physician	3,800.00	243.75
Phares, Willard A., C-1225475	Kansas	Physician (part time)	1,500.00	187.50
Philips, Carlin, C-456605	New York	Medical member	5,307.00	187.50
Pickett, Geo. Edward, C-411020	North Carolina	Adjudicator	2,600.00	106.25
Prill, John Howard, C-1178006	Wisconsin	Physician	3,800.00	150.00
Reed, Carl Oliver, C-1246431	New Mexico	Regional medical officer	4,200.00	150.00
Richeson, Austin Bresner, C-296969	Oregon	Assistant to regional manager	3,200.00	225.00

Employees of the Veterans' Bureau who have been placed on the list of emergency officers retired with pay, showing salaries and retirement pay February 1, 1930—Continued

Name	State	Bureau designation	Per annum salary	Monthly retirement pay
Riordan, John Kenneth, C-431050	Illinois	Contact representative	$2,800.00	$125.00
Roach, Richard A., C-1392779	California	Physician	5,007.00	150.00
Roberts, William J., C-548268	New Mexico	do	4,000.00	150.00
Rosenfield, Milton S., C-481595	California	Rating specialist (claims)	3,200.00	106.25
Ross, Cecil H., C-1305679	Alabama	Physician, part time	600.00	187.50
Rucker, Claude Nelson, C-289008	West Virginia	Regional medical officer	4,200.00	150.00
Schaeffer, Charles Edwin, C-1383279	District of Columbia	Technical assistant	3,600.00	150.00
Scott, Harry Alex., C-313537	Missouri	Physician	4,600.00	125.00
Sedgley, Frank Robert, C-1347428	Minnesota	Chief, surgical service	5,600.00	150.00
Seibert, Alexander Wood, C-618268	Arizona	Physician	4,000.00	125.00
Seibert, David Allen, C-365002	Washington	do	3,800.00	125.00
Sisson, Howard R., C-282524	Pennsylvania	Assistant to regional manager	3,500.00	125.00
Skinner, George Coleman C-162512	District of Columbia	Chief of division	6,500.00	150.00
Shanks, Edgar DeWitt, C-355417	Georgia	Physician, part time	2,400.00	150.00
Shelly, Hargus Gerald, C-565849	Kansas	Regional medical officer	4,400.00	150.00
Sherry, Cameron B., C-528920	Texas	Rating specialist (occupational)	3,200.00	106.25
Shewmaker, Oscar F., C-389522	Kentucky	Physician	3,800.00	125.00
Small, John Joseph, C-467751	Pennsylvania	Dentist	3,700.00	150.00
Smith, Dallas Barton, C-223707	Alabama	Director's representative	6,500.00	262.50
Smith, Robert P., C-1283805	Montana	Physician	5,000.00	187.50
Soper, John Elford, C-210272	Minnesota	do	4,000.00	150.00
Steindler, Leo Fleischer, C-313817	Maryland	do	4,000.00	150.00
Stoakey, Paul F., C-1224136	Missouri	Physician, part time	600.00	125.00
Strong, Sneed, C-276981	Texas	Physician	3,800.00	150.00
Thompson, Harry J., C-613768	Indiana	do	3,800.00	150.00
Togus, Leopold Theodore, C-247588	New Hampshire	Physician, part time	1,200.00	150.00
Travis, Robert R., C-321555	Washington	Dental mechanic	2,200.00	106.25
Von Dahn, Howard C., C-1339479	Florida	Medical officer in charge U. S. Veterans' Bureau Hospital.	6,500.00	150.00
Wakefield, John D., C-283048	Ohio	Physician	4,000.00	150.00
Walker, Allen H., C-298520	Arkansas	Regional medical officer	4,400.00	180.00
Warner, Albert B., C-255080	Kansas	Physician	3,800.00	150.00
Weltner, Fred Paul, C-274034	West Virginia	do	2,400.00	206.25
Wells, Robt. Fletcher, C-319766	Georgia	Regional dental officer	4,000.00	125.00
Wheate, Justus Marshal, C-317534	California	Physician	5,200.00	240.62
Wheeler, Wm. D., C-322616	New York	Field examiner	2,600.00	150.00
Whiting, Nathaniel, C-1243901	Kentucky	Regional adjudication officer	3,800.00	137.50
Whitledge, Herbert E., C-405430	do	Medical officer in charge	6,500.00	150.00
Wilson, Harry Linden, C-429805	District of Columbia	Survey clerk	1,920.00	165.00
Woodall, Howard, C-825074	Texas	Typist A	1,440.00	150.00
Woolfe, Irving King, C-434515	New York	Contact representative	2,300.00	106.25
Woodson, Mortimer, C-1329223	Texas	Rating specialist (occupational)	3,200.00	125.06
Woods, Phillip Harold, C-1069534	Pennsylvania	Regional dental officer	4,400.00	150.00
Woodward, Roy Bonum, C-1057188	New York	Regional medical officer	4,400.00	125.00
Worthen, Jesse M., C-320431	Washington	Physician	3,800.00	150.00
Worthington, Wm. C., C-178291	Indiana	do	4,400.00	125.00
Wyatt, Frederick Le Roy, C-349167	Alabama	Rating specialist (occupational)	3,300.00	165.00

These are the men who are passing upon the applications of the enlisted men who are now disabled, many of whom are being denied compensation when they are just as much entitled to it, and in greater need thereof than these high-salaried officials, who are drawing these enormous pensions under the head of "retirement pay."

The Veterans' Bureau can refuse, reduce, or even cancel the compensation of an enlisted man; but one of those retired emergency officers drawing these compensations, even though he be drawing a salary of six or eight thousand dollars a year, as some of them are, is assured that only Congress can reduce his retirement pay.

Before we turn all of these activities over to the Veterans' Bureau we had better take some steps to equalize the compensation which veterans are now receiving. They told us when the emergency officers' retirement act was passed that there would be only about eighteen hundred men to come under it. Under the permission just granted me I here insert a list of those who have been retired with pay who are not employed in the Veterans' Bureau, giving the compensation or retirement pay each one is receiving.

In addition to these, thousands more have applied, and the list is growing every day. While we have been fighting to extend the presumptive period for tuberculosis and other chronic constitutional diseases to January 1, 1930, in order to take care of those uncompensated disabled veterans from the rank and file, who now need and deserve their country's assistance, this list has been growing, increasing the number of discriminations against the enlisted men.

The list just referred to follows:

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau

ALABAMA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Amos, Sidney Russell	701494	2d Lt. F. A	$106.25
Bates, Cecil Florian	188914	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bell, Harry Walton	1309615	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Benners, Allen Cadwalader	223374	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Bennett, Harvey Edward	1308576	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bond, Farrar Washington	192634	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Bower, Orman	156692	1st Lt. U. S. Guards Inf	23.75

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

ALABAMA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Boyd, Austin Francis J	453072	Capt. Med. Corps	$150.00
Boyd, Benjamin Day	411008	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Brooks, Rezo	1308004	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Brown, Charles Hunt	285585	Capt. 327th Inf	150.00
Brown, Henry Ben	158683	1st Lt. 54th Inf	125.00
Brown, Raymond R	1137424	Capt. Inf	180.00
Campbell, Elmer Bernard	368982	Capt. Vet. Corps	150.00
Campbell, Hugh Siler	466076	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Carroll, John W	181213	Maj. Inf	Deceased.
Chaffin, Wm. Henry	159152	Capt. Inf	195.00
Clark, Oscar	607178	Capt. Inf	195.00
Coker, Lorenzo D	605653	Capt. F. A	165.00
Coleman, John C	601358	Capt. Cavalry	165.00
Cooley, Beamon Shirley	1126039	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Dabney, Malcolm Grant	239131	1st Lt. Dent. Corps	150.00
Davis, Harwell Goodwin	220610	Maj. Inf	187.50
Dew, Charles	326918	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Dixon, Frank Murray	157132	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Dobbins, Robert Anderson	1309521	Capt. Inf	165.00
Douglas, Harrie Abraham	622575	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Ehlert, John Matthews	1303856	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Esslinger, Joseph P	1127782	Capt. Inf	165.00
Fallow, Thos. A	1303407	Capt. Inf	180.00
Faris, William E	1128611	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Faulk, Wallace Hunter	614054	Capt. Inf	165.00
Favors, George	389215	Capt. Inf	180.00
Gellerstedt, Robert Strickland	234497	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Gilchrist, John P	278240	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Glenn, George A	1305403	Maj. Inf	187.50
Green, William Marion	557047	1st Lt. U. S. Guards	162.50
Griswold, Joel Clifford	1304044	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Hagood, Middleton Howard	1311356	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Henley, Courtney Scott	418534	Capt. Inf	150.00
Hildreth, Francis M	505228	Capt. U. S. Guards	195.00
Hooper, John William	14748	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hubbard, Graph J	1303722	Maj. Inf	250.00
Inge, Francis Marion	207759	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
James, Hudnall	166660	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Jeffers, Lamar	462965	Maj. Inf	225.00
Jeffers, William Harry	1300663	2d Lt. Signal Corps	106.25
Johnston, Ira Leonidas	379000	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Jordan, Headley Eugene	1303634	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Kelly, jr., Richard Bussey	1128934	Capt. Inf	180.00
Langley, Orlando Velpean	134528	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lawton, Walter Terrell	458926	1st Lt. C. W. S	125.00
Legare, Julien Keith	195047	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Leopold, Elmer E	388718	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Long, Francis Musgrove	1134598	1st Lt. Inf	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

ALABAMA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
*Long, John Pomfret	1310169	Major Med. Corps	
Long, William Walker	1139497	Capt. Med. Corps	$150.00
May, Clarence H	596912	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McLain, Chas. L	653549	Capt. Inf	150.00
McLeod, Robert Lee	376357	Maj. Q. M. C	225.00
Meade, Ray	261509	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Messer, Glenn Edmund	564539	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Moore, Ernest Abram	329382	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mumford, Louis Sinclair	256995	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Muse, George Peary	1311397	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Newell, Jas. Kirk	1126995	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Newsome, John Parks	543542	Capt. Inf	150.00
Northington, James Levi	8357	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Osborne, Ollie F	522799	2d Lt. Q. M. C	127.50
Pace, Fulton	1302041	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Parker, Ralph Eli	1305900	2d Lt. U. S. M. C	106.25
Peabody, Frank	140686	Maj. Inf	206.25
Perry, Clarence T	1303558	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Peters, Wm. Marcus	1302648	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Phillips, Geo. Wendell	385525	2d Lt. Inf	103.25
Phillips, James Herman	159449	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Pollard, Emmett E	1135100	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Rademacher, Frederick Moritz	230750	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Reid, Thomas Campbell	789510	Capt. Inf	150.00
Robbins, William Jesse	133736	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Ross, Cecil Hubert	1305679	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Rowell, James Thomas	299936	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Sanders, John Gillis	235405	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sauls, Charles Edward	1133058	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Scales, John Perkins	282898	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Schwarz, Joseph	1308703	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Shaffer, John Parker	1307649	2d Lt. Inf	103.25
Sharp, Roy Franklin	165695	2d Lt. 167th Inf	103.25
Simpson, Robert Tennent	1304013	Capt. Inf	150.00
Sisson, Charles Newton	160577	Capt. Inf	150.00
Speight, Oscar Cobb	1324139	Capt. Inf	165.00
Smith, Dallas Burton	223707	Lt. Col. U. S. 167th Inf	262.50
Smith, Emmett Preston	1300873	Capt., Inf. Chaplain	150.00
Staggers, Wm. Llewllyn	165752	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stanley, Robert H	373268	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Sutcliffe, Charles William	276591	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Teague, Albert Greene	1133359	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Thompson, Herman W	412114	Capt. Inf	180.00
Verge, Walter V	301789	Capt. Inf	165.00
Walker, George Vincent	381541	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Waller, Luther Hill	1301076	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Walthall, Junius Leigh	350414	Maj. 7th Inf. 3d Div	187.50
Ward, Wm. Taylor	445502	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Weatherford, Zadoc L	501799	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Williams, John Henry	285352	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Williamson, Thomas Neely	1307115	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Winslett, Edmund Jackson	1305533	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Wyatt, Frederick, Leroy	349167	Capt. Inf	165.00

ARIZONA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Alden, Melvin Allison	1197188	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	$106.25
Andrews, Lloyd James	1272207	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Bateman, William H	405326	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Brackett, Wm. Windom	1272835	Capt. Q. M. C	Deceased.
Brown, Wallace Allen	331720	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Burgess, Fred Warrington	250521	2d Lt	116.87
Clarke, Everite McKinley	698331	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Clohessy, Timothy Theodore	123270	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Cogswell, Sterling Canfield	1044635	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Cook, Chas. F	1047164	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Courtney, Gerald	1009370	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Cushing, Charles Farwell	1223078	1st Lt. Tank Corps	125.00
Davidson, Henry Clay	1036918	Ensign U. S. N	127.50
Devine, Clark Bailey	507078	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Dittmar, Charles Frederick	1042393	Capt. F. A	150.00
Dolman, Carroll George	1236791	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Donahue, John Leo	186199	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Douglas, D. Delmar	573683	Major Q. M. C	Deceased.
Duffey, Louis Nelson	1091568	Capt. Inf	165.00
Edwards, Bryant Benjamin	394711	1st Lt. Med. Corps	137.50
Evans, John Benjamin	1270850	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	195.00
Fairgrieve, Russell Blackstone	1415298	Capt. A. G. D	150.00
Flint, Dewitt Chas	176424	Capt. Inf	Deceased.
Gatterdam, Eugene Alfred	475596	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Gibson, Richard, jr	1168046	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Gignilliat, Thos. H	1059422	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Greene, Belville Foble	512565	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hampshire, Claude Carlyle	266557	1st Lt. Inf. Co. "E"	125.00
Hardy, Ernest Mandeno	522930	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Harring, Neil Houten	1196517	Capt. Sig. Corps	165.00
Hennessy, Mortimer Joseph	346884	1st Lt. Q. M. C	Deceased.
Hobgood, Guy	392838	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hough, Henry A	1393548	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Howard, Lewis Hoagland	1090340	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hunt, William C	375483	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Jurden, George Bantly	1197000	2d Lt. Engrs. Air Service	106.25
Kehn, Marvin A	1296433	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Kilber, Charles Sammel	1263791	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kleinsmid, Jas. Archibald	176436	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kryss, Edmund	412873	Capt. 15 Aero Sqd. Aviation Sec.	150.00
Lawhead, Simon Stiffler	1268766	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	125.00
Lawrence, Jas. Jackson	290384	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Laye, Henry Albert	1337099	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lewis, Edward	280687	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Lindsey, Charles Quintard	1122806	2d Lt. F. A	Deceased.
Loewy, Ignatz David	318761	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

ARIZONA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
McDonald, John T	1390985	1st Lt. Med. Corps	$125.00
McDowell, Coy Russell	905499	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
McGuire, James A	320649	1st Lt. Tank Corps	125.00
McKnight, Jas. Longwell	445400	1st Lt. Med. Dept	125.00
Mahoney, Dan Lawrence	463910	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Mahoney, Vernon Litsinger	1134798	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Marschall, John Hall	908201	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Mock, Robert Leroy	1390069	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Monical, Grant Stafford	1261701	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Moore, Claude Merrill	175305	Capt. Inf	150.00
Moreno, Joaquinn Fermin	398082	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Myers, Dwight Lewis	1365533	1st Lt. Chap. Corps	125.00
Nash, Elmer Cromwell	1329933	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Nelson, Rufus R	190790	Capt. Inf	165.00
Paquin, Albert Joseph	454151	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Peck, Franklin Joseph	1272512	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Pedersen, Inar Aubert	351279	Capt. Q. M. C	165.00
Phillips, Charles Lawrence	1260543	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Ramsey, John Thomas	1375141	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Randle, Cole Theodore	244078	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Repass, Merle Marion	316991	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Riculfi, Robt. Marion	523031	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Riley, Eugene	537188	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Rogers, Richard Lyman	1222028	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Schoening, Edw. Herman	1271510	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Seibert, Alexander Wood	618268	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Sligh, Sidney B	106312	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Smith, Harry William	1195126	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Spencer, Earl Henry	478067	Capt. F. A	Deceased.
Sprietsma, Wm. M	479366	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Swain, Yolland Francis	385647	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Sweet, Edward Augustus	1390343	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Thompson, George	366463	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Twitchell, Frederick Martin	346227	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Tyson, Alfred	347825	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
VanHorn, Jas. B	300601	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Walker, John Chas	384383	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Warren, Harry Pratt	567214	Capt. Air Service	150.00
Weatherford, Thomas Leroy	232282	1st Lt. Tank Corps	125.00
Weaver, Harry Leonard	495486	1st Lt. Motor Transport	Deceased.
Wilson, Marcus Earl	1325647	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Wray, James Garrett	398553	2d Lt. Signal Corps	106.25
Wright, Harold Hannon	1032683	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Yellott, Richard E	441695	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Younkin, Daniel Garfield	1387	Capt. Inf	165.00

ARKANSAS

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Abington, William H	396365	Maj. Med. Corps	$243.75
Anderson, George Roy	269780	Capt. Inf	150.00
Angus, Robert Morton	365693	Maj. QMC	243.75
Applegate, Timothy Page	158655	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Bailey, Frank James	161973	Capt. Dental Corps	165.00
Baker, Wm. Pitt	905201	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ballard, George Clinton	398995	Capt. Med. Corps	
Ballard, James Clinton	1431002	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Barrier, Leonidas Forister	1288905	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Bevans, Albert Bartlett	1293933	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Booth, George Myers	445444	2d Lt. Tank Corps	106.25
Boyce, Samuel G	153165	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Brown, Hugh Torrence	1425739	Maj. Inf	187.50
Bruce, Walter Hugh	390676	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	240.62
Burk, Edmond Fleming	314661	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Burns, Coleman Dean	526731	Capt. Inf	150.00
Earle, Edward H. L	132791	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Castleberry, Frank Lawrence	325318	Capt. Med. Corps	
Crandall, John Aston	1337779	Capt. Inf	150.00
Decker, Jos. Shelby	14908	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Elton, Albert Morten	205042	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Felts, Wylie Robert	326961	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Ferguson, Joe Marvin	452345	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Fly, Thomas M	389911	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Fox, William Spencer	248021	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Fraser, Robert Lee	151581	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Friberg, John Thompson	463651	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Gant, Albert Minter	431991	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Garrison, David Milton	1294981	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Holbrook, John Franklin	1320068	1st Lt. Inf. Med. Corps	125.00
Hodges, Guy	386907	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hughes, Haywood Wilson	1427721	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Humble, Terry A	1329489	Maj. Inf	206.25
Jarvis, Ben Charles	1391163	2d Lt. Inf	138.00
Jeffett, William F	198768	Capt. Inf	150.00
Jenkins, John S	240628	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Jones, Isaac Jarrett	484094	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Jones, William Enoch	1286503	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Judd, Roland Dewitt	1286121	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Kelly, Thad Robertson	792771	2d Lt. San. Corps	106.25
Kinsworthy, Burton S	905239	Maj. Inf	187.50
Kory, Roscoe Conklin	180368	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kriesel, Wm. August	232485	Capt. Med. Corps	
Leming, Sam K	1322899	2d Lt. San. C. M. D	106.25
McLean, Lucian Lamar	1426829	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
McLaughlin, William H	240066	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Mason, James Pat Dyer	504666	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Matthews, Walter Monroe	1322129	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Mikles, Richard Crockett	247735	2d Lt. 162 D. B	127.50
Mitchell, William F	8740	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Morrison, Joseph Francis W	577084	Capt. Inf	150.00
Murrey, James Thomas	1327907	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Murrey, Joseph H	224633	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Palmer, John Hilliard	1324930	1st Lt. F. A	150.00
Peel, David Walker, jr	261096	1st Lt. Inf	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

ARKANSAS—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Pratt, William Ray	1324689	2d Lt. Inf	$106.25
Prichard, Allen C	168250	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Prothro, Ernest Whitfield	1321878	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Richards, Chas. Organ	351968	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Robbins, Oscar Byron	907026	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Roberts, David Carson	1321448	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.50
Robertson, Hugh	546369	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Rohrer, Samuel Jesse	337368	1st Lt. Air Serv	137.50
*Ruff, Horace Ewing	1321668	Maj. Med. Corps	
Sanborn, Richard Foster	705464	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Smith, Samuel Theodore	314019	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Smith, Walter S	500246	2d Lt. Air Serv	127.50
Snodgrass, Wm. A	272563	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Steele, Harry S	388278	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Steele, John Douglas	1327825	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Steele, Raphael William	1425324	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Steward, John H	1290324	Capt. Inf	Deceased.
Tapscott, jr., Samuel Thomas	1433109	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Thiolliere, Anthony Claudius	598984	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Thorpe, Samuel Benjamin	1427108	1st Lt. F. A	150.00
Underhill, John Silas	1294683	Capt. Inf	180.00
Van Horn, Eustus E	516712	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Walker, Allen Huddleston	298526	Capt. Med. Corps	180.00
Wallace, Eugene Gregory	251967	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Winn, Walter E	1327462	Lt. Col. 114 Engrs	218.75
Zooman, Albert Benjamin	360102	Capt. Sig. Corps	150.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Mathis, Ross	202939	1st Lt. Inf	

CALIFORNIA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Ackley, George Clark	484693	1st Lt. Dental Corps	$125.00
Ackley, John Felix	477451	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Adamson, Dova Wallace	211581	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Akin, Raymond Alva	1391639	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Alberga, Aurelious Pescia	400680	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Alberty, Ernest H	380191	Capt. A. G. D	180.00
Allen, Frank Elwell	297743	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Allen, Richard Earle	315942	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Anderson, Bernhard	905394	Capt. San. Corps	71.25
Anderson, Joseph	1270293	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Anderson, Oscar	490562	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Andrews, Benjamin Theodore	121451	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Andrist, James Walter	1348883	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
*Archer, Samuel David	325609	1st Lt. San. Corps	
Armstrong, Charles Francis	1262045	Maj. Ord. Dept	225.00
Arnold, David Elmer	528832	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Arvine, James T	1348848	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Ary, Chas. L	420468	1st Lt. Co. M 16 Inf	137.50
*Ascheim, Joseph	1395340	2d Lt. U. S. M. C	
Aubrey, Albert James	1391508	Maj. Ord. Corps	187.50
Avey, John L	1273654	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Bailey, Samuel Tellas	243167	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bain, John S	1260974	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Baker, David Alfred	1235549	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Baker, Ernest	1271488	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Baker, George Washington	288913	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bales, Ernest Norment	1277543	1st Lt. San. Corps	137.50
Ballentine, William Ernest	511760	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Balsley, Horace Clyde	446498	Capt. Air Service	150.00
Banks, Alfred Edward	1394285	Maj. Med	187.50
Barclay, Edw. E	1177515	Maj. M. T. C	187.50
Barker, Clarence N	4267	Capt. Inf	180.00
Barnes, Gerald C	338180	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Barnes, Geo. Stackpole	488585	1st Lt. Ord. Dept	125.00
Barnett, Arthur Rex	1265471	2d Lt. Air Service	
Barnum, Floyd Elta	354425	Maj. Q. M. C	243.75
Bartow, Harvey Ray	1393506	2d Lt. Inf	156.25
Bash, Henry Edwin	458082	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Barton, Charles	818974	Maj. M. C	187.50
Bayless, Claud C	203089	Capt. Co. C 110 F. S. Bn	150.00
Beal, David Cannon	607307	2d Lt. U. S. M. C. Reserve	106.25
Behr, Edmond Ellsworth	235539	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Behre, John Rufus	317467	Capt. San. Corps	61.80
Bell, Joseph L	1283811	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Belyea, James Alonzo	850976	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Bennett, Abram	495035	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Benton, Culmer Coleman	281148	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Berggren, Tell John	1390668	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Berlin, Roscoe Conklin	1395872	Maj. Chem. War Service	187.50
Bernard, Laurence Judah	500449	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Biermann, Carl Fred	232119	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Binnie, John Fairbairn	1206148	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	218.75
Black, Grover C	478170	2d Lt. Air Service Aero	116.87
Black, Walter Lorraine	535552	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Blackmer, Lawrence Morton	1249750	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Blanchard, Lawrence Cleveland	258768	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Bland, Raymond Leroy	1047316	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Blodgett, Frederick Charles	1261202	Capt. Air Serv	165.00
Blomquist, Wallace Hess	377837	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Blum, Edward Henry	299592	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Blyth, Godfrey Waring	315507	2d Lt. Army	106.25
Boddy, Elias Manchester	137760	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Boley, Albert Leroy	415608	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Bond, Ernest Jenison	503101	1st Lt. Ord. Dept	125.00
Boore, Nicholas Milton	1046582	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Borden, Archibald David	1271880	Maj. Inf	225.00
Borst, Fenton France	1254465	1st Lt. C. A. C	125.00
Barton, Edward William	287718	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Bouldin, Charles Foster	474306	Capt. San. Corps	165.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Bowen, Fred Phelps	229092	Capt. Med. Corps	$150.00
Bowers, Yarnall Lea	905832	1st Lt. San. Corps	36.25
Boxmeyer, Roy Fred	276596	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Boyd, Leonard Claud	601734	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Brandon, Herbert A	1271169	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Brindley, Reginald Walter	524657	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	138.12
Broderick, Eugene James	153564	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Brown, Arthur Leon	1260353	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
*Bruner, Wm. John	905202	Major Q. M. C	111.25
Brya, Francis E	1185464	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Buck, Samuel Cory	1392365	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Buckman, Guy Vincent	1395103	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Buell, Ernest Eugene	856394	Maj. Dental Corps	187.50
Burgard, John Clark	282827	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Burstien, Louis Lancelot	685146	1st Lt. Medical Corps	125.00
Busch, Wm. T	502902	Capt. Sig. Corps	150.00
Bushey, Franklin Peter	1028860	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Butler, Lawrence D	477881	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Butt, Kirk	229626	2d Lt. Cavalry	106.25
Byrnes, Ralph Leonidas	272480	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Byers, James Elliott	199639	1st Lt. 7th Engrs	125.00
Capron, Albert	414093	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Campbell, Daniel R	1391071	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Campbell, Roscoe C	21098	1st Lt. Med. Res. Cps	125.00
Cantlon, Philip Edward	1394219	Major Q. M. C	250.00
Cargill, John	210083	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Carlin, William Hayes	337440	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Carling, John	479058	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Carmichael, Harry G	1273297	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. Dent. Corps.	125.00
Carner, Harry Lee	255499	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Cartwright, James L	302968	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Casby, Frederick Nugent	239455	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Casey, Timothy Joseph	1396573	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Cashion, Wm. A	1400972	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Catlin, William Weed	203633	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Cawthorne, Carleton	1249957	1st Lt. U. S. Guards	125.00
Chambers, Wm. James	489476	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Chapman, Harry	491436	2d Lt. M. P. C	106.25
Chenoweth, Chas. Everett	420935	Capt. Inf	195.00
Chidester, Walter Barclay	1392081	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Christensen, Geo. Andrew	546225	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Christensen, Walter	905808	Capt. Inf	71.25
Christie, Ralph Conklin	325921	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Christie, Clem Studebaker	595234	Capt. F. A	150.00
Church, Percy Clarke	1260030	Capt. Inf	150.00
Chute, Parmer W	317609	Capt. F. A	165.00
Cichy, Martin Jos	395917	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Clapper, Manford Marion	240187	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Clark, Samuel G	344136	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Clark, Robert Burton	351747	2d Lt. Transp. Corps	106.25
Clarke, George William	1391429	Major Med. Cps	187.50
Claussen, Thomas Hibben	1393306	2d Lt. F. A	Deceased
Clements, Alan Arthur	220769	Capt. Inf	165.00
Cline, Harry X	394287	Major Med. Corps	225.00
Clower, Clifford	390899	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Cluen, Raymond John	1393218	Lt. (J. G.) Med. Corps U. S. N.	125.00
Cobb, Vaugn M	1390189	2d Lt. Air Serv	
Cohen, Sydney Nathan	206635	Capt. Inf	195.00
Cole, Judson Henry	238856	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Cole, Okey Kenneth	356556	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Collier, Leon Bernard	271920	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Collings, Edward Z	606752	Capt. 316th Engrs	Deceased.
*Collins, Lawrence Dennis	1394988	Capt. Q. M. C	
Colman, Nicholas Ignatius	328076	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Commins, Chas. Montgomery	301911	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Compton, Paul	905329	Capt. San. Corps	71.25
Comstock, Earl	390824	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Conaty, Charles C	176654	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Conley, William	312729	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Conrad, Frederick A	1395122	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	116.87
Conroy, Thomas Payne	292337	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Cook, Martin Valentine	306849	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Cooper, Frederick Herbert	525589	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Cooper, John Edward	1378967	Major Engrs	187.50
Coppedge, James F	710390	2d Lt. U. S. M. C	127.50
Corning, Wm. C	1262842	Ensign, U. S. N	Deceased.
Cox, Fred Herbert	1271525	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Craig, Harold Charles	1395378	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Crane, Bruce Alexander	1272227	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Crawford, Hilary Herbert	506754	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Creighton, Christopher	1265048	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Crossman, Edw. C	706836	Capt. Unassigned	180.00
Crouch, Lloyd Henry	436550	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Dailey, Gardner A	181635	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Dale, Geo. L. A	408782	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Daniels Cecil Richard	905199	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Dashiell, Wm. A	235791	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Davis, Brett	1390014	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	175.00
Davis, Joseph A	220695	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Davisson, Willaim Henry	178733	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Decker, Chas. William	1397332	Col. Med. Corps	250.00
Deering, Prentiss Charles	265208	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
DeLancey, Clinton Charles	1271964	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Delaney, Wesley Leonard	1395426	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Demuth, John Gilbert	681890	Capt. Q. M. C	195.00
DeRose, Ralph M	145710	1st Lt. N. S. A. S	125.00
Desmond, Michael Ambrose	1275079	1st Med. Corps	125.00
Dietrich Edward	198501	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Dillon, William Tarleton	1393627	Capt. C. A. C	56.25
Donahey, William J	906451	Capt. San Corps	71.25
Donnell, James Byron	321153	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Donnelly, James Gordon	1393043	1st Lt. Med Corps	125.00
Dorgan, John A	1053455	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Dow, Julian Neal	12330	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Draper, Stuart Lull	1234328	2d Lt. Signal Corps	$106.25
Drugg, Walter Chase	279462	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Duby, Theron Samuel	206743	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Ducket, John Henry	905208	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Duddleson, Wm. J	256706	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Duncan, Miles Jordan	113746	Capt M. C	
Dunham, George Henry	1396635	Capt. Q. M. C	Deceased.
Dustin, Cornelius Joseph	285624	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Dyson, Henry B	415899	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Eardley, Philip Cornelius	439463	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Easton, Robert Charles	381873	Maj. Q. M. C	111.25
Easton, Wilbur Weston	187124	2d Lt. A. S. S. C	106.25
Eddy, Adolphus James	1261833	Maj. C. A. C	187.50
Edwards, Richard	157327	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Eklund, Emil Julius	1266178	1st. Lt. Inf	125.00
Eldridge, Arthur Clarke	905310	1st Lt. C. W. S	36.25
Ellis, Russell Depuy	445560	Capt. F. A	165.00
Ellsworth, Charles Herbert	1254365	Capt. Inf	150.00
Emerson, Jos. Geo	1173531	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Enderle, Maurice Frank	450706	1st Lt	125.00
Ennis, Chas. M	585156	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Erickson, Edward T	1152437	Capt. 16th Inf	180.00
Ericsson, Ralph B	473604	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Eshleman, John Martin	403694	Capt. Vet. Corps	150.00
Essenson, Oscar Sammel	319963	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Evan, David William	546069	1st Lt. Signal Corps	125.00
Eyre, Thomas Taylor	419905	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Fahlberg, Ivar Theodore	655015	Lt. U. S. N	150.00
Fangsted, George Edward	419203	Capt. F. A	180.00
Farrage, James	905477	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Farrell, Andrew	655428	Capt. Inf	150.00
Farris, James Gillespie Blaine	232469	Capt. Inf	165.00
Faulk, Robt. Leslie	1325020	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Fensch, Francis E	1270018	1st Lt. A. S. A	125.00
Ferguson, Wm. H	1393110	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Fiechter, Walter	226365	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Fields, David Blackstone	1269106	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Fish, Walter Harold	1392116	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Fitts, Buron Rogers	289465	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Fitzpatrick, Chas. Borromes	1266501	Capt. Med. Cp	150.00
Fitzsimmons, James Thomas	906373	Capt. Inf	
Flamm, Roy Harrison	120277	2d Lt. Engrs	116.87
Flanagan, Joseph M	361243	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Flynn, Bernard A	306272	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Folkedahl, Joseph Benjamin	374514	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Foreman, Herbert Spencer	579121	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Fosdick, Harry Esmond	1264465	Lt. U. S. N	195.00
Fowler, Frank Herbert	230199	Lt. Col. Inf	281.25
Fowles, Joseph Dell	314727	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Fox, Emory Ellsworth	344449	Capt. Ord. Dept	150.00
Frary, Louis Alliston, M. D	1272498	1st Lt. Med. Res. Corps	125.00
Frasar, Jesse Geib	1437035	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Frederick, Geo. Otto	279499	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	93.75
French, William Foster	531928	Capt. Ord. Dept	150.00
Frost, Chas. M	364446	Maj. C. A. C	225.00
Furlong, Hartley	391487	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Fysh, Kenneth, H. F	581015	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Gadeberg, Peter Mortensen	1269199	Lt. Comdr. U. S. N. R. F	206.25
Gain, Clint Bon	1390674	Capt. Inf	180.00
Gallagher, Geo. L	1396760	Lt. Col. Dent. Corps	218.75
Gambs, James Jacob	1078686	2d Lt. A. S	156.25
Gantz, Solomon Jos, Z	497971	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Gardiner, Robert R	391074	2d Lt. Air Service	Deceased.
Gardner, Wm. E	282065	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Garontte, Earl Peterson	268523	2d Lt. A. G. D	106.25
Garman, Ory W	460401	Maj. Inf	243.75
Garrett, Geo. H	1324501	Capt. Med. C	150.00
Garrette, Edwin Charles	350714	2d Lt. Signal Corps	106.25
Gates, Wm. Joseph	1393813	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Garvey, Phil Francis	527933	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Geraghty, John Richard	38251	1st Lt. Air Service	137.50
Gerstenkorn, Roy E	584710	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Gertenkorn, Max	1265518	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Gibson, Florian Greenleaf	447824	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Gier, Philip Elmore	54581	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Gilbert, Roy Olsen	353777	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Gillen, Harry Samuel	475412	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Gilliam, Rexie Emmett	313271	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Gilliland, Eugene Wm	1392861	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Gilmore, William Blair	1375791	Capt. C. A. C	150.00
*Gilmour, Frederick	1267443	Capt. Sanitary Corps	
Godshall, Franklin M	238496	2d Lt. Air Service	116.87
Goetz, Herbert A	420307	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Golden, Wesley Barton	460586	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Goldman, Abraham Saul	431660	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Grant, Louis Theodore	334318	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Grant, William Lewis	264837	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Grason, Joseph Clarence	197469	Capt. Inf	150.00
Green, Frank James	353527	Capt. F. A	165.00
Greenwood, Bert-McDonald	372389	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Griffin, Charles Francis	334300	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Grocott, Albert	23541	Capt. Inf	165.00
Grover, Walter Lester	1400959	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Guilfoil, James Anthony	226927	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Gunderson, Sophus Daniel	207321	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Guthrie, Arthur Smith	256530	Maj. Inf	225.00
Habegger, Jacob Arnold	453683	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Hair, Arthur J	232857	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hall, Thayer Denton	255040	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Hall, Warren Fletcher	1321731	2d Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Hammett, Benjamin D	1272217	1st Lt. F. A. R. D	175.00
Hanbery, James Willis	26450	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hardy, Robert Samuel	1406075	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Harper, Benjamin Franklin	1172940	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Harrington, Charles W	604199	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	$106.25
Harrington, Jerome	1256334	Capt. Inf	Deceased.
Harris, Emory Lorenzo	216312	Capt. Q. M. C	165.00
Harris, Roy D	1065362	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Harrison, Christopher	1392008	1st Lt. Inf	175.00
Harman, Grover Bernard	630898	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hart, Trusten M	1274011	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hartley, Howard Herbert	1262817	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Hastings, John LeRoy	180651	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Hatch, Wm. Sherman	1269384	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Havlin, Stewart Harry	598965	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Hayden, John E	432593	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hayes, Claude Frank	13850	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Haysel, Arthur Richard	253262	Capt. Inf	180.00
Healy, Louis A	1345035	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Heath, Warren E	245582	Capt. F. A	150.00
Heffelfinger, Miles Akin	345670	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Heller, Richard Ignacious	266023	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Henning, Oswald F	20361	Capt. Med. Res. Corps	165.00
Herrell, Arthur B	762565	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Hershfield, Ben Currier	1392694	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Herzog, George Kramer	237384	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Heatherly, Maynard	905588	Capt. San. Corps	46.80
Hendricks, Hyda Holland	293518	1st Lt. 26 Inf. Co	125.00
Hicker, Harry DeVere	372184	1st Lt. Signal Corps	125.00
Hicks, Arthur W. T	334310	Capt. Chaplain	
Hill, Alvah Moore	1181558	Capt. M. G. Bn	165.00
Hill, Charles Augustus	1035395	Capt. Air Service	180.00
Hill, John Emmett	1393279	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hill, John Young	323167	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Hiner, Bert Cecil	410177	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hobby, Edwin Elmer	906074	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Hoffeditz, William Lewis	327964	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Holloway, Garrett LaFayette	494068	1st Lt. Amm. Trn	125.00
Holmes, Glen C	1396678	Ensign (T) U. S. N	116.87
Holmes, Aubrey Foster	170044	2d Lt. Tank C., 1301 Bn	106.25
Hoop, Albert Francis	1266076	1st Lt. C. A. C	175.00
Hopkins, Richard J	1003883	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hornaday, Francis Paul	391118	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Howe, Theodore Gilman	907028	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Howard, Hamilton Warren	1243048	1st Lt. 147th F. A	175.00
Howell, Walter Orrin	1274774	Capt. Med. Res. Corps	165.00
Hoyt, Benj. Franklin	448030	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hudson, William Julius	403811	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Huff, Thos. Sterling	304224	Capt. F. A	165.00
Hughes, Donald Dudley	280876	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Hughes, Lotus Graham	342750	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Hughey, George H	283006	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hull, Ward Wesley	1272966	1st Lt. U. S. S. Radnor, Chaplain.	125.00
Hurrle, Chas. G	1269283	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Hurst, Geo. William	1272020	Major Mil. Police	225.00
Hurst, Gordon Hyslop	466832	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Hussey, Samuel William	471787	Maj. Dental Corps	225.00
Hutson, Edgar Sims	600111	1st Lt. 159 Inf	150.00
Ingersoll, Robert LeRoy	849010	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Insley, Harry Elmer	1261542	Capt. Inf	180.00
Jackson, Charlie Tillman	515427	2d Lt. San. Corps	106.25
Jacobus, Jesse Jay	350103	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Jaeckle, William	805944	Capt. Inf	195.00
Janney, Nelson Wilson	1390128	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Jaqua, John Bell	135841	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Jarrett, Paul Harrison	275375	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Jessup, Carl Justus	313058	1st Lt. U. S. M. C. R	125.00
Jewell, Howard Wm	142597	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Johnson, Ainsley Q	325917	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Johnson, Lester Andrew	836440	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Johnson, Smith S	484237	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Johnson, Walter Conway	485128	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Johnson, William E	434526	Capt. C. A. C	165.00
Jones, Alexander J	566309	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Jones, Ames Randolph	476301	1st Lt. Q. M. C	150.00
Jones, Charles Henry	1267602	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Jones, Ray Williams	478803	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Jones, Robt. Riley	356535	Capt. C. A. C	165.00
Jordan, David Jefferson	367250	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Jordan, Harry Fiqnet	1269086	Capt. Signal Corps	71.25
Kane, J. Pearce	23391	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Karigan, Stephen Edward	905360	Maj. Sig. Corps	111.25
Kay, Guy Leslie	134595	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Keeler, Philip Burr	1305198	2d Lt. Aviation Sec	106.25
Keith, Glenn Russell	1266439	1st Lt. Ord	125.00
Kellar, Andrew Conley	870020	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Kellar, Chas. H	347798	2d Lt. Cav	116.87
Keller, Frank Morris	1265016	1st Lt. Marine Corps	125.00
Kelley, Frederick O	1253934	1st Lt. Chaplain (Inf.)	Deceased.
Kendall, Herbert Raymond	697775	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Kennedy, Leo King	1391516	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Kerfoot, Ethelbert Gordon	309685	Capt. Signal Corps	150.00
Keskey, Charles A	698347	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Keyes, Henry Sheridan	717529	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Knight, Hiram Eldredge	1395123	Lt. Com. U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
Knupp, Glen H	156209	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Koerner, George Henry	1270699	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Koffard, Edward Louis	180367	1st Lt. C. A. C	137.50
Koughan, Jno. Jas. Kirvan	1262463	Lt. Comdr. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
Kierueff, Harry N	329886	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Killoran, Andrew S	1272967	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Kinzel, Edward Herbert	274293	Capt. Pion. Inf	Deceased.
King, Paul Arthur	358881	2d Lt. Air Service	116.87
Krone, George Marshall	352403	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Kuhlman, Fred William	273077	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Kukuck, Frederick Coleman	1038555	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Kunz, Charles Henry	905625	Maj. Q. M. C	111.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Kurschinski, Albert	282769	2d Lt. 102d F. A	$106.25
Kutch, Melcherd Helmer	1159732	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kutz, Forrest Eugene	665698	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Lamb, Edward	395829	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Lamb, Thomas Don	1168462	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Lanagan, James	1268014	Maj. C. A. C	187.50
Lang, Louis Magnus	1393020	Maj. Q. M. C	225.00
Langnecker, Harry Leslie	390694	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Langtre, Leon Ferdinand	206996	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Lawrence, Golder Israel Riley	139436	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Laxdal, Fred E	1236131	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lee, Stephen M	1271841	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Leohner, William E	1395188	2d Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Levy, Reuben Martin	342546	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lewis, Floyd D	291524	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Lewis, Richard Pitman	1251704	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Libby, Frederick	318851	Capt. A. S. S. A	150.00
Liggett, Harry Bucher	229601	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lindberg, Albert William	282205	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
*Linden, Robert Royal	905497	Capt. San. Corps	
Lindsey, Roscoe Theodore	319381	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Little, Frederick Eugene	290894	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Long, David G	285491	2d Lt. 311 Inf. Co. F	116.87
Lotz, Truman Leroy	338532	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Loudon, Thomas	637670	2d Lt. Inf	148.75
Low, Robeson Lea	1049261	Lt. Com	195.00
Lucas, Elmer Isiral	328891	Capt. Inf	210.00
Lucas, William Chisolm	550024	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Lucke, Everett J	528687	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Luden, John Frederick	1270637	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
*Lum, Burleigh Adelbert	1270802	2d Lt. C. A. C	
Lundberg, Edwin Martin	195193	1st Lt. Ord. Dept	125.00
Luttrell, James Creed	380476	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Lutz, Milton Charles	477756	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
McBrady, William Joseph	307920	Capt. C. A. C	180.00
McCarthy, William Ellis	1263164	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
McCrillis, William Wallace	1265980	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
McCoy, Anderson Elmer	905880	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
McCulloch, David Coyle	472152	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McCune, Murray Mais	124768	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McDermott, James Hamilton	622760	1st Lt. San. Corps	150.00
McDonald, Harry L	480191	Capt. Engrs	150.00
McDowell, John	377721	1st Lt. 102 Engrs. 27 Div	125.00
McDowell, William John	905545	Maj. Inf	105.00
McGrath, James George	1270847	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
McKinnon, Harold Richert	546320	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
McMurdo, Percy Fitzgerald	1090314	Lt. T. Med. Corps. U. S. N.	180.00
McQuary, Arthur Garfield	905512	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Mabry, William Cary	292454	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mackie, Julian James	1390580	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Macklin, Robert Kirkpatrick	382405	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Macleod, George Howard	1395279	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
MacNab, Clayton Leroy	585171	Capt. Inf	180.00
Malloway, Jesse S	324297	1st Lt. A. S	125.00
Maloney, Clarence B	444800	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Mann, Charles Henry	261900	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Manington, Joseph A	371227	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Mansfield, Charles	194604	Lt. Navy	Deceased.
March, Roy Fuller	576287	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Marcus, Samuel	325626	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Marr, Elmer Thomas	1263346	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N	137.50
Marshall, Henry Foster	344677	1st Lt. U. S. Guards	125.00
Martin, Albert	414886	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Martin, John Foley	1393711	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Martin, Robt. Grant	1191701	Capt. M. I. D	150.00
Marxsmiller, Henry Geo	224709	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Massey, Robert Lee, jr	1273838	1st Lt A. S. M. A	125.00
Masterson, John Richard	334432	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Mastin, William A. N	417616	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Mattair, Lewis Henry, jr	265502	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Maul, Thomas	264547	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	106.25
Mayes, Wm. M	312396	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Mayne, William Hawthorne	1393106	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Meloy, Lawrence Vinton	157063	2d Lt. C. A. C. Co	106.25
Mentzer, Francis Carol	145531	Capt. Trans. Corps	150.00
*Merski, Francis Edward	185032	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Meyer, Henry W	338082	1st Lt. 364 Inf. 91 Div	125.00
Millard, Alfred, jr	170196	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Miller, Earl G	623593	Capt. 141st Inf	180.00
Miller, Frank Louis	1324902	Lt. Com'dr. U. S. N	187.50
Miller, Jesse Chester	248905	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Miller, William Hoffman	1145638	1st Lt. Aviation Sec. Sig. Corps.	125.00
Minge, Oliver Ladd	452727	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Mingins, Royall Wood	329271	2d Lt. 364th Inf	116.87
Moir, Lawrence Irving	1263500	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Montgomery, James Richard	549122	Capt. 362 Inf	165.00
Moon, Elmer Louis	1274126	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Moore, Clarence Conrad	1263342	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Moore, Evert Leon	905692	Capt. Air Serv	71.25
Moore, James Wesley	443431	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Moore, Monta James	354804	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Moore, Roy Dudley	393840	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Morgan, William John	341898	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Morgenstern, Arthur Herman	331466	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Morris, Charles Lynn	1395324	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Morris, Edwin Virgil	1273703	Capt. Dental Corps	Deceased.
Mosby, Ellsworth Chas	128433	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Moss, Charles Abraham	230545	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Moyer, Bruce Hamlin	1393272	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Moyers, Eugene B	358911	1st Lt. C. A. C	150.00
Mueller, Carl Stanley	300809	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Mulholland, Emmett P	486098	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Murphy, George Stewart	1273353	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Murphy, Linus Joseph	182589	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Murray, Edgar Claude	542192	1st Lt. Inf	$125.00
Myers, Thos. Baxter	1272086	Capt. Cav	150.00
Neil, Matthew	54119	Capt. San. Corps	150.00
Nevins, John Wilson	267996	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Newlon, Benjamin Franklin	342812	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Nickerson, George Payne	263557	Major F. A	187.50
Nink, John Julius	1320272	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Nugent, William Angus	407505	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	116.87
Null, Marion Michael	467970	Major Med. Corps	187.50
O'Connor, Cornelius	1270677	Capt. F. A	150.00
*Odell, James Marye	1281623	1st Lt. Med. Corps	
Oesch, Edward D	1263931	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
O'Hara, Charles Joseph	257378	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Olson, Berto Alexander	612514	Capt. Q. M. C	180.00
Orr, Charles Lowry	513273	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Park, Durward Belmont	1396668	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Parks, Ion Watson	777555	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Parrish, Earl Thomas	248126	1st Lt. 363d Inf	125.00
Pate, Robert Edward	905475	1st Lt. Ord	36.25
Patterson, Clayton Allan	1272011	Capt. Dental Corps	165.00
Pease, Harold Tapley	862147	Capt. F. A	150.00
Peebles, Dudley Colin	1217031	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Pelton, Harold Phillips	695796	Capt. Inf	165.00
Pelton, Hazlitt Lee	1269150	1st Lt. M. T. C	125.00
Petch, Thomas Robert	317587	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Peterson, Howard Peter	1037760	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Peterson, Peter	905883	Capt. Q. M. C	71.25
Phelps, Ernest Henry	526467	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Phillips, John J	786621	Maj. A. G. D	225.00
Pinkerton, Benj. Gershon	1264316	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
*Pittman, William Prentiss	1050385	2d Lt. Inf	
Poole, Richard Ernest	406473	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Pope, Langdon Andrew	1165275	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Postin, Wm. Roland	1392324	Capt. Inf	150.00
Powell, Ashby Holmes	24979	2d Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Pracy, Joseph Idell	1394229	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Price, Harold W	232624	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Price, John Edmund	1396012	Capt. Inf	Deceased.
Price, Luther Glynne	622345	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Prideaux, Wm. Downing	1093917	Com. U. S. N. R. F	246.62
Prior, Roger Wellington	282592	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Purcell, James Joseph	636004	1st Lt. Ord. Corps	36.25
Quenstedt, Henry Emile	1334706	Lt. Comdr. U. S. N. R. F	225.00
Quinn, John Robertson	1266060	Capt. F. A	150.00
Quint, Frederick Leland	283367	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Radke, William Lynn	277087	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Radtke, Leonard Benjamin	174643	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Randle, George Nelson	239936	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Ransom, Lee Norman	1269580	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Rawls, Percy Scott	1394818	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Rea, James Glen	247282	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Read, Francis T	268169	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Reagan, Aloysius Henry	190150	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Regan, John Henry	1210771	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Reeves, Wade Hampton	1229562	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Rexroad, Charles Addison	226463	Capt. Chap. Corps	150.00
Rhodes, Frank G	349956	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Ricciardi, Attilio	413554	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Rice, Harold Edwin	340020	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Richards, Alma Wilford	376318	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Richardson, Benjamin Harrison	201156	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Richardson, Darrel Harden	1267929	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Richter, Ernest William Ferdinand.	905695	Capt. Inf	71.25
Rickert, Charles B	905231	1st Lt. Inf	22.35
Riehl, Louis Arthur	1261054	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Rierson, Robert Lee	1396269	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Rinearson, Neldrum M	543561	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Riordan, John W. J	1204200	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Ritter, Clair August	1326121	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Roach, Richard Aloysius	1392779	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Roberts, Jay G	171051	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Roberts, Ralph Smith	348854	Capt. Sanitary Corps	150.00
Robinson, Chas. Stuart	1391222	Capt. Motor Trans. Co	150.00
Robinson, Lewis B	373149	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Robison, Edw. McCready	163017	Capt. 372d Inf	195.00
Roemer, Albert John	459576	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Rogers, Elmer Hanson	391696	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Ronan, John Parnell	1393790	Capt. Inf	150.00
Rosenfeld, Milton S	481595	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Ross, Frank Emory	906863	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Royle, William Henry	823175	1st Lt. Air Service	
Rubin, Earl Victor	333290	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Rucker, Winfred Leeper	905418	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Ruoff, Wm	244273	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ryan, Alexander	856296	Lt. Comdr. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
Sampson, Geo. H	1039066	2d Lt. Cav	106.25
Sanchez, Gilbert Joseph	385892	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Sandow, Bruno Francis	905377	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sanford, James Robert	337159	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Sanford, William James	1199192	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Saunders, Clark Edward	264963	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Saunders, Wendell Marcellus	456012	Ensign—U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
*Saxe, Louis Bernard	1345383	2d Lt. Inf	
Schenk, Lawrence Peter	330038	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Schmid, John	292062	Capt. Q. M. C	165.00
Schmidt, John Hans Adam	152332	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Schwarz, Theodore Edward	338718	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Scott, Thomas Winfield	274056	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Scott, William Robert	265640	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Schroder, Otto Frithiof	1391611	Lt. Comdr. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
Schwabland, William Tecumseh	1396107	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Sebree, Guy Ollis	755062	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	106.25
Selvage, Eugene Shattuck	288843	Ensign—U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Shaler, Elmer Matthias	498455	2d Lt. 31 Engrs	106.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Sharon, Walter Edmond	1278510	Lt. (T) U. S. N. R. F	$112.80
Shaw, Arthur Jay, jr	509006	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Shearer, Lovick Pierce	292225	1st Lt. Post Chaplain	125.00
Sheean, Joseph Raphael	1277327	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Shelnutt, Zephenlah	446038	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Shiels, George F	1260921	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Short, Chas. Augustus	1393473	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Shumaker, Ray	1271681	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Shupe, Norris J	1393009	Maj. Inf	187.50
Simpson, Monroe Tilden	905253	Maj. Q. M. C	111.25
Siprelle, Chester D	1391918	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Six, Clarence Logan	1391575	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Slater, Francis Clyde	258573	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Slattery, Frank Earl	1265031	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Sloan, Orville Joseph	1214453	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Smith, Bashford	345419	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Smith, Charles Lowe	396995	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Smith, Chas. E. W	598783	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Smith, Edgar Wilson	313519	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Smith, Edson S	166262	2d Lt. Air Serv. Sign. Corps	106.25
Smith, Jackson Harold	320986	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Smith, James William	653755	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Smith, Joseph Stanley	325339	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Smith, Robt. Lewis I	239667	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Spicer, Morgan Vardy	886424	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Spigelmyre, Ford Ellsworth	384070	Capt. Inf	165.00
Stamm, Walter William	116957	1st Lt. San. Corps. Inf	125.00
Stanfield, Clarence Marshall	1245332	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Steffy, John Logan	1392013	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stephenson, Lloyd Tevis	1272780	Capt. Cav. N. G	165.00
Stewart, Firman Everett	464350	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Stewart, Luther Philip	347249	Maj. Q. M. C	250.00
Stillwell, Richard Cooper	1278580	2d Lt. Adj. Gen. Dept	116.87
Strass, Louis Freeman	1346402	1st Lt. 62 F. A	137.50
Strayer, Elmer Clyde	526473	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Strong, Frank	124940	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Stuart, Edward	1395838	Major Sanit. Corps	187.50
Sullivan, Daniel Joseph	905290	Capt. F. A	71.25
Sullivan, Frank John	362410	Maj. Signal Corps	243.75
Sullivan, Walter James	388968	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sutliff, Howard Donald	340008	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Swackhamer, Walter Boyd	1397517	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Swank, Omer Edwin	332101	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Swartz, Bret Albert	823328	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Swift, Percy Edward	204757	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Symes, Clarence D	609673	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Taggart, Gilbert L	182865	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Tannehill, Charles Monroe	1268401	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Taylor, Ben Bradley	364590	2d Lt. 361st Inf	116.87
Terry, Vinal Smith	231317	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Thayer, Wayne	206686	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	125.00
Thomas, Walter Leslie	157696	Capt. Sig. Corps	165.00
Thompson, Herbert Lloyd	413030	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Thompson, Thomas Henry	453069	Lt. Com. U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
Thornberry, Risher W	1272397	Capt. Inf	150.00
Thickstun, Dorsey Woodruff	369826	Lt. Col. A. G. Dept	150.00
Tibbals, Carl Lampe	1392259	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Tillson, Frank Cephas	294651	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Timme, Arthur Rudolph	264652	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Todd, Donan Ernest	1260508	Ensign (T) U. S. N	106.25
Toft, Paul Lewis	905232	Capt. C. A. A	71.25
Topping, Moses Hawkins	310722	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Touchstone, Grady Russell	337513	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Treacy, Eugene Lewis	209043	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Turley, Jay	249643	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Turner, Ben E	264018	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Turner, Kenneth B	411777	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Underhill, Alvin John	1270014	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Upton, Ford Jewett	166169	1st Lt. 86th Inf	125.00
Uznay, Charles Haskell	242419	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
VanBurgh, Lisle R	205981	1st Lt. Engrs	137.50
VanDeusen, Edward Tiffany	1016963	2d Lt. U. S. M. C	106.25
Vanderlin, John Hunn	1274960	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Vanderwert, Howard Witzel	391291	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
VanGent, Conrad Eugene	410714	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
VanStone, Frederick Eric	1396633	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Vega, Frank Abraham	1272007	Lt. Comdr. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
Vetter, Edwin F	1159028	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Vincent, James Attmore	290654	Capt. 363 Inf	150.00
Voiles, William Henry	710169	Capt. Q. M. C	165.00
Vollenweider, Wm. Frederick	434503	2d Lt. 14th M. G. Bn. Co. D	116.87
Vollmer, William Steiner	413897	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Wahl, Edw. Walter	372561	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Waidelich, Arthur George	654847	1st. Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Waldo, Herbert Strong	1263511	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Walker, Revello Monroe	637147	1st Lt. San. Corps	
Warwick, Arthur Gould	1200302	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Washburn, Ajay	1274924	Capt. Q. M. C	200.00
Watson, John C	209157	Capt. Inf	150.00
Watson, Joseph T	320051	Capt. 362 Inf	165.00
Weber, Adolph Gottig	1267954	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Weber, Robert Rehn	906852	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Weirick, Arthur Murray	221037	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Welsh, Rex Earl	282647	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Wemple, Emmet Leroy	1394499	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Wessels, Arthur Lewis	1265687	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Whaley, Harry R	1285311	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Wheate, Justus Marchall	317534	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	240.62
Wheeler, Charles Melvin	1396224	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Wheeler, Harry Lindsay	1274408	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Whiffen, Roscoe Albert	163360	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
White, John Roberts	702536	Lt. Col. Inf	218.75
White, Albert Blakeslee, jr	428317	1st Lt. Ord. Dept	125.00
White, Charles Forrest	1267775	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
White, Leslie Gordon	621103	1st Lt. F. A	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Whitehead, Jos. Lloyd	310606	2d Lt. F. A	$106.25
Whiteside, Robert Banning	291800	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Whitmore, Frank Beach	221665	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Whittorne, Harry Sherman	493784	Capt. Inf	150.00
Wicoff, Weir Willis	502532	Capt. Inf	150.00
Wideman, Jesse E	788470	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Wight, Thomas Henry T	1391992	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Wild, Carl	188976	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Williams, Elbridge Thayer	377720	2d Lt. Army Serv. Corp	106.25
Williams, John Marshall	721492	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Williams, Kenneth Alston	1265313	2d Lt. Marine Corps	106.25
Williams, Levens Day	295693	Capt. 151st F. A	165.00
Williams, Ray Terry	316726	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Williams, Walter Albert	403652	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Wincher, Ellsworth Milton	1050808	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Winner, Wm. Lane	415167	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Winter, Hugo	905604	Capt. Q. M. C	71.25
Wirths, Carl Wm	306781	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Wiser, Frank Clayton	310062	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	240.62
Wishard, Harry Albert	1271672	1st Lt. Army Serv. Corps	125.00
Wojtkowski, Louis	276790	1st Lt. F. A	137.50
Wolcott, Lester Oren	203325	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Wolf, Lester Morise	464408	Ensign (Temp.) U. S. N. R. F.	106.25
Wooley, Paul Gerhardt	1393479	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Woolridge, Jesse W	476058	Maj. 38th Inf	187.50
Worley, Earl Raymond	1228781	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Wright, John Richard	689078	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Wright, Linn Clinton	621919	1st Lt. S. C	125.00
Wright, William Abel	1275253	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Wuttke, Paul	558543	Capt. Q. M. C	180.00
Wyckoff, Harry Wilson	498178	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Wygant, Robert Cecil	353683	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Wyman, William McKee	199141	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Zacheri, Vernon Benjamin	197454	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Zellermayer, Louis	215176	Capt. Inf. 166 D. B	165.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Carter, Allen Atwater	340498	2d Lt. F. A	

COLORADO

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Abernathy, James Thomas	1305061	2d Lt. A. S. A	$106.25
Adams, John Jackson	220595	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Allcott, Philo, jr	1337272	Capt. F. A	Deceased.
Bailey, Everett S	500206	2d Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Barton, Charles Harry	559217	Capt. Inf	150.00
Bee, Archie	427354	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Bennett, Walter Scott	200917	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Brannaman, Ray H	494608	1st Lt. Aeor Squadron	125.00
Bres, Edward Winans	1256367	1st Lt. Engineers	125.00
Brown, Morrow Duncan	252110	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Brown, Thaddeus C	310913	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Buckland, William Eaton	583749	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Burns, John Stuart	281394	1st Lt. (Chaplain) Inf	125.00
Bush, Bradford Stetson	272476	2d Lieut. Air Service	106.25
Callahan, Patrick H	465178	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Carpenter, Clark B	437805	1st Lt. Co. B. 23d Engrs	125.00
Cassidy, Franklin Chester	1203276	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Chase, Alpha Manley	412533	Capt. Inf	195.00
Chase, John Samson	154280	1st Lieut. Med. Corps	137.50
Chisholm, Archibald Joseph	333460	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Clancy, Richard Elmore	165246	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Clark, John Crafton	663501	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Coffin, Roy G	1255165	Major F. A	206.25
Coleman, Oscar Edwin	556466	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Conkling, Chas. Edw	238751	Capt. Ord. Dep	150.00
Conlee, Charles Roberts	1253421	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Connor, Wayne Asbury	1113807	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Cook, John Francis	1256664	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Copsey, Fay Marion	369662	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Coughlin, John P	1186159	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Cox, Casper Waldo	345161	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Craven, Alex. R	461867	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Crow, Edward Newton	1428775	1st Lt. Am. Trn	Deceased.
Dennis, Geo. Wesley	310915	1st Lt. San. Corps	Deceased.
Devereux, Lonie	1296579	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Dickey, Frank Goodrich	1253068	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Doud, Ralph S	430618	Capt. Inf	150.00
Dozois, George Amedes	524593	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Driggs, Adrian Augustus	394435	1st Lieut. Engrs	125.00
Dunn, Lloyd Carson	194277	Capt. Inf	165.00
Edwards, Will Elmer	281818	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Eitzel, David Sylvester	1254024	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Elliott, John William, jr	1246631	2d Lt. C. A. C	156.25
Eyerly, Tema Le Clen	380828	Lt.(Sr.G.)U.S.N.Med.Corps	150.00
Finley, Harry McKiver	1215431	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Forster, Alexius Mador	1257352	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	218.75
Frakes, Eugene Nelson	119244	1st Lieut. Med. Corps	125.00
Fuller, John Andrade	634168	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Galloway, Albert James	398233	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Gannon, Frederick M	1338230	1st Lt. F. A	Deceased.
Gardner, Neil Ethridge, jr	1255671	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Gentry, Brady Preston	1320189	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Goodman, John Bartlett, jr	279159	Major, Inf	243.75
Goodspeed, Morton	1047813	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Gorsuch, John Crittenden	285607	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Graham, John Wirt	906374	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Green, Berryman, jr	526954	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Griffin, Alfred T	327060	Capt. Inf	195.00
Grohman, Louis Joseph	1257055	1st Lt. (Chaplain) Inf	125.00
Guthrie, Carl James	1226085	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Hackett, Wayne Houston	421452	Capt. Inf	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

COLORADO—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Hall, Robt. Keith	318727	2d Lt. A. S. A.	$106.25
Halle, Simon	1098106	2d Lt. Air Serv. Sig. Corps	106.25
Hallenbeck, Vernon M	1196654	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Hampert, Paul Frederick	1383499	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Harl, Maple Talbott	1252925	Maj. A. G. D	187.50
Harrington, Michael C	228101	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Hart, Arthur Leroy	390287	Maj. Inf	250.00
Haviland, Harold Colvin	1248896	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hawkins, Leon G	354120	1st Lt. M. T. C	125.00
Haynes, John McAlpine	218571	1st Lt. 6th Inf	137.50
Hearn, Guilford C	761029	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Helman, Carl Henry	341199	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Herrick, Myron Collins	429782	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Higginbotham, Walter Burke	492272	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Holland, Elmer Lew	1254127	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Holland, Fred Young	359554	Lt. A. D. G	116.87
Harn, Le Roy Raymond	295643	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Horn, Wilbur Forrest	1327354	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Howard, John F	603154	Capt. Med Corps	150.00
Huntington, Glen Herbert	447121	1st Lt. C. A. C	125.00
Irish, Joseph E	462450	1st Lt. Cavalry	125.00
John, Edward Leslie	834005	2d Lt. Cas. Det	106.25
Jones, Charles Arthur	1256083	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Jones, James Denison	370351	2d Lt. C. A. C	
Jones, Ralph Phillips	159474	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Jory, Herbert Williamson	1196174	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Keim, Thurman Edward	303229	Capt. Inf	150.00
Keithley, Alfred Elvin	17938	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Kelts, Charles	638991	Capt. Q. M. C	71.25
Lacewell, Alexander	526797	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Lamb, George Cantwell	1256503	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Laughren, Charles A	1256032	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Lay, Harry T	319617	Maj. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Lee, James Augustine	420688	Capt. Q. M. C	165.00
Lilly, Eugene Joseph	1255999	Capt. F. A	150.00
Little, Lowell	144870	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Livingston, John L	657909	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	165.00
Lunstead, Eugene Le Roy	432609	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
McCoy, Earl Warner	1332359	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McCrossin, William P., jr	624546	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McKie, William Henry	1249854	1st Lt. F. A	150.00
McKinley, Leo George	586912	1st Lt. Air Service	175.00
Mann, Earl Washington	299203	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Manuel, Joseph Comas	1271942	1st Lt. Supply Train	Deceased.
Marical, James Edward	430748	1st Lt. U. S. Guards	137.50
Masserini, Maurice Joseph	598733	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Maxwell, Wm. H	624633	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Meadows, Turner Franklin	488200	2d Lt. Inf	138.12
Means, James Mathew	344525	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Miller, David Baker	175167	1st Lt. 89th Div. 353d. Inf.	125.00
Miller, James Burney	1229630	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Mix, Walter S	528268	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Moore, Isaac Edward	291540	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Morehart, Lee Roy	1218716	2d Lt. Inf	156.25
Morrison, Lewis Richard	256997	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Mouser, Merrill Kenton	670312	1st Lt. A. S. C	125.00
Moylan, Edward Raleigh	498175	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Mulcahy, Raymond Francis	503751	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Murphy, Edward Sheridan	1252557	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Myer, Erskine Reed	236137	1st Lieut. Inf	125.00
Neuhauser, John Paul	308149	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Nimmo, William Thomas	517369	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Oakley, Gurney Orlando	1257464	Capt. San. Corps	150.00
Ohmart, Walter A	218195	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
O'Kelley, Lawrence Leroy	252820	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Owen, Harry	458131	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Owens, Robert Lee	390141	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Oyler, David Walter	506963	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Paine, John Howard	1210054	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Parks, Ernest Courtland	347792	Maj. Inf	250.00
Parsons, Charles Lyman	247618	Engrs. 1st Lt	125.00
Partington, Cyrus B	403973	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Pate, Clarence Lee	597284	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Peck, Allen Steele	272131	Lt. Col Engrs	218.75
Pennington, Elgar J	493416	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Peterson, Evan Emery	1396457	2d Lt. C. A	106.25
Pettee, Burnell Greene	905365	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Philbin, Paul Albert	830736	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Pierson, James C	1246636	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	150.00
Potter, William Jerome	378645	Maj. 361st Inf	206.25
Pratt, Harold Clifton	464829	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Proudfit, Lucas	1102219	1st Lt. 95 Aeor. Sqd	125.00
Raffety, Chas. Edw	405768	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Reilly, Joseph John	509111	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Reynolds, William Houston	347806	1st Lieut. M. T. C	125.00
Rhea, Robert	533510	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Sams, Louis Van	1249280	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Savage, James Allen	446041	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Scott, Francis Marion, jr	421188	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Scrimger, Schuyler C	1202146	Capt. Inf	180.00
Sedwick, William Alexander	315419	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sevier, Charles Edwin	560735	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Seymour, Charles Edward	217226	1st Lt. Cavalry	137.50
Shafer, Harry S	1257017	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Shankland, Ralph G	325909	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Shay, Raymond Arthur	444655	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Sheeran, David Joseph	338608	Capt. Ord. Corps	150.00
Shepherd Garrette A	1250710	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Sherwood, George Wesley	1171273	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Shipp, Tom Lee	1258658	Capt. Inf	165.00
Smead, Burton Armstrong	519830	Lt. Col. Inf	218.75
Smith, Clarence R	374725	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Smith, Shirley S	331965	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Smith, Wm. Dudley	905799	Capt. Inf	165.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

COLORADO—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Strickler, Glen Wood	548434	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	$106.25
Stockman, George Dryden	390398	Capt. Signal Corps	150.00
Stoker, John Russell	1257558	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Stroud, Ira Lee	516112	Capt. Inf	195.00
Sughrua, Thomas Joseph	1191480	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Sutherland, Jim Wilson	435888	2d Lt. U. S. Marine Corps	106.25
Sutton, James Henderson	1341737	2d Lt. Inf	
Sweeney, James Lee	408414	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Swerdfeger, Elbert Byron	203611	Capt. Med. Corp	150.00
Talcott, Carleton H	1257054	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Thomas, Fred	1048873	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Thomas, James R	1248649	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Thompson, Thomas Raymond	685018	2d Lt. Inf	156.25
Tilly, Cecil Hall	1253087	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Tompkins, Howard Richard Kelsey.	305747	Capt. F. A	180.00
Utley, Fabor Everage	566850	Capt. Inf	180.00
Wagner, Harry Cecil	191906	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Wagner, John A	386121	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Watson, Harold	1255334	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Weiland, Herbert C	1258162	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Wheeler, Bert Lee	353327	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Whitbeck, Louis Hunt	1044861	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Wilcox, Roy Davidson	1253583	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Wilson, Chauncy T	509094	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Wilson, Geo. W	434514	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Wolfgang, George Edward	730747	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Woody, Russell Charles	293792	Capt. Inf	150.00

CONNECTICUT

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Bennett, Arthur Carleton	1021905	Capt. C. A. C	$210.00
Bruenn, John Joseph	473305	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Cafferty, Edmund John	1028589	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Campbell, Thomas Watkins	394960	Maj. Air Serv	187.50
Chase, Frank Sanborne	571510	Ensign, U. S. N	106.25
Choate, Donald Hutchinson	1049518	2 Lt. F. A. R. C	106.25
Cormier, Joseph A	498903	2d Lt. Engrs	116.87
Cousins, John Wm	234620	Capt. A. S	150.00
Dabbs, Chas. Henry	1032386	Capt. San. Corps	165.00
Dennehy, William James	1045763	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Devine, Jos. James	304904	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Dooley, Frank Martin, jr	301715	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Farrington, Edw. C	348184	Capt. Inf	180.00
Feegel, John Richard	210539	Capt. Inf	150.00
Fitzpatrick, Edward Earl	476957	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Fuessenich, Leonard Cleveland	1058671	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Garlick, Edward Earle	326682	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Geer, Clarence William	368161	Capt. Inf	165.00
Gettings, James Agustus	1046675	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Grant, James L	141019	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Gray, John Luther, jr	239494	Capt. Inf	180.00
Healey, Thomas Francis	209589	Capt. Med. Corps	
Ingersoll, Colin Montaigue	1049895	1st Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Jenkins, Charles Albert	454914	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Keefe, Robert E	208438	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Kelly, Patrick Joseph	267244	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Lawrence, Clinton Chas	1058083	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Lewis, Otis Norcross	369412	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Loader, Victor Henry	1038918	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Lucas, Daniel Ralph	503182	Maj. Med. Corps	Deceased.
McCarthy, John T	1048167	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
MacMurphy, Allen Bean	240068	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Monaghan, Wm. A	1033478	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Morgan, Gerald M	1022817	Capt. Inf	150.00
Morriss, William Haviland	506289	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
O'Brien, William James	1045356	1st Lt. C. A. Corps	36.25
O'Neill, Edward Gerard	306419	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Raymond, Henry Jarvis	1043453	1st Lt. M. T. C	125.00
Raymond, Landon Thomas	274677	1st Lt. A. S	125.00
Reiman, Conrad Frederick	1062459	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Richards, Earle Franklin	1057889	1st Lt. A. S	125.00
Roberts, Allan Kirk	1203339	Capt. Inf	
Rodgers, James Linn	486457	Com. U. S. N. R. F	262.50
Scarborough, Clarence Colton	256903	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Seigall, Harry Arthur	338820	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Smith, Harley Wright	1051157	1st Lt. (Chap.) Inf	125.00
Smith, Samuel	580414	1st Lt. Inf	187.50
Spencer, Herbert	534000	1st Lt. A. S	125.00
Stevens, Geo. Ralsey, jr	314421	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Strickland, Daniel W	1035520	Capt. Inf	150.00
Sullivan, Jeremiah B	1046727	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Thompson, Clarence MacGregor	1025841	Maj. Inf	206.25
Van Wyck, Crittenden	277688	Maj. Dent. Corps	187.50
Ward, James Jos	563622	2d Lt. Inf	116.67
Weed, Arthur Romanzo	446507	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Wood, Chas. Clement	12836	2d Lt. Ord	106.25
Yaeger, Robert Edward	1029898	2d Lt. Inf	106.25

DELAWARE

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Bean, Herbert Souder	520181	2d Lt. Aero Sqdn	$116.87
Darneille, James F	1071829	Capt. Q. M. C	210.00
Fisher, Octavius A	1039985	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Gabriel, Harry S	786525	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Kenney, Richard R	455320	Maj. Judge Adv	243.75
McCarthy, Robert Patrick	289813	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
McKelvey, William John	322800	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
MacNutt, Cecil Crane	211900	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Phelps, Wm. Eliott	327657	2d Lt. Tank Cps	106.25
Porter, Howard Elwood	320561	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Porter, Mark Leslie	330227	2d Lt. Air S. Eng	106.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Adams, Raymond Edmund	130372	Capt. H. G. S. E. Q. M. C.	$150.00
Adams, Robert	1094020	Maj. Q. M. C.	206.25
Adams, Winthrop	1008996	Lt. Med. Corps	150.00
Anderson, Cecil Henry	486285	Capt. Med. Corps	195.00
Anderson, Chas. Loftus Grant	276953	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	240.62
Awl, Francis Asbury	1091530	Capt. Inf.	180.00
Bertram, Alfred J	365110	1st Lt. M. G. Bn.	137.50
Bell, Elmer Theodore	1380294	2d Lt. Adj. Gen. Dept	106.25
Bischoff, Marvin Franklin	306266	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Boal, Frank Kiskodden	1382132	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Boernstein, Sigismond George	615885	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	125.00
Boyd, Robt. S	561814	1st Lt. 137 Inf.	180.00
Brian, Edward H	432356	Capt. Inf.	210.00
Brooks, John Ernest	1094110	Capt. Q. M. C.	210.00
Browne, Philip	393006	Maj. Q. M. C.	187.50
Browning, John Wells	392051	Capt. Q. M. C.	150.00
Burch, Albert	160335	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Burnham, Charles Henry, jr	1094036	1st Lt. Q. M. C.	125.00
Burnley, Edwin Ratcliffe	443836	2d Lt. C. A. C.	106.25
*Byers, Jason David	905216	Maj. Q. M. C.	
Byrne, Joseph Vincent	356731	Capt. San. Corps	150.00
Callahan, Francis Xavier	612849	1st Lt. F. A.	125.00
Campbell, Charles Cleveland	1087658	1st Lt. M. T. C.	125.00
Carll, Joseph Lewis	1087426	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Carroll, Mitchell Benedict	300762	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Cash, David Pintus	1053134	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Cavanagh, John	905205	Capt. Q. M. C.	210.00
Cheever, Silas Ward Valentine	265485	2d Lt. Signal Corps	106.25
Childs, Clarence C	303365	Maj. 147 Inf. 37 Div	243.75
Church, Earl Douglas	906025	Lt. Col. Ord. Dept	281.25
Coe, Robert	531296	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Cogswell, Theodore L	278957	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Coleman, James J	703898	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Coles, Malcolm Argyle	522405	Maj. J. A. G. O.	187.50
Costello, John Thomas	554263	Capt. Engrs	180.00
Coumbe, Arthur Garner	470804	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Cullen, Frederick John	297784	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Cupp, Walter Roberts	423203	Capt. Q. M. C.	150.00
Davidson, Carlton Harold	231899	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Dinger, Jean Thompson	360478	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Donnally, John C	511461	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Donnelly, Richard John	126220	Maj. A. G. Dept	187.50
Dorsey, Stanton Lindsey	506851	1st Lt. Q. M. C.	125.00
Dougherty, James Lawrence	101314	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Dyche, Harry Bernard	311373	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Elkins, Lindsey Robert	614624	Maj. Signal Corps	187.50
Eller, Robert Lloyd	1378074	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Everett, Melville Clarence	1173673	2d Lt. A. G. D.	106.25
Faulkner, Ralph Howard	356769	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Felter, Charles T	316830	Capt. Ord.	150.00
Fenton, Willard Joshua	1226578	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Finn, John Francis	1091456	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Flood, Peter Henry Allen	404718	Capt. Sig. Corps	150.00
Flynn, Frank S	1085744	Capt. Ord. Corps	150.00
Ford, Wm. Geo	375393	2d Lt. Q. M. C.	127.50
Fortescue, Granville R	1045017	Maj. F. A.	206.25
Foster, Thomas	906198	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Foxwell, Raymond Kennedy	1085450	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Foy, Bernard Joseph	1086249	1st Lt. M. T. C.	125.00
Fraser, Donald Wm	239093	2d Lt. Q. M. C.	116.87
Furbershaw, Arthur Wm	297945	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Gallagher, Geo. D	1087023	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F.	106.25
Gaylord, Charles Henry	1090117	1st Lt. Chem. Warfare Serv.	150.00
Gilbert, Prentiss Bailey	313059	Capt. M. I. D.	150.00
Giovannoni, Joseph A	1085016	Capt. Inf.	180.00
Given, Harvey	315225	Capt. Military Intelligence Div.	150.00
Glickman, David	471604	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Gookin, Edw. R	569805	1st Lt. Med. Corps	131.25
Gose, John H., jr	322553	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Grau, George Rudolph	482903	Capt. Q. M. C.	165.00
Graupner, Adolphus E	388867	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Gregory, Jos. P	702840	Capt. San. Corps	165.00
Grevemberg, Carlos E	1380464	Capt. A. S.	150.00
Guthrie, Frederick Preston	1089128	Lt. U. S. N. R. F.	150.00
Hagans, Marcellus H. P	824920	Capt. Ord. Dept	150.00
Hall, Arthur Joseph	364511	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hampton, Edward Marks	1099594	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Harbour, Schuyler Colfax	282329	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Harris, Andrew William	524998	2d Lt. Co. F. Inf.	116.87
Harrison, Edmond Lee	609646	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hartig, Frank Harold	381883	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Healey, Martin	318644	Capt. Inf.	71.25
Higgins, Francis L	1381752	2d Lt. Q. M. C.	106.25
Hill, Edward D	431610	Capt. Co. H.	165.00
Himes, William Daniel	313440	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Hoffman, Daniel O. N	1089086	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Hooe, Abram Barnes	1099065	Maj. Med. Corps	
Horton, Harry M	456960	Capt. Air Service	150.00
Howley, Wm. T	571773	2d Lt. Air	131.25
Hoyle, Harry Thomas Lee	1247142	1st Lt. Q. M. C.	125.00
Inge, Berkley	256534	Capt. Q. M. C.	180.00
Inman, Edward K	364995	1st Lt. 309 Inf., Co. M.	125.00
Jacobs, John M	415154	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Jervey, Frank J	303381	Capt. 4th Inf.	150.00
Johnson, Edwin Martin	1094334	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Jones, Charles Lamb	416101	2d Lt. 116th Inf.	116.87
Kelly, Joseph Reaney	352746	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Kennedy, Harold S	1093159	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
King, Harry C	354028	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
King, Sylvan N	116720	Ensign U. S. N. R. F.	106.25
Koehli, Fred	305124	Capt. Inf.	165.00
Kyle, William Halliday	420912	Capt. A. G. D.	180.00
Layne, John Hampton	494091	2d Lt. U. S. Marine Cps.	106.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Lee, Lawrence Augustus	409545	2d Lt. Inf.	$106.25
LeFevre, Geo. Richard	164709	1st Lt. Engrs. Corps	150.00
Leister, Fred E	347827	Capt. 357 Inf.	165.00
Lewis, Floyd E	546676	1st Lt. Chem. Warfare	125.00
Lewis, Harry Turner	549498	Capt. Sig. Corps	180.00
Lochwitzky, Alex M	1042407	Capt. Q. M. C.	150.00
Lockwood, Schee M	201014	2d Lt. 10 Cav	106.25
Long, Henry Donald Foster	1089753	Cpt. U. S. Marines	165.00
Loughran, Leo D	1375567	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F.	Deceased.
Loveland, John Winthrop	1097322	Major F. A.	243.75
McCullough, Leo J	526265	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	125.00
*McDermott, Bernard Anthony	1378486	1st Lt. Med. Corps	
MacNeil, Bernard Chester	905647	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Manning, William J	325601	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Marquette, John Jerome	537194	Capt. Signal Corps	165.00
Mathews, Alfred W	1376759	Ensign U. S. N.	106.25
Matteson, Frederick Wm	1091982	Maj. Q. M. C.	187.50
May, Elmer Nicholas	393732	2d Lt. A. S. S. C.	106.25
Means, Rice William	1258444	Lt. Col. Inf.	240.62
Merrill, John Houston	1098609	Lt. Col. Ord.	281.25
Miner, Ross Halford	1015467	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mitchell, Iverson Othello	1098048	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Moffitt, H. Watson	1380425	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Montgomery, Outerbridge H	1089633	2d Lt. A. S.	106.25
Mudd, Kostka	326998	1st Lt. Engrs. Corps	125.00
Murdock, James Oliver	318097	Capt. F. A.	150.00
Murphy, John	311442	Capt. Q. M. C.	165.00
Norman, Frank L	1097807	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Odum, Burllie Marion	308176	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Owens, Frank M	535512	2d Lt. 28 Inf.	106.25
Parker, Edward Mason	905722	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Phillips, George Washington	1085418	Ensign U. S. N. R. F.	106.25
Pillow, Noel Abner	354869	2d Lt. F. A.	106.25
Powell, James Cooley	460733	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Prenner, Isadore S	1365791	1st Lt. Engrs.	125.00
Pritchard, Frank A	400948	2d Lt. Q. M. C.	106.25
Reece, Brazilla Carroll	1379438	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Renshawe, Clarence Winslow	324781	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Richardson, Harry Franklin	170132	Capt. Inf.	180.00
Riley, Herbert Frank	453058	2d Lt. Q. M. C.	106.25
Riordan, David Louis	401904	2d Lt. F. A.	106.25
Roberts, Thomas Kent	472649	2d Lt. Inf.	116.87
Robinson, Charistopher C	369392	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.	116.87
Roddy, Norman	362321	2d Lt. Air Serv. Army	106.25
Ross, Waldo Alexander	358878	Capt. M. T. C.	150.00
Schaeffer, Charles Edwin	1383279	Capt. San. Corps	150.00
Schaeffer, Lloyd D	188960	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Scott, John Reed	1378484	Lt. Col. Judge Advocate Gen'ls Dept.	218.75
Sewell, Samuel Fletcher	13313	Capt. Inf.	180.00
Seymer, Ernest P	1091117	Major Engrs.	Deceased.
Sheehy, John Quade	565514	Capt. M. T. C.	150.00
Simmons, Maynard James	272108	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Skinner, Geo. Colman	162512	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Slaughter, Thomas Foster	1380932	1st Lt. Engrs.	125.00
Smith, Taylor Bivens	297630	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stancliff, Henry Trumbull	1377624	Capt. Q. M. C.	165.00
Stehman, Cameron	284864	1st Lt. Cavalry	162.50
Stockman, Otto John	535381	2d Lt. Air Service	116.87
Tall, Otis Jackson, jr	1379551	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.	106.25
Thralls, Francis	400518	Capt. Inf.	180.00
Tilghman, Geo	563306	1st Lt. 319 Inf.	137.50
Trammell, Harvey E	347824	1st Lt. M. T. C.	137.50
Trump, Charles Samuel	277646	2d Lt. Inf.	116.87
Vane, Patrick Percy	905228	Capt. San. Corps	71.25
Van Fleet, Jos. S	505148	Capt. Ord Dept	180.00
Van Strum, Henry W	1149180	2d Lt. Q. M. C.	106.25
Wall, Banjamin	10500	Capt. Q. M. C.	150.00
Walsh, Harry Anthony	356088	1st Lt. U. S. Guards	175.00
Walsh, Joseph Aloysius	1090788	1st Lt. Engrs.	125.00
Walsh, Thos. Davis	296222	1st Lt. 302d M. P.	125.00
Walter, Emil	314638	Maj. Q. M. C.	250.00
Watson, Wm. U	489435	Capt. Q. M. C.	165.00
Whitman, John Ballard	1087210	2d Lieut. Air Serv	106.25
Whitson, William Essex	1095300	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Wiedeman, jr., Geo. J	258231	2d Lt. Inf.	
Wiggins, Wm. Fall	567003	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Williams, Ashby	546678	Lt. Col. Inf.	218.75
Williams, Nathan	332269	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Williams, Russell Harrison	1088686	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Wilson, Harry L	429805	Capt. Q. M. C.	165.00
Wise, Charles Edward	253228	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Withers, Guy	276841	Maj. Q. M. C.	187.50
Worrell, Magnus Leon	845389	Capt. Q. M. C.	195.00
Wyeth, Nathan Corinth	222194	Major Sanitary Corps	187.50
Yowell, Alexander Welton	225478	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.	106.25
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Brink, Harrison Steck	427846	Capt. Sig. Corps	150.00
Robertson, Howard Smith	1060819	1st Lt. San. Corps	

FLORIDA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Abernathy, Chas. V	306279	2d Lt. Inf.	$106.25
Alley, Wm. Linwood	165793	1st Lt. Co. H, 58 Inf.	125.00
Anderson, Jesse Monroe	106368	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Andrews, Chadbourne Avery	300761	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Ash, Harry Lee	158643	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Bond, Andrew Robeson	1336821	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Bowen, Frederick Jay	1335151	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Boykin, John Thomas	1331854	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Bradley, J. Luther	905999	Maj. San. Corps	243.75

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

FLORIDA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Brown, Oliver Clinton	572163	1st Lt. Med. Corps	$125.00
Burns, John M	530413	Capt. 23 Engrs	150.00
Byrd, Charles Brown	1336032	2d Lt. Ord. Corps	106.25
Cain, William Quiggin	1254829	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Camp, Earl F	299780	2d Lt. 23 Inf., Co. F	106.25
Carmack, John Frank	362153	Maj. 137 Inf	206.25
Chambers, Jos. Russell	373376	Capt. 111 Inf	165.00
Childs, Arthur Scott	325807	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Church, Albert D	1090050	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Coleman, Arthur W	205920	Capt. Inf	150.00
Cortina, Frederick Joseph	320841	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Cox, Thomas McCaa	1340508	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Crank, Paul	530633	Maj. Inf	250.00
Crutchfield, Inman Payne	460272	2d Lt. 318 Inf	106.25
Dalton, Wm. Burns	239082	Capt. R. T. C	150.00
Davis, John S. N	198524	2d Lt. F. A	Deceased.
Dew, James Albert	1110348	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Dodge, Percy Loraine	820637	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Duncan, George Moulton	906211	Maj. Inf	187.50
Echols, Thomas Jefferson	1099221	Maj. Inf	206.25
Edmunds, Henry Reed	161927	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Farmer, Myron Hall	566141	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ferris, Thomas Hampton	201732	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Fickle, Melvin Eugene	460753	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Freeman, Albert Howard	147204	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Froemke, Fayette L	785057	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Gassner, Walter Scott	1049585	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Gee, Frank Wilson	792515	1st Lt. Chap	125.00
Gill, Chas. R	571234	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Glaze, John William	370386	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Glover, Thaddeus Brown	1061306	Maj. Q. M. C	225.00
Grant, Vincent J	350442	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Grayson, Laurence A	414917	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Green, Geo. Benj. L	1117328	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Greenwell, Barry T	1337507	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Grossman, Edgar Frederick	270558	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Haines, Walter Allen	1103187	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Hamilton, Thomas Marion	411651	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Hammons, Robert Walter	1027285	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Hampton, Edwin Birkett	905698	Capt. Inf	150.00
Harper, Edgar Ollie	279348	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Harwood, Manton Evans	167818	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hatton, Rondo	746153	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Heck, Maurice Eby	392616	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hill, Frank Edmond	1334778	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hooks, Don Melville	544234	Maj. Med. Corps	243.75
Hosey, John Thomas	496743	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Huan, Jos. Hippolito	275527	1st Lt. U. S. G	150.00
Hubbard, Roscoe Conkling	1113739	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Ives, William Childs	210741	2d Lt. U. S. G	116.87
Jenkins, Frederic Elmer	389273	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Johnston, Thomas Stewart	1199175	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Jones, John Page	328705	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Keebler, Alfred Victor	291551	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Kemp, Austin James	457628	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Kennon, Charles L	157068	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Kibbe, Gordon Mirro	403180	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
King, John Pierce	1340521	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Knibiehly, Allen F	311949	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Lambertson, Francis William	421989	Capt. Sig. Corps	180.00
Latham, Charles Otis	621882	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Leach, John W	366842	1st Lt. A. S. Brit. Sqd	125.00
Leffers, Richard	436298	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lefler, Nelson N	338518	1st Lt. Vt. Corps	125.00
Lewis, Schuyler Colfax	482907	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Lough, Charles Melvin	150832	2d Lt. Inf. 161 D. B	106.25
Loy, Forrest Allen	450082	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Luce, Earle Parsons	316918	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McCrum, Douglas Stuart	694828	1st Lt. C. A. C	125.00
MacMichael, Earl H	463064	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Mahoney, John Lewis	313454	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Martin, William G	483034	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Mathis, John D	1334261	2d Lt. A. S. C	Deceased.
Maura, Frank Rutledge	258002	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Merwin, Miles Herbert	472148	1st Lt. F. A	150.00
Metcalf, Ben Hicks	1009550	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	218.75
Moeller, Maximilian Wollmer	39939	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Morgan, Joseph Abner	1336540	1st Lt. Cav	125.00
Oteen, Harry Atwater	1340914	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Parramore, Jas. Buchanan	134125	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Parrish, John Edward	1376681	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Peterson, Walter Severin	207356	2nd Lt. Inf	106.25
Porter, Bernice Myrick	556878	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Powe, Victor Thrashley	1305422	1st Lt. Cav	125.00
Powers, Harvey C	278046	Capt. Air Serv	180.00
Putney, Wesley Reid	164278	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Ramage, Raymond Brock	1304221	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Randle, Morris Dewey	312106	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Ray, Lecil S	563320	2d Lt. Inf	137.50
Riddle, Herbert Ewing	1121673	Capt. Med. Cps	150.00
Riddler, George, jr	1175284	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Sheep, Harry Hinton	156129	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Smith, George W	1043703	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Smith, Paul Alden	455015	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Smith, Simon Stewart	1027892	Capt. Sig. Corps	210.00
Stelling, Sidney Jacob	209371	1st Lt. M. G. Bn	125.00
Stinson, William Miller	498668	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Stockton, James R	589354	Capt. U. S. M. C	150.00
Stutts, Baldwin Shields	560463	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Travers, William Alexander	215096	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Tucker, Allen B	280114	Capt. San. Cps	150.00
Turck, Raymond Custer	381876	Col. Med. Corps	300.00
Twitchell, Lewis Rand	1333913	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Twitchell, Ralph Spencer	311150	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

FLORIDA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Vandament, Walter	472142	1st Lt. Med. Cps	$125.00
Vaughn, Richard O	338584	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Vines, Edward Hellis	259001	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Virgin, Roscoe Stark	510711	Capt. U. S. Guards	180.00
Von Dahm, Howard C	1339479	Capt. M. C	150.00
Walton, Wm. N	115153	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Webster, Ben	381880	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Weldon, Geo. Rainsford	233472	Capt. 11 Inf	150.00
Wentworth, Daniel Webster	280784	Capt. Med. Corps	180.00
West, Jesse Marshall	256152	Capt. Inf	180.00
Wiedemer, Maurice Becht	446031	1st Lt. Marine Corps	125.00
Williams, Clarence Jefferson	235970	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Williams, John Ridgway, jr	515208	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Williams, Pascal	1261836	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	138.12
Williams, Wm. Brown	1106958	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Wilson, William	258236	Brig. Gen. Inf	375.00
Wyatt, Thomas Hall	510049	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00

GEORGIA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Abrams, Victor Raphael	1123598	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	$106.25
Adams, Edwin Gaillard	1337493	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Alexander, Henry Aaron	285523	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Allen, Ernest Grady	326210	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Allison, James Howard	346032	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Anderson, James Weldon	257190	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Anderson, Lee Jackson	101662	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Angier, Clarence, jr	299579	1st Lt. 39 Inf	125.00
Avery, John Elwyn	1115335	Capt. Ordnance	150.00
Aycock, Mell	515492	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Aycock, Thomas Rufus	1121793	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Bagley, George Washington	680751	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Baker, Hinton James	272206	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Baldwin, John	1121494	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Baldwin, Thomas Beverly	1344298	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Ballard, Isaac Newton	527984	1st Lt. A. G. D	137.50
Barfield, Harry M	327904	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Barker, Homer Lumpkin	528844	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Bartlett, Willie Evans	1108063	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Bassett, Ralph Phillipps	302586	Capt. P. M. G. D	150.00
Battey, Hugh Inman	254387	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Beaman, Henry A	1069429	Lt. (J. G.) Temp. U. S. N	150.00
Beauchamp, Walter Lee	361403	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Bellinger, Edmund C	279453	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Binion, Richard	1117196	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Blackburn, John Davies	317876	1st Lt. Med. Corps	137.50
Blackburn, Thomas Eugene	1115168	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Blair, Leslie Linton	1336861	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Blount, Frederick Jules	1343629	1st Lt. A. S	125.00
Boldridge, Chauncey Henry	200988	Capt. Inf	150.00
Bond, Benj. F	31288	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Boone, William Lester	156455	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Bouzigues, Paul Richard	533297	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Boyd, Willis Morgan	326194	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Brawner, Leon Edward	663722	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Brewer, Walpole Cheek	245277	Capt. M. C	150.00
Brown, James Everett	1332735	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Bruce, Alden	509280	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Burkett, Andrew Carroll	373657	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Byrd, Harvey Otis	396748	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Cabaniss, Emmet Overton	248742	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Carroll, Edward Grady	1117360	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Carthron, Glenn Thomas	519847	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Cheek, Aldine L	582991	Capt. Inf	165.00
Cheek, Ovid Hugh	188468	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Comer, Travis Lettner	283954	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Cooper, Jas. Roy	143725	Capt. Inf	150.00
Corbitt, Henry Thomas	1118183	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Cornog, William Wallace	1122416	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Crenshaw, Wendel P	1112555	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Crouch, Alsey Clifford	1117580	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Crowe, Arthur Lyons	370099	Capt. F. A	150.00
Daly, Richard Randolph	1344879	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Dean, William K	1337845	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
De Loach, John K	1332101	Capt. Engrs	165.00
Dillard, Robt. B	567125	Capt. C. A. C	150.00
Dorsey, Arthur Roy	406926	2d Lt. M. T. C	106.25
Duggan, James R	560580	2d Lt. Air Serv	116.87
Dulin, Chas. L	1305182	Col. Q. M. C	300.00
Dunagin, George Alexander	531336	1st Lt. Ord. Dept	125.00
Duncan, Charles Gilbert	1339542	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Eden, Charles Theophilus	1335533	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Emory, Walter	343479	1st Lt. Q. M. C	150.00
Etheridge, Robert S	455523	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Fanning, Odom Olin	322426	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Feltham, Percy Marshall	369813	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Field, Horace Almeron	1117343	Lt. U. S. N	165.00
Foreman, Evan Howell	1340342	Capt. Inf	150.00
Foster, Arthur Ivan	364859	Capt. Chaplain Corps	Deceased.
Fryckberg, Harry A	322858	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Galt, William Albert	283106	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Gatchell, Worth T	233739	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Gertman, Wm. M	418866	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Giles, Ben Stuart	239416	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Grealish, Samuel Pomeroy	1336443	Capt. U. S. G	180.00
Greene, Henry G	383946	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Greenwood, Albert Ernest	322551	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Guice, John Inman	239497	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Harris, Ernest Robert	1335337	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Harris, Rufus Carrollton	265889	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Harrison, Geo. L	567011	Capt. 327 Inf	165.00
Haynes, Brantley	501011	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Head, Marvin Monroe	1333658	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

GEORGIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Henry, Arthur Van	475022	Capt. C. A. C	$150.00
Henry, Thos. J. Jr	249729	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hermes, Theron Bernard	549999	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Hightower, John Hallman	544722	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hill, Hines Lafayette	382833	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hitz, Alex Mayer	572699	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hodges, Charles A	590795	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hogue, Benjamin Clifford	719636	Capt. Inf	
Holland, Wm. T	1333287	1st Lt. F. A	137.50
Hook, James P	500156	1st Lt. 327 Inf	125.00
Horning, Albert W	205696	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Howell, Henry Gordon	1331476	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hull, Richard MacLeon	135644	1st Lt. 4th Inf. Co. K	125.00
Isbell, Jesse Epps Dean	1333552	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Ivey, James E	198382	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Jackson, Wendell G. William	1117320	1st Lt. U. S. G	150.00
Jenkins, William Franklin	265575	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Joerg, Thos. Franklin	179527	Capt. Inf	165.00
Jowitt, Thaddeus C	1111104	Maj. Inf. M. G. Bn	243.75
Julian, Carl Thos	140613	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Kaliska, William Grover	905532	Capt. Inf	150.00
Kelley, James Eugene	1123037	Capt. Inf	195.00
Kelly, Alonzo M	134597	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Kennedy, Harvey John	299716	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lawson, Edwin Lawrence	277078	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
LeHardy, Julius Caesar	702161	Maj. Med. Corps	
Lester, Henry Frank	1331555		180.00
Lewis, Florence Courtney	1104578	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Little, Young Allen	166662	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Longino, Dick R	1116085	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lynch, Jos. Arthur	359075	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McBride, James N	201676	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
McCarthy, Thomas Leo	1124255	Capt. Inf	180.00
McClure, James H	660746	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McCoy, Walter Reynolds	529264	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McCurry, William Edgar	1103325	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McDonald, Frederick Honour	579189	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
McDonald, George Tennell	285086	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McKenzie, Francis C	248901	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McKibben, John Donald	1106963	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McLemore, Whitney Chesley	1250951	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Mallory, William R	536586	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Malone, Benj. Floyd	594678	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Malone, Will H	860177	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Malsby, John De Kalb	1337506	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Manning, Arthur John	1342166	Capt. Q. M. C	165.00
Martin, James Jackson	1340197	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
May, Wm. A	764050	Capt. Inf	150.00
Meeks, Jesse Littleton	251416	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Merritt, Harold Dutton	562695	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Middlebrooks, John Harvey	1340708	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Miller, Boyce Etheridge	133342	Capt Inf	165.00
Moody, Wilkie Osgood	303535	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Moon, Fred Tapley	360162	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Morris, Mace A	337589	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Morrison, Hal Terrell	1117725	Capt. Inf	195.00
Nash, Homer Erwin	550960	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Neal, Turner Benton	1343236	Capt. Air Serv	150.00
Newsom, Erle Thornton	268659	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Palmer, Milliwood Jonah	497481	2d Lt. Air Serv	116.87
Parr, Lemuel W	446575	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Pitman, James Fling	463805	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Powell, Alfred Turner	492424	Capt. Inf	150.00
Pullen, Herbert Twitty	525758	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Pumpelly, William Collins	1335437	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Purse, Ben Snider	223917	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Puryear, Edwin Alfred	394592	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Rathborne, St. George Fremont	1337127	Maj. Sig. Corps	206.25
Ray, O'Glen	1334255	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Redd, Homer Lewis	1331378	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Richards, Walter Alan	296983	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Richardson, Marion Sims	1112159	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Roberts, George Arthur	1342568	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Roberts, Vivian H	577943	1st Lt. Inf	187.50
Rock, Edward	1403951	Lt. Jr. U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Rose, Frederick Preston	1116862	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Rothenberg, Wm	1122345	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Russell, Alonzo D	175125	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Sabiston, Harry Alexander	234458	Capt. 320 Inf. Co. D	165.00
Sanford, Henry Edwin, jr	530361	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Scales, James Berry	906622	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Scheuer, Leopold Moses	1378398	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Seward, Charles Mitchell	264005	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Shanks, Edgar DeWitt	355417	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sheridan, Leo D	261562	2d Lt. 327 Inf. Co. E	106.25
Short, Wm. Griff	270335	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Smith, Ernest Oren	1450076	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Smith, James Herbert	239670	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Smith, James Robert	214149	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stapleton, Frank Davenport	1337311	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Stegall, Benjamin Frederick	693220	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Stone, Guy Orlando	1115063	1st Lt. A. S. A	125.00
Stowe, Belvy Greene	242130	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Swann, Wm. Kirk	1337205	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Taylor, Moncy Lee	1332348	2d Lt. Cav	106.25
Tidwell, Frank B	255776	1st Lt. F. A. (A. S.)	150.00
Thompson, Hugh S	169370	1st Lt. 168 Inf	125.00
Thompson, John Homer	382014	Capt. Inf	150.00
Thrasher, Roy	776038	Capt. Inf	165.00
Walker, Sidney	702538	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Wallace, Geo. Lamar	280478	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Ward, Sylvester Creighton	906226	Maj. Inf	187.50
Weaver, Homer Jesse	1331625	Capt. Inf	210.00
Wellborn, James Madison	554235	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Wells, Robert Fletcher	319766	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

GEORGIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
West, Edward Shippen	1095839	Capt. Inf	
White, John Bonar	1121676	1st Lt. Med. Corps	$125.00
Wilson, Wilbe R	425311	1st Lt. 325 Inf	125.00
Wood, Raiford James	1100239	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Woodruff, Benj. Hicks	232410	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Woods, Evans Beauchamp	151697	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Yarbrough, Roy Edgar	1325735	2d Lt. C. A. C	138.12
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Nall, Christopher Copeland	518865	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
IDAHO			
Albert, Lester Freeman	220647	1st Lieut. Engrs	$137.50
Allen, Arthur Henley	1402152	Capt. 2nd Idaho Inf	180.00
Cole, Fern Morton	1401554	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Darrah, Homer C	288536	Capt. Dental Corps	165.00
Fitch, Scott Matthews	527559	1st Lt. M. G. Bn	150.00
Fite, Jerome Victor	213139	2d Lt. Tank Corps	116.87
Kearney, Charles Atwell	363614	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Lewis, Harry Tait	380491	Maj. Inf	250.00
Moore, Chas. O	457645	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Patch, Leroy Vernon	905878	Lt. Col. F. A	281.25
Patterson, Charles Henry	198951	1st Lt. Med. Corps	
Quane, Oliver Jeremiah	1348860	Maj. Inf	225.00
Simpson, William Henry	905749	Capt. Inf	165.00
Spilman, Burt B	509026	Capt. Inf	165.00
Thompson, John Bernard	614859	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
ILLINOIS			
Adams, Frank Ulyses	439057	Capt. Inf	$210.00
Aird, Andrew John	905752	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Albee, Erwin	226357	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Albers, Edgar Harvey	1218287	1st Lt. Med. Corps	
Allen, Langhorne	618965	Capt. Q. M. C	180.00
Allyn, Paul Richard	292360	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Amet, Herbert Poidevin	292372	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Andrews, Lawrence G	220600	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Armbrust, George William	1197772	Capt. F. A	180.00
Armstrong, James Noah	494112	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	125.00
Bailey, Charles Burke	617514	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Barnes, Ralph Edward	328115	1st Lt. Med. Corps	
Barnfield, William Hugh	579519	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Bear, Fred Louis	805632	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Beckhelm, William Edward	604126	1st Lt. U. S. Guards	162.50
Belles, Harry Weston	505033	2d Lt. Am. Tr	106.25
Bilderback, Byron	1172768	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Boice, Frank Bitts	297113	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bortz, John A	1179882	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Boston, John Robert	347519	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Boyd, Theodore Elliott	216630	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Bradbury, William Ethelbert	236230	2d Lt. Hqrs. Troop 95 Div	106.25
Bradley, Thomas Ray	229078	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bray, Willis Jennings	358729	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Brenner, Samuel Lewis	282425	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Broche, Arthur Thomas	231477	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Brooks, Charles Wayland	237236	1st Lt. Marine Corps	125.00
Buff, Byrl Byron	1297927	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Bundy, Corydon DeKalb	905595	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Burchfield, David Lanning	291248	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Burkhardt, Chas. Frederick	133538	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Burns, John Leo	1347435	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Calkins, Arthur Alfred	444747	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Callahan, Edwin Bernard	281796	Capt. Inf	180.00
Canfield, Harry E	300080	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Carmody, Thos. Jas	170079	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Carr, Hal LeRoy	512791	Capt. 18 M. G. Bn	195.00
Carter, Albert R	1435812	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Carter, Justin Edward	198576	1st Lt. 370 Inf. Co. A	137.50
Center, Chas. Dewey	100554	Col. Inf	300.00
Chapman, Daniel W	523959	2d Lt. Co. B 10 Inf	106.25
Chapman, Ralph Dwyer C	333886	1st Lt. 9 Inf. Co. G	125.00
Christensen, Wm. Chas	475784	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Claridge, Loyal Thompson	246564	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Cleland, James Samuel	346382	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Coates, Arthur Emmett	210747	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Coffey, Frederick Douglas	604083	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Cook, Ellis Sumner	463445	Maj. Q. M. C	206.25
Cooley, Everett Monroe	346180	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Courtney, Clarence Hayes	314541	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Crowe, Dorsey Ryan	403553	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Cruzen, Roy Ellis	1196048	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Danewit, Otto G	204905	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Daniels, Charles Lyle	127047	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Darby, Earl M	202074	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Davis, Charles Sumner	625300	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Davis, John Paul	189399	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Davidson, Samuel Edward	424436	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Dean, Harry Carpenter	247093	2d Lt. Inf. M. G. Co	106.25
DeGaris, William Hope	334153	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Denison, Franklin A	447019	Col. Inf	312.50
Driscoll, James Edgar	368470	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Duffy, Frank Thomas	392351	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Dugan, Richard D	191608	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Dull, Charles William	1189644	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Dunn, John William	1182762	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Durnion, Richard Erwin	1202899	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Dusenbury, Roy Francis	337606	1st Lt. 58 Inf. Co. K	150.00
Edison, Samuel Martin	162584	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Edwards, Francis Main	1190975	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ellis, Edward K	1435168	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

ILLINOIS—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
English, Lee Mars	223234	Capt. Dental Corps	$150.00
Ethelton, Monroe D	1441671	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Farrar, Benjamin David	264338	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Faught, George Maynard	292313	Maj. Q. M. C	206.25
Fawver, J. Roy	486613	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Feldott, Edwin Aloysius	1200833	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Field, Albert	252464	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Fitzsimmons, Frank Nathaniel	246699	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Flynn, John J	1091293	Capt. C. W. S	150.00
Fox, Charles Moses	339945	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Fox, Kenneth, Lawrence	390889	2d Lt. Tank Corps	106.25
Franzen, Frank Clarence	239094	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Fuller, Edward R	371799	2d Lt. Aero Sq	106.25
Gardner, J. Francis	1202937	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Gesell, Walter Bertram	252915	2d Lt. F. Art	106.25
Gift, Lyle Henry	279420	Capt. Inf	150.00
Gooder, William Verner	365093	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Goodison, Harry Bowman	388449	Maj. Inf	250.00
Goodspeed, Earl Ladd	492786	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Goodwin, Alexander Willard	367983	Capt. Inf	165.00
Gore, Forrest Bird	672108	Capt. C. A. C	150.00
Gough, William Edward	316070	2d Lt. Q. M. C	127.50
Graf, John Edward	1207169	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Greene, Merton William	1051632	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Greer, Mark	1189908	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Griffin, Stephen L	1202896	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Guilfoyle, Thomas Stewart	191294	2d Lt. 131 Inf. 33 Div	106.25
Hall, Damon Irl	199755	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Hall, George Bunton, jr	239593	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Hall, Kenneth C	345724	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Hanmore, Frederick Clarence	1197939	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hannan, David Ed	424102	Capt. 307 Batt. Tank Corps	150.00
Hansen, Oscar Lee	115109	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hardesty, Tully Overall	249535	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Harnett, David Louis	316081	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Hartman, John Aloysius	839660	Capt. F. A	180.00
Hartwell, Dausa Dow	346025	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hassfeld, Adolph F	1203478	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Hays, Verne	363776	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Heath, Clifford Jackson	162062	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Herrold, Alex Everett	184825	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Hiatt, Homer Sam	291450	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hikes, Waldo Emerson	780563	Capt. Inf	150.00
Hildum, LaRue Thew	1186267	1st Lt. M. T. C	125.00
Holland, James Allen	277872	Capt. F. A	150.00
Hollowell, Thomas Robert	233260	Capt. Inf	150.00
Holm, George Samuel	518395	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hopkins, Samuel Rice	1224859	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Houchin, Ervin Wm	348352	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Howard, Wm. Harrison	471626	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Howe, John Bell	314928	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hughes, Charles E	179619	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Hunter, David, jr	201667	Capt. Inf	150.00
Ince, Edward Gratton	138082	Capt. Inf. 9th Co. I	150.00
Isensee, Frank Paul	559964	2d Lt. Inf	----------
Jacobson, Guy Herbert	252373	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
James, Allen Murray	315662	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Jaycox, Frank	106098	1st Lt. Inf	175.00
Johnson, Frank Alan	458997	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Johnson, John Arthur	1199724	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Jones, Cloyd Edward	294882	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Jones, Edward Paul	514572	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Judd, Ralph Cyrus	708961	1st Lt. U. S. M. C	125.00
Katz, Joseph M	317560	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Kauffman, Harlan Brice	1185695	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Keith, Lawrence Prescott	317268	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Kendall, Wm. E	617221	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Kerrick, Charles La Fayette	379235	1st Lt. M. C	125.00
Killoran, Thomas Christopher	1192947	Capt. Inf	150.00
King, Ralph	350244	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Knotts, Howard Clayton	530431	2d Lieut. Air Serv	106.25
Knudsen, Ernest Paul	1097228	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Krichel, Joseph Henry	485159	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Krohn, Arthur Smith	497246	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Kuehne, Albert William	254239	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
LeBach, Paul Mayer	281591	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Lakin, Ralph Owen	264693	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Lamond, John Thos	1253106	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	116.87
Lang, Edward Judson	225211	Lieut. Col. Inf	281.25
Lehman, Lester Ludger	279380	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
LeSaulner, Herman Louis	1196032	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lewis, Charles S	389690	1st Lt. 28 Inf	125.00
Lewis, Raymond Potter	299370	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lippert, Frederick J	278345	1st Lt. F. A	150.00
Logan, John A	248488	1st Lt. Aero Sq	125.00
Longwell, Chester Arthur	193640	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Loudin, Forrest A	387316	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Lovell, John Herbert	264414	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Lundgren, DeWayne C. E	1196192	2d Lt. C. W. S	106.25
Lutyens, Henry Edward	189935	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lynn, Percy	437260	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McCann, James Stanislas	257358	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McClain, Robert J	393620	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
McCoy, Dwight Wesley	1230734	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
McDavid, Carroll Meridith	654250	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McDavid, Jesse Taylor	1193870	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
McDonald, Archie J	455606	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
McKinney, Clarence D	1202395	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
McNair, Francis Marion	1192695	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
McNulta, Scott	439137	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McQuillan, Albert Baptiste	433425	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mac Arthur, James Harper	1437432	1st Lt. Chap. Tank Corps	125.00
Machamer, Elmer Edward	324946	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Malick, Louis	1264214	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Malone, Frank J	439837	1st Lt. Inf	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

ILLINOIS—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Marland, Joseph Andrew	100155	2d Lt. A. S. S. C	$106.25
Marshall, Ralph William	475256	Capt. Marine Corps	150.00
Marshall, Thomas Holland	286108	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Mathis, Allen W	159477	1st Lt. 103 Inf	125.00
May, Charles Newman	1078151	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
May, Lewis Renwick	247740	1st Lt. Dent. Corps	125.00
Mayer, Peter Charles	1204530	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Mazie, Frank Ogden	1186983	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Meyer, Walter William	621644	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Meyering, Wm. David	203370	Capt. 23rd Inf	150.00
Miller, Harry F	313867	Maj. Inf	225.00
Milum, Vern G	223890	2d Lt. 102 Inf	106.25
Moeller, Frederick W	906670	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Montgomery, Albert H	299872	Maj. Med. Corps	187.05
Mooney, Paul	1183246	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Mooney, Raymond	593266	1st Lt. Air Serv	131.25
Moore, George Henry	210651	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Moore, Joseph P	583556	Maj. Inf	250.00
Morgan, James Woods	1213006	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	106.25
Morgan, Lynn James	905186	Capt. Inf	150.00
Morlan, Frederick H	598732	Capt. Air Serv	150.00
Morrison, Cyrus Chadsey	1205971	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Moynihan, Allan James	285402	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Munhall, Maurice Hulbert	167670	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Murphy, James O	1221319	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Myers, John W	1182283	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Myers, Joseph George	159494	2d Lt. Q. M. C	116.87
Myrland, Eiel Harmon	375838	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Newton, Roy Chester	172665	2d Lt. Co. C 23 Inf	106.25
Novak, Joseph	244523	1st Lieut. Inf	150.00
O'Brien, Edw. L	1195159	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N	150.00
O'Brien, Thomas James	1195818	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Ofner, Spencer Everett	1203867	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
O'Hara, Fred Summa	239518	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Palmer, Robert Carrel	1435521	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Patton, Harry Thorndyke	1179851	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Paul, Edward R	521185	1st Lt. 23 Inf	125.00
Phillips, Francis Ashley	519260	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Phillips, Wendall J	1095588	1st Lt. 124 F. A	137.50
Pierce, Hammond Montgomery	204643	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Pierzynski, Thaddeus	283061	1st Lt. Med. C	125.00
Pinkstaff, James Tilden	174959	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Poole, Charles Judson	257735	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Powell, Charles Newport	1200004	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Pratley, Fred Charles	1208672	1st Lt. F. A	137.50
Ready, John Francis	445905	Maj. Inf	250.00
Reed, John Emory	1435266	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Rennie, Thomas Wesley	1184131	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Richmond, Jacob Jos	474168	2d Lt. Air Serv	116.87
Rideout, Geo. Rawleigh	298014	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Rider, Carroll A	490891	2d Lt. 129 Inf	106.25
Riordan, John K	431050	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Rockwell, Reuben Lynn	1046791	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Rogers, Buell Sumner	1437031	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Rogers, Percy Earl	239684	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Ronayne, Frank Joseph	580420	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Rondthaler, Harold	380779	2d Lt. 322 F. A	106.25
Royal, Thomas Everitte	266111	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Sanders, James LeRoy	191130	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	106.25
Saubert, Walter John	906127	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Sayre, Sydney Lombard	1196789	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Scanlon, Walter R	184640	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Schoermeshoefer, William	1437699	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Schuh, Carl Alexander	347666	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Scott, Byron Robert	593777	2d Lt. M. T. C	106.25
Shaver, Maitland Victor	314580	1st Lt. D. S. O. R. C	125.00
Sheedy, David	246282	Capt. Inf	210.00
Sheeran, James Joseph	297149	1st Lt. Co. B, 23 Inf	Deceased.
Simms, Austin J	378425	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Slusser, Carl Wilson	1426311	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Slyh, Donald M	479395	1st Lt. 60 Inf	125.00
Smith, Albert	194250	Lt. Col. Engrs	218.75
Smith, Franklin Peter	435690	1st Lt. Chap. 36 Engrs	125.00
Smith, Howard Galbrath	388645	1st Lt. 168 Inf., 42 Div	125.00
Smith, Thomas Barrington Franklin.	1199752	Capt. Inf	150.00
Smith, Warren Braman	612091	2d Lt. San. Corps	106.25
Southard, Earl	306711	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Southwick, Mariano Barela	1178840	Maj. Inf	187.50
Southwick, Marshall Wood	1198265	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	----------
Spalding, Oliver Rufus	238713	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Sparks, Denton H	201215	2d Lt. Ord. Cps	106.25
Speed, Kellogg	196730	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Sprinkel, Roscoe	237178	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Stanton, Willard James	534953	Capt. F. A	165.00
Steen, William Aloyiseaus	316554	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Stewart, Edward Paul	279105	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Stiggleman, James Walker	275656	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Stocker, Alfred	709093	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Summers, Anthony	1170249	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Suthers, Wm. Glen	346806	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Sweinhart, Victor Culp	295164	Capt. Inf	180.00
Templeton, Charles Kickham	436481	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Tew, Tracy Levi	509790	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Thomas, Harry A	575798	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Thornton, Earle Clark	257233	Maj. 129 Inf	243.75
Thorp, John Notman, jr	239902	Capt. Air Serv. Aero	165.00
Tileston, Perley Dominic	384915	Capt. Inf	210.00
Traband, Phillip J	686079	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Trapp, Albert Rubly	239710	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Trueblood, Ralph R	216656	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Vail, Wm. H	319238	1st Lt. Aero Sq	125.00
Van Order, Paul Ingham	202050	Capt. Inf	195.00
Vickers, Edw. William	234812	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Wall, Whitney, jr	321623	Capt. Inf	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

ILLINOIS—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Wasson, James Thomas	847122	1st Lt. Inf.	$125.00
Weaver, Harry Griffith	1251905	Maj. Inf.	
Webb, Byford Hodgen	1202180	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Webster, Laban Eliza	618882	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	106.25
Welsh, Gerald Eugene	280423	1st Lt. Ord.	125.00
Westermann, Lawrence	277666	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Wheatley, Edw. J	239600	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Whitacre, Benjamin Clyde	424382	2d Lt. M. T. C.	106.25
Williams, Avon Hugo	188106	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Williams, Arthur	281821	Capt. A. S. C.	210.00
Williamson, James Holland	905685	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Wirtz, Adolph William	228113	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Wise, Earl G	27977	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Wolcott, Oliver Seymour	277636	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Woodnick, George William	1181300	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Woodruff, Earnest W	263204	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Wright, Eugene Peirson	1200025	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Lowney, Dennis Joseph	1407098	Maj. Med. Corps	Deceased.

INDIANA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Ale, John H	165794	1st Lt. 355 Inf. 89th Div	$125.00
Anderson, Hanson Hale	1417984	1st Lt. F. A.	125.00
Austin, Frederick	282421	2d Lt. Inf.	116.87
Barber, Albert Edward	1254331	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Barnes, Clifton Renwick	232519	2d Lt. F. A.	106.25
Beck, Flavius Jasper	608142	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Beem, David Joslin	495931	Maj. Q. M. C.	225.00
Belcher, Oliver Lee	821063	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Benham, James W	334343	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Benham, Raleigh Franklin	163519	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Bennett, Everett Nathaniel	1145715	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Bergman, Alfred Henry	1196086	Capt. F. A.	150.00
Bingham, Charles	1166861	2d Lt. Inf.	Deceased.
Boner, George Washington	329708	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Boyd, Clarence E	473348	1st Lt. Med. Dept.	125.00
Branch, Emmett Forest	378760	Col. Inf.	312.50
Brand, George Franklin	1155303	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Breedlove, George Bales	521266	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Brickley, Harry Dwight	378169	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Bridwell, Harry	304517	2d Lt. Inf.	127.50
Brooks, Emory Wilbur	254696	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Brown, Karl Trueblood	366584	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Burkhalter, DeNise	196916	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Burlington, J. Roy	1153649	Capt. Med. Cps	150.00
Burns, Wm. E	310288	1st Lt. Inf.	150.00
Carpenter, Emil Claybourne	618348	1st Lt. P. W. E.	137.50
Childs, Leslie	13419	1st Lt. U. S. S.	125.00
Clauser, Albert Charles	298742	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Cleland, Samuel Clayton	334315	2d Lt. 363 Inf.	106.25
Coleman, Henry Fitch	263690	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Cooper, Ross Alvah	1163664	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Cope, Harry Hodson	111778	1st Lt. F. A.	125.00
Costlow, Glen Charles	261235	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Cottingham, Henry Patterson	436861	1st Lt. U. S. Marines Res.	125.00
Crane, Millard	279625	1st Lt. Q. M. C.	125.00
Cray, Arthur Boyden	1157138	Capt. F. A.	165.00
Crook, Charles Samuel	326357	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Crook, David Henry	903129	Capt. Inf.	165.00
Danner, Rufus Joel	282029	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Davis, Charles Guy	419388	Capt. Inf.	180.00
Davis, James Edgar	396856	1st Lt. Inf.	150.00
Dickey, Alexander D	1415467	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Doeppers, Wm. A	317684	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Donlin, Anthony Byrnes	350406	2d Lt. A. S.	106.25
Eby, Allen Dale	605716	2d Lt. F. A.	106.25
Elrod, Stephen Benton	181697	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Emery, Nathaniel William	663745	1st Lt. U. S. Marine Corps	125.00
Espy, Murry Greenleaf	268104	2d Lt. Aviation S. S. C.	103.25
Eubank, Warren Lyddane	1148611	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Faris, Frank Brodix	241415	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Fattic, John Bastow	362578	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Foust, William Edward	524228	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
France, Walker	527003	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Frey, Newt	451650	1st Lt. Air Serv	137.50
Fruth, Virgil Jaye	445338	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Garver, Irvin Leonard	1150075	Ensign U. S. N.	106.25
Gibbons, George Lee	1144507	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Gifford, Hansen Smiley	317637	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Gilpin, John H	132729	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Glover, John James	1216936	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	106.25
Good, DeWitt Rush	1162083	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Green, Earle Stanley	368977	Major Med. Corps	225.00
Greene, Frederick Wm	419962	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Grimes, Ray Dryden	292691	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Gutelius, Charles Bradford	380219	Major Med. Corps	225.00
Hadley, Walter Gresham	802107	1st Lt. F. A.	125.00
Hansen, John Cornelius	905721	Capt. Inf.	56.25
Harris, Walter William	327266	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hegewald, Charles Spence	1423371	1st Lt. F. A.	125.00
Heller, Daniel Clarence	1186425	2d Lt. San. Corps	156.25
Hendryx, Alymer Everett	282208	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Henry, Robert Henry	262377	2d Lt. Q. M. C.	106.25
Henshaw, Frederick Rich, jr	1167230	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Hoover, Albert C	366033	1st Lt. F. A.	125.00
Hosmer, Harry Marvin	289090	Maj. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Huber, John George	412352	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hursey, Virgil Garfield	172012	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Inman, Gilbert Perry	482449	1st Lt. F. A.	125.00
Johnson, Taylor H	504608	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Kast, Harry Lester	1017314	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

INDIANA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Kern, Frank Weaver	240592	1st Lt. Med. Corps	$125.00
Knapp, Arthur LeRoy	437658	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Latshaw, Ross	577930	2d Lt. Inf.	10.00
Lester, Claude Earl	291525	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Lindstrom, Walfred	150268	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Lord, James Austin	487515	1st Lt. Chaplain Corps	125.00
McClary, William Herbert	219542	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
McClelland, Frank A	287963	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
McGinty, Michael James, jr	846931	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	
McKahan, Don M	373857	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Mabrey, Warren Lee	1222978	Maj. Inf.	243.75
Mace, Elmer Ellsworth	1163725	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Manion, James Henry	1337841	1st Lt. F. A.	Deceased.
Manson, James Byron	349425	2d Lt. F. A.	106.25
Martin, Harvey Heber	1200959	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Miner, Erwin John	1168948	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Misener, Walter L	429849	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mitchell, William Lavoy	1164178	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Moore, John H	344744	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Morrice, Frederick William	277836	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Mowers, Bert Soule	16828	1st Lt. Engrs	150.00
Parkison, William	1160589	1st Lt. Inf.	150.00
Peterson, Archa Lee	456111	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Pickett, Roy William	214337	2d Lt. A. S.	106.25
Pinney, Norman William	672940	2d Lt. F. A.	127.50
Pinto, Rene Wentworth	187801	2d Lt. Co. 4, 131st Inf.	106.25
Potts, Clifford Joseph	405111	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Power, Herman	334613	1st Lt. 18th Inf.	150.00
Raymond, Chas. W	315637	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Ricketts, Joseph W	206974	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Robinson, Frank Clyde	268682	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Rogers, Robert Campbell	508490	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Rohrer, Ralph McGregor	905634	2d Lt. M. T. D.	106.25
Ross, Warner Anthony	1146793	Maj. Inf.	187.50
Rowland, Calvin Luther	468785	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Royer, Elmo Ray	290421	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Scheffer, Ferdinand Herman	215262	2d Lt. F. A.	116.87
Schreiber, Adam Wm	274655	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Scott, John W	316547	2d Lt. Inf.	
Sherk, Wendell	293331	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Shields, Scott W	344365	1st Lt. Dent. Corps	125.00
Sims, Leland McKinley	303479	2d Lt. F. A.	106.25
Smail, George Walter	281938	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Smith, James LeRoy	610835	1st Lt. Q. M. C.	125.00
Smith, Joseph Parker	227945	Capt. 325th F. A.	150.00
Snider, George F	181113	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	116.87
Stephan, Joseph Edward	1158098	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stephenson, Hugh McCleery	1143545	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Stout, Lester Joel	197588	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Strother, Carl Benjamin	318577	1st Lt. Inf.	150.00
Summers, Frank L	120506	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Tabor, Frank August	1158995	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Thompson, Harry John	613768	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Thompson, Walter Scott	1155287	2d Lt. Inf.	116.87
Thorp, Floyd Oscar	10076	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Timmons, Charles Clyde	603726	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Trent, William Russell	432994	2d Lt. Inf.	116.87
Tucker, Carroll J	802288	Capt. M. C. Trans. Serv	150.00
Van Sweringen, Budd	328932	Maj. Med. Corps	
Voll, Bernard John	87279	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Wallace, Joseph McKinley	1196934	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Webb, Samuel	409965	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Weeks, George Erie	406886	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Welsh, Edgar	117867	1st Lt. Dent. Corps	125.00
White, John Anderson	390543	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Wilmeth, Delbert Ollen	238706	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Wise, Dale Otho	178259	Major Inf.	206.25
Worthington, Wm. C	178291	1st Lt. M. C. Aero Sqd	125.00
Wright, Walter Waldo	276993	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Young, Edward Milton	222772	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Young, John Sandy	379380	2d Lt. F. A.	106.25
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Swank, Paul Jennings	470729	2d Lt. Inf.	

IOWA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Ayers, Edward C	1438242	Capt. Med. Corps	$150.00
Bare, Elmer A	216593	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Bloom, Ray Clarence	1227984	2d Lt. F. A.	106.25
Brock, Raymond Ozra	301407	2d Lt. Inf.	116.87
Bryant, Fred Spindler	227140	Capt. Inf.	165.00
Carlson, Amel Arthur	439494	1st Lt. Q. M. C.	125.00
Carson, Dean Herring	381853	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Clary, Wm. Henry	240185	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Eveleth, John McDonald	265222	Lt. Col. Dent. Corps	218.75
Fraser, Walter	194816	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Glasgow, Charles Franklin	216547	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Hakes, Ledgard B	275881	2d Lt. 58 Inf.	106.25
Hartman, Chester James	199878	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Henderson, Henry	1207730	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Jepson, William Roscoe	343184	1st Lt. U. S. N. R. F.	
Kelley, William Arthur	240589	Capt. Inf.	195.00
Kellogg, Orson Azra	1223681	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Kofmehl, William Henry	550718	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Lesan Cassins True	277935	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McFaul, Wm. D	1250070	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Maloney, John H	497651	Capt. Dent. Corps	150.00
Meredith, Edw. Roy	287704	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Morgan John Edward	287747	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Negus, Alvah	1350488	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Nelson, Audley Emmet	536302	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

IOWA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Newquist, Daniel C	364656	Capt. Inf	$165.00
O'Brien, Daniel James	1439412	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Peckham, Howard D	312669	Capt. Inf	180.00
Peters, Ernest Eugene	356271	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Phillip, Ralph E	271905	2d Lt. Trans. Corps	106.25
Rowe, Donald Murray	484018	Ensign, U. S. N	106.25
Schide, Clarence C	270359	2d Lt. 114 Inf	106.25
Sweeney, Orland Russell	256224	Maj. C. W. S	187.50
Tribby, Dwight	436252	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Walker, John Milton	321643	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Wells, Harry Lee	1196060	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Welsh, George P	213520	2d Lt. Tank Corps	106.25
Wilson, Edmund W	1211772	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Wright, Howard Jesse	312563	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

KANSAS

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Adams, Charles Samuel	1274758	1st Lt. Med. Corps	$125.00
Barnes, Walter Burton	17437	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Bates, Vernon Elwell	88178	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bentley, Bruce Morton	457141	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bermant, Lester Clifford	299585	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Bowman, Lang Fulton	293768	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Buckley, Martin Burns	166177	Capt. C. A. C	150.00
Burnett, Clanrold	89219	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Butler, Wm. Lucas	438047	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Campbell, Robt. A	233532	1st Lt. Inf	50.00
Claren, Edward Louis	906125	Maj. Q. M. C	111.25
Clark, Earl Finley	413016	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Clarke, Cecil Alex	437811	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Clarke, Saml. G	218979	Maj. Inf	243.75
Cludas, Arthur Louis	310537	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Cooper, Harry Allen	509689	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Cullum, Arthur B	1439861	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Dillingham, Wm. Roy	1221403	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Doherty, Wm. T	1296394	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Eagan, Robert Emmett	561761	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Edwards, Charles Evan	14302	1st Lt. F. A	162.50
Fast, John C	350038	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Fitzpatrick, Fred Randall	240988	Col. F. A	312.50
Fox, Burton Edward	1227539	1st Lt. F. A	137.50
Germain, Everett Earl	1219677	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Gray, Louis Wilbur	311690	Capt. M. T. C	150.00
Haerle, Edward Jacob	279939	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Harris, Lawrence Theodore	579277	1st Lt. M. T. C	137.50
Haskell, John Jarvis	446069	Maj. Inf	187.50
Hawk, Franklin Benj	210973	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Henderson, Ralph Cambern	1220955	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hood, Tarlton A	143897	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Huey, Frank G	224059	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Humphreys, Geo. F	213023	Capt. M. G. Bn	150.00
Hyde, John Jackson	1227051	Capt. A. S. C	150.00
Ingels, Roland Theodore	259939	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Johnson, Paul Brent	1222383	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Kelly, Carroll B	610404	2d Lt. Inf	131.25
Klock, Helmer Alfred	1217244	2d Lt. Inf	160.25
Lieberman, Joseph	402572	Capt. F. A	180.00
Love, Ralph Huntington	521514	Capt. Inf	150.00
Lowis, Wm. John	1227944	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lyon, Charles Walter	458406	Capt. Med Corps	150.00
McClain, Alvah Smith	905448	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
McDonnall, Zara Harman	308603	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	106.25
McManigal, John Wesley	217713	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Mendenhall, Homer	764029	Maj. Q. M. C	243.75
Menefee, Robert G	558368	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	Deceased.
Mills, Arthur McPherson	1219515	Capt. F. A	195.00
Morris, Robert Benjamin	1155035	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Mundell, Walter Newton	85350	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Nease, Stephen Gilbert	217925	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Nienstedt, Wm. Frederick	239513	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Norman, Joseph D	379128	1st Lt. Chaplain, Air Serv	125.00
Page, Willifred	210857	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Perkins, Roy Wm	905923	Maj. Inf	187.50
Phares, Willard Alan	1225475	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Preston, Richard Otis	426257	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Root, Frank Pletcher	384209	Capt. Inf	150.00
Ross, Richard Still	536425	1st Lt. U. S. M. C	125.00
Rudbeck, John	411150	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Russell, Wm. Leonard	1439630	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Schrader, Lewis Milward	1211355	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Scott, John Rutherford	435719	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Shelly, Hargus Gerald	565849	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Shewalter, Geo. Milton	1162852	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stanton, Saml. C	495182	Maj. Med. Corps	250.00
Stryker, Wm. Lester	249805	Capt. Inf	150.00
Sutton, John Magruder	255095	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Thompson, Robert Franklin	320137	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Toomey, Ernest	320253	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Tucker, Claude Clifford	425209	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Warner, Albert R	255080	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Whittberry, Joe Storms	326854	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Whitson, Clyde F	721353	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	106.25
Wilson, Frank Wendel	1223877	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Withers, Geo. Allen	516414	Maj. Q. M. C	206.25
Young, Richard C	117890	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

KENTUCKY

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Adams, Roscoe Conklin	396379	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	$262.50
Allen, Rudolph	305389	2d Lt. Sanitary Corps	106.25
Bach, Luther	216989	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Baker, Horace	250097	Capt. C. A. C	165.00
Banks, David Paul	1420863	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Banks, Strother Jones	1390331	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bays, John R	107323	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Bogan, Henry Smith	393187	2d Lt. Marine Corps	106.25
Bolin, James Achilles	106866	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Brewer, Frank G	317887	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Brock, Geo. Simon	489318	Capt. M. C	150.00
Buckner, John D	387020	2nd Lt. Inf	106.25
Bushong, Perry Wycliffe	1154645	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Caldwell, James Guthrie	299789	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Coleman, Robert M	187136	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Collier, Thomas Reed	184406	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Combs, John Wesley	319457	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Compton, Burton Stoves	351915	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Coolidge, Walter L	174728	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Cox, William Moss	307829	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Craig, Henry Harrison	1099339	Capt. Inf	165.00
Curd, Joyes	384441	1st Lt. Air Serv	152.00
Curtis, William E	245778	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Dade, Randolph	1423022	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Dawson, John Stanley	1270764	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Denman, Francis Eugene	483718	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
DeWeese, Clarence	141804	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Dillion, James K	1142541	Capt. 309 Inf	165.00
Donogh, Robert Park	654986	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Dowdall, William Turpin	301297	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Doyle, George F	597266	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Duncan, Richard F	165578	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Eckman, Wm. Guy	90761	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Eversole, Jas. Garfield	1416106	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Frazier, Emery Lee	826506	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Fuss, John Carroll	475701	Capt. A. S. C	150.00
Gabbert, Roy Dennis	1161762	Capt. Dent. Cps	150.00
Gaines, Noel	1149277	Major Inf	243.75
George, Charles Ross	549225	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Griffin, Robert Emmett	1423041	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hacker, Dana Lyttle	440596	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hall, Edmond Parker	1153108	2d Lt. C. A. C	138.12
Hamilton, Finley	408566	Capt. Signal Corps	165.00
Hancock, Jethra	1161749	Capt. Med. Cps	150.00
Happy, Frank Feland	1421114	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Henry, Jouett	481892	Col. Inf	312.50
Honaker, Harry Price	1151918	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hyatt, Meredith Woodson	1154705	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Jackson, David Thomas	30092	Capt. U. S. M. C	180.00
Johnson, Benjamin Priestley	1153952	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Jones, Joseph Hall	1417308	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Jones, Henry Bascom	197509	1st Lt. Q. M. C	150.00
Kelley, James	197240	2d Lt. 28 Inf	116.87
Keffer, Smithfield	357759	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Kessinger, Benj. Lee	1153965	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Liggett, David C	446854	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Little, Wm. Starling	412903	Capt. Med. Corps	180.00
Longmire, Charles William	391719	Maj. Inf	250.00
Lyon, Howard	620131	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lyons, Thomas Barkley	1377628	1st Lt. A. S	125.00
McCoy, Stephen Clifford	645603	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McGraw, Joseph Francis	323507	2d Lt. Sanitary Corps	116.87
McKinley, David Howard	594499	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McLean, Charles	304218	1st Lt. Chaplain F. A	125.00
McWilliams, Wiley Everett	279957	1st Lt. Med. Cps	125.00
Marlow, Howard Waring	301572	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Matlack, Leonard Freeman	905597	Capt. Cav	56.25
Menefee, John Newell, jr	1416104	Capt. Inf	150.00
Metzger, Louis Francis	358523	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Millis, John Martin	195038	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Muller, Julius	577628	1st Lt. F. A	137.50
Morris, James M	1163958	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Moss, Morton M	1415844	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Moss, Robert Carlisle	433038	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Murrell, Henry Clay	273749	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Nevitt, Philip Henry	1169148	1st Lt. Md. Corps	125.00
Nickell, Homer Lee	165977	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Nolan, Joseph Wynne	350488	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
North, Thomas Jefferson	1143067	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Ogden, Paul Jonathan	657508	1st Lt. Marine Corps	125.00
Osborne, Henry Chilton	1416508	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Owen, Evan Ellis	1418821	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Owsley, Grant Alexander	627255	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Parrigin, Oliver Hazard Perry	311362	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Page, Marion Wesley	614786	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Pindar, Leon Otley	1142471	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Piper, Walter Clay	1141240	2d Lt. Signal Corps	106.25
Pipes, Mastin Lee	100497	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Porter, Robert William	432263	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Price, John Thomas	1152894	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Rankin, Howard Payne	884491	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Reed, Washington	1160623	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Richardson, John B., jr	351975	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ridley, James Urey	1417771	Capt. Med. Corps	----------
Riley, Augustus Baxter	292606	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Rivers, Horace Terrell	401354	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Robertson, James Albert	239685	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Scrivner, Samuel Tudor	598093	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Seale, Charles L	419264	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Shewmaker, Oscar Francis	389522	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

KENTUCKY—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Showalter, Daniel Earl	435926	1st Lt. Inf	$150.00
Shriver, Ray Otto	104694	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Simpson, George Clarence	510704	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Smith, John Inman	1142868	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Smith, Samuel Clemens	1141714	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Snowden, Frank B	436256	1st Lt. Sign. Corps	125.00
Sory, James Dunn	421053	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Spencer, John G. Carlisle	253214	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Stoddard, James Kent	263983	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Teague, Mark Hanna	351232	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Thompson, Paul Ervin	87264	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Van Meter, Benjamin F	1416371	Major Med. Corps	206.25
Veal, Marvin Speed	520532	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Vinson, Charles Ernest, jr	1113124	2d Lt. Field Art	106.25
Whiting, Nathaniel Eugene	1243901	1st Lt. C. W. S	137.50
Whitledge, Herbert Edwin	405430	Capt. Med. C	150.00
Williams, Ralph O'Neal	178286	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Woodson, Hylan Hale	417757	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Wright, Marcus, jr	17796	2d Lt. Inf	148.75
Wright, Oscar Catlette	359955	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Young, Albert De Forest	290437	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Everman, Ord	654870	Capt. Med. Corps	
Mason, James Boyd	360178	Maj. Med. Corps	

LOUISIANA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Adair, Munsell	492115	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Allen, Kotz	181896	Capt. Med. Corps	$150.00
Baker, John S	409643	Capt. Sig. Corps	165.00
Billing, Samuel Aydelotte	516163	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Black, Bryan	263158	Lt. Col. F. A	281.25
Brown, Emmett Wilson	1103933	Capt. M. P. Corps	150.00
Burnham, George Harmon	411816	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Chatham, Robert Carlton	1135494	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Coe, Albert Miles	205923	Capt. A. G. Dept	150.00
Cook, Claude Thomas	800013	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Cook, Paul Darwin	179755	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Crow, James J	1301936	2d Lt. U. S. G	106.25
Davis, Marion Schley	165150	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Devron, John Alexander	1139412	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Dunn, James D	1308468	Major Q. M. C	187.50
Ewing, Joseph Luther	434147	1st Lt. M. C	125.00
Ferrill, Frank Billups	1089611	Lt. (T) Dent. Corps U. S. N.	150.00
Floyd, Winfield Newton	1127995	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Foster, Marion Hope	273166	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Foster, Robert Balch	1126476	Chief Pay Clerk, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Gillespie, Robert James	806645	1st Lt., Med. Corps	125.00
Green, Andrew Arthur	243850	Capt. Engrs	180.00
Grevemberg, Francis B	386456	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Hamilton, Waring	831950	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Kelly, John Luther	1125223	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Kibbe, Pressly Aloysius	1305514	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kimbell, Isham	1139579	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Kopfler, Joseph Starns	905252	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kopfler, Wm. F	1301607	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Lacoste, Warren J	528242	2d Lt. U. S. M. C	106.25
LeSueur, George Buckner	1302319	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Lochte, Henry Clarence	592330	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lyon, George Clyde	392091	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Mestayer, Otto Joseph	653540	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Miller, Benj. Wentworth	563315	1st Lt. 353th Inf. 89th Div	125.00
Mittendorf, Bradley C	429185	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Moody, Magnus M	278283	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Moon, Hartley Allen	344047	Maj. Inf	225.00
Morrow, Bishop Levi	479076	Capt. Inf	165.00
Nowlin, Joseph Christian	263282	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Padgett, William Alexander	518980	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Pafford, Jefferson Wilcox	1113073	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Pittman, John Luther	541243	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Reams, Paul Eugene	503659	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Rearden, Charles Percy	436597	1st Lt. Q. M. C	162.50
Robert, James John	156241	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Sartor, James Clarence	558895	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Seeman, William Henry	123289	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sevier, Henry Clay	151780	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Sherwood, Wm. Francis	1137968	2d Lt. F. A	106.20
Smith, Herbert Bober	17681	Capt. 155 Inf	150.05
Summers, Edward Henry	464963	2d Lt. Inf	137.50
Thiele, Richard E. A	1097953	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.50
Thompson, John Herndon	195492	1st Lt. C. A. C	125.00
Tooley, Josiah Osceola	667644	2d Lt. Inf	106.00
Van Zelfden, Cornelius	1301629	1st Lt. F. A	125.20
Walet, Perry Henry	555657	1st Lt. 315th Engrs. Dental Corps.	125.00
Wiener, Earl Loeb	1096120	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Wood, Lewis Hilliard	165109	1st Lt. 325th Inf	125.00
Wooton, Chancellor	185302	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Varnado, Samuel R	1307651	Capt. Inf	150.00

MAINE

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Beale, Chas. Lincoln	557733	2d Lt. Q. M. C	$106.25
Benoit, Romeo Eugene	1406252	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Carroll, James Henry	420739	Capt. Inf	150.00
Cousins, Wm. Lewis	1019895	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Christensen, John William	275088	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

MAINE—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Crosby, Clarence Henry	1008640	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	$125.00
Dickey, Walter	1005621	Ensign (T.) U. S. N	106.25
Garnache, William Joseph	356429	Capt. Inf	150.00
Garney, John Ambrose	304021	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Gould, Willis Elden	436353	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Ham, John Chellis	501522	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Haskell, William Langdon	430766	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Hermann, Solomon Andrew	1003719	Maj. C. A. C	243.75
*Hewitt, John Everett	1251697	Maj. Med. Corps	
Love, James Albert	1001244	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McNeill, Harry Daniel	193681	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Maddocks, Austin Williams	690452	1st Lt. Chem. Warfare Serv	125.00
O'Leary, Edwin Dolan	291565	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Pelletier, Jos. John	353385	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Southard, William Edward	214183	Lt. Col. Inf	281.25
Spencer, Ralph Watson	490445	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Stanwood, Albert Linscott	328186	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Swett, Guy Irvin	229235	Capt. Inf	180.00
Wright, Charles Sias	339000	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

MARYLAND

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Adams, John Myron	352675	Capt. Q. M. C	$150.00
Ballard, Eugene C	370339	1st Lt. Co. C, 114 Inf	125.00
Barnes, Harry Oliver	1085895	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Beckner, Leslie Harry	905467	Lt. (J. G.), U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Bennett, George	1197880	Lt. (J. G.), U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Berger, Clyde Dolson	505373	2d Lt. Tank Corps	106.25
Bergs, Frederick John	280352	1st Lt., Chaplain	
Beziat, Frederick Hamilton	303843	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bittner, Earl Robb	293958	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Blades, Webster Strayer	686411	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bledsoe, Edwin P	1115834	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Boyden, Malcolm Cole	1094880	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Boyle, James Brooks	420672	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Brown, William Arthur	414605	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Burke, Edmund	905101	Capt. San. Corps	
Cadmus, Richard Young	1383102	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
Casey, Arthur	487179	Maj. Inf	243.75
Cawley, Wm. D	139812	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Charles, Frederick Henry	905481	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Cochran, Harry B	1377504	Capt. San. Corps	150.00
Cockburn, Alexander Henry	1380670	Capt. Ord	150.00
Colley, Thos. M	488075	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Coney, Edgar Heath	404418	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Corcoran, Matthew John	324519	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Costinett, Jos. Rocca	203291	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Councill, Wilford Anderson	1094005	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Creecy, Donald Brooke	1123662	Capt. U. S. Marine Corps	150.00
Cross, George Grayson Evehart	311041	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Daly, John Francis	1035631	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Downes, Joseph Watson	1382700	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Elphinstone, Douglas	480346	Capt. Air Service	150.00
Evans, Alexander Mason	1094773	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Fay, Daniel Edgar	1380677	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Ferrandini, Edmond Vincent	1099500	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Gaddess, Harry W	204516	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Gillis, Alexander James	177789	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Gordon, Philip	418639	Maj. San. Corps, Army	225.00
Grammes, Robert Asa	1091922	Lt. Col. Ord. Corps	218.75
Gross, Harry	636584	Major Med. Corps	237.50
Grubb, James Obdeyer	195760	1st Lt. Inf	
Guistwaite, Bruce Hetrick	485249	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hall, Elmer Gill	1098801	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Haslup, Charles LeRoy	363774	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Hatch, Carl Tilden	412125	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hopper, Pearl D	573253	1st Lt. 305 Inf	187.50
Huebney, Albert Frederick	224052	Capt. Inf	150.00
Hummel, Charles Edward	246755	Capt. Inf	210.00
Humphreys, Charles Raymond	1343384	Capt. Engrs	Deceased.
Johannes, William Ashton	905212	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	116.87
Johnson, Robert William	256577	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Jones, Harold Curtis	202019	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Kaiss, Edw. Windom	865803	2d Lt. Tank Corps	116.87
Kane, Clinton Austin	705212	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kennedy, Robt. E	418546	Capt. 136 M. G. Bn	165.00
Kirby, Thomas	240518	Capt. M. I. D. Gen. Staff	150.00
Kolls, Alfred Conrad	1092091	Capt. Chem. War. Corps	150.00
Krumm, Harry Wm	1095962	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Lewis, Wm. Penn, jr	563102	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Linville, James Zackry	1380661	Capt. Q. M. C	180.00
Lockwood, Willard Geo	820865	Lt. Jr., U. S. N	125.00
Lutz, James Augustus, jr	240156	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Marcus, Lawrence	1043037	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Matthai, Joseph Fleming	253277	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Matthews, Charles Newton	349442	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Mess, George Bernard	557886	2d Lt. Motor Trans. Corps	106.25
Metcalf, Arthur Boyd	422390	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Minor, Arthur Jacob	905777	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Mitchell, Ezra G	1095093	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Moore, John Carroll	418642	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Newgirg, Michael Henry	362567	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
O'Connell, James Henry	1086491	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
O'Donovan, John H	157368	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Oliver, Fred Nash	563309	Maj. Inf	187.50
O'Neill, Henry Hugh	684927	1st Lt. M. P. Cps	150.00
Phelps, Joseph Spence	238740	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Pitcher, Edwin Hoffman	428428	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Reuter, Francis J. G	906229	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
*Rice, German Wm	905807	Capt. Inf	180.00
Roberts, Ernest	1377907	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Roberts, Robert Orson	905397	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Robey, Chas. Francis	223963	2d Lt. San. Corps	106.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

MARYLAND—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Rothman, Arthur Gordon	146067	1st Lt. Inf	$162.50
Sands, Richard Elbert	357956	1st Lt. A. S. A. (M. T. C.)	150.00
Sappington, Purnell Fletcher	171262	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Shields, Thos	420354	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Smith, Marcus Duke	1099993	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Sneeringer, Michael R	509468	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Steindler, Leo F	313817	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sterling, Gordon C	186017	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Stow, James R	32075	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Tobey, Paul Titus	1181039	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Traut, Fred G	221329	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Turner, Harry Clyde	1087484	1st Lt. Q. M. C	150.00
Tyndall, Ira Clinton	1382464	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
VanHollen, Donald Beauchamp	103354	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Vey, Edgar Alan	502204	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Walls, William Ralph	358368	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Williams, Frank E., jr	221733	1st Lt. 119th, 30th Div	125.00
Wilson, Alfred C	1098578	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Wilson, Wm. V	249880	1st Lt. 117th Inf	125.00
Worthington, Leland Griffith	590366	1st Lt. Inf	137.50

MASSACHUSETTS

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Ahern, Joseph Arthur	522827	Capt. Dental Corps	$150.00
Allen, Woodward	309887	Maj. Inf	187.50
Ames, Shirley Lesquereux	400639	Capt. Inf	150.00
Andrews, George Wilson	298201	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Austin, Walker W	224962	Capt. 104 Inf	180.00
Bachelder, Frank E	563800	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bacon, Henry Stuart	272543	2d Lt. M. T. C	106.25
Balch, Wm. H	1405009	Maj. Eng	187.50
Bampton, Sidney W	375482	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Barr, Harry Hillman	664552	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Behringer, Theodore Francis	1407759	2d Lt. San. Corps	106.25
Bell, Hollis Wescott	1015919	2d Lt. Ord. Dept	106.25
Bergan, William Michael	307411	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Berman, Louis	1027959	1st Lt. C. A. C	125.00
Berndes, Walter Oscar	286217	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Berry, Bernard M	117461	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Black, Dennis Leo	272182	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Blake, William J	220788	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Blanchard, William Bradford	303847	1st Lt. Med. Corps	137.50
Blanchard, Wm. Herbert	444980	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Bobst, Frank T	1014519	1st Lt. 56 Pion. Inf	125.00
Brannen, Francis Annis	1015934	Lt. Com. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
Breen, Frederick	235780	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Breen, Vincent Charles	393317	Capt. Inf	180.00
Bridges, Thomas Austin	347980	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Brockmann, Arthur	520192	Capt. Q. M. C	71.25
Brown, Fred Parsons	509533	Lt. J. G. Temp. U. S. N	150.00
Brown, Harry Dunlap	906273	Capt. Inf	150.00
Bumps, Chas. Hadley	265315	Capt. Q. M. C	180.00
Burger, Ernest Rudolph	533262	Capt. Inf	195.00
Burr, Ernest R	9253	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Butler, David Mathew	266364	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Butler, Joseph Francis	1003958	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Butler, Patrick William	420211	Capt. Trans. Corps	150.00
Campbell, Paul J	1008742	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Carlson, John Rudolph	83309	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Carr, Barton	1004579	Lt. J. G. U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Carroll, Bernard Francis	1009271	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Casey, James Bernard	307216	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Cavanaugh, Frank Wm	295214	Maj. F. A	187.50
Charron, Wilbur Arthur	826401	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Chase, Porter Belknap	1406709	Lt. Col. Engrs	281.25
Chesbro, Phillip Gordon	484710	1st Lt. 327 Inf	125.00
Choate, Joseph Burnett	239259	Capt. Cavalry	150.00
Cleary, John James	467414	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Cogan, James Edward	1408611	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Collins, Joseph John	247215	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Comerford, Charles Aloysius	532305	2d Lt. C. A	106.25
Comerford, John Thomas	177477	Capt. M. G. Co	150.00
Connelly, John Edward	470372	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Cooper, Edwin Hyland	1007208	Capt. Signal Corps	150.00
Cooper, Frank Cyril	502297	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Corbin, James Wm	326707	2d Lt. 47th Inf	106.25
Cormerais, Henry D	306850	Capt. Inf	210.00
Crafts, Addison Farwell	1406542	Maj. Sig. Corps	187.50
Crane, Chas. Allen	341383	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Cross, Lawrence John	1019513	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Cummings, Howard James	252137	2d Lt. Inf. Co. K	116.87
Curley, Clarence Proctor	1017792	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Curtin, John Joseph	277455	1st Lt. Aero Sq	125.00
Daly, Arthur John	474210	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Damon, John Warren	397790	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Dalzell, Arthur Herbert	346635	1st Lt. Tank Corps	125.00
Day, Wallace Clesson	295627	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Decker, George Spencer	1010517	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	
Dee, Michael Jas	1405057	Capt. Inf	180.00
Dobbins, William Everett	1091439	Lt. Com. U. S. N. R. F	206.25
Dobbs, George Francis	165153	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Donovan, Frank Leo	1003576	Maj. Inf	250.00
Doten, Max Vincent	258263	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Douglas, Stephen	464039	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Duane, James Thomas	210494	Capt. 101 Inf	165.00
Dunn, John Henry	1407699	Lt. Col. Inf	281.25
Dwyer, Wm. Joseph	534314	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Eastman, Harry N	559411	Capt. Inf	195.00
Elkins, Samuel Thomas	1010153	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Ellinwood, Waldo Sherman	488827	2d Lt. Q. M. C	127.50
Estes, Frederick Anson	239266	Maj. Ord. Dept	206.25
Ewen, Arthur	279613	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Farrell, Wm. J	1011506	1st Lt. Chaplain Inf	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

MASSACHUSETTS—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Faulkner, Ralph Lindsay	1009956	Capt. Dental Corps	$150.00
Fay, William Michael	289454	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Ferns, James Arthur	1019890	Capt. Ord. Dept	150.00
Finnerty, Charles William	304041	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Fitchett, Seth Marshall	164328	Capt. F. A	165.00
Fitzgibbon, Edward James	340432	1st Lt. Med. Corps	137.50
Flaherty, William Augustine	210517	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Fleischner, Herbert E	457394	Maj. M. T. C	187.50
Foley, Thomas Francis	1016512	Maj. Inf	243.75
Foote, Alfred Franklin	1405315	Lt. Col. Inspector Gen's Dept.	281.25
Fowler, Edward Clinton	1012003	1st Lt. Marine Corps	137.50
Fyfe, Andrew	1009381	1st Lt. A. S. C	125.00
Gallagher, Thos. J	1001200	1st. Lt. Air. Serv	125.00
Gates, Ernest A	276897	Maj. Med. Corps	250.00
Gibbs, Warmoth Thomas	546445	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Gilbert, Chauncey McLean	506185	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Gillis, Frederick James	457213	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Gillis, John A	530993	2d Lt. 23d Inf	116.87
Gillon, Edward F	1005085	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Ginivan, Robert Andrew	537808	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Gish, Daniel B	369989	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Glidden, Arthur Boynton	105289	Capt. F. A	165.00
Golden, Thomas Michael	286349	2d Lt. Inf	
Grant, Walter Bernard	326454	2d Lt. 358 Inf	106.25
Gray, Geo. Edward	278834	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Greeley, Julian F	1019705	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Greenleaf, Merrill	513511	Lieut. U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
Griffin, William Henry	1015221	Lieut. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Grimes, Eustis Bernard	409678	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Groah, Edward Herbert	296240	1st Lt. U. S. G	162.50
Guilfoil, Thomas Jefferson	1015535	Maj. Dental Corps	187.50
Hagan, Thos. Jos	328866	Maj. Med. Corps	250.00
Hall, Herbert William	279358	Capt. C. A. C	150.00
Hallberg, Carl J	387618	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N	137.50
Harding, Arthur E	1000894	Lt. Com. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
Harding, Robert Francis	316593	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Harrington, Frederick, Jr	134173	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hartwell, Herbert Francis	383615	Capt. Inf	165.00
Harwood, Franklin Andrews	28318	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hawks, Horace Gilmour	1409762	2d Lt. A. S. S. C	106.25
Healey, Patrick Francis	209592	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Healy, John James	501999	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Heftye, William M	570985	1st Lt. A. S	Deceased.
Hepburn, William	293495	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Hickey, Chas. Field	1014717	2d Lt. Cav	106.25
Hickey, James Francis	1005941	Maj. Inf	187.50
Hickox, Edward Junge	315081	1st Lt. M. G. Co. 16 Inf	137.50
Hobbs, Henry C	569811	1st Lt. Inf	180.00
Hodgkins, Wm. Frederick	756644	Lieut. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Holmes, Joseph Gardner	538854	1st Lt. M. G. Bn	175.00
Houston, Clarence P	214947	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Howe, Edward Jenkins	1405686	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Hoyle, Henry Rufus	1012912	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Hughes, Joseph Vincent	1407083	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Hunting, Arthur Israel	456953	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Ingraham, Elmer Clarke	212070	2d Lt. A. S. S. R. C	106.25
Ireland, Orville Friend	288226	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
James, William Edgar	1018200	Capt. Bat. E. 51 Art. C. A. A	165.00
Johnson, Philip Ignatius	1406355	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Jones, Albert Edward Burnett	392239	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Jones, Daniel A	2298048	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Jones, Frederick E	498289	Lt. Col. 101 San. Trn	262.50
Jones, Robert L	197157	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Jones, William Emmerson	304171	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Keenan, Barry	1017824	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Keller, Paul	322089	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Kelley, James R	412299	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Kelley, Thos. U	477306	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Kelly, Eugene Edmund	537807	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Kennedy, William Edward	240089	2d Lt. C. Inf. O. T. S	116.87
Kennerly, Edgar O	392070	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Kerr, James	1011381	2d Lt. Inf	138.12
Kivlin, Alfred P	381351	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Knauth, Felix W	238202	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Ladd, Walter Alexander	1408422	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Lahey, Jeremiah Joseph	611997	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Lally, Francis H	741507	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lally, Michael Joseph	376475	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lane, Philip Thomas	1000388	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Lawson, Henry Geo	554056	Capt. Ord	150.00
Leontine, Gaspare Emanuel	1019195	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Lydon, John Joseph	1016916	Capt. Inf	165.00
McAvey, Thomas Leonard	1405842	Lt. Com. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
McCormick, Wm. Aloysius	1015694	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McDonnell, Henry G	358870	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McGay, Walter Howard	1016104	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
McGlone, Joseph Carlton	288505	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McKenney, Harry	169117	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McLean, Obadiah R	569279	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
McNellis, Bernard Joseph	569822	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McPhail, John Gunn	1410266	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
MacCarthy, Eugene R	1407740	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Mack, Charles David Gibson	543069	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Mahoney, Augustine Francis	498098	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Mahoney, John William	1012257	Capt. Inf	180.00
Maloney, Arthur M	119557	2d Lt. A. S. S. C	106.25
Malonson, James Henry	1013338	Capt. Med. Corps	180.00
Maloon, Ralph Irwin	236880	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Menard, Henry George	424823	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Merrill, Henry Mudgett	290722	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Meserve, Edwin Alonzo	294300	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Millward, Arthur Henry	624231	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Mix, Donald Guernsey	428920	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Moulton, Paul Babcock	1409540	Capt. C. W. Serv	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

MASSACHUSETTS—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Morris, Robert Edmund	286604	2d Lt. Inf	$106.25
Mulhern, Patrick J	1046741	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Mullaney, Jas. Jos	264423	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Murphy, Arthur Warren	1405795	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Murphy, Thomas Francis	338711	Maj. Inf	225.00
Nabers, Bruce Quigley	487045	Capt. Inf	150.00
Nagel, Frederick Ferdinand	393108	2d Lt. Marine Corps	106.25
Nelson, John Alfred	492901	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Neville, Maurice Patrick	1002178	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Newell, Joseph	1266135	Comdr. U. S. N. R. F	240.62
Newhall, Richard A	234213	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Nicholls, Melvin H	308145	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Norton, William Michael	1000577	2d Lt. A. S. M. A	106.25
Noxon, John Franklin, jr	188135	2d Lt. Tr. Corps	106.25
Noyes, Edwin Miles	1405436	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Oates, Walter Alex	312346	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
O'Brian, Patrick F	380795	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
O'Brien, John	1006178	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
O'Connell, Fabian Vincent	743126	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
O'Connor, Michael Joseph	1009196	Capt. Chap. Inf	165.00
Ogden, Joseph Thomas	1408101	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
O'Neil, Frank Patrick	295019	Capt. Batt. Hq. Inf	150.00
Orr, Gordon Dickson	1409610	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Packard, Thomas Dudley	1018051	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Paglia, Jeremiah James	625682	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Parker, John Edison	297694	Capt. Inf	210.00
Parlow, Geo. Gibson	1011340	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Patrick, Howard	1405639	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Patton, John Reynolds	1405707	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Penney, George Samuel	214273	Capt. Inf	210.00
Perry, Harold Clinton	1126230	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Phillips, Chas. E	1016870	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Poole, Walter Bertrand	1005438	Capt. Q. M. C	Deceased.
Pond, William Gilbert	410113	Capt. Inf	210.00
Power, Thos. E	185405	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Pratt, George Wyman	758001	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Pringle, James Robert	1405614	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Putnam, Eben	435549	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Ramsay, Wm. Worcester	1010590	Comdr. U. S. N	240.62
Ranlett, Louis Felix	166339	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Ratigan, Wm. Andrew	1016160	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	172.50
Reardon, Frank Joseph	1405437	Capt. Inf	180.00
Reardon, Timothy James	178053	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Reddy, Daniel Patrick	168232	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Reed, George Roland	703880	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Reed, Leslie Stevens	1409830	Ensign U. S. N	106.25
Regan, Wm. Francis	449988	Lt. U. S. N. R. F. Med. Dept	150.00
Richardson, Francis Allen	333602	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ricker, Maurice Stanley	419764	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Riley, Henry Irving	1268317	1st Lt. A. S	
Riley, John J	426625	1st Lt. 101 Inf	125.00
Robinson, Arthur	399408	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Rose, James Patrick	459744	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Ryan, Edward Francis	555744	1st Lt. Chap	125.00
Saftel, Harry Raphael	1039127	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Sanford, Alfred Osro	1018436	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Sargeant, Lester Fisher	1409318	Capt. Engrs	180.00
Sawhill, John M	434524	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Scarles, Herbert Law	273107	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Scheller, Louis	388861	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Schuyler, Philip L	303475	Lt. Col. Inf	281.25
Schwartz, George Harvey	906707	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Selden, James K	127187	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Shaughnessy, Paul Francis	403550	Capt. Inf	150.00
Shea, Thomas Pancratius	396607	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Sheehan, Edward Bernard	203991	Capt. Med. Corps Inf	150.00
Sheehy, Edmund Francis	432639	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Sherry, James Peter	1088054	1st Lt. Chaplain Inf	125.00
Sirois, Edward Devlin	409103	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Smith, Chas. Warren Henry	255288	1st Lt. 14 Inf	162.50
Smith, Clarendon W	1407000	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Spalding, George Edw	523534	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Spellman, Martin Henry	482865	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Spencer, Harry Lovering	905853	1st Lt. Engrs	137.50
Stanley, Gilbert	309649	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Stewart, George William	1410414	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Stirzaker, Ernest Joseph	1406383	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Sutton, Daniel Francis	611950	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Talbot, Robert Adams	1017909	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Taylor, Ira Chase	280466	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Tenney, Gerald E	1022239	Capt. Ord. Dept	150.00
Tidd, John Henry	1406641	Capt. P. M. G. D	195.00
Tierney, Thomas Francis	1013186	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Trask, Charles Albert	1000271	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Treleaven, William	905781	Capt. Ord. Corps	150.00
Upton, Charles Louis	134794	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ulrich, Francis Paul	609891	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Vera, Frank Jerry	1006954	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Vigeant, Napoleon Joseph	1019341	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Walsh, George Walter	1016278	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Walsh, James F	439866	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Warner, George Vernon	380498	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Warner, Hunt	234038	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Webster, Edward Everett	1009485	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Weir, James Duncan	616382	Capt. Inf	210.00
Weise, Leo	427094	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Welsh, Peter James	1014771	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
White, Arthur Francis	185324	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
White, Harry Dexter	1038241	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
White, Robert James	1405704	Lt. (Temp.) U. S. N	
Williams, Haskell	18563	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Wilson, Harvey Wm	176740	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Windsor, King Olaf	246069	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Winslow, Edmund John	587978	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

MICHIGAN

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Alexander, John	1029972	1st Lt. Med. Corps	$125.00
Anglemire, Raymond Lee	303259	Capt. Dental Corps	
Ashmun, Louis Henry	1155299	1st Lt. C. W. S	125.00
Ballard, Freeman Almeron	601523	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Barcus, Walter Jas. E	1198130	Capt. Ord. Dept	150.00
Benker, Bernard J	1175595	Maj. Med. Cps	187.50
Bohstedt, William	252439	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Boldon, Harry	303798	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Bradley, Kenneth C	1187339	2d Lt. Co. M. 144th Inf	116.87
Brophy, John Wilbur	1390245	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Brown, Howard	1191100	Capt. Inf	150.00
Brunk, Henry Jerrett	289475	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Bullock, Earl Sprague	396157	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Bush, Daniel Tilden	416715	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Carney, James Joseph	537701	2d Lt. Engineers	106.25
Conrick, John Peck	522819	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Cooley, Randall Marvin	522056	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Crabbe Geo. Simmons	238864	Capt. 125th Inf	180.00
Dicken, Hugh W	1173632	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Dudley, Ethelburt Leopold	305257	Capt. Inf	165.00
Dumas, Victor Morley	1437528	Major Signal Corps (Aviation Sec.).	250.00
Dunham, William Herbert	619348	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ellis, Luther E	327132	Capt. 102d Inf	150.00
Etu, Walter Joseph	1198924	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Flick, Fred Sylvester	433004	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Gambs, Ernest Rudolph	618504	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Gansser, Augustus Herbert	232462	Lt. Col. Inf	218.75
Gilbert, Ora Bennet	409747	Capt. Q. M. C	195.00
Gilmore, Harry Frederick	288658	Capt. Inf	150.00
Grant, Harold R	583944	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Hartman, Ernest Valentine	124340	Capt. Inf	150.00
Houser, Frederick Ferris	33030	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hulliberger, Milo R	179369	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Irvin, Harry Clay	367247	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Jameson, H. Burton	146189	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Johnson, Henry Tegner	1179307	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Kelly, Harry Francis	90210	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
King, Louis Andrew	1437527	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kirkpatrick, Dixon Heckman	547167	Capt. Inf	150.00
Kowalski, Charles Joseph	1171487	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Krohn, Albert H	339621	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Kunze, Lewis William	342850	1st Lt. Signal Corps	137.50
Lahmann, Charles Fred	127134	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Lamb, Franklin	1202930	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Leneweaver, Charles Frederick	360948	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lewis, Raymond McKinley	1193796	Capt. Air Service	150.00
Loye, Harry August	280030	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lyons, Roy T	325393	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McCullough, Jay Charles	228126	Major Inf	250.00
McIntosh, William Fraser	539875	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Malejan, Harry M	1441436	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	218.75
Markey, Raymond Alfred	150495	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Martindale, Edsell Herbert	1204370	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Millberry, Mark Andrew	463352	Capt. Inf	180.00
Miller, Edwin Evans	205936	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Miller, Victor Anson	489380	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Minier, Edward William	435851	Capt. Inf	150.00
Murphy, Joseph Patrick	187413	2d Lt. Inf	137.50
Nelson, Frank Justin	811362	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
O'Brien, Jas. F	558312	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
O'Hora, Bernard Anthony	407237	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Oill, Geo. Vernon	360641	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Oliver, John V	706832	2d Lt. Q. M. C	127.50
O'Neil, John Norman	573260	1st Lt. U. S. G	125.00
Owen, Edward K	136177	1st Lt. Q. M. C. Inf	125.00
Peart, Geo. Wesley	284692	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Peck, Ward Harrison	162243	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Perry, Donald A	447127	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Phillips, David D	539870	Capt. Inf. Co. C	210.00
Portmess, Robt. Chester	822649	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Potter, Clark B	360456	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Pyle, Wynand Van Korlaar	194068	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Rainwater, Joseph B	162542	2d Lt. F. A	116.87
Sergeant, Floyd Almer	87928	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Soble, Joseph James	427335	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Spawr, Clarence Valentine	1194149	Lt. Med. Corps (U. S. N. R. F.).	150.00
Steinberger, Otto Charles	185602	Capt. Inf	165.00
Steinhilder, Cloyd W	88154	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Stirling, Robert Bateman	405240	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Sullivan, John Lawrence	412641	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Thacker, Edward Cassy	172041	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Thompson, Wm. Darius	291955	Capt. Inf	150.00
Tinder, John William	307730	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Torrey, William B	87268	Capt. Inf	180.00
Tuck, Raymond George	363968	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Vis, Edward Wilbur	1202160	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Wacker, Benjamin Gottlieb	625726	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Waters, George	236824	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Webb, Hardie Black	482131	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	116.87
Weine, Richard Henry	285296	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Westrate, Wm	245373	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Whipple, Charles Joseph	707801	1st Lt. Serv	125.00
White, Harold Kirk	124983	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Whitney, Forest Oscar	1198742	Ensign U. S. N	106.25
Wilson, James McMeekan	232437	Capt. Inf	150.00
Wilson, Merritt Baxter	219709	Capt. Inf. 125th	180.00
Wise, Andrew Boyd	326092	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Woodworth, Gladwyn Anson	293645	2d Lt. San. Corps	106.25
Wright, Royale Alfred	299975	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Wylie, Ward Lavere	122922	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Yeager, Harry Gilmer	172428	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Zacharias, John Anthony	473479	Capt. Inf	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

MINNESOTA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Allen, Raymond L	1232869	Capt. A. G. D	$150.00
Anderson, Edward Thomas	479321	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
*Anderson, James Kerr	566152	1st Lt. Med. Corps	
Andrew, Percy Keefe	1241549	1st Lt. Cav	150.00
Ashby, Bert	677614	1st Lt. U. S. Guards	150.00
Bacon, Harry P	1239977	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Balch, Robert Morris, jr	244866	2d Lt. U. S. Marine Corps	106.25
Ball, Charles Riggs	1350996	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Barnett, Jos. Henry, jr	440950	Capt. Inf	150.00
Bissonnette, Arthur Thomas	412937	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Bjorneby, Peter Cornelius	1349313	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Bush, Walter Lewis	561079	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Chance, Jenner Perry	1347324	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Crichton, Preston Leslie	1233638	2d Lt. A Sqd	Deceased.
Caolter, Wm. Douglas	1238240	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Darling, Walter Henry	322966	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Davy, Jesse John	254935	Capt. Engrs	150.00
DeLaine, Charles Edw	255492	2d Lt. Q. M. C	148.75
de Malignon, Francis Edwin	170828	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Derdiger, Louis Belfair	1238653	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Dwyer, Wm. Dalton, Jr	700345	Ensign, U. S. N	106.25
Eckman, Louis Leonard	331268	Capt. Inf	165.00
Ernst, Henry Wm	906573	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Fiksdal, Mads Johansen	292314	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Flanagan, Arthur James	278191	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Fraine, John Henry	1242648	Col. Inf	312.50
Ganfield, Roy Wm	1249773	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Gilman, Charles Lewis	480363	Capt. Inf	150.00
Gleason, Wm. Thomas	1242741	2d Lt. S. A. T. C	106.25
Goodman, Allen Laird	329327	1st Lt. F. A. C	125.00
Gounella, Joseph Carl	492224	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Graham, Fred David	1233671	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Graham, Wm. Edward	216583	2d Lt. Inf	
Haggerman, Wm. F	161685	Capt. F. A	150.00
Haney, Claude Leonard	1235533	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hanson, Henry Virgil	282325	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hein, Joseph Francis	368429	1st Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Helmick, Alex	1243273	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Hemenway, Wm. Porter	1347417	Capt. Inf	150.00
Hemp, Albert Bushnell	1240227	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hill, Ernest Sylvester	332102	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Hilla, Frank Joseph	312398	Capt. Inf	Deceased.
Hockridge, Richard Earl	270059	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Huick, Harry James	379747	Capt. F. A	165.00
Hunte, August Frederick	1350227	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Jensen, Joseph Arthur	1276835	1st Lt. U. S. Marine Corps	125.00
Kaldunski, Theodore Anton	210646	2d Lt. F. A	127.50
Keeler, Claude Chas	528515	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Keller, Charles Clarence	235948	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Kelly, Giles O'Connell	362312	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Kennedy, Arthur Todd	1242033	Capt. Engrs	200.00
Lamb, Harold Ladd	716577	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Lindsay, Geo. Elliott	1189767	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Lindsay, Wm. Vardeman, Dr	1347432	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Loughin, Charles Augustus, jr	477757	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Luce, Erle David	314564	Col. Inf	312.50
Lund, Eli Reuben	480919	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Lynch, David Mathew	905991	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McCauley, Philip Joseph	263154	Capt. F. A	165.00
McCrea, Herman Stanley	1232380	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McDonough, James Paul	387250	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
McKenzie, Cedric F	319872	1st Lt. M. G. Bn	125.00
McLeod, Howard Leigh	1350028	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McVety, Edwin Robert	1174193	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Mallon, Geo. H	1234679	Capt. Inf	165.00
Markus, Norbert Williams	191155	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Marshall, Robert Geo	343870	Capt. Inf	150.00
Metzroth, Carl Frank	603873	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Mollison, Wm. Theodore	1242952	Col. Inf	312.50
Monnich, Walter A	1350970	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Morriss, Herbert Alexander	1243788	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Moynihan, Andrew F	420026	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mulcahey, Edward Patrick	331939	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Nannestad, Jonas Risting	1346257	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Neilon, John E	1348121	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Nelson, Edw. Geo	158275	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
O'Boyle, Michael Wm	197071	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Olson, Reinhardt Gilbert	283016	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Olson, Van Cleave Arthur	712882	2d Lt. U. S. M. C. R	106.25
Ormond, Frederick Clarence	558898	Capt. Inf	180.00
Patterson, Albert Love	462714	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Pederson, Reuben Martin	1242863	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	240.00
Perry, Oliver Shiras	1237643	Lt. Col. Inf	240.62
Peterson, Elmer Otto	268385	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Peterson, Percy Thomas	690402	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Pirsch, Gregor Benjamin	275617	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Powell, Herbert Joe	479084	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Prentice, James Del	1351979	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Quilling, Milton Alvin	230929	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Reed, Ray Elmer	453535	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Robertson, Henry Wm	1348116	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Robertson, John Banks	215768	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ronning, Alvin N. H	865674	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Routhier, Raymond L	1242394	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Rundlett, Deane Stanley	1230466	2d Lt. Tank Corps	106.25
Ryan, Thomas A	1350945	Capt. Inf	150.00
St. Clair Gordon Griffith	1351625	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Safro, Louis Lobe	1243555	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Sanborn, Courtland Rockwell	266783	1st Lt. M. C	125.00
Sargeant, Howard Lee	1351645	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Saxton, Robert Henry	489061	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Scott, Wm	1346662	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Scott, Wm. E	462803	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Scott, Wm. F	352247	1st Lt. Inf	137.50

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

MINNESOTA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Sedgley, Frank Robert	1347438	Capt. Med. Corps	$150.00
Simonet, Joseph Sebastian	380054	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Skinner, Cleveland	1346738	Maj. Inf	243.75
Soper, John Elford	210272	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Staley, John Clarence	1350265	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	218.75
Stevens, John	204755	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Street, Frank Willis	515832	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Stuart, Edwin Marvin	283341	2d Lt. Cav	116.87
Sullivan, Lester E	679261	2d Lt. Inf	103.25
Swedenburg, Axel W	500698	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Ten Broeck, Louis Leonard	1233355	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Thompson, Charles Elliott	376392	Maj. U. S. Guards	225.00
Thompson, Richard	472603	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Thornton, Brian Joseph	342137	2d Lt. Inf	103.25
Wahlquist, Harold Ferdinand	1231221	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Warren, Edward Richard	250399	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Wheeler, Merritt Whitacre	1347455	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Winter, Clarence Blakeslee	1346187	Maj. Inf	203.25
Wolfangle, Geo. H	1347019	2d Lt. Air Serv	103.25
*Young, Henry Gottfritz	510898	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Zobel, Carl Julius	1238372	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Preston, Paul James	1234362	Capt. Med. Corps	

MISSISSIPPI

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Armstrong, Joseph Creath	1310883	Capt. Med. Corps	$150.00
Austin, Burnett Dayton	1305909	Capt. Med Corps	Deceased.
Aycock, Wm. J	430512	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Barkley, Claud Douglas	270452	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Barnwell, Frank H	189071	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Baylis, George Warren	155379	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Beams, Douglas E	1302777	Capt. Inf	165.00
Blank, Guy Bonnard	305360	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Buckingham, Henry S	1335244	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Burns, Joseph Stratton	34261	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Calquhoun, Walter Norman	1137226	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Coker, Perry Ander	243018	1st Lt. 139th Inf	125.00
Crawley, David E	1135821	Capt. F. A	150.00
Daniel, Sam Hardeman	251082	2d Lt. Q. M. C	127.50
Grayson, Thomas Jackson	309874	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Griffin, Garnett Wm	304081	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Green, Curtis Taylor	1309382	Capt. Bty. B. 140 F. A	150.00
Guy, Thomas Jesse	364173	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Henson, Edw. Newell	470560	1st Lt. F. Art	125.00
Hill, Marion Lawrence	1138859	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hinchcliff, John W	424112	Capt. Ord. Dept	150.00
Hossley, Dennis Sylvester	27696	Capt. Inf	Deceased.
Houtz, Bumond Clyde	412178	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Huggins, Cleveland Paul	1311462	Capt. Inf	150.00
Johnson, John Harvey	462198	Maj. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Kellis, John Howard	1301726	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Kent, Henry Cowles	1133376	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Lofton, Albert C	334994	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lotterhos, George	554634	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
McCalmont, John A	1306853	Maj. A. G. D	225.00
McHenry, Wiley E	344023	2d Lt. T. C	138.12
McKinley, Walter Russell	38260	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McVey, Eric Alexander	149825	Capt. M. C	150.00
Middleton, Caleb Scattergood	906303	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Miller, Francis L	474140	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Moore, John Sterling	381823	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Moore, William M	334506	Capt. 314th Inf	195.00
Morgan, Lewis R	236946	Capt. 57th Inf	180.00
Murphy, James Bernard	1085233	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Noel, Henry Leland	32768	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Oberschmidt, Leon Peyton	1130909	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Owens, William Rawls	312616	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Phyfer, Lamar Fontaine	306707	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Polk, Phil Russell	1135309	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Powell, Henry B	342541	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Price, Frank Ray	564574	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Riley, Franklin G	216458	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Roberts, Curb Ellis	1308193	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Russell, Presley B	1135782	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Rye, Burnie Woodfin	1308689	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Schwam, Walter M	1307734	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Schwartz, Grover C	1213891	1st Lt. Chap. Corps	125.00
See, Mart	905262	Maj. Cav	243.75
Shamburger, Roland L	23848	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Walker, Charles E	240815	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Watson, Henry Willis	299494	2d Lt. A. S. S. C	106.25
Wayman, Herbert L	233819	Capt. Inf	165.00
Williams, Neal M	741606	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Yates, Riley Barber	498594	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

MISSOURI

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Albers, Edward August	1438154	1st Lt. Med. Corps	$125.00
Allard, Dean Conrad	170841	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Allen, Charles Bert	294356	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Allen, Jacob Wood	146633	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Amfahr, Will Penn	144488	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Ashe, Roger	484383	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Ball, Logan Marshall	258509	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Barngrove, James L	317629	Maj. Amm. Tr	206.25
Barr, Robt. W	74125	Maj. F. A	206.25
Bennett, Albert Orville	292846	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Boland, Philip Pierre	294370	2d Lt. Tank Corps	106.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

MISSOURI—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Bolin, Frank Earl	1210974	Capt. Inf	$150.00
Bradley, Glade Taylor	252963	Capt. Inf	150.00
Brockmeyer, Edwin John	113345	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Brooks, Louis Joshua, jr	294729	Capt. Inf	150.00
Broyles, Watkins A	87706	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Bruce, John Rufus	233423	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Burton, Wm. Groves	1221329	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Cavaness, Ernest Worth	1221454	Capt. Medical Corps	150.00
Chambers, Wilfred Ernest	1085955	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Constable, John Ferdinand	276643	Maj. M. G. Bn	243.75
Cook, Scott	1215290	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Cox, Harvey Bernard	241002	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Crawford, Harry Struthers	1227726	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Crist, Hunter C	3048852	Capt. Inf	150.00
Cushing, John Branch	341428	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Davis, Charles Ludvey	253279	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Divine, Duke Girdner	177002	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Doggett, Sylvester	1216314	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Donaldson, Clyde Owen	1224514	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Edens, Louis Martin	703032	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Esserman, Eli Losos	179806	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Fisher, Neville Charles	421754	Capt. Inf	150.00
Foster, Forest Field	221478	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Frame, Geo. David	424826	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Gardner, Geo. Weedon	257912	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Gibson, Wm. Clement	1134669	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Gilbert, Frank	1096737	1st Lt. Inf	187.50
Glenn, Jos. Earl	505144	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Goessling, Augustus Michael	303862	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Goldman, Jay Maurice	1329433	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Grey, Wm. Andrew	905526	Maj. Q. M. C	111.25
Hallar, Forrest	524595	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Hamm, Geo. W	354058	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Heiple, Edward Eli	353032	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Heithaus, Joseph John	315043	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Henderson, James Alexander	293892	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hendrick, Thos. F	246457	Capt. Inf	210.00
Henske, Godfrey Wm	375083	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Higbee, Matt Lyman	1156049	Maj. Inf	250.00
Hinckley, Fred Fuller	368424	2d Lt. Inf	126.25
Hodge, Russell Lowe	1221095	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hogan, Wm. Geo	122046	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hughston, Jas. Buchanan	1206598	2d Lt. Q. M. C	116.87
Hume, John Robert	258760	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Imes, Terrance Wm	278280	2d Lt. Aero Sqd	106.25
Jaco, Estill Luther	1152601	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Johnson, Archie Nelson	391083	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Johnson, Walter Thos. Franklin	622190	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Johnston, Wm. Wylie	277886	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Jordan, Ira Wesley	171650	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Keath, Howard B	174894	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Keith, Alonzo Fred., jr	1430345	Capt. F. A	150.00
Kelley, Ralph Rackett	905646	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Kelly, Joseph Patrick	1228862	Capt. Q. M. C	
Kimberlin, Joseph Wesley	1228180	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
King, Joseph Evan	476820	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
King, Wm. G	376390	2d Lt. Air Ser. Sqdn	106.25
Kinsella, James Aloysius	1225481	Capt. Inf	150.00
Knechtel, Edward Alfred, jr	347185	2d Lt. Trans. Corps	106.25
Kring, Elbert Victor	324386	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Lederman, Harold Plant	1229385	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lee, Elbert Johnson, jr	1050033	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Levey, Simon A	301596	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Lewis, Henry Clay, jr	412458	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Locker, Geo. Everett	501206	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Love, Frank Wellington	482978	Capt. Inf	195.00
Lynch, John Joseph	399595	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
McCarty, Wm. H	300842	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McCullough, Robt. H	237638	Capt. Engrs	150.00
McGuinis, Elzie Virgil	246096	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McGuire, Bernard F	905191	Capt. Q. M. C	195.00
McGuire, Clarence Archibald	248552	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
McGuire, John Thos	310793	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McKee, Joseph Wallace	1221419	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
McKinney, John V	306187	Capt. F. A	150.00
McKinney, Joseph Lee	1222483	Capt. F. A	180.00
McQueen, Joe Welch	217904	Capt. Inf	150.00
McWilliams, Wm. H	1210673	Capt. Q. M. C	180.00
Macklin, Lurin Patrick	432421	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Malley, John A	1217465	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Maynard, Frank	1012747	2d Lt	
Meier, Gunther	245545	Capt. Inf	210.00
Meyers, Montague Milton	345097	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Miller, Clarence L	309589	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Moore, Richard, jr	1225715	Capt. F. A	150.00
Narrley, Geo. Raymond	460756	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Naslund, Elmer	303531	2d Lt. M. T. C	106.25
Nathan, Winfrey Gatewood	315193	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Nelson, Wm. Lawrence	199565	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Nettle, Harry	15782	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Nieweg, Geo. Alfred	150425	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Owens, Roy J	1215806	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Peatross, James Linwood	625082	Lt. Col. Inf	218.75
Peistrup, Edward Casper	294702	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Perry, John Morris	364018	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Petty, Wallace Sidney	382508	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Pierce, Walter	255239	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Platter, Abram Edson	362755	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Poindexter, Francis	99805	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Postlethwaite, Frank McC	318554	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Rauschkolb, Geo. Henry W	113232	Capt. Inf	165.00
Ray, Carl L	1114735	Capt. Inf	150.00
Ray, Norman Paul	552009	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Richards, Thos. Carter	121884	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

MISSOURI—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Robinson, Edward Everette	379213	1st Lt	$125.00
Sale, Irwin	1225362	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Sanders, Wm. P	1229155	Capt. Inf	165.00
Schumacher, Clark Peter	577742	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Schuster, Geo. Arthur Robt	156828	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Scott, Harry Alexander	313537	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Scrafton, Wallace Todd	509147	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Sharp, Wm. L	539547	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Skinker, Thomas Julian	282529	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Slaughter, Stephen O	547344	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Smith, Thomas Berchmans	1228950	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
Smith, Wm. Irving	1218562	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Stack, Aloysius Justin	1225460	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Stansbury, Otis P	309786	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Stevens, Robert Charles	1227649	1st Lt. Inf	116.87
Stookey, Paul Forrey	1224136	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stout, Francis R	151988	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Stumberg, Bernhardt Kurt	13233	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Taylor, Norman Bates	604115	Capt. Inf	150.00
Terrall, Ralph Eliot	221115	1st Lt. M. G. Bn	125.00
Thompson, Wm. Givens	209643	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Titterington, Richard M	291347	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Tittman, Eugene Charles	217499	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Tureck, John Charles	905386	Capt. Signal Corps	71.25
Vessells, Francis Meredith	501236	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Waldron, Jay Clark	1213305	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Warren, Henri Laurens	475245	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Westphal, Frederick August	182326	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Williams, Douglas K	1213869	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	106.25
Wilson, Verne Reynolds	263799	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Wornall, Francis	416774	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Young, Clare Franklin	548822	1st Lt. F. A	125.00

MONTANA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Akerley, Arthur Wm. K	1221614	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Bivens, Horace Waymon	287890	Capt. Inf	$210.00
Britell, Oley Alphonso	347350	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Cowley, Stephen James	1348569	Maj. Judge Adv. Corps	187.50
Flachsenhar, Walter R	433449	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Foot, Paul C	561807	2d Lt. Inf	150.00
Hoskyn, Wilber John	196562	1st Lt. Ord. Dept	125.00
James, Arthur D	1255732	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Johnson, Harry M	1350886	Capt. Ord	150.00
Johnson, Howard A	402607	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Josephson, Joseph Theodore	1235723	1st Lt. Signal Corps	125.00
Lamey, Arthur Francis	1345628	1st Lt. U. S. M. C	125.00
McDaniel, Winfred P	317059	Capt. Dent. Corps	150.00
Mallon, Peter Sandford	1352247	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mortell, Frank Clyde	390744	2d Lt. M. T. C	106.25
Murphy, James Clement	303742	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Near, Harold Keith	298893	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Newlove, John Wesley	340375	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Owen, George B	239516	Maj. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Patterson, Edward Lawrence	609776	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Perry, Owen H	212209	1st Lt. 307th Inf. 152d D. B	125.00
Pippy, William	1351650	Capt. Inf	195.00
Rader, Ralph Dennis	1352137	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Sharp, Louis Phillip	264010	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	106.25
Sheridan, Chas. L	328532	Maj. 49th Inf	225.00
Sickenger, Clifford	1238436	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Smith, Charles James	412260	Capt. Inf	150.00
Smith, Robert P	1283805	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Smith, Will R	1347094	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Southmayd, LeRoy	1351489	Maj. Med. Reserve Corps	187.50
Taylor, Verne Lee	1284010	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Valentine, Charles Philip	1346485	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Fulkerson, Clarence Dale	286246	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

NEBRASKA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Anderson, Ralph Earl	594574	2d Lt. Air Service	$106.25
Brown, Gilbert Silas	1215291	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Cretsinger, Clyde Franklin	1223985	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Gildersleeve, Harry Dale	1213647	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Haynie, Otis William	490919	Capt. Inf	
Hlava, Adolf Virgil	506281	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Hupp, Allen Thurman	313458	Capt. Inf	180.00
Joanitis, George F	443699	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Johnston, George Washington	1228273	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Kline, Orval Lee	1225752	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Kokjer, Thomas Edgar	703264	2d Lt. Air Serv	131.25
Limburg, John I	109624	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Linquist, Arthur Lawrence	201577	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Major, Frank, jr	497649	1st Lt. U. S. A	125.00
Munger, Irvia Clarence	1207702	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Racely, George Andrew	1217937	Capt. Inf & 127th F. A	150.00
Range, Wilber Newberry	490855	Capt. F. A	195.00
Ritchie, Wm., jr	135614	Capt. Inf	150.00
Sellery, Alfred John	441670	2d Lt. Marine Corps	106.25
Vassell, Fred W	156751	1st Lt. 127 Inf	125.00
Webster, Calvin	295556	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Yoder, Charles Albert	264164	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Young, Harry R	287386	2d Lt. Co. 167 Inf	116.87

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

NEVADA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Aldrich, Alexander Hamilton	341381	Capt. U. S. Guards	$165.00
Hezzelwood, Geo. W	123252	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hunter, William Gordon	287245	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Martin, Thomas Johnson	1292590	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Rains, Hugh Eugene	1264690	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Shawe, Hamilton Bruce	294654	1st Lt. F. A	137.50
Smith, Thos. Arthur	215351	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Whiting, Louis Wine	330921	Capt. Engrs	150.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Bailor, Edwin Maurice	1089966	2d Lt. Sanitary Corps	$106.25
Brokenshire, John Roy	480446	Ensign U. S. N. (Temporary).	106.25
Caddell, George W	655120	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Casey, Patrick Aloysius	16170	Capt. Inf	180.00
Coulter, Arden Frank	1018060	Capt. Inf	150.00
Deming, Reginald Currier	1019062	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Estabrook, Clarence Ware	368073	Lt. (Jr. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Fuller, Enoch Doble	1018619	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Gallishaw, John	109030	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hay, John Russell	311312	Capt. M. G. Co. Inf	150.00
Holland, John Patrick	615590	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N	125.00
Hultzen, Lee Sisson	444567	1st Lt. 311th Inf	137.50
Kennard, Reginald Parry	1016633	Capt. Inf	150.00
Knowlton, John G. W	176993	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Lee, Joseph Patrick	1013398	Capt. Inf	165.00
Main, Matthew Wm	517595	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
McClure, jr., Samuel	1391292	Capt. Ord. Dept	150.00
McKay, Arthur James	289816	2d Lt. 28th Inf., Co. K	106.25
Quirk, Thos. Joseph	343025	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Rollins, Lyman	212137	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Sayers, Wm. Joseph	497391	Capt. Inf	180.00
Shook, Harry Franklin	428918	1st Lt. Chaplain 109 Engrs	125.00
Togus, Leopold Theodore	247588	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Wing, Persons Walton	539819	Capt. F. A	150.00

NEW JERSEY

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Aikens, John Joseph	331387	Capt. Q. M. C. Trans. Corps.	$150.00
Alberto, Joseph	530182	2d Lt. M. T. C	127.50
Apgar, George Leland	419422	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Atwater, Benj. Leonard	438274	1st Lt. Air Serv	137.50
Baird, Thompson McDonald	1033253	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Baker, Franklin H	905514	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Bassin, John Nicholas	1027103	Lt. (J. G.) Med. Res. Corps. U. S. N.	Deceased.
Bateman, Sidney E	765615	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Becks, Edward	1042257	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Beers, Wm. Leroy	1045469	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Beery, Otto Russell	174673	2d Lt. 26 Inf	106.25
Bohn, Chas. Rinehardt	210088	Capt. Inf	195.00
Bonnell, Harry Morton	220785	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Brock, Arthur E	1049101	Lt. U. S. N	165.00
Bryant, Donald Reid	192588	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Buffington, Malcolm R	178768	2d Lt. Ord. C	106.25
Caccavajo, Joseph	1028949	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Campbell, Horace Sydney	153931	1st Lt. Pioneer Inf	137.50
Carter, John Francis J	298907	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Chambliss, William Henry	1050878	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	165.00
Childers, Robert Jefferson	1056864	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Clark, Wm. A	1059429	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Condon, Wm. Joseph	400967	Capt Med. Corps	165.00
Conlin, Alan Bruce	298546	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Conlogue, John Augustine	296850	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Conover, Alfred P	26446	1st Lt. Inf	175.00
Corning, Benjamin Harry	1063101	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N	125.00
Costello, Michael	403554	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Crans, Joseph Morris	1048920	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Crocheron, Hal Hamilton	415740	2d In. Inf	106.25
Crosby, Gaston E	346014	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Dam, Andrew Colton	319201	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	165.00
Daniel, Richard C	598506	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Day, Benjamin Franklin	243173	Capt. Eng	150.00
DeLong, Oscar Anderson	1047952	Capt. Sig. Corps	150.00
Dempsey, Walter A	504680	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Dennett, Harold O	321563	1st Lt. P. M. G. D	137.50
Desmond, Charles	1062926	Lt. Com. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
Doyle, Wm. A	392116	Capt. Inf	195.00
Eager, Daniel Joseph	265237	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Ellis, Albert H	60466	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Endler, Joseph Charles	1024980	Capt. Air Serv	----------
Filer, Burrit Boynton	905443	1st Lt. Dental Corps	----------
Fischer, Adolph Karl	341187	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Fryer, Loren Milliken	1028530	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Gaw, Scott Neill	1378730	1st Lieut. Q. M. C	125.00
Gerard, Fred Lewis	905639	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Gracy, Leonard Rider	385382	Maj. Inf	187.50
Hacker, Homer Haynes	270816	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Hackett, James M	1043190	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hagerty, Edwin Dillon	657653	Maj. Trans. Corps	187.50
Haines, Wm. Henry	1057336	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Harley, Halvor Larson	384561	Capt. Med. Corps U. S. A	150.00
Harris, Richard Francis	313420	1st Lt. Air Serv	137.50
Haste, Joseph P	365905	2d Lt. Ord. Dept	106.25
Hauser, Simeon Floyd	293503	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Heller, Henry, jr	215222	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Higgins, Lucius Cornelius	905222	Capt. C. A. C	165.00
Huff, Scott Miller	906090	Capt. Med. Corps	180.00
Jersek, Walter	305304	2d Lt. Q. M. C	127.50
Josephson, Maurice	530955	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Kane, Francis Leo	118206	Capt. Inf	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

NEW JERSEY—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Kearns, John Ralph	514346	1st Lt. Air Serv	$125.00
Kemman, Hugo August	520193	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Kloidt, Ferdinand Herman	266610	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Knight, Isaac Warner	905920	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kulp, Samuel Chestnut	905761	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Laux, Thomas Campbell	378349	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Legg, Henry Frederick	223874	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
LeHardy, Frank Miller	1306315	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Loomis, Stanley Drake	286573	1st Lt. Co. I Inf	137.50
Lowe, John Edward	412887	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Luckemeier, Wm	240153	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Lundblad, Walter Edward	232725	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McCluskey, Edward Patrick	298323	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
McIntyre, Howard Hope	509416	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	106.25
McKelway, Geo. I	475910	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
McNally, Robert Cusack	1052448	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
MacDuffie, Robert Nichol	332591	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
MacLeod, Everett Herbert	457060	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
MacMurrough, Francis Kean	108432	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mahan, Leonard D	516561	1st Lt. Air Serv	137.50
Marion, Vincent Stanley	1084766	1st Lt. Ord. Corps	125.00
Meddaugh, Samuel Addison	1057869	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Middleton, Ulysses	117828	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Miller, Haydock Harvey	402789	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Miller, Louis Lesser	377959	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	125.00
Miller, Warren James	301481	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Mitchell, Phill C	1038936	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
Morrow, David Warman	1379065	1st Lt. M. G. Bn	125.00
Muehlberg, Clarence Eimer	334794	2d Lt. C. A. C	----------
Mueller, Edw. C	203364	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Mulrean, Leo James	267589	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Muzzy, Chas. A	519358	Capt. Chem. Warfare Serv	150.00
Myers, William Edward	179503	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Naismith, Robert	348384	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
O'Toole, James Anton	571751	2d Lt. Air Serv	116.87
Paletz, Harry Julius	316160	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Pannaci, Charles Emanual	326115	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Perlberg, Harry James	261324	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Pierce, Matthew Alexander	252148	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Pullis, Stephen Fowler	313802	Capt. Inf	165.00
Ralph, Kendrick James	289400	1st Lt. Engrs.	125.00
Reddan, Martin William	218469	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Reddan, William Joseph	430002	Capt. Inf	180.00
Redfield, John J	563302	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Remsen, John Leon	288961	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Riecke, Henry August	315638	Capt. Inf	150.00
Rogers, William Norwood	239691	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ryan, Jas. Francis	492397	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Schlecht, Wm. Martin	607508	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Schumacher, John F	352132	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Seibert, Raymond Smith	177221	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Shanahan, Francis Joseph	583167	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Smith, Edw. Percy	390553	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Steinmetz, Geo. H	1051216	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Stern, Kenneth Gibson	1052094	1st Lt. Ord	125.00
Sutphin, William Halstead	380066	Capt. Air Serv	150.00
Sutton, Sherwood	239666	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Thornburg, John A	306014	Capt. Inf	180.00
Truscott, Dale	539025	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Van Buren, Henry Mandell	1045542	2d Lt. A. S. M. A	106.25
Van Mason, Chas. Emmitt	1166013	2d Lt. Marine Corps	106.25
Varley, Herbert P	333905	2d Lt. M. G. Co. Inf	106.25
Walters, John Cuthbert	477931	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Watkins, Walter Edw., jr	1043845	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Wenk, John Frederick	225011	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Wessen, Major Frederick	496441	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Wild, Chas. Andrew	293633	Capt. M. G. Bn	195.00
Williams, Chester Arthur	350034	Capt. Inf	180.00
Williams, Roberts	291352	1st Lt. Chap. (A)	125.00
Wilson, Gill Robb	535959	1st Lt. A. S. A	125.00
Wise, John Bernard	521852	1st Lt. F. A	150.00

NEW MEXICO

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Allan, Hugh Walden	1256608	1st Lt. Med. Corps	$125.00
Andresen, Ezra	845201	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Angle, George Keyser	1257927	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Atherton, Alney L	257551	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Atkins, Clyde Carson	211574	1st Lt. Medical Corps	125.00
Bennett, Walter Fanle	1415593	2d Lt. F. A	Deceased.
Bouldin, John Watson	1298176	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Bujac, Etienne DePelissier	7790	Maj. Inf	243.75
Fulson, Glenn Allen	419236	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Cochrane, Walter Clifton	485784	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Cohen, Melvin M	627283	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Cummings, Lester Alexander	1185492	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Cunningham, Peter Richard	326355	2d Lt. 338th Inf. Co. C	116.87
Douthirt, Cranford Haywood	276866	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Drewry, Walter	223223	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Duffin, James Vincent	1376989	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Elfe, Harold Burney	340141	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	Deceased.
Everall, Ben Chester	1224658	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Farrar, Russell Johnson	1280095	2d Lt. Engrs	Deceased.
Gatling, Henry G	467923	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Guild, Jas. Russell	583679	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Harley, Wilbur Herbert	1288233	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Herring, Finis Allen	610497	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Herring, Harry T	599958	Lt. Col. Ord. Dept	262.50
Herron, Russell Gardner	537571	Ensign (T.) U. S. N	106.25
Ingalls, Henry Allison	328278	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	240.62
Johnson, Allison G	1253288	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Johnston, Lewis Stewart	1287790	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kinsinger, John Wesley	1392205	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Lembke, Charles Henry	85901	1st Lt. Inf	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

NEW MEXICO—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Lutz, Chas. Henry	276785	2d Lt. 127 Inf	$106.25
McAloney, Lorne Gilmore	316580	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
McHughes, James Herbert	1251628	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
McCullough, William Henry	1250204	1st Lt. Air Service	137.50
Marchman, Cicero Cornelius	1426839	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Matthews, William Clarence	1254376	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Miller, Pierre A	330013	2d Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Patton, Frank Henry	589914	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Powell, William Humphreys, jr	1252810	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Primrose, Joseph Harry	1267462	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Reed, Carl Oliver	1246431	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Roberts, William Joe	548268	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sanford, John Holibaugh	505352	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Shelton, Deane Orton	374842	1st Lt. Inf	175.00
Sisk, Arthur Henry	1253457	Capt. Inf	150.00
Spotts, Milton Arthur	1263683	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Starts, Oscar Francis	1254334	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Stevenson, Philip Edward	344667	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Sumner, Gordon	471492	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Turner, Elmer Page	1193340	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Valentine, Leon Clare	224960	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Vogt, Alfred Herbert	199482	1st Lt. Med. Corps	
West, William Edward	279795	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Westhafer, Edison Kerl	427241	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Woolford, Austin W	208028	2d Lt. 307 Inf	106.25
Woolston, William Henry	1177592	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00

NEW YORK

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Adae, Charles Flamen	492165	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	$106.25
Adams, Purser Elder	339707	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Adsit, Henry	196770	Capt. 107 Inf	165.00
Allen, Alfred D	312045	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Allen, Charles Sedam	182529	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Allen, George Smith	14536	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Allen, Ira A	905295	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Ammermann, John	1052767	1st Lt. Trans. Corps	125.00
Andrews, Thomas Carr	1049810	1st Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Anson, Joseph	1044657	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Archer, James Joseph	289408	Capt. Inf	150.00
Armstrong, William	371905	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	138.12
Ashe, George	109853	1st Lt. 144th Inf	125.00
Aten, Everett Maxwell	1099817	Capt. Motor Trans. Corps	150.00
Austin, James Allen	407698	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Babcock, Harry A	313967	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Bailey, George Thomas	149183	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Ballman, Jacob Storch	169832	Capt. Inf	195.00
Barker, James Joseph	1033787	2d Lt. Inf. U. S. A	106.25
Barnum, Frederic Lee	238785	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Battin, John Askins	239480	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Beare, Clifford Livingston	565641	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Bence, Matthew Francis	189879	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Benson, Chas. E	433531	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Bentley, Charles Raymond	1046223	Capt. Inf	150.00
Bermingham, Franklin Andrews	477984	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Bernhard, James Michael	318294	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Block, Edgar N	223426	Capt. 309th Inf	150.00
Boag, Jos. J	309021	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bolles, Ralph	168203	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Booth, Burton Sylvander	1039991	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Boullee, Wm. H	415163	2d. Lt. Co. E. 106th Inf	116.87
Brady, Lester Strayer	452778	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Brennan, Lennox Clark	188461	Capt. 106th Inf. Co. F	150.00
Brew, Paul	449530	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Briggs, Robert T	519844	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Brill, Edward	1026793	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Brock, Wilbur Allen	1302029	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Brod, Benjamin	516030	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Broughton, Averell Matthew	168601	1st Lt. 305th Inf	125.00
Brown, Edward Lawrence	235454	2d Lt. 102d F. A	106.25
Brown, Howard James	1056196	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Browning, Robt. F	182709	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Bryant, Emmons	1057421	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Burdick, Earle Leslie	206739	1st Lt. 316 Inf	125.00
Burleigh, Charles Earl	1267709	2d Lt. U. S. A	106.25
Burnett, Arthur Curtis	310026	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Burns, Grant	1048213	Capt. Inf	150.00
Busck, Gunni Julius	317216	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Butkiewicz, Thomas, jr	905297	1st Lt. Amb. Service	125.00
Byrns, Robt. A	420208	1st Lt. 107th Inf	175.00
Cahill, Francis Jos	379257	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Campbell, Alger Leon	587864	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Campbell, Duncan	289050	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Campbell, Dundas Ralph	1046003	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Carstens, Henry Alfred	334277	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Cary, Harry Ellsworth	374412	2d Lt. Aeronautics	106.25
Case, Edgar Rapelye	482902	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Cassedy, James Townsend	290985	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Castle, Harvard de Hart	498244	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Cattus, Charles B	1042021	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Chambers, John Earl	579234	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Clemenger, Francis Jonathan	1061005	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	240.62
Clifford, John James	230489	Capt. Inf	165.00
Clifton, Clarence Anthony	573275	Capt. Inf	180.00
Coe, Henry Clarke	1053784	Col. Med. Corps	250.00
Colligan, Arthur P	316039	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Cone, Herbert Arnold	183598	2d Lt. 39th Inf. Co. A	106.25
Constable, William	261237	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Cook, Millard F	8678	1st Lt. Inf	175.00
Cooper, Leslie E	320762	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Cooper, Norman Scott	1043775	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N	125.00
Corey, Thomas Vincent	1035616	Ensign U. S. N	106.25
Costigan, Leo Hubert	484683	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

NEW YORK—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Cotter, John	25683	Ensign U. S. N	$106.25
Coursey, Thos. J	583385	1st Lt. Ord. Dept	162.50
Court, Wm. Stanley	472765	1st Lt. F. A	150.00
Courtney, John	576293	Capt. C. A. C	195.00
Cowan, Herman	1050257	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Coyle, Thos. Aloysius	368158	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Craig, Edw. Marshall, jr	201267	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Crane, Edward F	524994	2d Lt. Inf	131.25
Crockett, William Francis	239472	Major Trans. Corps	206.25
Crommelin, George Bacon	1053292	Maj. Q. M. C	Deceased.
Crossman, Jas. E	98449	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Cummings, John Munso	791014	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Curtin, Thomas Emmet	1036553	2d Lt. C. W. S	106.25
Daggett, Byron B	542994	Capt. Air Service	165.00
Daly, Daniel Joseph	235848	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Dare, Gilbert DeWitt	683307	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Davenport, Ralph M	317861	Capt. Inf	150.00
Dayton, Edwin Winthrop	1059533	Maj. Inf	250.00
DeBerri, Edmond Moffott	418760	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	125.00
DeBirmingham, Ferdinand H., jr	1095146	Ensign U. S. N	106.25
Decker, Ernest Raymond	400696	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Delaney, John Thomas	1054230	Col. F. A	275.00
Demong, Charles W	767160	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Diedling, Rudolph F	234153	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Dixon, Felix Aloysius	1055928	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Dodds, Hiram Elbert	397403	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Donnelly, George Lewis	371344	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Donnelly, Joseph Edward	331392	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Dorn, Ralph Waldo	376877	Capt. Inf	165.00
Douglas, Richard	561816	Capt. 329th Inf	180.00
Doyle, Stanley Bodkin	464096	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Duflocq, John Milton	308789	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Duncan, Floyd Reed	1206389	2d Lt. Air S	106.25
Dunham, Franklin William	405706	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Durell, Anthony Woodward, jr	1041312	1st Lt. Marine Corps	125.00
Duryea, Wright	332995	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Eagleton, John Thomas	316753	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Ebert, George Walter	426737	Capt. Trans. Corps	150.00
Eddy, Harold Morton	220980	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Eller, Louis Henry	1042234	Maj. F. A	250.00
Ellis, Thomas Frederick	1028015	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Estill, Joe G	483931	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	125.00
Evans, Leland G	593097	2d Lt. Q. M. C	127.50
Everett, Oscar Vincent	905180	Capt. San. Corps	71.25
Fairfax, Charles Washington	535384	Capt. Inf	Deceased.
Fairfield, Hoxie Neale	353924	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Felsen, Joseph	448765	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Felt, Clement George	213547	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Ferrier, William Henry	364690	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Fesselmeyer, William Thomas	213133	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Fiedelbaum, Benjamin	1044299	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Finn, James G	567007	Capt. Co. H. Inf	180.00
Finn, John J	228599	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Fisher, Tunis H	181909	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Fitts, Robt. H, jr	411671	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	116.87
Fitzgerald, Wm. T	567006	2d Lt. Inf	131.25
Fitzhugh, Edward Judson	306905	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Flood, John Vincent	203723	2d Lt. 308th Inf	106.25
Fox, William Alexander	299015	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Fraser, Charles Edward Kingston.	1039632	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Gagnon, Alfred	279664	2d Lt. A. S. A	127.50
Gallagher, Thos. John	122955	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Gardner, Kenneth	433442	Lt. Col. Inf	281.25
Garry, James Jos	347273	2d Lt. 23d Inf	106.25
Georgi, Edwin Albert	376633	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Gifford, Charles Conyngham	350410	2d Lt. Aero Sqd	106.25
Gillett, Ransom Hooker	223472	Major Inf	243.75
Gildersleeve, Donald M	458691	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Gilliam, Henry Leigh	306552	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Gilligan, Edward	308010	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Gilmore, Samuel James	306808	2d Lt. Med. Corps	116.87
Godfrey, Michael Francis	315357	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Golding, Joseph Edward	224334	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Goodwin, Wilder	306573	Capt. Cav	165.00
Gordon, John Hamlin	318069	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Grabenstein, Joseph	1034236	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Graham, William Bennett	492228	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Granger, William S	604656	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Graves, Leonard Knight	351905	Major Med. Corps	206.25
Green, Walter	369214	Capt. F. A	Deceased.
Greenfell, Frank Aloysius	553723	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	137.50
Griffiths, Albert Farnsworth	563611	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Grimes, Frank Edward	1033298	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Groesbeck, Elwood	306074	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Grosner, Joel	609713	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hahn, Albert Gaither	445421	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hall, George McKenzie	1281217	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hall, Robert Anderson	312512	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hallahan, Henry Thomas	521007	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Halley, James Michael	216200	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Halliday, Herbert R	392718	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Halpin, John Henry	558442	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Halverson, Alfred Olai	1243485	2d Lt. U. S. Marine Corps	
Harrigan, Cornelius	1038732	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Hart, George C	341376	Capt. M. G. Bn	210.00
Harvey, Olin Frisbie	391496	Col. F. A	312.50
Hastings, Thomas Wood	295739	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Hatch, Roscoe Conkling	490559	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Hay, Paul Franklin	176114	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Heatherington, Walter Alfred	1039253	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Helms, Birch	1043254	Maj. Inf	Deceased.
Henly, Henry Frederick	686180	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Hensley, Edwin Mather	185372	2d Lt. Inf	106.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

NEW YORK—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Hepper, Edward Wortley	1037169	2d Lt. Q. M. C	$148.75
Herron, Ashley, M	559953	Capt. Q. M. C	165.00
Hicks, Jacob Lawrence	1041406	Capt. Inf	165.00
Hogan, John Thomas Hopkins	252892	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hopes, Charles William	333090	2d Lt. Ord. Dept	106.25
Ingalls, Paul V	419418	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Ireland, Walter Matthews	353897	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Irion, Edwin Clair	654777	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Jackson, Stephen Ferris	452013	Capt. Inf	165.00
Jensen, William Christian	841371	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Johnson, Cortland Arthur	158512	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Jones, Fred Goodwin	502747	Capt. Med. Dept	150.00
Jones, George Russell	322244	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Jones, Rochester Burnett	154139	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Judd, Herman	276800	Capt. Med. Corp	150.00
June, William Daniel	1380446	Major Inf	243.75
*Kaufman, Frank	*572431	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	
Keene, Charles Herbert	390146	Major Med. Corps	225.00
Kelley, Francis Alphonsus	1043555	1st Lt. Chaplain Corps	125.00
Kelley, Henry Edward	298134	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Kelly, Columban Francis	289204	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Kerr, Mathew	1052729	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Kenny, John Joseph	1054049	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Kent, Robert Craig, jr	1050626	Capt. Inf	150.00
Kenyon, Harold Edward	305539	Capt. Inf	150.00
Kerr, Edward Cornell	1035184	Capt. Ammunition Train	150.00
Kiely, William Francis	425817	1st Lt. Chaplain Inf	125.00
Kiesling, Emil Otto	361965	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Kimball, George Pryce	401418	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Kimbell, Ira Charles	905805	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
King, Chester Harding	410341	Maj. Inf	243.75
Kinlock, Osman Franklin	519093	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kinney, Alfred E	1091720	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Kirches, Harry Julius	226201	1st Lt. A. S	
Kivlin, Charles F	905243	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kleckner, Ralph Edward	190775	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Klingsworth, Frederick Charles	403972	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Knight, Chandler Stanley	309428	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Kobbe, William Hoffman	307460	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Koenne, Edward Albert	224681	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Konold, Herschel Scott	1055383	Capt. Inf	150.00
Kramer, Joseph	171145	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Kupfer, Charles	291516	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Laing, Howard Wadsworth	513686	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Lamb, Orin Renwick	603564	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Langer, Jerome Francis	395828	Capt. Inf	210.00
Lansier, Edwin Bolton	358865	Capt. Air Serv	150.00
Lansing, William, jr	189598	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Laraway, Frank John	509669	Maj. Inf	243.75
Lashna, Isaac	366737	2d Lt. Air Serv	138.12
Laughlin, Douglas E. S	506512	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Ledford, John	182153	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Lee, Thomas Henry	141669	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
LeMay, Arthur Aloysius	328320	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Lent, Chas. Valentine	348162	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Leonhardt, Heinrich Christian	381917	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lerner, Macy Levi	240177	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Lersch, Joseph Ferdinand	139724	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Lesser, Leon E	1043469	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lipes, Harry J	161519	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Litchult, Andrew Slover	905809	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Livingston, Robert	1051556	1st Lt. C. A. C	Deceased.
Loewns, Edwin H	1336038	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Lohmann, Chas. W	214364	2d Lt. Q. M. C	Deceased.
Long, George Stephenson	1364098	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Loomis, Walter O	377741	2d Lt. 64th Inf	116.87
Lopez, Enrique	142711	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lowe, Arthur	1022089	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Lynch, Frank Joseph	284500	2d Lt. M. Tr. Corps	106.25
McAverney, John	180803	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McBride, Wm. A	164350	2d Lt. San. Corps	106.25
McClellan, George Birton	155355	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
McClure, Donald Armstrong	143852	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McEntyre, Lawrence Bartholomew	320914	2d Lt. Inf	131.25
McEveety, Charles Louis	219788	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
McGuirk, Alexander Halleran	461563	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
McGingan, Lewis Granville	1067196	Capt. Air Serv	150.00
McIntosh, John Francis	300843	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
McKeough, Arthur F	1080755	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McLean, Guy Marshall	1031679	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McNamara, John Finbar	905369	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
McNaugher, Joseph Wylie	249156	2d Lt. C. W. S	106.25
McPhail, Donald Thomas	387265	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McSwain, Fletcher	1035287	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
MacDougall, Daniel Robert	315460	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
MacElroy, Andrew Jackson	466852	Maj. Air Serv	187.50
Mack, William Jacob	404544	Maj. J. A. G	187.50
MacRossie, Thomas Donald	294868	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Maloney, Edward Robert	241899	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	262.50
Maloney, John P	386569	2d Lt Air Service	106.25
Manheimer, Louis B	1045163	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Marine, James Sidney	367999	1st Lt. A. S	125.00
Maslin, Henry	492677	Capt. Inf	210.00
Mead, Benjamin Charles	277873	Capt. Inf	195.00
Meehan, James J	1035418	Ensign U. S. N	127.50
Meeker, Herman Ellsworth	538910	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Merrill, George Baker	91605	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Metcalfe, George Thos	332431	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Miller, Chalres Ross	356975	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Miller, Franklin Letcher	361645	Maj. F. A	187.50
Miller, Harold A	174800	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Miller, Laurence William	1026478	Capt. Air Serv	165.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

NEW YORK—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Miller, Lonis Linton	1058107	1st Lt. Inf	$125.00
Mills, John A	196746	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Manners, Cecil Charles	1055524	Capt. M. T. C	150.00
Mason, Arthur Vincent	1057548	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Mitchell, Frank M	413402	1st Lt. 309 Inf	125.00
Mitchell, Sidney	423131	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Moffatt, Nelson	442370	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Moloney, Herbert William	340383	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Mollere, Joseph Francis	252485	Capt. Ord. Dept	165.00
Montgomery, Howard L	426646	1st Lt. A. S	125.00
Moon, Basil Gordon	1036440	Maj. F. A	225.00
Moore, Floyd Hazard	37371	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Morgan, George H	321801	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Morse, John Dennis	348170	2d Lt. Inf	138.12
Murphy, John Michael	1026111	2d Lt. San. Corps	106.25
Murphy, Peter James	277846	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Murtha, William H	433069	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Nash, Jos. Edward	305308	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Neary, Edward Joseph	313466	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Neelands, Ralph W	373646	2d Lt. Inf	
Neisen, Francis Charles	1204205	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Nemser, Abraham	616485	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Nesbitt, Clarence C	385580	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Nettleton, Albert Everett	217704	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Newell, William Albert	1045425	Lt. Com. U. S. N. R. F	206.25
Newman, Jerome S	699564	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Nial, Thos. Matthew	346864	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Nichols, George Pardee	176842	Capt. Inf	195.00
Nichols, John H	611362	Capt. U. S. M. C	165.00
Niebling, George Frederick, jr	1055746	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Nietz, Adolph Hugo	1053022	1st Lt. A. S	125.00
Nixon, Albert B	303201	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Norman, Seaton	386701	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Norvell, Richard Field	1059799	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	116.87
O'Connell, Francis A	434508	2d Lt. Co. L. 6th Div	106.25
O'Connor, Richard B	330102	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
O'Donnell, Joseph	535949	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Olmstead, Bruce Chamberlin	1029647	1st Lt. M. T. C	137.50
O'Neill, Harry Lester	531332	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Olsen, Wilfred F	415783	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	137.50
Oring, Nelson M	210477	Maj. Ord. Dept	Deceased.
Orrell, Eugene D	320377	1st Lt. 26 Inf	137.50
Osborn, Charles Whytlaw	428632	1st Lt. C. A. C	150.00
Osburn, Charles	480311	Ensign U. S. N	106.25
O'Shaughnessy, Thomas Joseph	1049390	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Page, Frank Augustus	370246	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Parker, Emerson F	381939	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Parker, Partis F	238428	Lt. (Sr. G.) U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Parks, Paul Blaine	331835	2d Lt. M. G. Bn	106.25
Petross, Robert	1044549	Ensign U. S. N	106.25
Pfohl, Harold Francis Loins	1028694	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N	125.00
Phelps, Stanley Smith	1349563	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Philbin, Jos. Aloysius	519262	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Philips, Carlin	456605	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Phillips, Robert Bradley	340127	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Post, Frederick Ralph	67824	Capt. Inf. (U. S. Guards.)	210.00
Puffer, Chas. Edwin	606066	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Quinn, William Joseph	1037534	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Quirk, John Howard	1051697	2d Lt. Air Serv	103.25
Rathbun, Walter Latham	1058710	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Read, William Steven	286007	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Reed, Linn Vander Hyden	1020210	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Reid, Henry J	557439	2d Lt. Inf	137.50
Reimann, Benjamin Carl	531101	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Reese, Ernest Eugene	388035	1st Lt. Ord	125.00
Reynolds, William Graham	411001	Capt. Inf	150.00
Ridgway, John Jay	191111	1st Lt. Inf	
Riordan, Thomas Jerome	1041060	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Robinson, George Calvert	725050	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Rowan, Walter Francis	400392	2d Lt. C. W. S	106.25
Rutledge, jr., Thomas Francis	1039858	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Ryan, Benedict M	344886	2d Lt. Inf	125.00
Ryan, Edward Leo	268677	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Ryan, Paul Arthur	1051340	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Ryan, Richard John	259181	Capt. Inf	180.00
Sachs, Leo Marks	569608	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Sanches, James Andrew	442016	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Sattig, John Henri	463034	Capt. Chaplain	180.00
Saunders, Thos. H	213521	1st Lt. Field Art	125.00
Schaible, Frank George	905841	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Schermerhorn, Charles Earl	362314	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Schlesinger, Louis	175525	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Schneck, Maximilian Rupprecht	347775	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Schoenberg, Louis	385692	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Scott, James Edwin	550603	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	125.00
Scott, Samuel Hubbard	321469	1st Lt. M. G. Co	137.50
Seymour, Louis	20920	Maj. Inf	243.75
Shannon, Samuel	367623	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Shaw, William Hilton	1055134	1st Lt. Chaplain	Deceased.
Shea, William	486321	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Sheehan, Walter Burt	563308	1st Lt. Inf	131.25
Shelley, Wm. Risley	1020114	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Sheridan, Thomas William	360621	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Shindell, Samuel H	133719	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	106.25
Smeallie, James D	348603	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Matthews, Charles Smith	364686	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Smith, Harold Francis	283762	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Smith, Holmes Scudder	404737	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Smith, Lee Roy	1037632	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Smith, Raymond Goodale	1260698	2d Lt. M. G. Bn	106.25
Snook, Theodore Page	350035	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Spence, Albert H	1050754	1st Lt. 105 Engrs	137.50
Spencer, Lorillard	311343	Maj. Inf	243.75

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

NEW YORK—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Spitzer, Eugene Reynolds	295570	1st Lt. A. S	$125.00
Spony, Albert	331157	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Stafford, Bert Lanier	544942	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Stapleton, Felix	368403	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Stevens, Glenn Ridgeway	851018	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Stevenson, Maurice Sexton	535931	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Stewart, Howard	496430	2d Lt. Cav	116.87
Stone, Henry Chase	1254421	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Stout, William	1049284	Capt. Inf	210.00
Stowbridge, Robt. W	622717	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	150.00
Straley, John Alonzo	218374	2d Lt. Aero. Sqd	106.25
Stratton, John M	333937	1st Lt. C. A. C	125.00
Street, Harold H	353307	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Stutt, George Washington	1035939	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Sullivan, Jeremiah Mark	579302	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Sullivan, Willis Edmund	1018137	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. Navy	
Taylor, Arthur John	365776	Maj. F. A	206.25
Teepell, Frank Austin	1022809	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Thomas, Albert Gorham	1097983	1st Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Thomas, Charles Ashford	488995	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Thomas, John Wesley M	850985	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Thompson, Willard Cornelius	294599	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Tighe, Franklin Robert	278097	2d Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Timmons, Peter M	304484	Capt. Inf	195.00
Tobias, Wm. K	1032741	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Towler, Gray B	538481	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Tracy, Joseph Paul	906310	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Travis, Joseph John	1009131	Maj. Inf	206.25
Trohear, Joseph	1054161	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Tuck, John Bennett	113244	Lt. Col. Inf	281.25
Tymeson, Charles Prindle	637005	1st Lt. Ord. Dept	Deceased.
Valeur, Marius T	905877	Lt. (S. G.) U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Van Nostrand, Hobart Sanford	491484	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Vincent, George Stuart	1397303	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Vincent, Harry Lansing	143123	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Von Kokeritz, Carl John	1059561	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Walker, George	325191	Capt. Sanitary Corps	125.00
Walker, Newton Wright	175133	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Walsh, Francis William	271842	1st Lt. Chaplain Inf	125.00
Walsh, James Henry	1058180	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Walsh, James Joseph	414534	Capt. C. A. C	150.00
Walsh, Malcolm	489605	1st Lt. M. T. C	125.00
Warner, Russell Ammon	172401	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Webb, Harold George	430361	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Webber, John Daniel	312965	Capt. F. A. C	195.00
Weir, William John	1047093	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Weller, John Cyrus	1430217	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Wells, LeRoy	407462	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Wende, John Anthony	194799	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Wertz, Harold Brentana	391284	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Werzinger, John Fred	1050132	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Wheeler, Wm. D	322616	Capt. Inf	150.00
Whinihan, Sylvester M	315432	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Williams, James Frederick	557441	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Williams, Thos. Charles	253610	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Williams, Thomas Edward	1043478	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Willson, George Merritt	905255	Capt. F. A	165.00
Wilson, Fred DeGrande	201648	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Wittack, Henry Fred	289294	2d Lt. F. A	116.87
Witzke, Frederick William	1062762	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Woarms, Edwin Hess	326326	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Wolcott, Bernard C	460751	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Wolcott, Chas. C	1180832	Lt. U. S. R. F	150.00
Wolf, Bernard Jacob	1038698	1st Lt. Ord. Corps	125.00
Wood, Harry Gardner	1049374	Capt. Engrs	165.00
Wooddell, Charles Edward	614490	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Woodward, Roy B	1057188	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Woolfe, Irving King	434515	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Woolshlager, John F	419410	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Yancey, Stirling Ross	1056407	Maj. F. A	225.00
Young, Harry J	1058237	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	138.12
Young, Jesse Edmondson	1044404	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Zimmerman, Robert Francis	400165	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Zuckerman, Samuel	323471	1st Lt. San. Tr. Med. Corps	125.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Smith, Charles	569808	1st Lt. Inf	
Taylor, George Townsend	348171	Capt. Q. M. C	

NORTH CAROLINA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Adams, Daniel W	238792	Lt. Col. Inf	$218.75
Altman, Berkeley Dixon	530406	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Baisden, Roy Thomas, jr	567023	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Baker, George Lathrop	506978	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Bard, Charles L	284615	Capt. Inf	210.00
Barrett, Clement James	347846	1st Lt. Air Serv. O. R. C	Deceased.
Beckham, DeWitt Talmage	195763	2d Lt. 113th Inf. M. G. Co	116.87
Beehler, Frank	1092515	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Black, John Wilton	267466	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Boddie, Samuel P	318958	Maj. Inf	206.25
Boyarsky, Joseph	1337636	Capt. Air Serv	165.00
Brown, Claude Victor	334690	1st Lt. 11th M. G. Bn. Co. B	Deceased.
Buchanan, Charles Augustus	307814	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Buie, Roderick Marks	384158	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Burkhead, Edw. Gale	297121	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Byrd, William George	406110	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Caldwell, Joseph Henderson	576345	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Campbell, James Wallace	309909	Capt. Med. Corps	180.00
Cavenaugh, Micajah Bryant	255601	Capt. Q. M. C	165.00
Chaffin, Otto Ray	1377536	2d Lt. F. A	Deceased.

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Charles, William Shaw	377799	1st Lt. U. S. Guards	$150.00
Cheshire, James Webb	217362	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Clark, Elliott Bynum	26140	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Clement, Edward Buehler	445857	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Cobb, Thomas Kesler	1341323	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Cox, Walter Ross	521312	Capt. C. A. C	
Daniels, Thos. Cowper	219953	1st Lt. Inf	175.00
Dodge, William Waldo, jr	239078	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Dosher, Julius Arthur	555072	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Dunn, William H	233549	2d Lt. 119th Inf	150.00
Ellsworth, Benj. F., jr	1108123	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Ennis, Robert Sidney	1106607	Capt. Inf	150.00
Ensign, Chester O	139822	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Fisher, Adam	359826	Capt. F. A	150.00
Fulford, Richard Berry	1120362	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	137.50
George, John Cecil	460638	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Goley, Kent Wallace	1124082	2d Lt. P. M. E. Co	
Gregory, Paul Anthony	306930	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hamilton, Wm. Armstrong	1375065	Lt. Comdr. U. S. N. R. F	206.25
Hathaway, James Alexandria	1381414	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Hooks, Thel	396069	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hudson, Norman E	1110427	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hutchinson, Francis Albertus	1337852	Capt. Inf	150.00
Izard, John	343342	Maj. C. A. C	187.50
Jeffords, James Ernest	1336590	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Jervey, Theodore Dehon	395053	Capt. Inf	180.00
Johnson, Otis Hackett	1328828	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Jones, Robert Duval	1340781	Lt. Com. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
Kaplan, Herman Hiram	1032132	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
King, Edward	265484	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
King, Parks McCombs	270062	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Koon, Job H	367462	1st Lt. Inf	175.00
Lazenby, Earl K	1090136	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Leonard, Owen Woodfin	182227	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Luff, Frederick Ernest	297350	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
McAdie, George	347850	Maj. Inf	243.75
McCluer, Edwin Alex	246234	1st Lt. Tank Corps	123.00
McCullen, Alpheus	290811	Maj. Chaplain	Deceased.
McIntosh, Ronald M	515037	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McKenzie, George Shelton	243930	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Marsh, Thomas Benjamin, jr	14738	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Martin, Ernest Moore	1336001	2d Lt. Vet. O. R. C	106.25
Maynard, George C	1094024	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Miller, William Mock	1111694	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Montgomery, Chas. Gaines	1337556	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Montgomery, Charles Mortimer	654707	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Nance, Alexander Washington	366642	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Neely, Guy Lindwood	1339031	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Park, Wm. Edwin	293346	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Parker, James Roy	1333576	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Peterson, Geo. Langdon	255684	Maj. Q. M. C	250.00
Pickett, George E	411020	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Plummer, Francis Arnold	698876	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Poate, Ernest M	239646	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Powell, Charles Glenn	1121932	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Pratt, Joseph Hyde	341152	Col. Engrs	275.00
Rhodes, Adrian Burbank	205428	1st Lt. 47th Inf	137.50
Shupp, Roy F	377725	1st Lt. 4th Inf	125.00
Sifford, Ernest Jirard	268751	Capt. Ord	150.00
Slear, John Klump	370633	1st Lt. C. A. C	125.00
Smith, Norflett S	337594	1st Lt. Co. M. 11th Inf	125.00
Smith, Robert Lee	495990	Capt. Inf	165.00
Smith, Whitefoar G	1120659	1st Lt. U. S Guards	150.00
Stirewalt, Neale Summers	546315	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stoner, Ira James	617627	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Suggett, Orril L	141024	Capt. Med Corps	150.00
Taylor, John Douglas	1344534	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Thornburg, Zebulon B	343649	1st Lt. 118th Inf	150.00
Tillery, Isaac Green	687659	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Vining, Morgan	1119205	Capt Inf	150.00
Wallace, John Whitlock	432182	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Walker, Alfred H	234023	2d Lt. 113th Inf. Co. F	106.25
Washington, Bushrod Corbin, jr	159264	1st Lt. Aviation Corps	137.50
Watson, Andrew John Boyd	1046051	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
Watson, David Lewis	1337427	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Wetzler, Barry	497792	1st Lt. Inf	Deceased.
White, William Royall	1342354	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Whitfield, Fitzhugh Lee	1335540	Capt. Inf	180.00
Wilson, Harry Hall	315406	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Winstead, Rolland Tyson	195926	2d Lt. 365 Inf	106.25
Woodley, Samuel S	372883	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Wright, Wm. F	1112735	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Youngblood, Louis E	1338563	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Brolling, Alfred Marshall	279487	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Flett, Charles M	1351218	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Flynn, James Joseph	221542	2d Lt. Chem. War Serv	106.25
Henry, Frank Selmes	1238413	Maj. Inf	250.00
Kelly, John J	1349802	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lonnevik, Thomas	1231598	Capt. Inf	195.00
Maercklein, Edwin Herman	262064	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Maher, Harry Ellsworth	1230898	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Sampson, Homer	1242728	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Sgutt, Emanuel	300975	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Stock, Wm. John	1240545	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Thompson, Charles	378343	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Voss, Carl	225642	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Weeks, Fred Lewis	420249	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Woodford, Stewart Lawrence	396359	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Ruth, Lloyd Albert	436813	2d Lt. F. A	106.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

OHIO

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Alexander, Arthur Hadden	177828	1st Lt. Air Service	$125.00
Allen, Grover C	609807	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Bail, Frank Wooster	396090	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Baldwin, Francis G	212475	Maj. F. A	206.25
Barlow, Alfred M	364689	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Barnard, Benjamin Clyde	1156870	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Barnes, Jean Carlyle	415187	1st Lt. Field Sig. Bn	137.50
Barry, John Eyre	25876	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Bartlett, Edward Charles	582762	Lt. A. S	106.25
Barton, Jesse Moore	315155	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Bass, Samuel Quincy	308960	Capt. Ordnance	150.00
Becht, Charles	1167559	Capt. U. S. Guards	210.00
Bell, Clement Laird Valandigham.	273171	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Betzner, Clarence W	1159979	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Birnbaum, Alfred Victor	268271	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Bissell, Fred Crawford	1418064	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Blackburn, Herbert Marfield	579333	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Bland, Arthur V	334135	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Bleser, William Peter	1334545	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Bondy, Edmund Raymond	1419096	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Boster, Harold Augustus	366872	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Brady, Henry Adrian	286906	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Braine, Elgin	266864	Capt. Tank Corps	165.00
Brainard, Albert J	236442	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Brenner, Jacob Paul	167873	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Brown, Jesse Fred	1168860	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Brown, Joseph R	473031	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Bryant, John Lewis	486421	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Buchman, Robert Allen	1149509	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Bunge, Robt. C	391451	Capt. Inf	165.00
Butts, Clarence R	1094411	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Cahill, Alphonse I	239051	1st Lt. C. W. S	125.00
Campbell, Charles Knight	234469	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Carr, Raymond M	300927	Capt. F. Art	150.00
Carroll, Mark Geoffry	575919	1st Lt. Ordnance Corps	125.00
Carter, William Corvin	1167805	1st Lt. Ord	125.00
Christopher, Harry Vincent	139267	Capt. Med. C. Inf	150.00
Clark, John William	1147127	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Cleveland, Jas. Harlan	140519	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Cooley, John McMangal	206153	Capt. Inf	150.00
Coppage, Carroll Trenchard	373337	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Cornell, Sidney Vance	297792	Capt. Engrs	150.00
CosGrove, Louis Cooper	481129	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Crawford, Lewis C	155926	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Crist, William L	708791	2d Lt. Field Art	106.25
Cross, Price Emerson	285864	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Curley, Harry Oswood	519195	Capt. Inf	150.00
Curry, Howard Spencer	1154119	Maj. Air Serv	187.50
Daniels, Irving Lewis	495827	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Davis, Howard Hubbell	268965	Capt. Med. Res. Corps	150.00
Dilatush, Frank Allen	353196	Capt. Inf	150.00
Dix, Charles Carey, jr	210760	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Dolphin, James Basil	178736	1st Lt. 53d Pion. Inf	125.00
Eddy, Emmett William	156416	Capt. Inf	180.00
Edwards, Malcolm Wallace	293073	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Ehlers, Walter Louis	101195	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Epperson, Carrick H	208710	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Everett, Edward Alfred	1162606	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Fisher, Amos Theodore	151020	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Frary, Lewis S	262606	2d Lt. 15th F. A. Bat. D	106.25
Funk, Perry Jefferson	440581	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Gage, John Gray	1159487	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Gallagher, Frank Joseph	1363348	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Gamblee, Albert Ellsworth	246573	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Garvin, Roger Baldwin	1421398	1st Lt. C. A. C	125.00
Gath, Philip	394312	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Gaumer, Geo. R	1154655	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Gibson, Harold Eugene	193451	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Gill, William Craw	1169603	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	281.25
Givens, Fred George	1151625	Capt. Inf	165.00
Goddard, Chas. Curtis	129862	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Goff, William Mitchell	296320	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Gordon, Elijah Joseph	300933	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Gossett, Eckley Gaylor	345014	Capt. Inf	150.00
Graham, James Martin	1244626	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Gray, Lowell Hirst	270866	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Griffin, Oliver Herald	372337	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Grisemer, Walter	87988	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Griswold, Glenn Elgin	1160905	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Haefele, George Leonard	447880	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hall, William D	199041	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hanabergh, Frank John	346273	Maj. Q. M. C	225.00
Hannan, Lawrence J	466499	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Hardman, Thomas Elmer	412542	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Hartnett, Cornelius R	315476	2d Lt. 39th Inf	106.25
Hatfield, Walter Heron	816984	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hawthorne, Edmund	1157117	Capt. Engineers	180.00
Haynes, Wm	1162531	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Hazelwood, Walter John	1165496	2d Lt. U. S. N. R. F	180.00
Hazlett, George William	1144548	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Helfrich, Martin Lewis	328105	Capt. Med. Corps. Engrs	150.00
Henderson, Harris Frank	262346	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Herbert, Edward	1160945	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Herbert, Thomas John	479297	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Heyman, Fred George	225210	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hill, Louis	1415534	Capt. Inf	150.00
Hilliard, Claude P	272908	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hinchman, Edward Merrill	1158355	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Hindman, Samuel	328104	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hoover, Delbert Elias	264422	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Hoover, Ersil R	1155692	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Houck, Hiram Edgar	254762	Capt. Inf	150.00
Houk, Roy Morrison	429329	Capt. Inf	180.00
Heimlich, Daniel	499107	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

OHIO—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Hunter, Vernon Doy	365121	Capt. Inf	$150.00
Hurd, James Fay	341423	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Huston, James A., jr	654056	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Huston, Perry Wm	277783	Capt. Inf	165.00
Hutchinson, Lester Bowser	1265674	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Ibershoff, Adolph Ernest	310876	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Jackson, Charles Chylon	480107	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
James, Hugh Sawyer	530645	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Jenkins, George Washington	543288	Capt. Inf	195.00
Johnson, Charles Ross	905495	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Johnston, Ervin R	367242	1st Lt. 367 Inf	175.00
Johnston, George Edward	209443	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Judkins, Robt. John	1147501	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kaeppel, Oscar O	471866	Maj. Inf	225.00
Kaminski, Theophile Chas	526460	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Kasinski, Theodore James	1416343	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Keenan, Willis H	317267	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Keiser, Jay Gould	1163515	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kennedy, Clifford Charles	1165258	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Kern, Kenneth Mason	489731	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Keyser, Tedron Sylvester	591246	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Kindler, Otto John	200103	Capt. Inf	Deceased.
Kirby, Charles L	77187	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Kolpien, Kenneth Hanchett	353631	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Klump, Thorp Alexis	1161315	Capt. Inf	195.00
Lantz, James Morris	1145237	Capt. Medical Corps	150.00
La Page, Percy Wm	496279	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Larimore, Harry Burr	601038	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lehmann, Frank John Joseph	277933	1st Lt. M. C	125.00
LeRoy, Bernard R	1165924	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Leslie, Raymond Clair	572884	Capt. Inf	180.00
Limb, Marcus Robert	283836	Major Inf	250.00
Linn, William Joseph	190492	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Litty, John C	331058	2d Lt. M. G. Bn	106.25
Long, Brice Hayden	714016	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Loveless, Ralph Myers	1415453	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
McCleery, John Maxwell	1166696	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
McGrady, John Joseph	454442	Capt. Inf	150.00
McHenry, Joseph Bostock	1160629	Capt. M. C. 323 Inf	150.00
McIntire, James F	1163709	1st Lt., Chaplain	125.00
McKeon, Joseph Moore	1166839	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
McMullin, James Oliver	301870	2d Lt. Q. M. C	116.87
McNamara, Michael Joseph	1162442	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
McNerney, Joseph D	345952	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
McNicol, Lester B	248898	2d Lt. 135 M. G. Ba	106.25
MacLane, Harry F	238092	1st Lt., Chap	150.00
MacCraken, Ralph Ransom	463970	Maj. Air Serv	187.50
Maertz, Charles	674757	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Majoesky, Leo Rudolph	702092	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Malone, Leo Vincent	528583	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Marquiss, Charles Ruben	520196	1st Lt. 130th M. G. Bn. Co.C	137.50
Marx, Robert S	219546	Capt. Inf	150.00
Matthews, David Jones	1421601	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Meyers, William Henry	407212	Lt. Col. Inf	262.50
Miller, Harry Theodore	884544	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Miller, John Heil	1140501	Capt. Inf	150.00
Miller, Walter John	265515	1st Lt. 148 Inf	125.00
Moodey, Robert Radcliffe	321743	1st Lt. Ord. Corps	125.00
Moore, Luman Gordon	822795	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Moore, Robert Glenn	690380	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Murbach, John Frank	303537	Capt. Inf	150.00
Murphy, William Joseph	190835	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Musgrove, Charles Alva	399378	Capt. Dental Corps	180.00
Mylon, Wm	1326867	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
O'Brien, Martin Aloysious	380697	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
O'Malley, George Patrick	1422021	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Orwick, Harvey Edson	1099152	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Osborn, Morse F	248497	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Owens, Otto James	132224	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Oyler, Frank Lee	17278	1st Lt. Inf	175.00
Palmer, Richard Raymond	1417905	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Peinert, Earl Fray	159437	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Pfeifer, William Charles	379.507	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Perrung, Joseph Edward	1154788	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Portmann, Milton Claudious	209566	Major Inf	----------
Radcliffe, Frank C	1150597	Capt. Inf	165.00
Ragor, Chas. Albert	328969	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Rank, John Elmer	1142420	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Ransbottom, Ivah Jas	49196	1st Lt. M. C	125.00
Reed, Wilton Charles	413557	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Rice, Robert King	527777	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Roberts, Henry D	1334546	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Robins, Julius Charles	1158549	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Rock, Laylin	511997	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Roe, Allen Perkins	811662	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Rogers, Geo. Brydges	294517	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Rolph, Oliver Optic	343020	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Rondebush, James Franklin	292055	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Roseler, Edward George	1416119	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Rowe, James Wm	391576	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Ruhlin, John George	1380555	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Rylander, Wilbur Edmond	515004	2d Lt. 326 Inf. 82 Div	106.25
Sattler, Robert Ray	1158261	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Schanweker, Arthur Albert	402551	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Schlesinger, Albert	307153	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Schreck, Harold Frederick	1163234	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	----------
Schmitt, Ralph Scribner	287210	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Shadrach, John Wm	183474	1st Lt. A. S. A	125.00
Shanks, Clifford Lawrence	577823	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Seese, William R	312685	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Silvers, Otho Lee	240917	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Simms, Willard Eugene	1154262	1st Lt. M. G. Bn	125.00
Smith, Claude E	813566	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Smith, Herbert Howard	147635	Capt. Inf	165.00
Smith, Maurice Leigh	1144582	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

OHIO—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Snider, Van Absalom	288003	Maj. Inf	$243.75
Somers, Charles Patrick	1420032	1st. Lt. Inf	125.00
Southam, John R	88416	Maj. 145 Inf	Deceased.
Spencer, James	1159559	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Springer, John	905429	Capt. Q. M. C	165.00
Sprow, Henry A	1159751	Capt. 146 Inf	180.00
Stackhouse, Frank	1163122	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Stanbery, Sanford Bailey	906366	Brig. Gen. Inf	375.00
Stephens, Clarence Clark	288576	1st Lt. 112 Engrs. Co. B	137.50
Stewart, Floyd Reynolds	392085	Capt. Ord. Dept	150.00
Stradley, Early Ernest	905442	Capt. Sig. Corps	56.25
Stull, Charles Mohler	361996	Capt. Vet. Corps	150.00
Sutherland, Paul	126753	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Talcott, John Albert	1168610	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Texter, William H	467463	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Thoburn, Theodore	1421969	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Thompson, Josiah Donal	1419240	Capt. F. A	150.00
Thornberry, Albert Ewing	249745	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Tilden, John Alexander	425569	1st Lt. 145 Inf	125.00
Tuttle, Frank Osborne	1421981	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Tuttle, Geo. Earl	1155976	Capt. Inf	150.00
Vanderkooi, David	523542	Capt. 359th Inf	253.12
Van Gorder, Florence Spears	905242	Col. Inf	312.50
Varney, Jas. D	322350	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Veit, Conrad	1244078	Capt. Inf	165.00
Verwohlt, Howard W	358886	1st Lt. 91st Aero Sqd	125.00
Voges, John Clauss	264772	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Wakefield, John Dilton	283048	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Walker, Orville Jackson	1044277	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Walker, Thos. E	172227	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Wallach, Charles	414604	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Watson, Hugh	356204	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Weadock, Edward George	437453	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Webster, Geo. Davis	232278	Capt. J. A. G. D	150.00
Wentz, Walter	308259	2d Lt. M. T. Corps	106.25
West, John Albert	301765	Capt. Marine Corps 79 Co	150.00
Westphal, William Carl	1155561	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Whitwham, Gratian P	1415014	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Winders, Frank	1421694	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	218.75
Wise, Harry Wright	279873	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Wolf, Henry William	384963	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Worthington, Wilbur Blackman	292084	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Wright, John Elmer	586751	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Oldham, Ralph William	140872	2d Lt. Inf	106.25

OKLAHOMA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Affholder, Irvin Ernest	425195	2d Lt. F. A	$106.25
Aitken, Wallace Andrew	437549	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Allison, Frank	1296090	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Banks, Thos. Gray	275023	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Barbee, Wyatt	175516	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Bisbee, Walter G	218683	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Bocher, Lawrence Calvin	194763	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Bolend, Floyd Jackson	310755	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	281.25
Breckinridge, Archie	625636	1st Lt. 140 Inf	137.50
Brown, Alfred Afton	1296188	Capt. Eng. Corps	150.00
Browning, Robert LeRoy	225968	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Byrd, John Homer	197889	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Campbell, Novel W	1321023	Capt. Med. Cps	150.00
Caraker, Charles Tobias, jr	835918	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Cooley, William Henry	263932	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Davis, Hale Virginius	1320388	1st Lt. Chaplain Inf	125.00
Deans, Fenwick Rieff	123229	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
DePriest, Melvin Johnson	208492	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Emerson, John Ellis	235475	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Fannin, Frank Arthur	221795	Capt. Med. Corps	
Finley, James Hubert	265842	Capt. Inf	150.00
Galloway, Frank	263589	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Guthrie, Austin Lee	383875	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Haggard, John Baker	12324	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Haigh, Harry	611903	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Hoffman, Arthur B	494880	1st Lt. Q. M. C	162.50
Holliday, Oliver Morton	1213690	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Howard, Thomas Frank	380286	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Howell, Henry Amasa	1430569	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hutchinson, Alva Roy	168931	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Jenkins, Elihu Edward	123853	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Johnson, Le Roy	249326	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Jones, Albert Lamartine, jr	257504	Capt. Inf	150.00
Keefner, Edward William	142592	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Knoblock, Cecil Coyne	167791	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Lancaster, Grady	393943	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lewis, Miles Leslie	313135	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Little, Daniel Erastus	503184	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Long, Ross David	212081	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
McIntosh, Daniel Cobb	267581	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McTaggert, Ernest D	1326557	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Markland, Hugo Leonard	620732	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Morphew, John Earl	1266330	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Neal, Herman Ivy	770173	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Oakes, Gail Clifford	521875	2d Lt. A. S. S. A	131.25
Rogers, Glenn Wells	313808	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Rucks, William Ward	221735	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Sayre, Horace Hendel	428666	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Schultz, William Jennings	314411	1st Lt. 131st Inf	137.50
Shannty, John Norris	1293788	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stolper, Joseph Harry	175249	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Stover, Curtis Edward	401142	1st Lt. 130 Int. 33 Div	137.50

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

OKLAHOMA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Waite, Edson Rubie	297709	Maj. Q. M. C	$187.50
Warren, Charles I	1252838	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Webb, Floyd	1329469	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Wenner, David John	1294988	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Whitaker, William Jerry	446271	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Gilstrap, Harry Benson	361845	Maj. Inf	

OREGON

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Ballou, James Larkin	476262	1st Lt. U. S. N. R. F	$150.00
Barr, David Walton	1282955	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Belden, Miles Bebee	1277812	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Blachly, Arthur Trew	1284685	1st Lt. Medical Corps	125.00
Blackstock, James Thomas	338638	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Bradford, Holt William	278207	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Broughton, John Jerry	1275489	Capt. Air Service	150.00
Burdick, Bert Charles	1400790	Capt. Inf	150.00
Burgard, William Norman	374190	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Burkett, Benjamin Scott	125425	1st Lt. Inf., Chaplain Corps	125.00
Burns, James Joseph	399762	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Carlson, Enoch B	505678	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Cook, Mortimer Parker	451522	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Crawford, Harry H	315011	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Crouch, Junius Elmer	188428	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Dalton, Ernest C	1281561	Maj. Med. Cps	187.50
Dorris, Albert Ray	1284146	2d Lt. A. S. C	106.25
Dorris, Benj. F	346345	1st Lt. 362 Inf	125.00
Ernest, Foy James Mohon	1275983	Major Medical Corps	206.25
Feldenheimer, Roy	25596	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Firey, Frank Paul	221307	1st Lt. Med Corps	125.00
Forsyth, Enoch Avard	1402589	Lt. Comdr. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
Frey, George Robert	239091	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Frost, Charles Ernest	429984	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Greene, Fred Baxter	418634	Capt. F. A	165.00
Greene, Herbert Merton	211412	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Halverson, Henry Ferdinand	197541	Capt. Inf	180.00
Hamill, Robert Michel	355698	2d Lt. Army Inf	106.25
Hiddleson, Roy Dee	460677	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Hogan, Cicero Francis	531703	Capt. Field Art	165.00
Huntley, Merritt B	135575	Capt. C. A. C	150.00
Hynson, Garrett Lee	515513	Capt. Med. Cps. U. S. A	Deceased.
Johnson, Charles Parker	479216	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Keeley, Ralph C	311648	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Lane, Melvin Charles	414727	2d Lt. Air Service	127.50
Lewis, Victor Courtenay	466550	Capt. Inf	165.00
MacCracken, Gordon	1284600	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Manion, William Orville	1400633	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Marcellus, Marius B	354178	Maj. Med. Corps	125.00
McKay, James D	315742	1st Lieut. Inf	125.00
Metcalf, Harry Keith	424085	Maj. C. A. C	225.00
Mickey, Robt. D	320916	2d Lt. Ord	106.25
Mills, Verni Victor	1276271	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Montag, Benjamin Butler	231121	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	137.50
Newmyer, Philip L	249494	Capt. Med. C. 91 Div	150.00
Noble, George Bernard	281195	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
O'Sullivan, Geo. Timothy	278991	2d Lt. San. Corps	116.87
Pargon, Jos. Augustus	206115	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Phelps, Francis Marion	211320	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Pineo, Harold D	1278247	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Piatt, William Paul	489212	Capt. Inf	165.00
Price, Ray Homer	1402020	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Rauch, Cloyd Dixon	221558	Capt. 363d Inf	165.00
Reddick, Joe Grant	1402771	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Reese, Neilson Walker	211231	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Reeves, Frank Hall	313216	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Richeson, Austin Bresnen	296969	Major Inf	225.00
Robbins, Urban Grant	217189	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Rucker, Julian Henry	417803	1st Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Salade, Louis A	851140	Lieut. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Scroggs, William Paxton	830033	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Smith, Leo Bruce	213958	Capt. U. S. Guards	180.00
Stearns, Carey Sumner	1283287	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Stelzner, Albert Henry	454523	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Stewart, John Archibald	234601	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sweeney, Thomas Arthur	1402141	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Tator, Charles Samuel	1284200	Capt. Inf	
Webb, James Ellsworth	445485	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Whiteside, Edwin Eugene	275746	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Williams, David Albert	400732	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Wood, Joseph Frederick	1400727	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Zimmerman, Edward Leo	276693	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Burton, Albert	905436	Capt. Sig. Corps	71.25
Hammer, Thomas Ray	905934	Lt. Col. J. A. G	262.50

PENNSYLVANIA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Akerly, Byron Leslie	167875	1st Lt. Inf	$125.00
Alexander, Garbutt R	1076019	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Alexander, King	122644	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Allderdice, Lawrence	409292	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Anders, Daniel Webster	495574	Maj. Ord. Dept	187.50
Anderson, Wm	216952	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ashton, Wm. E	1077686	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	218.75
Austin, Henry Exum	1040000	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Banks, Lloyd McClellan	1065103	2d Lt. San. Corps	$106.25
Barnhart, Harry H	315989	Capt. Inf	210.00
Barron, Marshall Scott	297675	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Bash, James Erwin	185263	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Beale, Harvey D	1080632	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Beck, Theodore	153355	1st Lt. Chaplain Inf	125.00
Bergstein, Alfred Morton	232111	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Biddle, Justice Mitchell	25781	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Billingslea, John Smith	18120	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Blackman, Wm. Jackson	309022	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Blain, West Elliott	181082	Capt. Inf	150.00
Blount, Reginald Mims	486924	1st Lt. U. S. G	137.50
Bogart, Clark Stetson	1083593	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Bostwick, John V	605822	Capt. Inf	150.00
Botjer, Henry George	207785	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Boyer, Orman Leslie	1360409	2d Lt. Inf	160.25
Boyes, Andrew Mare Candlish	246784	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Breen, Joseph Wm	286237	Maj. A. S. C	206.25
Breisch, Leigh Hedwig	1067850	1st Lt. 154 Dep. Brig	125.00
Breslin, Wm. Aloysius	1362957	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	
Bretz, John Thomas	297503	Capt. Trans. Corps	195.00
Brown, Thomas Edward	1364468	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Brown, Wm. Elbridge	446630	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Bryan, Saml. Smith, jr	400535	1st Lt. A. S	125.00
Buell, Wm. Collins, jr	1364969	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Buggy, Frank Raymond	376362	Capt. Inf. M. G. Co	165.00
Cain, Robert Sneath	87299	Capt. Inf	180.00
Caldwell, Herbert Clyde	313731	1st Lt. 313th Inf	125.00
Cannon, James Thomas	483689	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Clapp, George Houghton	209693	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Clark, Chester Fairchild	265321	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Claypoole, Ronald Semple	490834	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Clement, Charles Maxwell	906305	Maj. Gen. Inf	500.00
Clendenning, Robt. Mastin	397428	Capt. M. T. C	150.00
Cobb, Murray Addison	1080700	Capt. Inf	157.50
Colcher, Abraham Edward	1366120	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Condit, George Smith	298905	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Conn, Ralph Edmund	906722	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Conner, Wm. Page	395720	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Conway, Geo. R	1078733	2d Lt. M. C. Co. 63 Inf	116.87
Coover, Merle Edgar	156468	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Cooper, Herbert	162950	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Cort, Thomas Laird	338854	Capt. Inf	150.00
Cramer, Joseph W	393667	2d Lt. M. T. C	106.25
Carwford, Harry Thomas	1084192	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Critchfield, John B	341372	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Daniels, Clarence D'Azavado	1066151	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
DaCosta, John Chalmers	1080773	Lt. Com. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
DeGraw, Charles Henry	1074664	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
DuBarry, Joseph Napolean	200543	Capt. Inf	150.00
Dale, George C	389235	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Devlin, Charles James	237447	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Devereaux, Edward James	302213	1st Lt. A. G. Dept	125.00
Devereux, Robert Trafford	469441	Maj. Med. Dept	187.50
Diamond, Francis X	392073	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Diller, Warren Levi	1360310	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Dodd, William Alexander	302938	1st Lt. Cavalry	125.00
Doheny, Frank Patrick	1083013	Ensign U. S. N	
Doyle, Edw. V	1077522	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Doyle, Thomas Fawrence	569924	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Dorwart, Geo. Marks	219951	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Drake, Daniel Webster	1083661	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Drayton, Frederick Rogers	288975	Capt. Inf	150.00
Dussere, Louis	1065788	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Edwards, Harry Daniel	338879	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Eggleston, Wm. James	405234	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Ege, Edward Fay	1066081	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Ehrgood, Geo. Albert	1071435	Capt. Chaplain Reserve	150.00
Eiler, Valentine Burton	157030	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Elberson, Alden D	303028	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Ellis, Thomas Biddle	1078134	Col. Hg. Tr	312.50
Embry, Talton H	321535	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Everett, LeRoy	160287	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Eves, Paul Wilson	608649	1st Lt. Med. Dept	125.00
Ezickson, Wm. Julius	399328	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Fanton, Wm. Henry	480039	Capt. Inf	180.00
Farrell, Patrick Francis	346880	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Ferguson, David M	315086	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Fiscus, Janus Hudson	237473	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Fleischer, Jacob Adolph	143591	Capt. F. A	195.00
Folsom, John Henry	149282	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Foos, Harry Miller	182797	2d Lt. Inf	150.00
Ford, Howard Andrew	1059316	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Forney, Charles Blain	24137	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Fravel, Hugh Clair	247009	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Gamble, Robert Bruce	1071404	Lt. Col. Inf	281.25
Gentner, John Milton	53354	Capt. Inf	150.00
Gerhardt, Paul Henry	456243	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Getz, Ralph Fricker	392251	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Given, Ellis Edgar Willits	1360619	Lt. Col. Med Corps	218.75
Glidden, Burt R	188873	2d Lt. M. G. Bn. Inf	106.25
Glenn, Wm. S., jr	452651	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Goodman, Robt	1363068	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Gould, Frank Robling	376967	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Graham, James G	398181	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Graham, Stuart Donald	272203	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Gray, Joseph Wilson	402561	1st Lt Engrs	125.00
Greene, Albert Van Nesse	256528	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Gregson, John LeRoy, jr	497735	1st Lt. U. S. M. C	125.00
Grimes, Robert Bruce	1363748	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Groff, James A	371796	Capt. Inf	180.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Gruber, Charles	327453	1st Lt. Chaplain	$125.00
Gwyer, Charles Francis	503505	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Hadsall, Sidney Charles	278282	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Haley, Edward M	1046330	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hallahan, Robert Francis	1044075	Capt. Signal Corps	Deceased.
Hammitt, John K	569807	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Harris, Arthur Charles	425187	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Harvey, Francis Alexander	305597	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hawkins, Edward Andrew	204416	1st Lt. F. A	150.00
Hebsacker, Wm. Frederick	267669	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Heiser, Oliver Raymond	367014	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hempstone, Frank Waldo	1333462	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hendler, Ullmann Caldwell	217145	Capt. Inf	150.00
Henninger, Allen, jr	99808	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Higgins, Harry Shreve	174900	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Hinds, Alexander M	248234	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hoenstine, Floyd Guanar	298162	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Holton, Thomas Aloysius	1361040	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Hooper, Thornton Dayton	482914	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Hoover, Wesley C	503843	Capt. Q. M. C	195.00
Hopkins, Wayne Leslie	190339	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Houhart, Harold Ernest	381869	1st Lt. F. A	137.50
Hoyt, Frank Wellington	246415	2d Lt. Engrs	
Hunt, Herbert Price	194191	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
Hunter, Andrew	342607	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Huston, Dell Clifford	197386	2d Lt. F. A	125.00
Joachim, Wm. Franklin	366905	1st Lt. Ord	125.00
John, Rutherford L	419415	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Jones, Charles E	1079818	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Jones, James Wormley	311906	Capt. Inf	150.00
Johnson, Wesley B	1083206	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Johnson, Charles	1067358	Capt. Inf	165.00
Kearns, Edward Lee	905279	Col. Inf	312.50
Keiter, Wm. Alfred	513555	1st Lt. U. S. M. C	137.50
Kent, Samuel Leonard, jr	586992	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Kerst, Joseph E	232795	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Kestner, Edw. Victor	260326	Maj. A. S. C	243.75
Kleinstuber, Wm. Oscar	307031	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Kleppinger, Samuel Adams	17792	Capt. F. A	150.00
Kline, Wade Turney	314295	Capt. Inf	195.00
Kingsley, Joseph Theodore	371760	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Kirk, Geo. Breon	292474	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Knippel, Frederick Wm	1053547	1st Lt. Med. Corps	106.25
Koenig, Carl Frederick	326047	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Koontz, James Byron	183333	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Krause, Robt. S	561823	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Kriechbaum, Roy R	489195	Capt. Inf	165.00
Landis, Edw. Paul, jr	1075182	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Laner, Kurvin Wm	208396	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lauer, Carl Frederick	376468	Capt. Chaplain Inf	150.00
Leitzell, Wilbur F	214793	Maj. M. G. Batl. Inf	187.50
Leonard, Chas. F	232580	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lewis, Thomas Knight	541832	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Lightner, James Newton	1075998	Capt. Inf	195.00
Linn, Charles F	1366908	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Lockhart, Andrew Robert	227452	Capt. F. A	195.00
Love, Preston Armstrong	437966	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McClelland, Quinton J	1066841	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McDonnell, Owen F	217846	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McFarland, Joseph	624541	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
McGarr, Thomas Edward	358868	Capt. Engrs	150.00
McGough, Edward Alexander	1082564	2d Lt. Signal Corps	106.25
McKeon, James Stephen	354186	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
MacGee, Roy James	539503	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
MacLeod, Norman MacCallum	686283	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Maguire, Edward B	210143	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Malcomson, Wm. H	432354	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Martin, Jesse Penney	605445	Capt. Chaplain	180.00
Martin, Richard C	553717	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Maxey, David Rexford	470214	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Meehan, Edward J	453487	Lt. Col. Inf	262.50
Meley, Edward Jewitt	442849	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mihovilovich, John	509594	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	
Milko, John Geo	2446	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Miller, Albert Wm	305870	1st Lt. Inf	
Miller, Geo. H	360453	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Miller, Phillipus	442176	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Monroe, Harry Scott	295524	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Moore, Wm. Benjamin	307043	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Morgan, Leonard Davis	258037	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Morrin, Hugh Barton	314534	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Morris, Edward Aloysius	551428	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Mosher, Jas. Sherman	188659	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Moyer, Albert Floyd	322817	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Moyer, Wm. W	1082780	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Murphy, Geo. Wm	1360272	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Murphy, Joseph Timothy	338957	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Murray, Valentine	509459	Capt. Inf	195.00
Murrin, Connell Edward	381504	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Myers, Chas. H	316396	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Myers, Harry S	150628	1st Lt. Inf	162.50
O'Brien, Raymond John	371751	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
O'Daniel, Andrew Allison	265136	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
O'Leary, John J	221053	Capt. Chaplain Inf	150.00
Osthaus, Robt. A	87189	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Owens, John Jos	267103	Capt. Inf	180.00
Owens, Robt. J	272276	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Nelan, Thos. Gibbons	245576	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
North, Louis Arthur	360463	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Painter, Jackson McAbee	199213	Capt. Inf	150.00
Parker, Brantly Fuller	150299	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Parks, Cornelius G	1363118	1st Lt. Chaplain, F. A	$125.00
Parsons, Isaac Ivison	338129	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Patten, Morgan Howarth	430436	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Penrose, Thomas Wm	313793	Maj. Med. Corps	243.75
Peppler, Harry A	517705	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Peters, Jacob Markwood	169196	Maj. Med. Corps	243.75
Petty, Orlando Henderson	1069672	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Phillips, Donovan Ralph	1381460	1st Lt. A. S	125.00
Piper, Wm. Scott	239650	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Plank, David Harlan	1051790	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Pollock, Benj. Harrison	264173	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Potter, Hannibal E	307327	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Poux, Geo. Adrien	322579	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Purman, Daniel O	355926	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Quinn, James Herbert	1366469	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Quinn, Thomas J	209961	Capt. Inf. Vet	150.00
Raeder, Wm. John	212336	1st Lt. F. A	187.50
Raken, Wm. Elkin	1365943	Maj. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Ranck, Edmund R	152376	Capt. Inf	150.00
Randolph, Geo. David	1053739	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Read, Harry Malcolm	1084827	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Read, Thomas Preston	258916	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Reber, Alvin David	199163	2d Lt. Aviation Serv	106.25
Rebuck, Walter Edgar	287471	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Rehfuss, Louis Allgaier	515231	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Reed, Joseph Marshall	194070	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Reitzel, Quintin Octavious	267347	Maj. Inf	Deceased.
Replogle, Geo. B	1163095	Capt. Inf	150.00
Rhode, Solon Lafayette	520361	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Rhule, Wilbur Lee	238720	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Richardson, Joseph Geo	535902	Capt. C. W. S	150.00
Rikeman, Thomas Walter	221565	1st Lt. Inf	
Robinson, Gerald Austin	338758	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Robinson, John Lowrie	309902	1st Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Rodefer, Onward Allen	776203	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Roemer, Leon Frederick	26454	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Rogers, John Allyn	1073676	1st Lt. F. A	106.25
Rosen, Theodore	295255	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Rosenbloom, Hyman G	1099271	1st Lt. Inf	
Ross, Wm. Charles	381360	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Roundtree, Wm. Lincoln	906394	Capt. Inf	210.00
Roy, Wilford Shriner	1079786	Capt. Inf	150.00
Ruhnka, Roy A	412119	Capt. Hq. Inf	150.00
Sawhill, Donald Vere	54339	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Schickram, Paul	906437	1st Lt. U. S. Guards	175.00
School, Harry Arndt	1362591	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Schug, Carl Adelbert	187249	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Schrier, Edward Joseph	321634	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Schwartz, Max Jacob	1075440	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Seixas, Wm. Henry	1076752	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Seligman, Louis	1082041	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Servais, Louis Joseph	1363966	2d Lt. Ordnance	106.25
Shanks, Chas. R	1361432	2d Lt. Tank Corps	127.50
Shelly, Isaac High	1078396	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Sheridan, Philip Joseph	1083844	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sheridan, Walter D	153314	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Shoemaker, Geo. Joseph	306016	2d Lt. Cavalry	116.87
Shoemaker, Philip C	206651	1st Lt. M. G. Bn	125.00
Sholes, Eber Corban	444534	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Short, Philip	366396	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Signor, De la Ray	502536	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Sisson, Howard Robert	282524	1st Lt. Chaplain Inf	125.00
Small, John Joseph	467751	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Smith, David Scull	245806	Maj. Dental Corps	187.50
Sobenheimer, Harry Bismarck	410982	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Squier, Lowell W	146110	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Stackhouse, John Milton	524029	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Stackpole, Edw. J	553716	Capt. Inf	150.00
Steidle, Edward	202820	Capt. C. W. S	150.00
Steen, Wm. Lewis	247708	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Stivanson, Archie M	905346	Capt. Inf	180.00
Stonebraker, Elias Wm	1069914	1st Lt. Chaplain Corps	125.00
Storm, Albert James	497100	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sullivan, Geo. Adam	512546	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Sullivan, John Joseph	199685	2d Lt. Inf	148.75
Summerton, Ralph Nelson	296833	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Suplee, Irwin Shaw	1080676	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Taylor, Wm. Earl Gladstone	209173	Capt. Inf	180.00
Telmosse, John Charles	1054547	2d Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Tibbens, Perry McDowell	221109	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Tilghman, Chas. Henry	252766	Capt. Inf	150.00
Tinstman, Carl Clinton	1066511	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Turner, Wm. Frederick	406835	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Umberger, Paul Repass	298584	Capt. Inf	150.00
Umsted, Walter Rittenhouse	683382	2d Lt. Trans. Corps	106.25
Vanderlin, Carl Joe	221635	2d Lt. Tank Corps	106.25
Van Horn, Frank Augustu	239941	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Ventress, Geo. Elmer	701989	Capt. Inf	150.00
Vieslet, Victor Pierre	1057813	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Walker, Paul Ewing	73594	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Walsh, Richard Joseph	1077551	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Watson, Roy Cooper	394715	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Weaver, John Rex	497542	Capt. Inf	150.00
Wheeler, Martin Luther	232371	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
White, John Bernard	280424	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Wickham, Otto W	322450	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Wilkinson, David Bryan	153395	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Williams, Edward James	483289	Capt. Vet. Corps	150.00
Williams, Jas. Archibald	296772	Capt. Inf	150.00
Williams, Lyle P	782268	2d Lt. F. A	Deceased.
Williams, Ralph O	390933	2d Lt. Inf	106.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Wilson, Benner Marshall	371785	1st Lt. Air Serv	$125.00
Wintersteen, Jeremiah Boone	539365	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Woods, Philip Harold	1069534	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Woods, Wm. Wilson	429942	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Woomer, Lester Elgin	299941	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Wright, Denny Dobyn	267706	1st Lt. F. A	137.50
Wurster, Lloyd Edw	247541	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Yocum, Charles Alvin, jr	346934	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Yohe, Edward Lindsay	283030	1st Lt. Dental Corps	150.00
Young, Chas. F	383198	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Zychowicz, John F	1080031	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Britten, Chester Reams	1079916	2d Lt. Q. M. C	

RHODE ISLAND

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Barton, Charles Warren	278182	2d Lt. Inf	$116.87
Brownell, Jonathan Thales	86610	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Caldrone, Alfred Anthony	1407925	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Champlin, Vincent	171956	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Drummond, Frank C	382290	2d Lt. F. A	116.87
Irving, William R	224676	2d Lt. 26th Inf. 1st Div	106.25
McGreen, Thomas Edward	616660	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Persky, Myer Arthur	158317	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Peterson, Hans Otto	1405772	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Ridlon, John	1200074	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Sayles, Arthur Updike	346698	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	127.50

SOUTH CAROLINA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Anderson, Clifton Brown	164236	2d Lt. Inf	$106.25
Bailey, Waller	1335459	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Barnwell, Nathaniel Berners	358892	Lt. Col. J. A. G. Dept	218.75
Blaylock, Charles David	316675	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Brown, William Henry, jr	172870	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Bostick, Bonham Hagood	1333528	1st Lt. A. S. A	125.00
Boulware, John Hugh	15730	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Campbell, Nell Isaac	1337873	1st Lt. Med. Cps	125.00
Clement, Edward Dawson	429006	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Collett, William Arthur	717590	Maj. Inf	250.00
Davis, Irby Dunklin	196158	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Deas, Henry	1334946	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Dobson, James Furman	1342873	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Dozier, James Cordie	906137	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Eason, James Lanier	1333216	2d Lt. Trans. Corps	116.87
Eaton, Robert Knight	820943	1st Lt. Chem. War. Serv	125.00
Fulmer, Roland Hoyt	1332805	Capt. F. A	180.00
Greet, Loui	440461	1st Lt. Inf. Co. F. 167	137.50
Hamilton, Reuben Gilliam	318827	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Harris, Henry Hollingsworth	438762	Capt. J. A. G. D	150.00
Hart. Augustus G	183400	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Haynie, Wm. R	1107325	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hazelhurst, John Griffiss	906421	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Henry, Clarence Alexander	458028	2d Lt. Inf	125.00
Holmes, McGowan	364692	Capt. Field Art	150.00
Harvin, Frank Madison	1104025	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Hudgens, Robt. W	348190	Capt. 118th Inf. Hq. Co	165.00
Hutchinson, Hiram	197391	Capt. 118th Inf	150.00
Irby, Pierce Butler	1337910	2d Lt. Inf	116.25
Knox, Julius T	512626	Capt. Inf	150.00
Lewis, Benj. J	406740	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
McDowell, James Davison	541012	Major Med. Corps	Deceased.
McLure, John Thomas	337592	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Mahon, Gabriel H	395033	Major Inf	225.00
Marshall, Thos. B	304087	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Miller, Conner Joshua	265523	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Mills, James Henley	535967	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Moore, Wm. Andrew	324392	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Morse, Albert A	1119342	2d Lt. Co. E	106.25
Murray, Cromwell Emory	592637	Capt. Inf	165.00
Nims, Frederick, jr	323265	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
O'Neill, Lawrence Arthur	154975	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Peake, Theodore J	518943	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Pearcy, Wm. H	358874	1st Lt. 139 Aero Sqd. Air Serv	125.00
Pitts, Thomas Antley	1342394	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Pressly, Ebenezer Wideman	1330315	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	218.75
Pruitt, Harrison Almus	905402	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Register, David Wells	1120273	Lt. Med. Cps. U. S. N. R. F	
Rice, Max	256935	2d Lt. 34 Inf. Co. F	106.25
Ryan, Gerald Duncan	236668	1st Lt. Engrs	
Sain, Ernest	476250	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Sansbury, Lonnie S	1332822	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Shepherd, Grant	126739	Capt. 23 Inf. Co. E	150.00
Simmons, Benjamin Francis	398199	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Sligh, Charles Eric	457404	Capt. F. A	150.00
Smith, Daniel Townsend, jr	194899	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Spencer, Clarendon Rivers, jr	279109	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Turner, James Rogers	311586	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Weathersbee, Ashley Barrington	1114342	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
White, David Lapiley	255753	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
White, Richard G	1100912	1st Lt. Cav	125.00
Williams, Arthur M	370819	1st Lt. Inf	175.00
Wilson, Rosko Jerome	556140	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Wood, Landrum Walker	1337070	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Woodruff, Billie Alter	356309	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Wyman, Benjamin Franklin	268156	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

SOUTH DAKOTA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Carson, David James	548890	Capt. Med. Corps	$150.00
Crawford, James Harry	1349751	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Donley, John Stafford	517395	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Eckert, Earl Oliver	1351417	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hazle, Wm. Adam	780560	Lt. Col. 147 F. A	281.25
Heck, Milton Earl	1179810	1st Lt. Air Serv	Deceased.
Kirkpatrick, Lester E	142704	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Lowthian, George Henry	146908	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mertens, John Joseph	493239	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Muchow, Arthur H	388387	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Rayburn, Robert LaVerne	154298	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Wright, Oscar Reilly	764056	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

TENNESSEE

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Adams, David Porterfield	488039	1st Lt. F. A	$125.00
Anderson, Henry Osgood	413994	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Apperson, John Wright	211373	2d Lt. F. A	
Armstrong, Bedford Estes	339281	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Ballard, Leslie N	1124018	Capt. Inf	165.00
Barbee, John Taylor	160382	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Barlow, Rayford Eugene	231926	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Beamer, Archie K	1337186	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Blair, George Arnold	323892	Capt. Inf	165.00
Bly, Robert	1285218	1st Lt. 168th Inf	137.50
Boyatt, Francis Marion	436739	1st Lt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Bradley, John William	589194	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Brown, Emmett Ezra	1110682	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Brown, Ernest C	220781	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Brumit, Phillip Isaac	208018	Capt. Inf. 117th Co. E	180.00
Buckles, Walter Avory	395465	Capt. Inf	180.00
Burke, James Willis	1121890	Maj. Inf	206.25
Burnett, Paul Franklin	636874	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Bush, Martin Marshall	263698	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Carr, Hilton Rice	1137425	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Clary, William Franklin	283695	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Cotten, Leon D	529112	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Cross, James	256515	2d Lt. 108th Inf. Co. L	116.87
Currin, John Alexander	133581	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Davis, Eugene	1139337	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Davis, Thomas Lyles	330859	Major, Med. Corps	187.50
Dyer, Lloyd Elmer	170530	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ellis, Nathaniel W	486206	1st Lt. 117 Inf	137.50
English, Thomas Y., jr	828540	Capt. M. G. Bn	150.00
Folsom, Lynn Henter	414516	Capt. Inf	Deceased.
Franklin, William Easley	252393	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Frater, Homer B	209280	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Fredrickson, John Robert	299595	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Fry, Walter Floyd	1212324	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	218.75
Galloway, Robert Edmunds	165860	2d Lt. 39th Inf. Co. G	106.25
Gilbreth, Florian Reginald	845450	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Griggs, Cadwell	399263	Capt. 358 Inf. Co. E	165.00
Hackney, William Lorety	1335964	Ensign U. S. N	106.25
Hammond, Le Roy Houston	616464	Capt. Inf	150.00
Hampton, John Erwin	215827	Capt. M. D	150.00
Hartman, Charles	427334	1st Lt. 29 Engrs. (A. E. F.)	125.00
Hathaway, Caleb R	198158	Maj. 117th Inf	225.00
Hendley, Charley	414385	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hughes, William Ralph	466833	Capt. Chaplain's Corps	180.00
Jeter, Joshua Edgar	1343542	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Johnson, Joseph Edward	162075	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Johnson, Robert Tipton, jr	518149	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Jones, Oliver	230004	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Kaplan, Max	204194	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Keeling, James Henry	198660	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
King, Samuel Lee, jr	254148	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lansden, David Snodgrass	220910	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Lillard, Wiley D	481560	Capt. Co. L 117 Inf	165.00
Lyons, Thos. Sebastian	294546	Capt. 58th Inf	150.00
McCall, James Henry	905326	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
McCall, Geo. Trevathan	280883	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
McCampbell, Basil Davis	850988	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McGinnis, John Edward	331224	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McNeal, Archibald Walter	552122	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Matteson, Lewis C	244524	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Miller, Thomas Peacock	137853	Capt. Med. Reserve Corps	150.00
Morgan, Jerome Logan	281575	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Morison, James H. S	181001	Capt. Inf	150.00
Myers, William Albert	1334573	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Nininger, Chas. M	1121023	Capt. Inf	165.00
Oulahan, Richard	1051505	Capt. Inf	150.00
Passino, Edw. Andrew	284683	Capt. Inf	150.00
Peters, Hugh Lawson	782289	Capt Med. Corps	150.00
Peyton, Robert Lee	1117480	1st Lt. Med. Corps	
Quinn, Jim	513903	2d Lt. Co. G	106.25
Reece, Lemiel Lafayette	1098158	2d Lt. Inf	
Roberts, Maurice McVey	1256586	1st Lt. Inf	175.00
Roulhac, John Saunders	1115135	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Ryan, Daniel	341410	Capt. Inf	210.00
St. John, Frank Love	906230	Capt. Inf	150.00
Shea, Martin Coyle	905379	2d Lt. Field Art	106.25
Shell, Erby	319166	2d Lt. Air Service	116.87
Simpson, John Clifton	1431489	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stevens, Leslie V	384903	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Taylor, John Quill	1117162	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Teachout, Stanley Ross	1450011	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Thetford, Alphonso	123856	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Thomas, George Conner	625834	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Thompson, Wm. Gary	612288	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Wade, Bruce	636982	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Walker, John Hamilton	160391	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Wallace, John William	200634	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

TENNESSEE—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Weed, Lee H	187874	2d Lt. Inf	$106.25
Wiggins, Milton C	398496	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Wilcox, Robert Clive, jr	378152	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Williams, Roby	456131	Capt. Inf	165.00
Williams, Thomas	423331	Capt. Signal Corps	210.00
Willien, William Fleming	237263	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Boone, Daniel Hilliard	1123303	Capt. Inf	
DuVergey, Chas. Phillips	254919	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Faircloth, Guy Anton	905901	2d Lt. F. A	

TEXAS

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Aiguier, Roy L	198145	1st Lt. Med. Corps	$125.00
Allison, Dwight	716692	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Anderson, James Leroy	1433302	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Anderson, Robert Paul	293180	Capt. Engrs	Deceased.
Arnold, Geo. Leo	390157	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Arnold, Raymond Smith	1328542	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Austin, Charles Jeff	832375	Capt. Inf	195.00
Baldwin, John Browning	1288595	1st Lt. Med. Co.ps	125.00
Barend, Ira Charles	431365	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Barnes, Wm. Wallace	340799	2d Lt. M. G. Bn. Cav	127.50
Barr, Jesse Wm	88177	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Bell, Alexander Deacon	315152	Capt. Engrs	180.00
Bellmont, Leo Theodore	211716	Capt. Air Service	150.00
Benson, Walter D	512864	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Bernay, Camp Logue	313433	1st Lt. Engrs	Deceased.
Birkman, Frederick Wm	190719	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Bixler, Joseph G	300151	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Blackwell, Wm G L	1323387	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Blanchard, Carey S	275792	Capt. Inf	165.00
Blann, Joe H	452038	2d Lt. Cav	116.87
Bledsoe, Murff F	1329036	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Borden, Joseph Lee	318220	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Bowman, Charles Stewart	1390379	1st Lt. Med. Cor s	125.00
Braun, Harry Edgar	275619	1st. Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Brasher, Clarence Elmore	621962	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Briscoe, Charles Salmon	276924	Capt. Signal Corps	150.00
Brotherson, Guy Lester	1260961	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Brown, Clarence Sydney	286245	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Brown, Jos. L	567994	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Brown, Lindsley M	1329065	Maj. Ord. Dept	187.50
Bruce, Grover C	261629	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Bynum, Wallis Mark	301742	2d Lt. A. S	106.25
Burtis, Edwin Samuel	1394976	2d Lt. Air Service	Deceased.
Bush, Howard Marion	265316	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Butcher, Roger Elmer	1150048	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Cameron, Burr Solomon	236420	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Campbell, Robt. K	332911	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Campbell, Wm. Edward	252125	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Carlson, Geo. N	260532	Capt. Mch. G. Inf	150.00
Carpenter, Eugene R	1324922	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Carrick, Manton Marble	532704	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Carter, Leonard Joshua	398018	2d Lt. Inf	
Chadwell, Leonard Shirley	297912	2d Lt. Engrs	116.87
Chandler, Richard Olney	1431494	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Christman, Clarence Daniel	1301395	1st Lt. Cav	125.00
Coney, Mason Cleveland	159380	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Cox, Lee Bowley	1433964	1st Lt U. S. M. C	125.00
Coyle, Arthur James	1323604	Capt. Air Service	165.00
Craig, Harold Lee	551337	2d Lt. U. S. M. C	106.25
Crittenden, Eugene W	154033	Capt. Inf	165.00
Crome, Conrad Fink	364252	Capt. Inf	150.00
Crosby, James H	202968	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Crow, Floyd A	1290927	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Culp, Alexander Banks	360481	1st Lt. Air Service	150.00
Cunningham, Wm. Burt	188626	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Curtis, Thomas Blakemore	905182	1st Lt. U. S. G	125.00
Daffan, Geo. Quinlan	1433706	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Darby, Tilghman Opta	1429154	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
DeGrummond, Henry Clay	860142	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Delano, Herman Stevens	508224	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Devine, Albert Elder, sr	270707	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
DeVerts, Frank Alexander	905349	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Dewees, Oscar Seth	1321764	Capt. Inf	Deceased.
Dickinson, Bertram G	368874	Maj. Inf	243.75
Dickson, Albert Maxey	1123353	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Dinwiddie, Robert Alvin	1326851	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Dotson, Eugene M	1328223	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Durant, Ira E	1429740	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Durham, Louis Allen	1325731	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Egbert, Orville Evans	319102	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ellis, Robert Alvin	1328543	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Everett, James Powelson	458015	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Falligant, Geo. Battey	1192870	2d Lt. F. A	125.00
Farthing, Welbourne O	1320214	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Ferguson, Guy Hunter	1327277	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
Fickessen, Wm. Robert	383667	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Fields, Barney Winston	341341	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Fletcher, Robert Stell	235714	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Flint, Warren Anderson	1256042	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Franks, Grover Cleveland	211724	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
French, Frank Davis	611911	Maj. Q. M. C	206.25
Frey, Harry	1182243	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Frost, Marion Morgan	440056	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Fullerton, Clarence Bradford	443622	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Gaston, Alpheus D	393025	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	125.00
Gill, John Louis	1303457	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Glick, Edward Franklin	94126	Capt. Engrs	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

TEXAS—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Glover, Henry Clay	905473	Maj. Q. M. C	$187.50
Gore, Vernon	343949	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Graham, Clyde B	14742	Capt. Inf	165.00
Graham, Malcolm J	289640	Capt. Engrs	
Grant, Thos. P	450755	Capt. Inf	150.00
Gray, Jessy Franklin	1266432	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Greer, Hal Irby	239489	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Haden, John Brammon	749108	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Haefer, Oscar	136649	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hafer, Warren Lavere	1079112	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Hall, John Clarence	891945	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Hamlin, Carl Oswald	1433354	Capt. Inf	150.00
Harrell, Theodore Hudson	287533	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	218.75
Harrington, Sul Ross	1295736	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Harrison, Louis Jay	531479	1st Lt. San. Corps	175.00
Haubold, Egon Gus	1290346	Capt. Inf	150.00
Hawkins, Stayton M	172615	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Heckler, Charles Edward E., jr	1335223	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Hennessey, Carleton Timothy	403401	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hill, Willard D	401771	1st Lt. Avia. Sec	125.00
Hills, Delbert Dewitt	278975	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Hitt, Joe Langston	1167578	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Holman, Wm. S	1431793	Maj. Inf	225.00
Howard, Henry Lee	252295	Capt. Inf	165.00
Howell, Robert Lee	164092	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Hyman, Joseph Henry	350046	Capt. Air. Serv	150.00
Hyslop, Wilbur Riley	265766	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Imel, Edw. S., sr	106338	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ingram, Thos. H	314035	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Irby, Benj. Earle	199858	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Jackson, Joseph Brown	1299687	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Jackson, Noah Riley	1430280	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Jackson, Will Effinger	318119	Col. Inf	312.40
Jameson, Roy Abram	1294634	Capt. Inf	
Jennings, Wm. Americus	20264	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Johnson, James J	255919	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Johnson, Wm. Byron	255921	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Jones, Hubert B	230580	Capt. F. A	150.00
Jones, Joseph Clifford	1324126	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kelsey, Everett Edward	289216	1st Lt. Signal Corps	125.00
Kershner, Wm. Perry	828140	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Kesl, Roy W	1328376	1st Lt. Aviation Sec. Signal C	125.00
Kievlan, Charles Edgar	521408	2d Lt. Air. Service	106.25
Kile, Sherman C	1288159	Capt. Mil. Intel. Div	150.00
King, John Longino	412037	Capt. Inf	150.00
Knight, Saml. R	802385	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Kregel, Mark George	1329514	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Landrum, Marvin McTyire	100141	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lange, August F	424961	Maj. Vet. Corps	187.50
Lansing, Dudley Kenneth	545200	Capt. F. A	195.00
*Larrabee, Charles Harold	475248	Capt. Q. M. C	
Leatherberry, Geo. Sinclair	1328740	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Leftwich, Snowden M	174952	Capt. Inf	150.00
Legnard, John B	163839	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Leonard, Stark Edward	636725	Capt. Sig. Corps	150.00
Leslie, Leland Lloyd	1292327	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Lincecum, Addison Lysander	1328706	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Linehan, Will John	819135	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Lockhart, Delta Epsilon	1321531	Capt. Inf	150.00
Loomis, Edgar Webb	596339	Maj. Med. Corps	203.25
Lovell, Clyde Williford	451258	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
McCain, Clifford	471581	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
McClain, John Washington	318788	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
McClellan, Clarence Lucien	1246343	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
McDaniel, Alfred Clifton	144650	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
McDonnell, Aloysius Vincent	1289783	Capt. Inf	150.00
McGale, David Albert	1323914	1st Lt. M. T. C	
McLain, Wm. Elvage	363276	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
McLean, John Thompson	449108	Capt. Med. Corps	180.00
Mann, Berry Duke	246676	Capt. Cav	180.00
*Mann, Saml. Richard	905813	1st Lt. U. S. Guards	150.00
Marshall, Clyde Morgan	150555	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Mason, Clinton C	221064	Capt. Inf	150.00
Maverick, Maury	263050	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Maxwell, Jesse James	1428653	2d Lt. San. Corps	106.25
Merrem, Leslie Crane	208562	1st Lt. M. T. C	125.00
Meyers, Harry	574278	Capt. F. A	195.00
Middleton, Jackson	636560	Capt. Q. M. C	71.25
Miller, Claude Davoll	1285167	1st Lt. Sig. Corps	125.00
Miller, Edmund Jackson	1345485	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Miller, Robt. Finney	1290645	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mitchell, Leonard G	370076	Maj. Dental Corps	187.50
Mitchell, Merlin	1286758	Capt. Inf	150.00
Monk, Walter Clarence	1289710	2d Lt. Q. M. C	
Moore, Wallis Jas	403659	Capt. Inf	Deceased.
Morgan, James B	85301	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Moses, Andrew	234055	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Moses, Robert Lewis	544425	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Murphy, Ewell Edward	262736	2d Lt. M. G. Bn	106.25
Murray, Joseph Jackson	307931	1st Lt. Chaplain	125.00
Ostrom, Peter Victor	293901	Capt. Q. M. C	180.00
Painter, Orval Chapman	280091	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Parrott, Farley C	312521	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Pearsall, Francis Stanley	217587	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Pedigo, Wm. Sherman	238735	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Peel, Dock D	1156890	2d Lt. Marine Corps	106.25
Perkins, James Irvine, jr	782125	2d Lt. M. T. C	106.25
Perkins, Robert E	83453	2d Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Porter, Irving Dalton	1297946	Maj. F. A	150.00
Prather, Robert Marion	152653	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Price, Edward Humphrey	274512	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Rader, Frank Kearns	490112	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Reeves, Emory West	253441	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Rickard, Herbert A	1299997	Capt. F. A	150.00
Rieck, Hugh W	603265	Capt. Inf	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

TEXAS—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Rike, Wm. F	1297946	Maj. F. A	$225.00
Robbins, John Curil, jr	321939	2d Lt. Trans. Corps	106.25
Robinson, Henry Meyer	477103	Ensign, U. S. N	106.25
Rodgers, Rollin Webster, jr	250369	1st Lt. C. W. S	125.00
Ross, Nealie Edw	392778	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Rundt, Augustus Nowell	1338087	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Sanders, Randolph Ramsay	261950	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Sanford, Harold M	471322	1st Lt. Air Serv	137.50
Scott, Henry Sanford	475234	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Scotten, Frank D	314584	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Scully, John Henry	491933	Capt. Cav	195.00
Seagraves, Chas	378435	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Seale, Christopher C., jr	655076	1st Lt. Air Serv	Deceased.
Sherry, Cameron B	528920	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Simpson, Sloan	1325458	Lt. Col. F. A	281.25
Sinclair, Wm. Carl	1288072	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Smith, Edward Coombs, jr	235874	Capt. F. A	150.00
Smith, Vinny L	129110	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Snyder, Milton Allan	626564	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Southworth, Wm. Andrew	569231	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Spencer, Edwin Ray	299501	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Spencer, Paul Guy	285697	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Stackable, John B	318452	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Starnes, Mest Hawkins	425133	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Standifer, Charles Herbert	822559	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Stephan, Karl Geo	856500	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	
Stephany, Alfred Rudolph	1051345	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stephenson, Wm. Oliver	1426683	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Stell, Leonard Hampton	145014	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Stiller, Geo. Milwayne	298036	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Stohner, Geo. Wagner	543184	Capt. Q. M. C	165.00
Stokes, Wm. Thomas	209944	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Stradal, Elmer Stephens	1222943	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Strong, Elmer Dwight	1257592	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Strong, Sneed	276981	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Suggs, Frank	471133	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Swonger, J. Boyd	198103	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Swope, John Douglas	299474	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Tagl, Wm	278560	1st Lt. Inf	Deceased.
Talmadge, Frederick Adelbert	1285635	Capt. F. A	165.00
Taulbee, James Menfee	470716	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Temple, Thomas Lewis Latane, jr.	239903	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Terrell, Alexander Watkins	163086	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Thomas, Lawrence Grant	1086267	1st Lt. Inf	150.00
Thompson, Donald Raines	230774	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Thompson, Wm. Roy	1329185	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Tillman, Adolph S	471801	Capt. M. T. C	150.00
Toland, Wm. Arthur	1288297	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Tomlin, Morell	304279	Capt. F. A	165.00
Tongate, James Monroe	197303	2d Lt. Inf	116.37
Towery, Forrest Lee	196901	Capt. M. G. Bn	165.00
Tyson, John Thomas	1429633	Capt. Inf	150.00
Venable, Douglas Randolph	436658	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Vidrine, Grover Cleveland	430749	2d Lt. C. A. C	106.25
Walker, Tom Percy	354755	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Walton, James O'Hara	332151	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Ward, Ealson	1322840	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Ward, James Delano	368569	1st Lt. Inf	106.25
Warner, Forbes H	906600	Capt. Inf	
Wathington, Abisha Slade	1320459	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Watner, David Isaac	446044	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Weinfield, Louis M	1329294	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Winters, Raymond Cyprian	694815	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Witherspoon, Louis Githens	1256906	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Witt, Roy R	260700	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Whisenant, Herbert Wesley	276995	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
White, Harold Leroy	1395178	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Whyman, Lawrence Oliver	206646	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Womack, Jesse Lee	373051	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Wood, Conan Tullins	1292854	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Woodall, Howard	825074	Capt. Inf	150.00
Woodson, Mortimer	1329223	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Yarbrough, John Welch	366608	2d Lt. Sig. Bn	106.25
Yates, Milton Wallace	1426668	2d Lt. U. S. Guards Inf	138.12
York, Edwin Ruthvan	177036	Capt. Inf	
Younger, Louis Henry	1296454	Maj. Cav	250.00

UTAH

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Bardsley, Jesse	1246260	2d Lt. Engrs	$106.25
Boyd, Fred Artemus	281034	1st Lt. M. T. C	125.00
Clark, Oliver R	1250907	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Field, George Joseph	905504	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Lemon, Frank James	1282844	Capt. Med. Corps	
Moler, Arlington Grove	590404	Capt. Trans. Corps	150.00
Murray, Arthur Lapham	246747	Capt. Med. Corps	
Openshaw, Clarence Roy	239517	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Snyder, Fred Fulmer	305288	2d Lt. Inf	106.25

VERMONT

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Abernethy, Landen	449239	1st Lt. Med. Corps	$125.00
Bullock, William Lyman	130370	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Burns, John James	1019547	2d Lt. Air Service	106.25
Clark, Frederick E	525126	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Creed, Thomas Joseph	1017539	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Delehanty, Nicholas James	513387	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Fisher, Benjamin W	1001233	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Hamilton, Jas. Madison	134005	Capt. Med. Corps	180.00
Hoyle, Alonzo Tracey	1008861	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Kendrick, Jack Boyce	1003757	2d Lt. M. T. C	106.25

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

VERMONT—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Kerrigan, John P	350448	Capt. Med. Corps	$150.00
McProud, Wilbur Cyrus	169663	Capt. Inf	150.00
Mack, Elwood Loveland	1049218	1st Lt. Ordnance	Deceased.
Mayhew, Horace Charles	484723	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Shaw, Walter Stephen	1406077	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Stoughton, Perley Melbourne	1014853	1st Lt. Air Serv. Army	125.00
Summer, Charles Stewart	189636	Capt. Inf	180.00
Wright, Raymond Sheldon	1409067	2d Lt. Inf	106.25

VIRGINIA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Addison, John D	205585	1st Lt. Tr. Co. Engrs	$125.00
Allen, Morris Simpson	614449	Capt. Inf	165.00
Anderson, George James	541895	Capt. Q. M. C. Trans. Corps	150.00
Barnes, Clarence E	183612	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Barr, Albert T	1095036	Capt. Inf	150.00
Betts, Claude Swanson	461130	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Berkley, Percy C	1380662	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
Brown, John Dorsey	371797	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Brown, Ralph Waddell	477848	Capt. Medical Corps	150.00
Boushall, Thomas Callendine	636753	1st Lt. San. Corps	125.00
Buchanan, John Joseph	1085414	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Cammer, Claude R	120122	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Carrington, George Cabell	169624	Capt. Inf	150.00
Christian, James Ramsey	675747	1st Lt. Q. M. C	137.50
Cord, John Charshee	479646	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Couper, Jas. Hamilton	426661	1st Lt. M. T. C	125.00
Craddock, Abram Poindexter	1383025	Capt. Inf	150.00
Crump, Edw. Frank Coleman	1382332	2d Lt. Field Art	106.25
Culbertson, William Richardson	1088293	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Daughton, John Burlington	577731	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Davant, Harry Wilton	296176	Capt. Inf	165.00
Divine, John Parker	554926	Capt. Vet. Corps	165.00
Dodd, Thomas Franklin	583283	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Duncan, Edgar Elbert	1381741	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Eastham, Granville	13907	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Eddington, Walter John, jr	606684	Capt. U. S. Marine Corps	150.00
Egense, John Nicholas Carl	1085433	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Elliott, Samuel Tilden	219045	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ewell, Nathaniel McGregor	508001	Capt. Inf	150.00
Fitts, John Blair	265335	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Foster, Edward Lee	1383057	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Frazier, Wm	521871	Capt. Inf	150.00
Fretwell, Geo. B	342949	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Gay, Welland	1092597	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Harnsburger, Hopkins	159178	2d Lt. F. A. 130th Co	125.00
Harris, William Aquilla	906094	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	218.75
Harrison, Gunyon M	307722	Capt. Inf	165.00
Harrison, Robt. P	383936	2d Lt. Vet. Corps	106.25
Hasbrouck, Edwin Marble	308579	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Heath, Wm. Rufus	1094681	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Hennelly, James Harman	275893	2d Lt. 10th F. A	106.25
Herbert, Julius Melville	258127	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hewitt, Marion Stetson	1383426	Capt. Cavalry	180.00
Holladay, Gray Godwin	1096992	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Hughes, James Francis	477091	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Hulvey, Chas. Newton	517005	Maj. Inf	187.50
Humphrey, Wm. Lodge, jr	211492	1st Lt. 20th Engrs	125.00
Hundley, Robert Garland	252335	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hutcheson, Robert Steele	534309	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Ingram, Sylvanus L	1096686	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Jacob, Clyde Hancock	332213	1st Lt. 314 Inf. 79 Div	125.00
Jeffers, Geo. L	351738	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Jones, John Whittier	179557	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Kinsey, Henry Clay, jr	208440	2d Lt. Tank Corps	106.25
Knight, Lawrence Edwin	205671	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Lancaster, Paige Irving	478618	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Leach, George Obad	905400	Major U. S. Guards	250.00
Lee, Henry Daniel	439857	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Long, Hugh Oman	1337440	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	127.50
Lovett, Wm. Conway	1084082	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
McKenney, James Baldwin	280908	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
McLeod, Alexander	1382423	Capt. Med. Cps	150.00
McClure, Barton Bates	217781	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Manley, Jethro	429208	Capt. F. A	195.00
Martin, Edward Ward	1097086	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Massey, William Broaddus	249735	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Meade, Edward K	239556	1st Lt. Air Service	125.00
Menefee, Marvin James	419401	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Meredith, Algienon Russell	174487	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Murray, William K	312343	Maj. Med. Corps	
Nelson, Philip	376375	1st Lt. Engrs	Deceased.
O'Brien, John, jr	145892	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Odenthal, Hugo John	813153	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Parsons, George Lake	1378382	Capt. Cav	165.00
Patterson, Frederick Wm. McL	320063	Major Inf	206.25
Perkins, Lewis Bryant	511902	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Petty, William Edward	1376903	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Phillips, Charles Clarence	1163413	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Pillow, Benjamin Thomas	281127	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Powell, Matthew Jones	605573	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Prosise, Alan Brooks	169205	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Reynolds, Robert Henon	279252	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Robeson, John Maxwell	470051	Maj. Inf	206.25
Robinson, Julian McGruder	190298	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Robinson, Wm. Alex	398171	2d Lt. Field Art	106.25
Roemer, Fred Alfred	243585	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Ross, John James Wise	205406	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Rust, Ben Wood	643608	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Ryder, Ollie Allison	291788	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Sanford, Joseph Lipscomb	216850	Maj. Adj. Gen. Dept	206.25
Sears, Charles Edward	585681	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Sebiakin-Ross, Vladimir A	1095840	Capt. Inf	180.00
Shamburger, Lacy Lee	296071	1st Lt. Inf	125.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

VIRGINIA—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Shriver, Alfred Wallace	283375	1st Lt. Inf	$125.00
Sigmund, Robert	905611	Capt. Ordnance	71.25
Smith, Russell Gordon	428812	2d Lt. San. Corps	Deceased.
Standard, Hugh Conway	364516	2d Lt. A. S. C	106.25
Stancil, Jasper Newton	1090120	Chief machinist, U. S. N. R. F.	116.87
Summers, Forest T	400926	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Teare, Charles Case	376391	Lt. Col. J. A. G. D	281.25
Tinsley, Ashton M	371740	Maj. Engrs	187.00
Trow, Walter Gordon	251020	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Trower, William Bell	1088110	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Tuck, David Asa	476470	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Turner, Robert Marshall	239706	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Turner, Walter Lee, jr	293166	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Van Dervoost, Jameson	248106	1st Lieut. Engrs	125.00
Varney, Frank Burton	497137	Capt. C. A. C	165.00
Vittum, Charles Calvin	1005975	2d Lt. Trans. Corps	106.25
Nalle, Owen	626232	1st Lt. A. G. Dept	137.50
Waller, James Augustus, jr	1375983	1st Lt. F. Art	125.00
Weaver, Robert Henry	256952	2d Lt. Inf	127.50
Wedderburn, Frank A	305808	Capt. Inf	180.00
Whitehouse, Edwin Hayes	258241	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Williamson, Wm. Thos	171470	Capt. Med. Corps	Deceased.
Wiltshire, Turner Hill	371803	Maj. Inf	187.50
Worrell, Wise	331038	1st Lt. F. A. Inf	137.50
Wright, William Raymond	1254720	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Wynkoop, Daniel W	240015	Maj. 23d Engrs. M. C	187.50
Young, Edgar Williams	144499	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Fugate, Charles Radford	906038	1st Lt. Med. Corps	

WASHINGTON

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Akers, Edgar William	423757	2d Lt., 308th Inf	$127.50
Ambler, Harry Atwood	431653	Capt. M. G. Co	150.00
Angove, Clarence Virden	161009	2d Lt Inf	106.25
Beach, George William	1401460	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Bender, Wm. Henry	1400173	2d Lt. U. S. Guards	116.87
Birchfield, George Irving	1284508	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Bowling, George Isaac	151055	1st Lt. Engrs	36.25
Bradley, William Joseph	364728	1st Lt. Cav	137.50
Branchflower, Lyle Edward	239063	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Brockett, Norwood Waite	1400247	Capt. F. A	150.00
Brown, Charles	1278018	Lt. U. S. N. R. F	150.00
Brown, Ira C	905200	Capt. Med. Corps	180.00
Burr, Benj. Emmons	440960	1st Lt. 8th Co. Trans. Corps	125.00
Burson, Henry Clay	466155	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Campbell, Arthur Russell	680468	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Carnfel, Edward James	1284419	2d Lt. Q. M. C	106.25
Chase, Clifford Earl	264583	Maj. Engrs	187.50
Cheney, Joseph Curtis	281751	2d Lt., 363 Inf	106.25
Coe, Frank Almer	430116	1st Lt. Air Serv	150.00
Coffey, Edgar Nathan, jr	1401688	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Coles, Paul David	266715	2d Lt. A. S. A	106.25
Coulter, Waldo W	136170	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Cox, Edward Wirt	382203	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Crosby, Geo. J	445924	Maj. Tank Corps	243.75
Cusick, John Hackett	1400562	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Dean, John Ralph	472252	Capt. Q. M. C	150.00
Dorsett, Karl Charles	375219	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Drain, Jesse Weeks	407956	1st Lt. C. A. C	125.00
Drown, Ashley Marlin	256433	2d Lt. Engrs	106.25
Everly, Ronald Edward	1275295	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Evans, Donaldson Hampton	1276965	1st Lt. Engrs	165.00
Farrell, Theron Lee	317605	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Fotheringham, Stuart Gano	1400711	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Gaston, George Clair	105894	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Ghering, Roscoe L	308006	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Graves, Harold Francis	276935	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Hall, Edward E	830087	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Harkins, Earl Henry	382743	Capt. Ord Dept	165.00
Hart, DeLoss Gobin	1281567	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Helmer, Phil Franklin	324898	2d Lt. 354th Aero Sqdn	106.25
Hickerson, Jos. Benj. Lorenzo	383168	Maj. Sig. Corps	187.50
Hoff, Einar	322832	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F	125.00
Hollander, Tyre Harrison	1283371	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Horr, Ralph Ashley	598028	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Houser, Paul Willard	445415	1st Lt. Air Serv. (Signal Reserve of Aviation Section).	125.00
Howe, George Brazier	905383	Capt. Sig. Corps	195.00
Hynds, Arthur August	283494	2d Lt. 47th Inf	106.25
Jameson, Earle Clifton	473969	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Johnson, Alexius E	459756	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
Joiner, William Edwin	1280565	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kessler, Raymond Johnson	905309	Capt. C. A. C	61.80
Keyes, Lloyd Berkley	1402516	Ensign U. S. N. R. F	Deceased.
Keys, Walter	511705	Capt. Sig. Corps	195.00
Kroger, Harry A. R	906046	Capt. San. Corps	71.25
Legg, Emmett Jenner	1400281	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Lindley, William Purdy	1261522	Lt. Com. U. S. N. R. F	187.50
Looff, Hans Walter	417374	1st Lt. A. S. S. O. R. C	125.00
McBraun, James Bruce	1275606	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McDonald, Joseph M	744508	Capt. San. Corps	150.00
McGirr, Horace D	13388	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McIntyre, Harry John	250313	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
McMartin, Thos. Glenn	1402055	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Mantor, Ralph Edgar	508183	2d Lt. Engrs	116.87
Maryatt, Roy Lincoln	566352	Lt. (J. G.) (T) U. S. N	125.00
Matthews, Alfred Ira	334393	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Mitchell, James Buckley	1282993	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Mitchell, Whiting Benoin	906909	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Morgan, Elmer Alan	1277154	2d Lt. Q. M. C	127.50

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

WASHINGTON—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Murphy, Thomas B. N.	329044	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F.	$125.00
Nelson, John Francis	701763	1st Lt. Q. M. C.	
Olsen, Amos Floyd	225541	2d Lt. Q. M. C.	106.25
Pape, Glenn E.	322447	1st Lt. Q. M. C.	125.00
Pippin, Wm. Henry	293317	1st Lt. Q. M. C.	125.00
Pittson, Harry	230542	2d Lt. Inf.	127.50
Redfern, Otto Roscoe	304975	Ensign U. S. N. R. F.	Deceased.
Rice, William Peter	545547	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ristine, Earl Francis	361571	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Rogers, Vertus William	1401459	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Rosmond, William Denzil	200703	2d Lt. Sig. Corps	106.25
Runnels, Garland Dee	403602	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Sayres, Arthur R.	331096	1st Lt. 316 Inf.	125.00
Schumacher, Herman O.	257713	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Seibert, David Allen	365002	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Simmons, Virgil	281949	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.	106.25
Smith, Irving D.	236743	1st Lt. Inf.	150.00
Strome, Carey Lloyd	1283584	2d Lt. A. S.	106.25
Sullivan, Mitchell Sandorn	1280038	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Taft, George Courter	482324	2d Lt. F. A.	106.25
Thaanum, Dean Charles	232357	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Travis, Robert Raymond	321555	2d Lt. F. A.	106.25
Wardell, Henry R., jr	1280730	Capt. Inf.	165.00
Wale, Garland Barber	172226	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Ware, Thos. Grant	345117	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Winslow, Guy H.	246729	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Winters, Henry Lawrence	906011	Maj. Inf.	187.50
Worthen, Jesse Montgomery	320431	Capt. Engrs.	150.00

WEST VIRGINIA

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Affolter, George Richard	1088646	1st Lt. Inf.	$125.00
Arnett, Ulysses Grant	1085127	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Baker, James Ankrom	297519	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Bates, Charles Lewis	1094018	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Berthold, Arthur Vernon	284539	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Bonsall, Judson	1079864	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Bratt, Geo. Gerald	252222	Capt. Inf.	180.00
Brooks, Leonard Lee	212344	2d Lt. Amn. Tr.	106.25
Bunkley, Wm. H.	414637	1st Lt. 20th Aero. Sqd.	125.00
Butler, Stanley C.	247126	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Callison, Hayward Clay	1091784	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Chesley, Charles Webster	624705	1st Lt. Engrs.	125.00
Conley, Philip M.	1085584	2d Lt. San. Corps	106.25
Edmiston, Andrew, jr	277977	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Ferguson, Joseph Hart	905376	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Ford, George Michael	200973	Capt. Inf.	165.00
Friel, William Wheeler	298558	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Godbey, Martin Van Buren	1376265	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Goff, Tib Newberry	1085637	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Guiher, James M.	456971	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Gunn, Neale Richmond	1091677	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Haan, Albert E.	418858	Capt. Inf.	165.00
Haddix, Peter E.	657908	Capt. Inf.	180.00
Hall, Charles Clifford	260854	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Hamilton, Lewis Stokes	462010	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Hooks, Hilary Geo.	267547	Capt. Inf.	
Jones, Clarence M.	572211	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Jones, Thos. W.	507832	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Kearns, Frank M.	307089	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kincaid, Herbert C.	1378934	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Kinnaird, John H.	905621	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F.	125.00
Kirby, Luther H.	132018	Capt. Engr. Res. Corps	150.00
Knott, Arthur D.	538528	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Lambert, Asahel Clarence	146933	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Leu, Raymond Hansford	1375872	Lt. (J. G.) U. S. N. R. F. Med. Cps.	
McBee, Thomas Judson	1380313	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
McCue, Earl Newton	565524	Maj. Dental Corps	187.50
McMillen, Herbert Chalmers	387259	Major Inf.	250.00
Mayberry, Irvin William	1376941	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Mayes, Howard Gorland	267191	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Parker, Harry Blaney	1015261	Capt. Q. M. C.	Deceased.
Parsons, Alvah L.	540740	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Peters, Albert Lee	1375764	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Petty, Laurence Arthur	1090483	1st Lt. Med. Corps	
Pyles, Harry Harrison	389175	2d Lt. Inf.	116.87
Robertson, Wyndham B.	1376350	Capt. Med. Dept	150.00
Roller, Francis Oliver	324807	2d Lt. Inf. M. G. Bn.	106.25
Rucker, Claude Nelson	289008	Capt. Med. Corps	150.25
Schaffer, Wilhelm	151673	1st Lt. Engrs.	125.00
Shisler, George	364659	2d Lt. M. G. Co. Inf.	106.00
Smith, Frank Calhoon	318688	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Snider, Robert James	168817	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Staats, Charles Otmer	272904	Major Med. Corps	187.50
Stasel, Brenace Clair	1098762	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Stewart, Melville	431571	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Weltner, Fred Paul	274034	Maj. Med. Corps	206.25
Woods, Peter Dick	363026	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Chamberlin, Arthur Louis	376360	1st Lt. Engrs.	

WISCONSIN

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Albert, Paul B.	479318	2d Lt. Inf.	$125.00
Andrews, Clifford William	343330	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Aplin, Floyd Walter	1191128	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Bailey, Paul Edward	276532	2d Lt. 103 M. G. Bn. Co. A.	106.25
Baldwin, Harry McLaughlin	284606	2d Lt. A. S.	106.25
Ballard, James Allen	462901	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau—Continued

WISCONSIN—continued

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Barry, Howard Jerome	402259	1st Lt. Med. Corps	$125.00
Behrend, George Washington	461050	2d Lt. 150 M. G. Bn., Co. B.	127.50
Beimdieke, Henry Wendel	236981	Capt. Inf.	210.00
Bengs, August Herbert	1436887	Capt. Inf.	
Berkbigler, Leonard B.	1200627	2d Lt. Inf.	127.50
Blixt, Edw. Frederick	1188818	Capt. F. Art.	165.00
Boerke, Edison M.	440838	1st Lt. 11 Inf.	125.00
Buchholz, August Robert	257163	Capt. 128th Inf.	180.00
Buss, Victor Irving	367958	Capt. Dental Corps	150.00
Butters, Charles Edmund	262040	Capt. Inf.	
Caldwell, Edgar Newman	557448	Maj. Inf.	225.00
Christiansen James	495531	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Clemens, James Peter	360287	1st Lt. Inf.	150.00
Darling, William Sylvester	1196850	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Darneider, Francis A.	577985	2d Lt. Co. L, 28 Inf.	106.25
Davis, Dudley H.	33464	2d Lt. F. Art.	106.25
Davis, Robert J.	277517	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Dempsey, Gregory Wm.	275873	Capt. Inf.	180.00
Derse, Anthony George	333388	Capt. M. G. Co. Inf.	180.00
Dieckhoff, John Carl	1181882	1st Lt. Tank Corps	125.00
Doherty, Leo Aloysius	197263	1st Lt. Vet. Corps	125.00
Donaldson, Harry Mathew	246045	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Drake, Frank Nathan	219658	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Eck, Gustave Elmer	372738	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Fenner, Fred A.	518391	2d Lt. 113 Inf.	116.87
Fitz, Ervin Otto	305728	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Franklin, Leonard Irwin	485320	1st Lt. Q. M. C.	125.00
Gritzmacher, Arnold Albert	245492	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Haight, Walter L.	415814	Capt. 121 F. A.	150.00
Haverstick, Frank W.	1199276	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Hawks, Earl Bedford	246387	Maj. A. G. Dept.	187.50
Hays, Harland Roger	184690	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Hill, Emmett C.	230233	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Holmes, Benjamin Harrison	289104	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Huberty, Raymond Charles	541216	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Imhoff, Martin Daniel	332027	Maj. Inf.	250.00
Jameson, Arthur Wentz	384399	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Johannes, Jacob Anton	252375	1st Lt. Inf.	162.50
Jung, William Stanley	247772	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Kasak, Leo S.	492359	Capt. 127 Inf.	195.00
Krahn, George Washington	22930	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Laing, DeWitt B.	573445	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Lane, David Warren	1030763	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Leffler, Robert Wallace	282313	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Lindbaum, Roland Henry	375855	Major Inf.	243.75
Linderud, Fritz V.	476038	2d Lt. Inf.	148.75
Lyksett, Albert Jennings	197270	1st Lt. Inf.	150.00
Lyon, Campbell Arthur Francis	444659	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
McMillan, Marion B.	121004	Maj. Med. Dept	187.50
Markham, Harold E.	496427	Capt. Inf.	230.00
Marshall, Irving Davis	244552	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.	106.25
Meyst, Chas. Henry	291115	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Michels, Ervin Joseph	1197616	2d Lt. F. A.	106.25
Mitchell, Edw. Oscar	476016	2d Lt. 108th Inf.	106.25
Morley, Joseph Clark	314037	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Myrick, Avery Leroy	1436588	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Nathness, Albert	415939	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Nelson, Norman O.	253574	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
Nicol, Alexander Lee	512214	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Nordquist, Eric	1195856	Ensign U. S. N. R. F.	106.25
O'Brien, Harold N.	150433	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
O'Connell, George Francis	1196210	Major Inf.	243.75
Oliver, Lawrence Henry	208116	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Perry, Orlando Hart	352947	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Plant, George Frank	488211	Capt. Air Serv	165.00
Plant, Joseph Henry	386145	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Prill, John H.	1178006	Capt. 8th Amm. Tr. Med. Corps.	150.00
Prouty, William A.	471888	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Pruett, Eugene	385731	2d Lt. Bat. C-120 F. A.	106.25
Rossman, Fred Alfred	185719	1st Lt. Inf.	150.00
Schoenfeld, Charles Joseph	317316	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Scott, Milton Harrison	747592	1st Lt. F. A.	125.00
Smith, Albert Eugene	905623	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Smith, Bert Louis	171729	Capt. Inf.	150.00
Sortomme, Richard Ferdinand	395556	Major Inf.	243.75
Stavrum, Edwin Richard	1269886	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Stophlet, Donald Stirling	306434	1st Lt. F. A.	125 00
Swarthout, Ellis F.	215265	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Taylor, Bradley Richardson	308071	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Thompson, Charles Norman	1239762	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Treadway, Lucien	273392	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
West, John Mathias	486417	Capt. F. A.	195.00
Wildish, Allen	1180480	Capt. Inf.	210.00
Woodworth, Leigh J.	474901	1st Lt. Dental Corps	125.00
Yorton, Andrew Henry	214573	1st Lt. Inf.	137.50
Zink, Philip Jacob	224295	Lt. Col. 127th Inf.	281.25
SUPPLEMENTAL			
Moll, Norman Louis	236302	2d Lt. A. S. A.	106.25
Schneller, John Benjamin	448803	Lt. Col. Inf.	281.25

WYOMING

Name	C No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Betts, William H.	507524	Capt. Q. M. C.	$150.00
Carroll, Daniel B.	313885	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Esmay, Rhodolph Leslie	358828	2d Lt. Inf.	106.25
Holland, Josiah Hutton	272569	Capt. Med. Corps	165.00
Hynds, John	1257194	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Krueger, Herman Fred	98276	1st Lt. A. S.	125.00
Riner, Harry M.	577743	1st Lt. F. A.	137.50
Rush, Roy Leslie	266209	1st Lt. Inf.	125.00
Smith, Wm. Francis	431025	Maj. Med. Corps	225.00
Snyder, Ooot K.	556897	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00

Emergency officers retired with pay by the United States Veterans' Bureau, and residing outside the continental limits of the United States

Name	C-No.	Rank and organization	Amount of retirement pay
Argentine Republic:			
Kent, Geo. A	400372	1st Lt. A. S	$125.00
Belgium:			
Burdette, Wm. Carter	305580	Capt. Inf	165.00
Brazil:			
Bell, James McKim	172438	1st Lt. Inf	125.00
British West Indies:			
Hall, Cecil Vincent E	599016	2d Lt. M. T. C	106.25
Canada:			
Daunias, Joseph Charles Ed.	1032197	Capt. Med. Corps	150.00
Dickinson, Raymond Nettleton.	144690	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Drew, Chas. W	314125	1st Lt. Air Serv	150.00
Rogers, Alan	311547	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Canal Zone:			
Bowman, Ripley	444463	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	106.25
Keys, George G	355897	1st Lt. Q. M. C	150.00
Tatelman, Edw. I. P	682358	Ensign, U. S. N	106.25
China:			
Colbert, Jno. Wm	346179	Maj. Med. Corps	187.50
England:			
Bailey, Oscar Hiram	297746	Capt. Inf	165.00
Fox, Robt. Myron	578242	Capt. Engrs	150.00
McFarlane, Frederick Cressy.	277582	Capt. Engrs	150.00
Mellen, Chase, jr	300637	2d Lt. Inf	125.00
France:			
Allen, Samuel W. K	610488	2d Lt. Q. M. C	138.12
Alling, Roger W	164570	2d Lt. F. A	106.25
Behar, Ely M	307984	1st Lt. Q. M. C	125.00
Bradford, Leonard George	654495	2d Lt. C. A. C	116.87
Bush, Ellsworth B	655142	Capt. Inf	165.00
Carlisle, John Griffin	558767	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
Crinkshank, Marcus Smith	1375310	2d Lt. F. A	Deceased.
Duggan, Patrick Fergus	906119	Maj. Q. M. C	111.25
Goodrich, Edson Everett	636549	Capt. Med. Cps	180.00
Hardy, Hippolyte Leon	654923	Maj. Q. M. C	187.50
Harris, Robert Fitton	570178	2d Lt. Air Serv	Deceased.
Hoornbeck, Henry G	655028	Capt. M. T. C	150.00
Kearney, William Robert, jr.	655767	Capt. Cav	165.00
Lacombe, George Leo	280934	Capt. Chaplain Corps	150.00
McDermott, Paul Elmer	1276831	1st Lt. U. S. M. C	----------
Peck, Sedley C	360983	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Riley, Thos. Erin	712893	1st Lt. 127 Bn. M. P. C	162.50
Stine, Harry Ezra	653996	Capt. F. A	195.00
Watkins, Rex Eugene	1045808	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Woodward, Harold Chase	284647	Maj. Inf	225.00
Greece:			
Thomas, Frederick Lake	1256223	1st Lt. F. A	125.00
India:			
Heinrichs, Waldo H	303089	1st Lt. Air Serv	125.00
Irish Free State:			
Christian, Early Bickham	169693	2d Lt. 20th Aero Sqdn	106.25
Killikelly, Christopher	489428	Capt. Sanitary Corps	195.00
Italy:			
Slaughter, Edgar Harold	185834	2d Lt. Air Serv	106.25
Mexico:			
Collier, Ellsworth Bramwell	1303152	1st Lt. Chaplain Corps	125.00
Wythe, George	793172	Maj. Inf	----------
Norway:			
Jellum, Kristen	324935	1st Lt. Engrs	125.00
Philippine Islands:			
Clemons, Robert Schiller	665809	Major Engrs	187.50
Ferrol, Walter	905782	Capt. Inf	----------
Zabarte, Adriano Mallari	654483	1st Lt. Inf	137.50
Poland:			
Corcoran, William Warwick	278465	1st Lt. Ord	125.00
Porto Rico:			
Bird, Jorge	654745	1st Lt. Med. Corps	125.00
Catala, Arturo	255067	2d Lt. Inf	116.87
Forestier, Fernando	176425	2d Lt. Inf	126.25
Giuliani, Francisco	653672	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Lippitt, William Fontaine	906174	Lt. Col. Med. Corps	281.25
Rola, Edward Ciriaco	171067	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Serbia, Romulo	655172	2d Lt. Inf	106.25
Territory of Hawaii:			
Carlson, Leonard Henry	247053	Capt. Air Serv	180.00
Edwards, Franz Gill	1008207	Capt. Inf	150.00
Strather, Frederick	1272081	1st Lt. Cav	150.00

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McCLINTIC].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I have always favored a policy of coordination and consolidation with respect to administering the affairs of the various departments of the Government. As I view this legislation, it is in the interest of economy. I have carefully listened to those who have preceded me, and up to the present time no one has furnished any proof or made the statement that the present head of the Veterans' Bureau or the Pension Bureau will be selected to administer the affairs of this new department should the *same be created by this bill*. Therefore, I think when some one presumes or makes the statement that any one particular person will be selected to carry out the provisions of this bill, he speaks without authority.

What does this bill do? It simply coordinates, consolidates, and places the different activities of the Veterans' and Pension Bureaus under one head, and leaves the selection of the person to be placed in charge to the President of the United States and the Senate.

As I view it, the gentleman from Mississippi, who has just preceded me, and the gentleman from Ohio, who criticized the activities of the Veterans' Bureau, gave splendid reasons why this bill should become a law. There is one thing sure, if the affairs of the Veterans' Bureau are not now being properly administered, and if more money is being expended than should be, then there is ample reason for the passage of legislation of this kind, as the same will bring about more business efficiency if managed in the proper way.

I want to call attention to one situation that reflects, as I view it, upon the management of the Veterans' Bureau, and this is a very good reason for supporting this bill, as the first section of the measure specifically provides for the consolidation and coordination of hospitals, which, in my opinion, at the present time are not being managed or looked after in a proper way by this department of the Veterans' Bureau. As I view it, the hospital department and those in charge of the same have completely fallen down when it comes to managing the same in an efficient manner. As proof of this, recently two representatives from the Veterans' Bureau came before the Naval Committee and gave testimony in support of a policy which would cause the Navy to construct hospitals at different places in the United States sufficiently large to take care of approximately three veteran patients to one Navy patient, using the argument that the Navy could hospitalize patients cheaper than the Veterans' Bureau. What does this mean? The only conclusion I can draw is that those in charge of the hospital activities of the Veterans' Bureau are unable to manage them in an efficient manner, or that there is a tendency on the part of certain officials to favor a policy that will bring about excessive expenditures without any thought of the taxpayers.

I was amazed when admissions were made by representatives of the Veterans' Bureau that the naval hospitals were better equipped, better administered, and were operated cheaper than those under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Bureau. Such admissions are bound to cast an unsavory reflection upon the head of the department, and if I was in charge of this Bureau, I would either have proper efficiency, or there would be an entire change of personnel.

To be perfectly frank, I put no dependency in the statement that patients from the Veterans' Bureau can be hospitalized in naval hospitals cheaper than in their own institutions, for the reason everyone knows that figures can be manipulated to prove or disprove any kind of a case; also, it is a fact that the salaries of the officers in the naval hospitals have to be paid whether there is one patient or a thousand. Therefore when all of the items that should be charged to overhead are taken into consideration, if veteran patients can be taken care of more cheaply in naval hospitals, then there is something radically wrong in the hospital division of the Veterans' Bureau. I want to call attention to some information that I hope every Member of Congress will read. On page 906 of a Naval Committee hearing on a bill to provide a hospital at Washington, D. C., the information was brought out that hospitals or additions would be asked for at Chelsea, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Quantico, Va.; Great Lakes, Ill.; Puget Sound, Wash.; Mare Island, Calif.; and San Diego, Calif. According to the amount asked for in the bills relating to Washington and Philadelphia, it will cost approximately $11,000,000 to construct these hospitals. Up to the present time the Navy has 7,284 beds in naval hospitals. The peak load for 1929, including 2,917 veteran patients, was 5,892. The $15,000,000 recently appropriated to construct additional hospitals for veteran patients will provide additional facilities for 3,900 patients. Therefore should the 2,917 veteran patients now being taken care of by the Navy be withdrawn, then there would be left 3,309 vacant beds in naval hospitals without patients to be taken care of. Bills are now pending to provide new hospitals at Washington and Philadelphia, which will cost approximately $5,500,000. If the same ratio is followed when the naval-hospital program is completed, there will be available approximately 10,000 vacant beds in naval hospitals, more than is necessary to take care of patients in the Navy and the Veterans' Bureau. Therefore it seems so utterly foolish to me that officials from the Veterans' Bureau would appear before a committee and give information for the purpose of causing abnormal expenditures to be made in the way of useless appropriations.

The proposed schedule of hospital buildings will cost more, in my opinion, to construct than private hospitals. Not long ago I requested the Veterans' Bureau to furnish me a schedule of the original cost of such hospitals as are now under the jurisdiction of this department, and notwithstanding I requested facts containing the naked cost of the buildings, a Mr. Louis H. Tripp, chief of the construction division, furnished information

which was not accurate, for the reason it included many additions that had been made after the original buildings were constructed. I called him on the telephone and requested that I be given such information as I had asked for. Instead of complying with my suggestion the matter was passed over, and up to the present time I have had nothing from this department, except that I have been advised by one individual that I was criticized by persons in this department because I sought to bring out certain information when opposing the proposed useless expenditures for hospital purposes. Some one in that department has seen fit to make such a statement that was not complimentary in the presence of one of my friends. I am not concerned with their personal attitude toward me. However, I am making mention of this situation to call attention to the inefficiency of this department and its heads, who deliberately refuse to furnish Members of Congress information requested relative to public questions. Mr. Tripp does not have to furnish me the data requested. As I view his conduct, he is the type of public official that should not be intrusted with matters of this kind, and there is no wonder that they are willing to admit that some other department of the Government is better able to take care of veteran patients than their own bureau. I only hope it will be my privilege to remain in Congress long enough to see that his personal attitude in this matter receives proper consideration.

General Hines may not be acquainted with the admissions that have been made by those in charge of certain activities with respect to the management of veteran hospitals. If he favors the policy of farming out veteran patients to military hospitals, where patients will be subject to the same kind of regulations that they were in the Army, then the public can expect to read accounts as they have in the past of patients assaulting and in some instances killing certain individuals whose services they were displeased with.

Mr. CRISP. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. CRISP. Was the fact brought out that the Navy could operate hospitals cheaper than the Veterans' Bureau, because the Navy might use some enlisted men as attendants, and so forth, in the hospitals?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. It was not.

Now, as I view this question, our Pension Bureau is being properly carried on in a very efficient manner. I have no complaint to make about this bureau, but I can not understand why any person would say that the consolidation of these bureaus under one head would in any way destroy the efficiency that exists at the present time. If such a condition should arise, then the fault would be with the new head.

I am in favor of a policy which will bring about not only economy but efficiency, and then when this consolidation is brought about, if the head of the department does not put into effect the proper kind of rules and regulations he alone must stand the blame.

Mr. CONNERY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. CONNERY. Has not the gentleman found from observation that if we had a flat rate in the Veterans' Bureau, the same as for Spanish-American War veterans, it would be just as easy to administer the law as it is in the Pension Bureau now?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. I take it the Veterans' Bureau has had many more difficult problems because of the entirely different situation in connection with their patients. The Pension Bureau has been established for many years. There are practically no new laws that relate to the methods that are necessary to be followed in order to pay those who are entitled to receive a pension; but in the Veterans' Bureau there are many kinds of activities—activities that relate to insurance, hospitalization, compensation, and many others that it is not necessary to mention at this time.

I can not understand why any person would ever assume the position that we could not coordinate and consolidate these various bureaus in a way that would bring the kind of efficiency we are entitled to have. For this reason I say to you that the argument that has been presented against this bill is one reason I am supporting the measure, having in mind that somebody big enough to cause this one bureau to function in a proper way will be selected to administer its affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three minutes more.

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. While the gentleman is speaking on the question of economy and efficiency, will he allow me at this time to read into the RECORD four lines from the President's address of December 3, 1929, on that subject?

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. I will be pleased to.

Mr. CLARK of Maryland. The President said:

> I am convinced that we will gain in efficiency, economy, and more uniform administration and better definition of national policies if the Pension Bureau, the National Home for Volunteer Soldiers, and the Veterans' Bureau are brought together under a single agency.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. I want to say in conclusion if it is good policy to scatter our different forms of administration with relation to the bureaus for the veterans, it would be good policy to scatter the various functions of government and put them all under separate heads. If we consolidate them and put them all under one head, then we know that if there is anything wrong with the administration of the various departments under that head the blame falls on one man; and if he is not big enough, then the powers that control this Government have the right to make the necessary change.

Therefore I say to you that I am speaking from the standpoint of policy, a national policy, a policy that is in line with every successful business concern in the United States, and that is to consolidate, coordinate, and put all of the different instrumentalities that are allied with each other under one head, and then there can be no strife or discord. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired; all time has expired, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

> *Be it enacted, etc.*, That (a) the President is authorized, by Executive order, to consolidate and coordinate any hospitals and executive and administrative bureaus, agencies, or offices, especially created for or concerned in the administration of the laws relating to the relief and other benefits provided by law for former members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States, including the Bureau of Pensions, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the United States Veterans' Bureau, into an establishment to be known as the Administration of Veterans' Affairs, and to transfer the duties, powers, and functions now vested by law in the hospitals, bureaus, agencies, or offices so consolidated and coordinated, including the personnel thereof, and the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto to the Administration of Veterans' Affairs.
>
> (b) Under the direction of the President the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall have the power, by order or regulation, to consolidate, eliminate, or redistribute the functions of the bureaus, agencies, officers, or activities in the Administration of Veterans' Affairs and to create new ones therein, and, by rules and regulations not inconsistent with law, shall fix the functions thereof and the duties and powers of their respective executive heads.

With the following committee amendment:

> Page 1, line 3, before the word "That," insert the letter "(a)," and after the word "That" strike out the letter "(a)."

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the committee amendment.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, I rise at this time because I did not have an opportunity to talk during general debate merely to say after a study of this question, which I have had the opportunity to make in the Veterans' Committee during the past seven years, and listening to the discussions on the floor of the House, it is my intention to vote against this bill. I do not vote against it because I am against consolidation or against joining all these veterans' activities together but because until the Johnson bill is reported on the floor of this House I do not believe in consolidation.

The Johnson bill, which we have been trying to get up on the floor of this House and get some action on, provides that all men with diseases which have a 10 per cent or more disability up to January 1, 1925, will be automatically connected with the service. If this bill had been passed, thereby taking care of all disabled service men with a 10 per cent or more disability, I would be pleased to vote for the consolidation, because I would know that the service men were not going to be discriminated against and that there is no danger of harm coming to them under such a consolidation; but as it stands now, until the Johnson bill comes before this House taking care of the disabled service men with a 10 per cent or more disability, it is my intention to vote against this bill. [Applause.]

Mr. LUCE. As a member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation since it was created, and for much of that time a member of the subcommittee on hospitalization, I have been closely in touch with this proposal, and, together with a majority of the committee, have shared in the attempts of that committee hitherto to accomplish the purpose this bill contem-

plates. For that reason I believe this is a good bill and ought to become law. [Applause.]

I wish to lay special emphasis on its importance in its effect on hospital treatment. My own conclusions in the matter were based upon learning that there are 10 soldiers' homes, mostly with large acreage upon which more hospital facilities can be placed, with economy to the Government in the matter of the initial cost of the land and then continuously in the matter of the cost of maintenance through the division of overhead charges.

Beyond this there is great desirability that we shall now embark on specialization of treatment of the disabled veterans. At the present time there are 30,000 in the hospitals. We have specialized with the tuberculous and the neuropsychiatric, popularly known as the insane, but we have made no attempt at further specialization.

Last year, for example, there were in the hospitals in the course of the year 1,387 men suffering from skin diseases. I speak without any medical knowledge, but on the basis of common understanding that skin diseases may best be treated where there are springs having certain medicinal properties.

Only a few days ago we inserted in the hospital construction bill an item providing for a million dollar hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., largely for the reason that it is desirable to treat these and some other classes of diseases in the vicinity of these springs.

On the 1st of January of this year there were 118 victims of diabetes in hospitals and at the same time 146 victims of cancer. In my judgment, the time has come to make provision for all groups of cases large enough to warrant special treatment.

My own State of Massachusetts has led the way in the establishment of a cancer hospital, and it is my hope that other States will profit by the example set and the good results we have accomplished.

It is also believed that this measure would be of value both to the veterans and to the Public Treasury by reason of the fact that in the neuropsychiatric hospitals there are many veterans who need only domiciliary treatment. By that I mean only such care and oversight as is found in the soldiers' homes. In the hospitals we must pay the full cost of day and night nurses and physicians, must furnish the costliest food for all alike, must meet all the other needs of the seriously ill. The average cost of maintenance in the hospitals, overhead and everything else included, is about $4 a day. If there could be taken out of the hospitals the considerable number of men needing only domiciliary treatment, they would be comfortably supported in soldiers' homes, all costs included, for $1.42 a day. That would be an important saving for the Government. At the same time every hospital bed thus vacated would be available for a veteran seriously ill. Specialization and classification will harm no one, and will improve conditions in the whole medical service given to the veterans. [Applause.]

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Both of the preceding speakers have come out in favor of this legislation because it proposes to consolidate——

Mr. CONNERY. Will the gentleman yield? I did not favor the bill.

Mr. KNUTSON. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I meant the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. LUCE, and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MCCLINTIC].

Mr. CONNERY. I am with the gentleman, and I am against this bill.

Mr. KNUTSON. The two speakers I have indicated favored this legislation because it is going to consolidate the Veterans' Bureau and the Pension Bureau. That, ladies and gentlemen of the House, is the very reason why I am opposed to the legislation.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I have only five minutes.

Mr. LUCE. I merely wanted to say that I made no reference to the Pension Bureau.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman spoke about consolidation and, of course, it is not necessary to furnish blue prints when addressing this House. In the first place, the only bureau that will be benefited by the consolidation will be the Veterans' Bureau. Unfortunately, the Pension Bureau has only 600 clerks. Consequently, you could not infuse enough new blood into the Veterans' Bureau to materially improve conditions down in the Veterans' Bureau, where you have 24,000 clerks and doctors and God knows what else. Six hundred thrown into that amount would not have as much effect as throwing a pebble in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

Make no mistake, ladies and gentlemen. If this legislation is passed, you are merely spreading the evils of the Veterans' Bureau over to the Pension Bureau. I have been watching this thing for 14 years. As I stated to the House the other day, I spoke and voted against the creation of the original War Risk Insurance Bureau because I did not think it would do what its proponents claimed it would, and I believe that subsequent events have justified the course that I took back in 1917.

Mr. MCCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I can not yield now. The principle of coordination and consolidation is a fine thing, but I fail to see where you are going to accomplish any improvement in the move that you propose here. Amendments will be offered to this legislation in several places. If paragraph (b) of section 1 is stricken out, I may vote for the bill; otherwise not. Those of us who are against this legislation are not opposed to coordination, but we are opposed to throwing the Pension Bureau in with the Veterans' Bureau and making it a memory. All of you within the sound of my voice have had relations with both of them. Do you want to extend the principles of the Veterans' Bureau to the Pension Bureau? I make the prophecy that that will happen if this legislation is adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate upon this amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE]. He pointed out the real cause, the real motive behind the passage of this legislation, and that is to take over the soldiers' homes. That is what is behind this movement.

As you know, my people were in the Confederate Army, I am glad to say. If your folks had been there, they would have been in the Confederate Army; and if mine had been in your States, they would have been in the Federal Army. We boys from the South have refused to interfere with these old Federal soldiers' homes. These men are old, they are childish, and they do not want these changes made. Statistics show that they will all be dead in nine years, and we have taken the attitude that if you are going to take over the soldiers' homes, we are going to let you, the sons and the grandsons of the Federal soldiers, do it. We opposed it for some time and then withdrew our objection, but if you desire it we have no serious objection to your consolidating the soldiers' homes with the Veterans' Bureau or turning them over to the Veterans' Bureau, but why create a superbureau in doing it? Why do you need any other director? You have more directors now than you know what to do with.

Why murder the Pension Bureau? That is what I want to know. You know it is one of the oldest bureaus in existence in this Government. Those of us who are descendants of Revolutionary War soldiers can invariably trace back to where our people were under the supervision of the Pension Bureau.

Did you know that the soldiers of the War of 1812 were under the supervision of that bureau and that all of the soldiers of all of the Indian wars, and of the Mexican War were under the supervision of that bureau, which is so economically administered to-day? And in addition to that, the soldiers of the Civil War and the soldiers of the Spanish-American War are under the supervision of this ancient bureau, which they now propose to indirectly destroy. That is what this bill will do, if it is agreed to. Therefore, I do not think any amendment can make me vote for it.

I think it is one of the most useless pieces of legislation I have ever seen offered. I am opposed to it from a great many different points of view. You can render a great service by striking the Pension Bureau out of the bill and consolidating only the soldiers' homes with the Pension Bureau, if you agree with the views of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE], whose views I am not criticizing on this point, that the soldiers' homes and the Veterans' Bureau ought to be consolidated in order, as he says, that we might use those institutions for veterans' hospitals in the years to come. I repeat, however, that in doing so it is quite unnecessary to turn aside and murder the Pension Bureau, which has rendered such great service in the past and which ought to go on down to render the same economical service in the future if the time should come, and it will come, when it is necessary to do so. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it is not my intention to take very much time now, but I rise to call attention to just a few things that have been

stated to this committee by some of the preceding speakers. We have given the opposition the long end of the time on general debate. The proponents of the bill did not try to monopolize the time.

Now, I am going to take a few minutes to call attention to some of the statements that have been made up to this time. In the first place, ladies and gentlemen of the House, this bill does not in any sense eliminate the Pension Bureau, and if there is any question at all about that, I will offer an amendment which will make it clear beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

A comparison has been made between the cost of operating the Pension Bureau and the Veterans' Bureau. Anybody who is at all familiar with the work of the two activities knows that they are in no sense comparable. The Pension Bureau has one single, solitary thing to do, and that is to pass on soldiers' applications for pensions and to pay out the money. A large part of its work is devoted to the issuance of checks that any ordinary $1,500 clerk can do as well as a $5,000 man.

Now, what is the Veterans' Bureau engaged in? The Veterans' Bureau has the largest hospitalization program on its hands in the world. There are 30,000 patients under its care to-day. There are 58,000 guardianship cases in the charge of the Veterans' Bureau, whose affairs they supervise. The Veterans' Bureau is also conducting one of the greatest insurance agencies in the United States, with total outstanding insurance of over $3,400,000,000 with a total of 675,000 policyholders. The bonus certificate paid up insurance amounts to $3,049,000,000, and in addition to that it carries term insurance to the amount of $1,400,000,000. Members have charged up to the Veterans' Bureau as overhead the expense of operating hospitals, the expense of maintaining the medical staff, and all that sort of thing. These services go directly to the veterans and are in no sense overhead chargeable to management.

Members ought to be fair with the House in discussing this matter. I want to call your attention to the table which appears on page 214 of the hearing. If you will turn to that table, you will find an analysis of the Veterans' Bureau's appropriations, showing where every dollar goes. I am going to insert the table in the RECORD at this point:

Distribution of appropriation for 1930, United States Veterans' Bureau

	Amount	Per cent of total
Administrative expense:		
Administrative salaries	$15,649,339	3.13
Printing and binding	125,000	.03
Other administrative expense [1]	2,806,657	.56
Total administrative expense	18,580,996	3.72
Direct expense:		
Salaries (medical and hospital)	25,044,004	5.01
Medical and hospital	31,650,000	6.33
Military and naval compensation	191,450,000	38.29
Adjusted service certificate fund	112,000,000	22.40
Insurance	115,250,000	23.05
Construction	6,000,000	1.20
Total direct expense	481,394,004	96.28
Grand total	499,975,000	100.00

[1] Other administrative expense includes expenses for such items as stationery, motor vehicles, telephone and telegraph, travel of employees, rents, etc.

NOTE.—If the salaries incidental to medical and hospitalization were added to administrative salaries, the total salaries would be 8.139 per cent of the grand total of all appropriations.

The total administrative expenses of the Veterans' Bureau, including administrative salaries, printing, binding, automobile transportation, telegraph and telephone charges, and other administrative expenses amount to a total of how much? The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] gave it fairly accurately, I think, but in comparison with the total amount expended by the bureau it amounts to only 3.72 per cent on the dollar. In other words, for every dollar the Veterans' Bureau expends for the benefit of veterans, less than 4 cents on the dollar is for overhead. It is not a question of which bureau is the most efficient. That is not involved in this matter at all. If the Veterans' Bureau is as inefficient as some of the opponents of this bill claim, they should be quite willing to consolidate under a new head so as to have some chance to make it efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired. All time has expired on the pending section. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 10, after the word "regulation," insert the words "not inconsistent with law."

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota offers an amendment to the committee amendment. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMSON to the committee amendment: Page 2, line 10, after the word "with," insert the word "existing."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota to the committee amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON and Mr. WILLIAMSON rose.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. WILLIAMSON] is recognized.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I may say that subdivision (b) with the committee amendment provides that the administrator "shall have the power, by order or regulation not inconsistent with law, to consolidate, eliminate, or redistribute the functions of the bureaus, agencies, offices, or activities in the administration of veterans' affairs and to create new ones therein, and, by rules and regulations, shall fix the functions thereof and the duties and powers of their respective executive heads." It has been suggested that it should read, "Not inconsistent with existing law." That is the purpose of the clarifying amendment.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes.

Mr. BURTNESS. What difference does that make?

What does it amount to when you use the word "existing"? Do you mean the law that exists at the time that this act goes into effect, or do you mean the law existing at the time the rules and regulations are adopted?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. If the proposed amendment is adopted, the language would have reference to the time the act took effect.

Mr. BURTNESS. Then if you limited it that way, you would limit it to the time of the adoption of rules and regulations that might exist later, if that situation should arise.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I do not think it affects it in any way.

Mr. BURTNESS. That may be true, but what difference does it make?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, if the committee in charge of the bill seek to satisfy everyone and to overcome opposition to the bill by apologizing for it, I will tell the committee frankly that they will so weaken their bill that there will be no justification for it. The only purpose of this bill is to concentrate all veterans' activities in one department, and the reason for that, if I understand it, is to eliminate duplication, increase the efficiency, give better service to the veterans, rid the service of a lot of useless employees, and abolish useless and costly procedure.

Now if you are going to do that, we are with you; but if you are going to apologize and going to hamper the thing so that no useless employee is going to be fired and no unnecessary bureau abolished, so that all the vices that exist in the various departments will be perpetuated, and none of the virtues retained, you make the bill worthless and it amounts to nothing. Let us be frank about it.

But I do stress the fact that the cost of the overhead in the Veterans' Bureau is out of proportion to the necessary work which they should do. [Applause.]

The trouble is they have created a great deal of unnecessary work for themselves. In my city you need a traffic policeman to get through the mob of employees at the Veterans' Bureau because there are so many employees there that they are falling over each other—applications, examinations, reexaminations, ratings, doctors' diagnosis, reratings, appeals, local board of appeals, central board of appeals. If a veteran is not crazy he will be by the time he gets his compensation. If a veteran has lost a leg, his compensation is fixed. It should not be bothered any more. So much for that. If a veteran has an organic disease contracted in line of duty during the war, it is not going to improve in three months or six months. Why these continued examinations? The hope of this bill is to eliminate the red tape, concentrate the activities, decrease cost, and increase efficiency. And instead of coming on the floor and say-

ing that no one is going to lose his job, no bureau is to be abolished, the gentleman should say, "We are going to cut down the force that is unnecessary now and consider the veteran and not the job holder."

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The gentleman must recognize the fact that there is a very large turnover in all departments, and the committee reasoned that the turnover will be large enough to make the necessary reduction just as rapidly as there is need for making reduction.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. My experience is that as to those on the pay roll none resign and few die. The poor veterans die, waiting for compensation.

Mr. RANKIN. They die without getting compensation.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The new administrator will have that question to deal with, and he can reorganize the Veterans' Bureau and eliminate one-half the employees in the Veterans' Bureau if he desires.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But why should he be hampered by the amendment offered here? As a fundamental principle of good parliamentary practice, if he is charged with consolidating activities, give him power to do it. The bill reads:

> Under the direction of the President the administrator of veterans' affairs shall have the power, by order or regulation, to consolidate, eliminate or redistribute.

That is fine. Why hamper it then with "not inconsistent with existing law"? The law for the purpose is in the bill. That is to be the law. Give the power now to do it. Do not limit that power with provisos, limitations, and "don'ts."

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I would say to the gentleman from New York that the purpose of subdivision (b), which the gentleman has just read in part, is to enable the new administrator to reorganize the Veterans' Bureau or the Pension Bureau by eliminating any bureaus which are not necessary and which ought to be eliminated. He can redistribute their functions or create new functions. In other words, he has the power to absolutely revamp the entire business.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I favor that, and I would favor striking out the words "not inconsistent with existing law."

Mr. WILLIAMSON. That language is only to prevent the abolition of statutory bureaus, of which the Pension Bureau is one. We did not think the Pension Bureau, as a bureau, should be abolished.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] asks unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the system adopted by the Pension Bureau in retaining reputable practicing physicians throughout the country to examine veterans is very good. I do not believe in a permanent medical staff doing paper work only. In the first place, it is impossible to secure a good physician to accept a position at $2,800 or $3,000 or $3,500. When he assumes that position, he has no hospital contacts. He is not practicing medicine. He becomes an office man. All he knows is carbon copies and files.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. There is no reason why the administrator under this set-up proposed could not dismiss as many physicians as he desired in the Veterans' Bureau, and he can utilize the positions now in the Pension Bureau.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What I am attempting to do is to write into the record an expression of the views of this House. This medical bureaucrat that has been created in the Veterans' Bureau, these doctors, are not even pill doctors. They are carbon-copy doctors. They deal with carbon copies, and they sit around and hand out decisions. They naturally become rusty; they are not up to date; they can not keep abreast of medical science, and the veterans are not getting the medical service to which they are entitled.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I yield.

Mr. CRAMTON. As I understand it, the gentleman from New York desires to support this bill and is trying to support it, but the gentleman also feels that the Veterans' Bureau is not conducted economically. Now, without indorsing his view on that, will the gentleman explain how we are going to get economy by taking the Bureau of Pensions, which is well administered, out of its present setting and intrusting it to the same people who are now administering the Veterans' Bureau?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I will tell the gentleman. I am hoping to conserve the virtues of the Pension Bureau and lose the vices of the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. CRAMTON. That is hardly as much to be expected as Daniel to save his life in the lion's den.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Well, he got away with it.

Mr. PALMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I yield.

Mr. PALMER. Does the gentleman wish to trade off a certainty for an uncertainty? The gentleman says the Pension Bureau is functioning satisfactorily and has had the experience of a hundred years.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. PALMER. Now, the gentleman wants to eliminate that. And the gentleman thinks justice will be done?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes. The gentleman asked me if I wanted to take chances. Well, I have been taking chances all my life. The Veterans' Bureau can not be worse than it is now. I hope that with the consolidation of all veterans' activities we may find a revamping of the entire procedure and practice of the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. PALMER. You may.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, yes; there is nothing certain about it. Congress will still be doing business and can correct any defect that may be discovered later.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I want to say to the gentleman that so far as the Veterans' Bureau is concerned, it has not any bureaus within it that are established by law. The whole set-up has been created by the bureau itself, so that the new administrator can revamp that bureau in any way he sees fit.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If he does not, we will get another crack at him when the appropriation bill comes up. Congress can always control such a situation through appropriations.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Is not my friend damning this bill with faint praise?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. No; I am praising it with faint damns. [Laughter.] Now, Mr. Chairman, we all agree on one thing, whether we are for the bill or against it, that the conditions in the Veterans' Bureau are not satisfactory. I do not believe there is a man on the floor of this House who can take the stand and testify that he is satisfied with the efficiency of the administration of the Veterans' Bureau. The reason for that is that they are simply bound by red tape and practice; they are overmanned; and that is causing all of our trouble, and it is expensive. In addition, it is coming out of the pockets of the veterans.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I have another perfecting amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to be heard on the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I am in doubt about supporting this amendment or the one in line 14. I do not see how I could consistently support both committee amendments. In line 10 it is provided that the administrator of veterans' affairs—

> Shall have the power, by order or regulation, not inconsistent with law.

The committee wants to make it "existing law." Then in line 14 it is provided that the same administrator—

> By rules and regulations shall fix the functions.

The committee proposes to strike out "not inconsistent with law." I can not see that the words "not inconsistent with law" amount to anything in either place. I do not believe the administrator can validly issue a regulation inconsistent with law; but if it is held that those words have some virtue, then, not only put them in line 10 but put them in line 14, or if they should be taken out of line 14 why put them in line 10?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I think the grammatical construction is such that "not inconsistent with law" in line 10 will also apply to the last part of the paragraph. The reason we made the shift was to prevent any doubt on that question.

Mr. CRAMTON. I think if the gentleman will consider it a little further he will conclude, if it is necessary to write in

one place "order or regulation" and in the other "rules and regulations," that the grammatical construction would not save him there. I doubt whether the phrase amounts to anything.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. To be perfectly frank with the gentleman, I do not believe the amendment is particularly material. Even with it out the Pension Bureau would remain and could not be abolished by the administrator. He could not destroy what the law has created without statutory authority, and this bill does not give it to him.

Mr. CRAMTON. My thought is this: I am personally strongly opposed to mixing the Bureau of Pensions with the Veterans' Bureau. I do not think that issue hangs on these words, but I think that whether those words are in or out there is enough left in the bill so that if it becomes law as it is reported by the committee it is good-bye Pension Bureau. So these few words are quite innocent and harmless, whether they are in or out.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STAFFORD) there were—ayes 24, noes 53.

So the amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, may we have the committee amendment again reported?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the committee amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk again reported the committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 2, in line 14, after the word "regulations," strike out the words "not inconsistent with law."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to that amendment. The House has just decided that when it is an order or regulation it must be not inconsistent with law. Had we not better make it clear that "rules and regulations" must also be not inconsistent with law? If so, the amendment ought not to be adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I am never very much in favor of putting into a bill something that does not have any meaning and that is useless.

The grammatical construction of subdivision (b) is such that the words "not inconsistent with law" clearly apply to the last part of the paragraph. The phrase is only separated with commas and there is no need of repeating the language. Therefore these words are not necessary in line 14. This is all I care to say about it.

Mr. SWING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The vote of the committee just had rejecting the word "existing" as an amendment leaves the committee amendment as adopted "not inconsistent with law," which, in my humble opinion, means nothing; neither will it mean anything to have it again inserted in line 14. To say that the administrator, by regulations "not inconsistent with law," can eliminate the functions of a bureau, is to say that he may eliminate the functions of the bureau if not done by him in an illegal manner. This is all it means and nothing more. Well, that is the only power he has anyway—to proceed not in an illegal manner. If he should proceed in an illegal manner—that is, inconsistent with law—he could be stopped by the courts. Therefore the addition of the language means nothing, and therefore section (b) means that the administrator may eliminate the functions of a bureau. He may not be able to abolish the bureau—I will not argue with my distinguished chairman as to that point—but if he is able to eliminate the functions, what is there left but the shadow. Everything else is gone, and the proposal, of course, is to open the door to the elimination of the Pension Bureau. There are only two bureaus in existence that are covered by this bill; one is the Pension Bureau and the other is the Veterans' Bureau. It is certain that no one thinks they are going to eliminate the functions of the Veterans' Bureau. Therefore, if there is any reason having this language they are planning to eliminate the functions of some bureau, hence it must be the Pension Bureau, and I am personally very much opposed to that.

My committee colleague across the aisle will offer an amendment to strike out section (b), and I hope the House will adopt the amendment, because it is unnecessary and it opens the door to destroying one of the most efficient agencies the Government has to-day.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWING. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Do I understand the gentleman to be opposed to striking out the language in line 14?

Mr. SWING. I say that the language "not inconsistent with law" means nothing.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Then the gentleman does not want it in there?

Mr. SWING. I do not care whether it is in or out.

Mr. BURTNESS. Is it the gentleman's contention that the word "existing" would change it?

Mr. SWING. I do not think so.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMSON: On page 2, line 15, after the word "heads," strike out the period, insert a colon, and add the following proviso: "*Provided*, That this subdivision shall not be so construed as to authorize the administrator to abolish the Pension Bureau."

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, the contention has been made upon the floor ever since the bill was called up that the language of subdivision (b) of section 1 is such that it would result in eliminating the Pension Bureau. The amendment which I have offered is to make it clear, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that this is not the intention and that no such construction can be given to the language.

This is all I care to say about the amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I yield.

Mr. CRAMTON. As I understand, the gentleman offers an amendment at the end of the paragraph to provide that nothing herein shall be held to allow the abolition of the Bureau of Pensions. The gentleman has already stated that he does not believe in having language in a bill that does not mean anything, and hence he gives some weight to the language that is in the bill. If the administrator of veterans' affairs has the power to consolidate, eliminate, or redistribute the functions of the Pension Bureau, or, further, by rules and regulations to fix the functions of the Bureau of Pensions—that is to say, they may take away from it its functions, as has been said—why not abolish it and put it out of its misery?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I do not understand why the gentleman from Michigan insists upon putting that construction on the language when a fair interpretation of the language will not warrant such a construction. No one would construe the language in that way if charged with administering the proposed set-up.

In the first place, as I have said over and over again, the law fixes the functions of the Pension Bureau. The bill does not repeal the law creating it. The only activities this language can reach are bureaus and offices which have been set up in an administrative way by the heads of the various bureaus. These are the only ones that you can abolish, the only ones that you can consolidate, the only ones whose functions you can redistribute.

Mr. CRAMTON. Then how do you accomplish anything in the way of elimination of duplication which has been alleged? I do not know of any such duplication, but how can you eliminate it if each bureau is to continue all the functions it now exercises?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Wherever two bureaus or two offices or two activities within a statutory bureau are performing the same function, or approximately the same function, they can be consolidated. The same would apply where two or more activities in different statutory bureaus were doing the same or similar work.

Mr. CRAMTON. There are only two bureaus under consideration.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. There are a lot of bureaus, offices, and activities in the Veterans' Bureau set up by the head of the Veterans' Bureau. The same is true in the Pension Bureau. Some of these are now performing almost identical work. Why continue the duplication?

Mr. CRAMTON. He can redistribute all their functions at any time.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. He can do it, but we want the new administrator to be able to do that, and we do not want any doubt about it.

Mr. CRAMTON. Has the gentleman any thought that General Hines, as administrator of veterans' affairs, would take

some action that he is authorized to-day to take but does not take with reference to divisions in the Veterans' Bureau?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I am not assuming that General Hines will be the new administrator, if the gentleman please.

Mr. CRAMTON. There are a good many gentlemen who will be much surprised if he is not.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I am assuming somebody is going to be appointed as the new administrator who will be big enough to take hold of the problem and deal with it as a business man and get rid of the duplication we have at the present time. [Applause.] I do not care whether duplication is in the Veterans' Bureau or whether it is in the Pension Bureau or whether you have bureaus or divisions in the two separate activities which ought to be consolidated and brought together, I am assuming they are going to put a man in there who is going to do just that thing. We are not going to legislate down to details; we expect that in the way of reorganization the Director of the Veterans' Bureau will direct the details of that bureau and the Commissioner of Pensions the details of the Pension Bureau, and that the administrator will act in a supervisory capacity. I shall be greatly surprised if the new administrator does not make some radical changes.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following as a substitute for the pending amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 1, in line 9, strike out the words "Bureau of Pensions."

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is clearly not a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Minnesota want to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KNUTSON. No, Mr. Chairman; I think it is so apparent that my substitute is in order that I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. WILLIAMSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KNUTSON) there were 42 ayes and 40 noes.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, beginning in line 8 and ending in line 15, strike out subsection b.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, if you adopt this amendment of mine you carry out the idea that the President's commission, which was appointed to investigate this matter, and which was to coordinate the activities of veterans' affairs, and you carry out the idea recommended by Secretary Wilbur, who was chairman of the committee and whom we heard at length before our committee.

I want to say as a member of the committee I am not opposed to coordinating these activities. We all know that there are overlapping activities which come about under the present law, and we ought to have some system of wiping these out. If you adopt this amendment with other amendments that I shall offer we will have a bill that will provide for coordination.

I can not understand to save me the idea of the distinguished chairman of this committee when he says you consolidate and then you have to coordinate afterwards. In my mind, when you consolidate there is no use for coordinating because it is all one. This bill provides for consolidating and coordinating——

Mr. KNUTSON. And eliminating.

Mr. GASQUE. Yes; and eliminating; and if we adopt this amendment of mine with other amendments I shall offer we will carry out the idea of coordinating the activities. I want to assure you that I will never vote for a bill, regardless of what the chairman or any other member says, which provides for coordination, consolidation, and elimination. I may not understand English very well, but I can understand what these words mean.

These are the words I move to strike out:

Under the direction of the President the administrator of veterans' affairs shall have the power by order or regulation not inconsistent with law to consolidate, eliminate, or redistribute the functions of the bureaus.

What does that mean, "to eliminate or redistribute"? There would be nothing to redistribute when you have consolidated—there would be nothing left. The—

agencies, offices, or activities in the administration of veterans' affairs and to create new ones therein, and, by rules and regulations, shall fix the functions thereof and the duties and powers of their respective executive heads.

Why it gives absolute power to this new administrator, this new officer, to eliminate every duty of the Pension Commissioner. When you eliminate every duty he has, what do you want a Pension Commissioner for? You transfer, as the distinguished chairman of this committee stated, the duties of the Pension Commissioner, which would devolve on the new administrator. Therefore, you have abolished the Pension Commissioner.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GASQUE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Under that provision would not the director, the new administrator of the veterans' affairs, have the right to transfer the activities from one bureau to the other?

Mr. GASQUE. If you try to consolidate two agencies, in one of which there are 24,000 employees and in the other 600, what becomes of the Pension Bureau? Do not you know that the first act will be to move the Pension Bureau into the Veterans' Bureau?

Mr. KNUTSON. What they are trying to do is to give the Veterans' Bureau a blood transfusion.

Mr. GASQUE. I think that is correct.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GASQUE. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. I am looking at the section from the standpoint of the Bureau of Pensions, it being my thought that its functions ought not to be taken away from it. By the amendment just adopted we are assured that it will not be abolished, but under the language of subsection (b) they can send to the officials or employees of the Veterans' Bureau in the field pending applications of Civil War veterans, and they can ask all those Civil War veterans to go to Veterans' Bureau physicians for examination. They can take the issuance of all checks out of that bureau and give it to others. In other words, they will take all functions away.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, my position on this bill, and I think the position of a good many of the members of the committee, is that we should have some legislation by which the veterans' agencies may be coordinated, so that we can cut out the overlapping work of the different institutions. I think that is as far as we should go.

I want to quote from the hearings again, when Mr. Wilbur was before the committee, while Mr. DALLINGER, a member of the committee, was asking him questions. Mr. DALLINGER said:

Mr. Secretary, the President is well known to be very much in favor of reorganizing the executive departments. Do you know whether he has arrived at a conclusion in regard to this particular phase?

Secretary WILBUR. In his message he stated that he thought these organizations should be brought together under a common head.

"Should be brought together" and "consolidated" do not mean the same thing. Secretary Wilbur went on further to say that it should be under an assistant secretary, since it is all in the same field, and he said that he thinks we can read that in the President's message—

Mr. ROWBOTTOM. You mean that he meant coordination instead of consolidation, in your opinion?

Secretary WILBUR. To be brought together.

Then he says that "brought together" is a nice word, but that consolidation bristles with antagonism, and I say so, too, and I believe every member of this committee so believes. Force these agencies together, and you will bring about nothing but antagonism and trouble, as Mr. Wilbur said, and, further, you will almost bring about revolution among the veterans of this country. I hope the amendment will prevail.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this amendment strikes at the very heart of the bill. We ought not to deceive ourselves. If you are going to take the heart out of the bill and leave only the husks, then we ought to vote to strike out paragraph (b).

Mr. GASQUE. It is a question of whether you favor coordination or consolidation.

Mr. COLTON. In my judgment, it means much more than that. What is coordination? This amendment is the very crux of the whole question. Gentlemen have complained here that there are too many employees in the Veterans' Bureau, and that there is too much red tape. The purpose of this bill is to cut through the red tape, and make it possible for the administrator to redistribute, to reorganize, to eliminate, to consolidate, to co-

ordinate and bring together so that there will not be so much of this duplication that has been mentioned.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLTON. Yes. I yield.

Mr. HARE. Does the gentleman not think that when this officer redistributes the affairs, he increases the red tape?

Mr. COLTON. Not at all. It will do away with it.

Mr. HARE. If he redistributes it, enlarges it?

Mr. COLTON. Not at all. If he finds, for instance, that two employees are assigned to do exactly the same duty, he can avoid that by giving the work to one of them, and in that way he increases the efficiency, and avoids the duplication of work to which I have referred.

Mr. HARE. But he does not redistribute there, he simply consolidates.

Mr. COLTON. In that particular case he may easily avoid duplication. A score of ways could be named to avoid duplication and increase efficiency. We can split hairs on the definition of words, but, after all, we may as well face the situation. The purpose of this bill is to bring about an efficient administration of veterans' affairs. We found in our investigation and study that there is a great deal of duplication. I am in favor of giving to the administrator the power to so coordinate his work that this will be avoided.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLTON. I yield.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman's criticism seems to be directed to the Veterans' Bureau. Is there any limitation in the law on the authority of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to reorganize, as the gentleman suggests ought to be done in the interest of efficiency?

Mr. COLTON. I can not say.

Mr. CRAMTON. If he has that authority, why should we go over into the Pension Bureau and upset that office to give the authority that already exists?

Mr. COLTON. Suppose they are doing exactly the same work in the Pension Bureau that is being done in the Veterans' Bureau. The testimony shows repeated instances where that is being done, and the same thing occurs in the soldiers' home. We have expressly provided that the Bureau of Pensions shall remain and shall not be abolished. The efficiency of the bureau will be retained. How can you give to the administrator the authority to make this consolidation, to coordinate this work, unless you give him some little discretion.

I grant you that it is almost impossible to so word a law that there will not be abuses creep in here and there, but we must proceed upon the assumption that there will be an honest endeavor to avoid duplication and that can not be done now.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLTON. In just a moment. It is common knowledge that there is very much duplication of effort and work in the Government service. Here is an opportunity to coordinate and consolidate the work of three activities which will not only be in the interest of economy but also efficiency. Gentlemen, imagine all sorts of possible ills arising from this movement. They are, however, imaginary. There is absolutely no foundation for most of these fears expressed here to-day.

I now yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. McKEOWN. What I want to know is if we pass this bill who will be responsible? For instance, in the new department, who will be responsible in the Pension Office?

Mr. COLTON. The ultimate authority, of course, if you went to the ultimate authority, would be the President of the United States, but generally it would be the administrator.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, may I have five minutes more?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COLTON. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. What I am trying to get at is this: If I have trouble in the Veterans' Bureau, do I have to take it to this new man whom you create, and then if he puts it up to the Pension Bureau, have I got to go again to the Pension Bureau? Will the Director of the Pension Bureau be answerable and responsible under this bill?

Mr. COLTON. The gentleman is talking about the Veterans' Bureau. We are creating an administrator of veterans' affairs.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the head of the Veterans' Bureau be responsible for the conduct of all affairs, or will this superman be responsible?

Mr. COLTON. I know of no such office.

I do not speak of the comparative efficiency of the Bureau of Pensions or the Veterans' Bureau. The Commissioner of Pensions has not the final say as to pensions. There is an appeal from him to the Secretary of the Interior, and I have no doubt you could take an appeal to the President of the United States. There is no fundamental change along those lines at all.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. COLTON. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUFF. There are many Members of the House who believe the Pension Bureau is very efficiently run under the present arrangement.

Mr. COLTON. I agree with them.

Mr. WOODRUFF. The gentleman from Utah made a distinction between the functions of the two services. Will the gentleman point out whether that distinction is of sufficient importance to make it possible to do away with the present efficiency of the bureau?

Mr. COLTON. The gentleman from Michigan by his question assumes that there will be an attempt to do away with that efficiency.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Oh, no. I do not believe there is an attempt on the part of the committee or anybody else to do away with efficiency of any activity in the Government. But that is one of the possibilities of the situation that confronts us here.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Utah yield?

Mr. COLTON. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I thought I might answer the gentleman's question, whether the 60,000 veterans of the Spanish-American War who got into the World War will be dealt with by the old Pension Bureau or by the new administration of veterans' affairs. Under one law, as the gentleman knows, they are entitled to a certain amount of compensation, and under the World War legislation they are entitled to another. Nobody thinks of abolishing the Pension Bureau. Nobody has that intention.

Mr. COLTON. The gentleman is correct, but I was going to answer as to the duplication of activities.

Mr. WOODRUFF. The gentleman from South Dakota has called attention to the fact that veterans of the Spanish-American War receive pensions through the Pension Bureau and veterans of the World War receive compensation from the Veterans' Bureau. But under no circumstances can a man receive compensation from both of those bureaus. He has to accept either a pension under the Bureau of Pensions or compensation from the Veterans' Bureau. There is no duplication.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. That is true, that they can not receive compensation in both places; but untold thousands of them, not being able to tell in which war they received their injuries, have filed applications under both bureaus.

Mr. CRAMTON. I want to make this observation, that even the passage of this bill will not tell those veterans in which war they received their injuries. It will not change the law under which they will have to make application for pension or compensation. They would still have to make one application for pension in 1898 and another for compensation in 1918.

Mr. COLTON. The gentleman from Michigan will realize that there are now two tribunals to which those men are going, and this legislation will bring them under one head.

Mr. CRAMTON. One is for compensation and the other is for pension, and if you put them both into one tribunal you will establish a pension system for veterans of the World War.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has again expired.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, may I have five minutes more?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. COLTON. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUFF. The gentleman states that under certain circumstances the veterans who served in both the Spanish-American War and the World War have to make applications at two points. The veterans find it necessary to select which one they will apply to. They usually know when and where they received their disability. If it was during their service in the World War they apply to the Veterans' Bureau; if it was elsewhere they apply to the Pension Bureau.

Mr. COLTON. I did not mean that. I do not think the gentleman from South Dakota meant to convey any other impression than that these thousands of cases to which he has referred—cases which are now pending in the Veterans' Bureau

and in the Pension Office—were being considered by two bureaus. My point is that we will create one bureau to which all these claims will go.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLTON. Yes; I yield.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. If a man served faithfully in the Spanish-American War and in the World War, he may have a claim both in the Veterans' Bureau and in the Pension Bureau by reason of his service in the two different wars. I have cases of that kind. They can not receive compensation and pension at the same time. Therefore you have to establish contact between these two independent establishments with reference to those claims.

Mr. KNUTSON. Why?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman knows why, as he has handled many of these cases, because in the Pension Bureau when a Spanish-American War veteran is receiving pension and then applies to the Veterans' Bureau, said bureau can not make payments on that claim until they find out what pension the claimant is getting, if any, from the Pension Bureau.

The Pension Bureau will not make payment of a Spanish-American War claim, when the veteran has served in both wars, until it has contacted the Veterans' Bureau and ascertained the amount of compensation paid to the veteran under the World War veterans' act, and vice versa. Furthermore, the Spanish War veteran who is also a World War veteran may have two claims pending, one in the Pension Bureau and one in the Veterans' Bureau. He may be receiving $50 a month under the Pension Bureau claim for nonservice disabilities, and at that time his World War compensation may be less than $50.

So he will continue to take his Spanish-American War pension. But he may later enter a Veterans' Bureau hospital and become entitled to $80 or $90 compensation and will transfer back to the compensation benefits. So there is a duplication of work between the two departments in that respect.

Mr. COLTON. Reverting again to the question the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] asked, I call attention to the matter of writing checks. Reference has been made to the large amount of money distributed by the Pension Bureau. A great part of that money is distributed simply by writing checks. That same kind of service is being performed in the Veterans' Bureau. The same agency could carry on that work in one bureau and avoid much duplication.

In the matter of field examinations, a man is sent all the way across the continent to make an examination in a pension case. It is not of such a nature that experts are required. That man could just as well look after similar work that arises in other activities while on his trip.

In the matter of medical examinations for disability in the Pension Bureau the same board which makes the examination could make an examination for compensation for a veteran. The same doctors could make the examination of the veteran. It is conservatively estimated that $9,000,000 could be saved in the matter of hospitalization by coordinating and bringing together the three activities. It is just a plain, common-sense proposition, gentlemen. If you strike out the power, as proposed by this amendment, to bring together these agencies, if you strike out the power for the coordination of the work, if you strike out the power to eliminate duplication of effort, you might just as well kill the bill. This amendment strikes out the very backbone, core, and heart of this measure. It will weaken it so much that you will defeat the very purpose of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen of the committee, there seems to be some misconception as to the character of this legislation. It originated with the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation after a time when the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. FITZGERALD, and the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Bulwinkle, were appointed a committee to survey the soldiers' homes throughout the United States. They became convinced that the Veterans' Bureau hospitals and the soldiers' homes should be consolidated. It then became apparent that some consolidation or coordination of the Pension Bureau and the Veterans' Bureau would be necessary.

I think much of the objection to this legislation does not arise because of the fact that there is fear that the Pension Bureau is going to be eliminated, because it will not be eliminated, but judging from the opposition I see it is because of fear on the part of some Members of the House that some of the pension committees will be eliminated. [Applause.]

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I can not yield at this time to anybody.

Mr. CRAMTON. I am not on any pension committee, but I would like to ask just how could a thing like that happen from this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. It would not happen, because all of the committees will continue. I said it was on account of fear that it might happen.

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, we have ordinary intelligence.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I have arisen to tell the gentlemen that they need not have any such fear, because no one will abolish the Pension Bureau and no one will abolish any of the committees.

With reference to pensions, all World War veterans will come to a pension system in this country sooner or later, and all pensions will be paid through the Veterans' Bureau and not by any pension committee or Pension Bureau. The files in the Veterans' Bureau are 2 or 3 feet high——

Mr. KNUTSON (interposing). And the gentleman wants to make them thicker?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. No. Every pension claim that would be filed in the United States, practically without exception, has already been filed in the Veterans' Bureau in an application for compensation, and there will not be two organizations—one the Veterans' Bureau and the other the Pension Bureau—passing on World War pension and compensation claims. As a matter of fact, within a day after any pension committee reports a pension bill to this House the Veterans' Committee, which has that jurisdiction, will report a proportional compensation bill, a proportion of the service-connected rating on non-service-connected cases. The gentlemen who are opposing this bill want more bureaus instead of less bureaus.

This legislation has been carefully considered by many committees. It has been carefully considered by many veteran organizations. The last convention of the American Legion, at Louisville, Ky., passed a resolution that the national legislative committee be, and it hereby is, authorized and directed to endeavor to procure legislation tending to effect the amalgamation of the Pension Bureau, Veterans' Bureau, and National Soldiers' Home.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. No; I do not yield.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, another one of the three great organizations, through its legislative representative, Captain Bettelheim, said to-day the Veterans of Foreign Wars favor this consolidation. The Disabled American Veterans have taken the same action.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I do not.

The reason these organizations have wanted this legislation is not because of these bureaus. It is because of one great fundamental desire. They want the veterans of all wars of the United States treated alike. [Applause.] There is no reason in the world why a man with one leg shot off in the Civil War should be treated differently from a man who had a leg shot off in the World War. There is no reason in the world why a man who was a colonel in the war or a private in the war should be treated differently.

This attack on subdivision (b) is camouflage and is intended to indirectly and in a round-the-corner way knife this bill. This vote is the whole thing. If you eliminate this section at this time, you might as well adjourn for to-day. The members of this committee ought to know that this is the real vote.

No one intends to injure the Pension Bureau. It will be allowed to run and it will rate Civil War cases.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I want to finish the statement I was making. There is no intention of having any other bureau than the Pension Bureau pass on Civil War pensions or on Spanish-American War pensions. No one doubts but that the Pension Bureau is doing a good job and they ought to be allowed to continue to do that job. Nevertheless somewhere in this Government there should be some way of coordinating so we will not have the trouble we have to-day between the Veterans' Bureau and the Pension Bureau. Sixty thousand men come under the jurisdiction of both bureaus. In addition, we ought to have the 50 Veterans' Bureau hospitals and the 11 soldiers' homes consolidated.

I expect to offer an amendment which will continue the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home in an advisory capacity for five years. Some of those men are honest, able, and intelligent, and this Government can not afford not to secure their valuable services in this coordination or consolidation period.

I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF].

Mr. WOODRUFF. The gentleman has stated the position of certain World War veterans' organizations as regards this proposed consolidation. Does the gentleman know of any action taken by the Spanish-American War veterans' organization or the Civil War veterans' organization in approval of this particular proposal?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I will say to the gentleman that at one time there was a meeting in this city of those organizations and they had an agreement. I am not certain about what happened, and I do not recall that the Spanish-American War organization or the Civil War organization have indorsed this proposal. If they have, I do not know about it.

Mr. WOODRUFF. I will agree with the gentleman that this particular amendment is, perhaps, not desirable; I will agree with him that some legislation along this line ought to be enacted, but I do not agree with him if he for a minute believes that anybody in the Veterans' Bureau ought to be given jurisdiction over any of the activities of the Pension Bureau. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I will say to the gentleman that we know perfectly well that, so far as the Civil War veterans and the Spanish-American War veterans are concerned, the Pension Bureau is going to function and that, so far as the World War veterans are concerned, pensions for those veterans, when they come, are going to be administered in the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. CRAMTON. Does not the gentleman think that inasmuch as this bill proposes the swallowing up of the Bureau of Pensions and possibly destroying all of its functions, that before Congress acts we ought to have some expression from the organizations of Civil War veterans and Spanish-American War veterans?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I do not think so and for this reason: Every Civil War veteran who will get a pension, with perhaps a dozen exceptions, is already on the roll, and the pension is going to be paid until he dies.

Mr. CRAMTON. The difficulty is this: If we put that kind of legislation through, there are so many more World War veterans than there are the others that the whole thought of Congress is going to be directed toward the World War veterans and no more attention paid to the wants of the others than this committee has paid to those organizations in connection with this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Let me say to the gentleman that the Spanish-American War veterans never secured any legislation until the World War veterans came back, appeared before committees, and secured it for them. [Applause.]

The first thing that the Spanish-American War veterans ever secured was at the time that Captain Mattocks and myself appeared before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and opened the Veterans' Bureau hospitals to the Spanish War veterans. You do not need to be afraid that the veterans of one war are going to injure the veterans of another.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. There is no record in the Pension Committee that representatives of World War organizations appeared in behalf of the Spanish-American War veterans; and let me say to the gentleman that the Spanish War veterans can speak for themselves, and they got the pension when they asked for it.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Yes; and I notice they came to us and we presented their claims before the congressional committees.

Mr. KNUTSON. What committee?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, where out of order we opened the veterans' hospitals to the veterans of the Spanish-American War, contrary to the rules of the House.

Mr. CONNERY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONNERY. I want to say to the gentleman that I am not in accord with all of his ideas and I intend to vote against this bill——

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. May I ask the gentleman whether he voted for it when it was before the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation?

Mr. CONNERY. No; I did not. Every member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has done everything in his power for the Spanish-American War veterans, to the extent of opening the hospitals under the Veterans' Bureau, and we would do more if it were in our power.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. If there were anything more they wanted.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Will the gentleman yield so that I may confirm what the gentleman has just stated with regard to the interest every veteran of the World War has in the welfare of the Spanish-American and Civil War veterans and their dependents?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two more minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. In this connection I want to add the statement that nobody is going to hurt the veterans of the Civil War in any way.

I now yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. This bill does not consolidate the Pension Bureau under the Veterans' Bureau. This bill creates a new bureau to handle all veterans' affairs. On page 107 of the hearings former Senator Rice W. Means testified as follows:

> I have authority from 42,000 survivors of the Civil War—written authority—to speak for them before this committee. I am authorized to officially represent the Spanish-American War Veterans. As to those two, they have expressed themselves in their conventions as being favorable to a joining of all agencies extending relief to veterans of this country under one head. They have both, by resolution, favored the placing of these agencies under the Secretary of the Interior. I do not believe they are married to that particular procedure at all.

This shows that the organizations of Spanish-American War and Civil War veterans are also in favor of consolidation, and that they are not wedded to the particular plan of consolidating under the Secretary of the Interior. What would be the practical difference if we enacted this bill and several days after the bill becomes law the present Secretary of the Interior should resign from the service? The President would be filling the two positions, and what would be the actual difference in the effect if we consolidated under the Interior Department, in so far as a particular man running the consolidated veteran activities is concerned?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Why, there is no difference. It is a consolidation, call it by any name you please. It will not be a consolidation under the Veterans' Bureau, but a consolidation under a new bureau to be organized by the President.

Mr. HOWARD rose.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska, if I have any time left.

Mr. HOWARD. Frankly, I may say to the gentleman I have not made much study of this bill, but I would like to have him give me his own interpretation of the language beginning at line 21, page 2, with the word "upon." If the gentleman will read that and give me his interpretation of it, I think we will all understand it a good deal better from his viewpoint.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. It means there will be an administrator of veterans' affairs and that all the duties of all these bureaus, boards, and departments named here will be conferred upon this one man so he can coordinate their activities and treat the soldiers of all wars alike.

Mr. HOWARD. Does it mean that the Commissioner of Pensions is to be eliminated?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. No; not at all.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. CRAMTON. On this amendment, but not on the section.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request and ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 15 minutes.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask how much time that gives gentlemen on this side? I do not want to object, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will agree to give us the time we want over here.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the Chair state that it is not within the power of the gentleman from South Dakota to agree to assign time to anybody. The power of recognition is in the Chair.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the request be amended and the time changed to 20 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I have no objection to that and will so modify my request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment be limited to 20 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, I do not wish to take up much time of the committee. I did not have an opportunity to talk during general debate, and that is why I am taking this time under the 5-minute rule.

When we who are on the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation were investigating the veterans' hospitals I went through the soldiers' homes up in Maine and Massachusetts and every Spanish War veteran and every Civil War veteran I met there I asked how they felt about this consolidation or about being under the Veterans' Bureau or anybody else except the Pension Bureau, and they said they wanted to stay under the Interior Department.

I do not know whether the statement of the commander of the Spanish War veterans that was read by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER], represented the wishes of the Spanish War veterans throughout the United States, but my belief from talking with these men is that they do not want this bill to pass. They want to stay under the Pension Bureau.

Speaking for the World War veterans I think every Member of this House will agree that every member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has tried at all times since its foundation to do everything that could be done not only for the Spanish War veterans and the World War veterans, but also for the Civil War veterans. Our desire has been to give them everything we possibly could. We opened up the hospitals to allow the veterans of all wars to enter them.

In this bill, which provides for the consolidation of the Pension Bureau under the Veterans' Bureau or to connect all veterans' activities under one bureau, we can look at it in any way we want, but if we take the Pension Bureau out of the bill, what is the use of passing the bill at all. It consolidates what? The Veterans' Bureau and the soldiers' homes of the United States, and that is all, and leaves the Pension Bureau exactly where it is. If you are basing your argument on the ground of economy or efficiency, that does not do you a bit of good. You are not saving a cent by passing a bill which leaves the Pension Bureau where it is.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes; I will be pleased to yield.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Is my friend of the opinion that by putting the Pension Bureau under this proposed bureau, the expenses of running the Pension Bureau would be lessened?

Mr. CONNERY. I do not see how they would be.

Mr. WOODRUFF. I do not see it at all.

Mr. CONNERY. If you just put it on a line with the Veterans' Bureau or connect it with the Veterans' Bureau, there is not a cent saved to the Government.

Mr. WOODRUFF. I agree with the gentleman, and, certainly, the service to the beneficiaries whose interests are now looked after by the Pension Bureau, would not be improved.

Mr. CONNERY. No; I do not think so; and right there I want to say that we have heard a lot of talk to-day in reference to the Veterans' Bureau, and how much superior the Pension Bureau is. I disagree with that. We have thousands of disabled men being taken care of by the Veterans' Bureau. Under the Pension Bureau you have the law laid down clearly and distinctly, telling you how much they will get a month, exactly what the Pension Bureau is to do. In the Pension Bureau you have pensions of $30, $50, or $72, you have the rates, you have doctors examine the men, you have everything laid out in a manner that is easy for the bureau to follow, but you have a very difficult and different condition in the Veterans' Bureau. Now, I want to pay a tribute to the Veterans' Bureau, and particularly to the director. The Lord knows I have heckled them enough in committee and out, asking them why they do not do this and why they do not do that, but I think next to the office of the President of the United States General Hines has the most difficult job in the United States to-day. I have a great personal esteem for General Hines and I have always admired the way in which he has conducted himself in a position which requires the greatest tact, diplomacy, humanity, and courage. The present director of the bureau is doing, I think, a magnificent work. [Applause.]

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONNERY. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. Has the gentleman any opinion as to whether or not the pension bill for the World War veterans, the disabled service-connected veterans, is the preferable course for Congress to take?

Mr. CONNERY. Does the Gentleman mean the Swick bill?

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. CONNERY. I am in favor of that bill. I am in favor of taking care equally of the veterans of the World War, the Spanish War veterans, and the Civil War veterans, and the veterans of every war we have been in. [Applause.]

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, it is with great deference that I address a little thought to this question, and first I want to say that I am not of those who are critical of the powers that be in so far as dealing with the veterans are concerned. They have great powers and great responsibilities. I have been dealing with them for 13 or 14 years, and by and large they try to do the right thing by the veterans.

However, I have always had a peculiar affection for the Pension Bureau, because we have always been able, so far as I am concerned, to get more prompt service there, and we have been generally satisfied with their services from our standpoint.

The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] said that there was no idea of abolishing the Pension Bureau, and yet he said it would be absorbed in the new institution. He said the pensions are going to be paid by the Veterans' Bureau. Well, that means that there is going to be no Pension Bureau.

Now, I am not in favor of that. A minute ago a comparison was made as to the provisions in the Veterans' Bureau, and the difference between that and the Pension Bureau. They said that in the Veterans' Bureau there were all of these different rates but there was a flat rate in the Pension Bureau. My friend overlooks the law. We have the Spanish veterans to-day getting $20 a month, and there is a rate of $30, and others get as high as $50 a month. So the same rules are applied in a moderate degree to both the Pension Bureau and the Veterans' Bureau, but in a more scientific way in the Pension Bureau than in the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The gentleman stated that I said that the Pension Bureau would be absorbed in the new institution.

Mr. STEVENSON. No; I did not refer to the gentleman; I referred to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON].

Now, that being the case, that they are not going to abolish the Pension Bureau, why talk about taking this provision out of here? You have already said that we are not going to abolish it by the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. WILLIAMSON]. That is proper that it should not be abolished, but when it comes to providing that the functions of the Pension Bureau and the manner of dealing with the agency may be absolutely subverted by the man at the head of the new superbureau—and you seem to be very earnestly in favor of keeping that in—which means that there will be a dissolution by taking away the powers and functions of the bureau. Those opposing this amendment are merely fighting to keep the concealed power in the bill to indirectly destroy the Pension Bureau.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. Does not the gentleman believe that the passage of this bill in its present form would render the Pension Bureau a memory within 10 years?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes. It will be denatured from the day that it is passed.

Mr. KNUTSON. It will be dehydrated.

Mr. STEVENSON. It will be decapitated. It means the destruction of the Pension Bureau if you leave subdivision (b) in the bill. So far as I am concerned I have very few veterans who draw their pay from the Pension Bureau. I have Spanish-American veterans that do. By the way, there is a great deal of talk here about the fact that they can not draw twice. I have a constituent who was in the Spanish-American War and who was getting $20 a month. He was in the World War, a captain, as he went into the line-up at home, and a major in the field when they were breaking Hindenburg's line, where he was leading his men. He has not got retirement. They held him 15 per cent disabled, and put him on at $15 a month compensation, and took away the $20 a month that he was getting as a Spanish-American War veteran. That is what they did to him, and I am having a hard time getting him retired, but I am going to do it.

Mr. MOUSER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MOUSER: Page 1, line 9, strike out the words "The Bureau of Pensions."

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that another amendment is now pending.

Mr. MOUSER. If there is another amendment now pending, the point of order is well taken.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment pending offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, if no one else desires recognition, I ask recognition. The assertion has repeatedly been made upon the floor here that the Spanish-American and Civil War veterans have been left out of the picture. Anybody who will take the trouble to read the hearings will see that they have not been left out of the picture; that they were represented before our committee; that they have indorsed a bill practically on all fours with the bill now before the committee. There is no man in the House who can vote against this bill without voting against the recommendation of every veterans' organization in the country, I do not care what organization you pick out.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULL of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Not at this time. If gentlemen will turn to page 141 of the committee hearings they will find the bill which was submitted by these various organizations to the committee. The bill for which these organizations at that time desired to substitute their bill was H. R. 6141, which provided for a consolidation in the Veterans' Bureau. Their bill set up an independent department, to be known as the department of veterans' affairs, with a director general at its head. If you will compare the two bills, you will find they are practically identical, as to the method of consolidation pursued. Their bill lacks many of the essentials in detail necessary to the proposed consolidation, and therefore we could not utilize that bill as drawn.

We drafted our own bill, but we did the very thing they sought to do, namely, set up an independent activity responsible directly to the President, into which could be taken the National Home, Veterans' Bureau, and the Pension Bureau upon exactly the same plane. In the bill now before you the committee was careful to so draft the measure that none of the activities that are brought in under one head could justly say that it was unfairly treated as compared with the other two. By amendment on the floor we have given preference by a proviso already adopted to the Pension Bureau to make certain that the bureau will remain intact. Let me assure gentlemen who have any fear that the Pension Bureau will not continue to function, that the law establishes the duties of the Pension Bureau and prescribes its functions. We are not changing these. Pensions will be taken care of as they are now, and everybody who has now a pensionable status will continue to be served under the new set-up by the Pension Bureau.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Yes.

Mr. GREEN. I am particularly interested in the establishment of a soldiers' home. I am wondering what effect this bill will have, if it passes, on the establishment of soldiers' homes. Could a soldiers' home be automatically established without further legislation?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. We are transferring to the new administrator of veterans' affairs the powers and functions of the National Home Board. There are ample funds already authorized for the Veterans' Bureau and national homes to proceed with the necessary hospital and domiciliary program. These funds can be utilized by the new administrator in exactly the same manner as they can now be used by the National Home Board and the Veterans' Bureau, and that means that if the administrator sees fit to go down into Florida or into Louisiana or into any other Southern State and establish a new hospital or home he can do so, provided that the bill is not mutilated to a point where it would become innocuous.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have two or three minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Chair understand that the gentleman from South Carolina objects?

Mr. GASQUE. Not if I can get two or three minutes. If not, I shall object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The time for debate has been fixed by order of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Five minutes of debate remains. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from South Dakota may have five minutes. Objection is heard.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I want only two minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. STEVENSON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, the balance of the time, as I understand, is to be given to my colleague from South Carolina [Mr. GASQUE].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from South Carolina after the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. WILLIAMSON].

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I want to make just one more statement, namely, that this or a similar bill has been under consideration by the committee for two years. I am telling the absolute truth when I say that during that entire time I have received only one letter from a Spanish-American War veteran in opposition to the bill. That is all. I have not received a single, solitary one from a veteran of the Civil War. It seems to me, if there had been any opposition on the part of these veterans, that the chairman of the committee would have heard of it. The opposition comes from the Pension Bureau and the national home people, and it is their fight which is being fought by enthusiastic followers on this floor, and not a fight for the veterans. They are for the bill.

That is all I care to say. I yield the rest of my time to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. GASQUE].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota yields back one minute. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. GASQUE] is recognized for four minutes.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I wanted to say a word in regard to what the distinguished chairman of the committee has stated I want to say, that this particular bill that we are considering has never had any hearings held on it. This particular bill I had never seen, as a member of the committee, except once, when it was reported out. We did hold hearings on the bill which the leaders of the World War veterans' organizations have indorsed. I would much rather vote for that bill than vote for this bill, That bill that we had hearings on proposed to confine all the activities for disabled veterans to the Veterans' Bureau, but it did not go ahead and provide that the Veterans' Bureau shall have the right to eliminate, consolidate, and so forth.

Mr. HULL of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. GASQUE. Yes.

Mr. HULL of Wisconsin. When we had the hearings the matter of calling up that particular bill was discussed, and the committee almost unanimously reported against reporting it out.

Mr. GASQUE. Yes; but I understand that when the committee reported the bill many of the members of the committee were sick, and we did not have a full meeting of the committee at that time; but at another time it was stated by the chairman the committee unanimously decided to report this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. They were against the other bill.

Mr. GASQUE. The bill you refer to is the bill these hearings were held on. It is not nearly so pernicious a bill as the one before the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The bill now before the committee is another bill.

Mr. GASQUE. Yes; that is the point I make. The veterans' organizations then never had a chance to consider this bill.

Mr. KNUTSON. No; the veterans' organizations have not had a chance to consider this bill.

Mr. GASQUE. The veterans' organizations did indorse a bill and did it as a compromise, because all the other organizations except the American Legion were opposed to the bill we had hearings on in the committee. Mr. Means said that he had taken this bill up with the other organizations, and said they indorsed a bill he submitted. The bill they compromised upon is practically the bill you will vote upon, if you vote for the amendment I shall offer.

Mr. MOUSER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GASQUE. Yes.

Mr. MOUSER. Then the different organizations did not go on record as favoring this particular bill?

Mr. GASQUE. They did not. We do not know what they think about it. I hope, gentlemen, you wil give this point careful consideration before you vote on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. GASQUE].

Mr. STAFFORD. A division, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. A division is demanded.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 72, noes 56.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. WILLIAMSON and Mr. GASQUE to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 96, noes 63.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. TILSON] having resumed the chair, Mr. HALE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10630) to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans, reported that that committee had come to no resolution thereon.

NATIONAL PARK OR PRIVATE POWER PERMIT

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD with reference to the bill H. R. 26, and in connection with my remarks to include certain extraneous matter not my own remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD with reference to the bill H. R. 26 and to insert certain matters, as indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted me today I desire to bring to the attention of the House further information and comment in connection with the bill (H. R. 26) providing for the acquisition of lands needed for park, parkway, and playground purposes in the National Capital and its environs.

Passage of this bill is now fought openly by Elisha Hanson, who signs himself "Attorney for the Potomac River Corporation." That is the subsidiary corporation of the Byllesby power interests which seeks Federal permit to develop power at the Great Falls of the Potomac.

The Washington Post, of Sunday, April 6, carried a letter signed by him, in which he stated in part:

> Your editorial of April 3 on the Potomac Valley apparently is based upon the false surmise that the Cramton bill, if enacted, will carry out the purpose of preserving the Potomac Valley for the Nation at national expense. Such, however, is not the case. As stated by Mr. CRAMTON himself in his appearance before the Senate committee on March 13, all that the Federal Government will do is to contribute a portion of the original cost of acquiring these lands and then forever fasten upon the taxpayers of near-by Maryland and Virginia the obligation of perpetually maintaining them for park purposes. If, as you suggest, "the preservation of the Potomac Valley primarily as a park adorning the National Capital is a national duty," then Mr. CRAMTON and the Congress should meet that issue squarely, instead of seeking to transfer the Nation's duty to a few thousand citizens of Maryland and Virginia.

That statement is entirely incorrect, as to the cost of maintenance of the George Washington Memorial Parkway if and when it comes into existence as proposed in H. R. 26, intended to preserve the scenic beauties of the Potomac area Mr. Hanson refers to. I am sure Mr. Hanson has had no thought or purpose of misleading the readers of the Post and can only conclude he has not read H. R. 26 with care, and did not honor me by paying close attention to my statement before the Senate committee. If he had done either he would know it to be the fact that H. R. 26 proposes, and I have urged the perpetual maintenance, of the George Washington Memorial Parkway at the sole expense of the Federal Government, and nothing is to be fastened on the taxpayers of near-by Maryland and Virginia for that purpose.

The bill does provide for maintenance of the Rock Creek and Anacostia Parks into adjacent Maryland by adjacent Maryland taxpayers, but that does not conflict with any plans of the Potomac River Co.

Further, Mr. Hanson, the attorney for the Potomac River Corporation, which company seeks a permit to develop power at Great Falls, gives much emphasis to what he calls the "suppression" of the minority statement of General Jadwin last August as a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Inasmuch as General Jadwin was himself the chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission at the close of the last fiscal year it is to be presumed that he could have secured the inclusion of any minority statement he desired in their report for that fiscal year. Evidently he did not care to emphasize his opposition to the views of the other 10 members of the commission to that extent. Certainly until General Jadwin indicates some feeling that his views have been "suppressed" by the Planning Commission Mr. Hanson does not need to worry about it.

So far as the House of Representatives is concerned, the views of both General Jadwin and Major Somervell were brought to the attention of the House as fully as possible before H. R. 26, the bill in controversy for the establishment of a park at Great Falls, came up for consideration in the House. The bill was considered in the House on Thursday, January 30. In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday, January 28, and again in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Thursday, January 30, appears the General Jadwin statement in full, once inserted at the request of Representative WILSON, of Louisiana, and again at the request of Representative MCDUFFIE, of Alabama.

In my principal address on this bill in the House on Monday, January 27, I referred to the views of Major Somervell and placed in the RECORD in full the letter of Major Somervell to Representative WILLIAM E. HULL, of Illinois, in which letter was thus first given to the public by me the $100,000,000 waste conclusion of the major. Both the Jadwin and Somervell views were, therefore, before the House, and, notwithstanding, on Thursday, January 30, the House proceeded to pass H. R. 26 by a vote of 199 to 24.

I have wondered that the power company that is fighting this park bill has not made complaint at the "suppression" of the Hanson views with reference to H. R. 26. The identical predecessor of this bill was the subject of hearings in the Seventieth Congress, a year ago, before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House and the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate, both hearings being publicly announced in advance, but no one appeared in opposition to the bill and the views of Mr. Elisha Hanson, attorney for the Potomac River Corporation, appear to have been "suppressed" at that time. In this Congress H. R. 26 was the subject of an announced public hearing before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House and also the Committee on Rules of the House, in December, 1929, and January, 1930, respectively, and still the views of Mr. Elisha Hanson, of the Potomac River Corporation, continued to be "suppressed." One may have a suspicion that Mr. Hanson thought that his own quiet and unobtrusive personal activities had killed the bill, but this did not prove to be the case, and it was not until the bill had passed the House and was pending before the Senate committee that Mr. Elisha Hanson, attorney for the Potomac River Corporation, gave any public expression to his very definite and positive, but not disinterested, views concerning the proposed park at Great Falls. It is apparent that the real "suppression" of views in connection with this legislation has to do with the Elisha Hanson views, which were only presented publicly to Congress after he was surprised by the great victory gained by the legislation in the House and driven to abandon his more unobtrusive methods and take up a public activity in behalf of his corporation.

The Hanson and Somervell theory that all is loss save dollars does not enthuse either Washington or the Nation. Not one organization of residents of Washington or of near-by Virginia and Maryland has indorsed that doctrine, but all support the park program proposed by H. R. 26. The Washington Times yesterday said, editorially:

THERE MUST BE NO POWER GRAB IN POTOMAC RIVER VALLEY

> There must be no electric power grab at Great Falls and in the Potomac River gorge, and the chances are largely against there being any.
>
> Congress isn't made up of schoolboys, and Congress isn't so tied to the interests of the Power Trust as to permit any of its units getting a grip in an area that will be extremely useful to the Nation in the future.
>
> This Potomac River Valley, from Great Falls to Washington, is admittedly one of the most naturally beautiful spots in the world. It is nothing short of a national duty that this region shall be preserved for the Nation for such use as it may desire to make of it.
>
> As a magnificent park, contemplated in the Cramton bill, it would be exclusively in the hands of the Federal Government, which, besides developing it for park purposes, would still retain the right to hydroelectric development if that ever became necessary for Washington and the greater city that will grow from here along the hills overlooking the river's gorge.
>
> That's pretty smooth talk about a private commercial concern developing hydroelectricity while the Government does the job of park development. Any man with brains can see that the time would come when there would be conflict between the Government and the private interests and when the courts would be filled with litigation.

There must be no opportunity for legal conflicts, no matter what the financial benefits might be if private capital were allowed to get a grip on things. Uncle Sam must be the sole and only boss. He can not surrender any rights in this splendid river territory, to all intents and purposes part of the Federal National Capital.

And the New York Times of Tuesday carried this most impressive statement in its editorial column:

SAVING THE POTOMAC

It was said of certain men of old that they had eyes, yet saw not. The utility companies and their engineers who are opposing the Cramton bill to preserve the gorge of the Potomac at Washington are laying themselves open to that rebuke. Here is a project which has the support of every responsible group interested in preserving natural scenery and adding to the park areas which form the proper playground of the people. It is designed to exploit for public rather than for private purposes this "region of crags and cataracts" which a kindly Providence has set down almost at the gate of the National Capital. Thousands now enjoy it; tens of thousands will enjoy it in the years to come when it has been made a park and joined with the other scenic and historic attractions of the region by the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the river. Only the public utilities are opposed to the bill, raising against it the old cry of "economic waste."

In this case that argument is peculiarly specious. The engineers first figured out that the waste would amount to $48,000,000, representing mainly the doubtful savings in the regional electric-light bill resulting from the use of water power. As the support of the bill became more vigorous, they sharpened their pencils and announced that the loss would be at least $100,000,000. Anxious to reverse the course of nature and turn diamonds into coal, they calmly proceed upon the assumption that the park the Federal commission would create there would in itself involve no economic gain. As well leave the scenery out of Niagara or the parkways out of Westchester.

In Monday's Times appeared a dispatch from Washington recording the greatest traffic jam in the history of the city. What brought 75,000 automobiles and 10 excursion trains to the Capital on a rainy Sunday in April? Congress? It was not in session. The President? He was off fishing on the Rapidan. Mount Vernon? It is closed on Sunday. An "industrialized valley," like the one the engineers waxed so eloquent about in their attack on the Cramton bill before the Senate committee? It is not yet in existence. "What went ye out into the wilderness to see? A reed, shaken in the wind?" Not quite—a mile or two of cherry trees in bloom along the Potomac by the Lincoln Memorial.

Let the engineers learn to figure such imponderables before they presume to give out statements about "economic waste" in the valley of the Potomac. What makes their contentions all the more absurd is that the rights of the utilities are fully protected, Congress having explicitly reserved the right to authorize whatever navigation, flood control, or power projects the future may render desirable. All that the Cramton bill does is to put scenery first.

In the Washington Star of yesterday, Mr. Cyrus Kehr resorted to satire to express himself on the Somervell $100,000,000 waste, saying, in part:

MILLIONS OF POTENTIAL CAPITAL VALUES UNUSED

Among Washington people are found impractical dreamers whose activities need to be curbed, and what has previously been done by similar dreamers should be undone. The trouble with those dreamers is that they have an absurd view of values. They fail to see the value of money and means whereby money can be acquired.

In places throughout the city there are small pieces of land which do not earn money at all and could be made to do so. Many of these pieces could be leased to receive buildings, the builders paying a good land rental. Franklin Park, Lafayette Park, Thomas Circle, Washington Circle, Meridian Park, and other such tracts are not now used. They are idle land. They are well suited for the erection of apartment houses and hotels and groceries and filling stations. Along both borders of Rock Creek Park there are tracts covered with trees, and are idle.

Long-time leases, permitting erection of residences and apartment houses and filling stations, would bring a large revenue. The vacant land around the Capitol and around the Library of Congress would have large values for long-time leases, bringing good yearly revenues. Nearly all of the Mall and Potomac Park are idle land and well suited for various kinds of building by individuals or companies taking long-time leases and paying their rentals annually or semiannually into the District or National Treasury. Some of these dreamers might in a sentimental way object to the leasing of such grounds on which there are fine trees requiring removal to make room for buildings. For example, the large old trees on the Capitol Grounds. Manifestly, objection by such dreamers should be ignored. That brings me to say that in parts of Rock Creek Park which are too hilly to receive buildings the larger trees might be removed for lumber or for fuel, and money thus received added to the public revenues. Those trees now stand there doing nothing.

* * * * * * *

But in addition to the large aggregate of rentals, the buildings put on these lands will be taxable. The value of those privately owned buildings will be very large. Recently the Evening Star mentioned that in Chicago an unoccupied tract of land surrounded by occupied lands is to receive a group of buildings costing about $10,000,000. That will be a fine item for taxation by the city of Chicago. On the unused publicly owned lands here in Washington buildings of equally large value may be erected. Then we shall have rentals, plus taxes, making aggregates approaching the financial Government needs.

Money is of very large importance.

ADDRESS OF HON. S. D. M'REYNOLDS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing in the RECORD a very able address delivered by my colleague [Mr. MCREYNOLDS] before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, urging a further improvement and development of the Tennessee River.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing the address of his colleague [Mr. MCREYNOLDS] before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors urging the further improvement and development of the Tennessee River. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The address was as follows:

IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, we, as members of the Tennessee delegation, are before you to-day requesting you to indorse and place in whatever bill is reported out by this committee the project for the improvement of the Tennessee River, as outlined by the recent submission by General Brown, the Chief Engineer of the War Department, of a full and complete report of the Tennessee River and its tributaries, and recommendation therein. The final report, about which I speak, of the survey of the Tennessee River and its tributaries, which has been placed in your hands, is the most complete that has ever been submitted to Congress in reference to any river. This committee is to be congratulated upon its wisdom exercised in authorizing the survey of the Tennessee River.

The first appropriation of $200,000 was made in 1922, and in 1926 and 1927 this authorization was raised to $790,000, and in 1928, $300,000 was appropriated—$200,000 to be spent on complete investigation, which was to be made of the Cove Creek Dam site, and $100,000 to complete the survey of the Tennessee River and tributaries; $180,000 was spent on the Cove Creek Dam site, and there has been spent on the survey of the Tennessee River and its tributaries, outside of that amount, a little over $910,000.

This report of the district engineer is complete in every respect; the data collected by the survey, including maps and profiles of the main stream, etc., the layout of the project for the development of main stream and tributaries, stream gaging for a number of stations, study of the effect which a project would have on the regulation of streams or stream flood power and flood control, investigation of dam sites, detailed core boring at Cove Creek, commercial statistics, including the commerce which may be developed for navigation, and a mineral survey of the basin, engineer's layout and estimate of cost for every project, benefits resulting in navigation, flood control, and water power; general plans for the development of the river and its major tributaries for navigation; more efficient development of potential water power and control of floods. With this complete data comes the recommendation of the district engineer, the division engineer, Mississippi River Commission, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, and the Chief Engineer's report and recommendation.

So when we come to you to-day asking for action we do not leave you in the dark as to just what can be accomplished nor the amount that it will require for the development of the Tennessee River and the most feasible means of this development. The Tennessee River is one of the great rivers of this country. It is formed by conjunction of the Holston and French Broad Rivers near Knoxville, Tenn., in the eastern part of that State, and flows in a southwesterly direction across Tennessee into northern Alabama, and there it flows westwardly to the Mississippi line; and from that point it flows across the State of Tennessee and across Kentucky and empties into the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky. It is 652 miles long, drains an area of over 40,000 square miles, and has a fall of about 500 feet from its source to where it empties into the Ohio River. During low water it contains almost as much water as the Ohio River at the point it flows into it. The comparison is 10,500 second-feet in the Ohio and 10,000 second-feet in the Tennessee.

All engineers to whom this project has been submitted agree that it is perfectly feasible to make the Tennessee River navigable at a depth of 9 feet of water from Knoxville to where it empties into the Ohio. There is some little difference of these engineers as to when this should be done or as to what plans should be adopted.

There has been practically no money spent on the development of the Tennessee River since the authorization and appropriation of

$200,000 for its survey in 1922. There has been what we may call in recent new improvements on the Tennessee River an expenditure of $23,000,000, and some of these projects have been completed, and it will require $15,000,000 more to complete these projects, but the engineer reports that this would not make feasible transportation under the facts as now shown.

Before going farther I want to call the attention of this committee to the report of the engineer of the numerous dam sites which can be built for the manufacturing of electricity in connection with the improvement of the Tennesse River and its tributaries. This survey has revealed the possibility of the creation of a hydroelectric power to the extent of 4,000,000 horsepower. There is no section of this United States that is so wonderfully blessed with this possibility, and with its proper development this Tennessee River Basin will at some time become the great industrial center of this country. Speaking of these possibilities on the floor of the House, and the wonderful resources of this section, I have heard your most worthy chairman say that this section was destined to become the Ruhr district of America. Active water-power developments, with the wonderful mineral resources that are situated along this stream in the form of coal, iron, phosphate, copper, marble, manganese, and various other natural resources of this character, if proper development can be had, the possibilities of this section are unknown. Along this river live some 2,000,000 people—no better on earth—progressive and alert. The improvement to the Tennessee River is the key to this situation from three sources—flood control, navigation, and the development of water power.

There is not much navigation on the Tennessee River at the present time, naturally so, because of the shallow places in that river which would prevent steamboats and barges from going from one point to another. This district engineer has estimated that the freight handled on the Tennessee River in 1926 was nearly 2,000,000 tons, 48 per cent forest products, 23 per cent iron and steel, and 15 per cent sand and gravel, and the balance miscellaneous. From this basis the district engineer estimates that when transportation is completely restored on the Tennessee River that it would increase at least 5,700,000 tons at a saving of $7,300,000, and by the growth and development in that section by 1950 there would be 17,800,000 tons at a saving of $22,800,000. The district engineer also estimates flood damages in a period of 500 years, at one time, $14,000,000, would probably reach $1,780,000 per year. The damage done by the flood in 1926, along this river, was $2,650,000. In Chattanooga, one of the great industrial cities of the South, there was estimated over $600,000 damages during that particular year, so much so that the city of Chattanooga has figured on building levees for its protection, which would cost somewhere around $9,000,000 and $12,000,000, but the upkeep for each year would be as much as the estimated damage for any one year.

Thirty-three feet is a danger point at Chattanooga for floods, 22 feet at Knoxville, 18 feet at Florence, and 31 feet at Johnsonville. The building of the Cove Creek Dam and the storage of some 3,000,000 acre-feet of water there would relieve the flood situation in Chattanooga to the extent of 15 per cent, but, of course, the Cove Creek Dam project is not this Tennessee River project, but the information that we get in reference to Cove Creek comes through your order of the survey of the Tennessee River. The district engineer shows in his report, that if the project of building the big dam along the Tennessee River with 10 feet surcharge and 5 feet surcharge, on certain tributaries, that there would be no flood situation at Chattanooga. We know it will take many years of private development to finally reach what is desired in this flood situation, but we know, further, that the development of the Tennessee River by proper means is the beginning of what we finally wish to accomplish. Had the completed system been in operation in 1926, Knoxville would have had 8 feet less of water and Chattanooga 20.8 feet. From the engineer's report, there are two ways of handling the navigation of the Tennessee River so as to make it 9 feet of water—one is by the building in conjunction with private interests, seven high dams which would be power dams, along the Tennessee River, and the Government paying that portion for locks that is chargeable up to navigation; the other is the building of 32 low dams on the Tennessee River which would cost $56,000,000, if provided with locks 56 feet wide and 360 feet long; if 110 feet wide and 600 feet long, as the Ohio, the cost would be about $74,709,000.

The district engineer recommends that this last project be adopted and that it be considered within a period of 10 years; three million being appropriated at once and eight million yearly until completed. The division engineer practically concurs in this report, excepting he would stop the development at Chattanooga with an expenditure of $40,000,000. The Mississippi River Commission reports that the reported project would be practically negative as to the Mississippi River and indorses the division engineer's report. The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors recommends modification of the existing project for the improvement of the Tennessee River below Knoxville, Tenn., so as to provide for navigable channels with a depth of 9 feet at low water, by the construction of power dams in accordance with plans contained in the report of the district engineer; that is, power dams shall be constructed by States, municipalities, and private interests, under license of the Federal Power Commission, and the locks necessary for navigation shall be constructed by the United States at an estimated cost of $30,000,000; provided, that whenever it shall be demonstrated that the construction of any power dam included in the project is not feasible with the participation of the United States in cost of portion of work not required solely for navigation, the Chief of Engineers shall submit to Congress a special report thereon.

The Chief Engineer concurs generally with the district engineer, and recommends that the adopted project by the United States for the improvement of the Tennessee River from its mouth to Knoxville be for a navigable depth of 9 feet at low water by low-water dams in the number and approximate location as set forth in the report of the district engineer; provided, that under the provisions of the Federal water power act, a high dam and locks may be substituted for any two or more of the low dams and built by private interests, States, or municipalities; and provided, further, that in case high dams are built before the United States shall have built the projective locks and low dams, which are to be replaced, the United States shall contribute to the cost of the substitute structures an amount equal to the estimated cost of the works of navigation for which substitute is made.

The Chief Engineer does not concur in full with other advisory authorities in the following respects:

"(a) The district engineer—he sets time limit on the completion of the project. The Chief Engineer says no time limit can be set at this time.

"(b) The division engineer—he stops the project at the edge of the area most fruitful in the prospect for tonnage.

"(c) The Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors—it leaves the project in the air by making navigation to depend on power development, and requires that the matter of the project be referred to Congress continually.

"The project should be definite and final, and it is possible to make it so, in this case, because there has never been presented to Congress a more thorough and exhaustive study." To this last sentence of Gen. Lytle Brown's I want to most respectfully call your attention: "There has never been presented to Congress a more thorough and exhaustive study."

The proposed and existing high-dam developments along the Tennessee River are as follows: Dam No. 52, Ohio River, already completed, backs the water up in the Tennessee River 43 miles and takes care of the river up to where a dam at Aurora Landing is to be built. It is in the edge of Kentucky. The next dam site is Pickwick Landing, in west Tennessee, near the line, 163 miles above Aurora. Fifty-two miles above Pickwick Landing is Dam No. 1, Muscle Shoals, and a mile above that is Dam No. 2, Muscle Shoals, which, of course, has been completed.

The next dam called for is Dam No. 3, Muscle Shoals, which is 16 miles above Dam No. 2. The next dam called for is at Guntersville, which is 79 miles above Dam No. 3. The next dam is Hales Bar, which is already built. The next is Chickamauga, 41 miles above Hales Bar. The next is White Creek, which is 71 miles above Chickamauga; and the next, Colters Shoals, 62 miles above White Creek, which will clear the water 72 miles up farther. Seven high dams, with the dams now in the river, will make this 9 feet of water. Applications have been made by private interests to the Federal Water Power Commission for license to build a dam at each one of these dam sites excepting that at Guntersville and Dam No. 3, above Muscle Shoals. Very little power can be developed at these two dams, hence no applications have been made for these sites. With no dams being built at Guntersville and Dam No. 3, moneys spent on the balance of the river would be useless, in so far as navigation is concerned from one end of the river to the other. At present there are shoals in the Tennessee River at Guntersville, where the water gets down during low water to a little over 1 foot, and between that and Dam No. 3 to a little less than 1 foot. For an improvement of the Tennessee River it is absolutely necessary to have these dams built. We feel that General Brown's recommendation in this matter is proper, that while low dams would furnish the navigation it would not in any way aid flood control; neither would it be the development of the water power. Wherever a dam is built upon the Tennessee River as a power dam and proper locks are placed therein for navigation, this does away with two or three similar dams that would be required. The cost of these low dams should go toward the expense of building the higher dams.

There has been no complete survey in the way of borings or plans that will be required to build a dam at either one of these sites or the small dams required, hence for the determination of the feasibility and the cost of building dams at No. 3 and at Guntersville we feel that detailed information should be gathered in reference to these projects, as there is no possibility that any corporation or individual will seek the right to erect power dams at these points. We, therefore, are asking for an authorization of some $150,000. That investigation might be made at these two points, as it will be necessary, before this project is completed, that either low dams or these two high dams be built in that section of the river. We are informed that now there is some request of the next $250,000,000 being placed in this bill and it is your purpose to hold this down to one hundred million, therefore we are only asking that it pass the project of the improvement of the Tennessee River as contained in the report and recommendation of the Chief Engi-

neer be adopted and the $150,000 be authorized for detailed information in reference to Guntersville and Dam No. 3.

We know that the President of the United States favors the development of the great rivers of this country, as reported in his speech of last summer at Louisville, Ky., at the celebration of the completion of the 52 navigation dams along the Ohio River.

I am glad that this project has been completed. I am glad that these people have been given the advantages of this great river, even at an expense of $125,000,000 in its completion, but the Tennessee River is almost as great. The dams to be built in the Tennessee River are practically all great power projects, which will mean much to the development of the hydroelectric power in this country. The improvement of the Tennessee River would not only affect power and navigation but its completion will be the end to the great destruction caused by the flood waters coming down from its hills and mountains. We have now waited since 1922 for full information in reference to this great river and its tributaries, wanting to know what can be done, what should be done, and what the cost will be to make the improvements. We have this now before you in completed form, and we ask your aid and your help. We can see no reason why it should not be granted. The Great Creator has given us these hills and these mountains, these wonderful natural resources, with a progressive people living along its borders that are ready to take advantage of these conditions. Therefore we only ask that which we feel is right—your favorable action on this report.

Mr. GASQUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the consolidation of veterans' activities, the bill which has been considered to-day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that all Members have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill under consideration. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

HON. JAMES FRENCH STROTHER

Mr. SHOTT of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia asks unanimous consent to address the House for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHOTT of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, I bring a message that will cause regret to some of the Members of the House who served with Judge James French Strother in the Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses, as a Representative from the fifth West Virginia district. Judge Strother died to-day after a lingering illness, at his home at Welch, W. Va. He was the third of his family to serve in this House, his grandfather and great-grandfather having represented their districts in Congress. Judge Strother was the possessor of many splendid gifts of mind and heart, and had gained a vast wealth in friendships and in the esteem and love of his fellow citizens. He ornamented the bench for a score of years and wore the priceless jewels of fairness and impartiality as a judge. His two terms in Congress were marked by a conscientious effort to give his State and country efficient service, devoting his good judgment, high conception of duty, and tireless energy to the task until a breakdown in his health ended a career of great promise of usefulness. He was faithful in his friendships, firm in his convictions, true in his obligations, just in his dealings, clean in his politics, and worthy in citizenship.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and under the rule referred as follows:

S. 8. An act for the relief of Lieut. David O. Bowman, Medical Corps, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 304. An act for the relief of Cullen D. O'Bryan and Lettie A. O'Bryan; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 363. An act for the relief of Charles W. Martin; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 420. An act for the relief of Charles E. Byron, alias Charles E. Marble; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 428. An act to authorize the transfer of the former naval radio station, Seawall, Me., as an addition to the Acadia National Park; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 525. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Louisiana State Museum, of the city of New Orleans, La., the silver service in use on the cruiser *New Orleans;* to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 549. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 684. An act to amend section 9 of the Federal reserve act, as amended, to authorize the Federal Reserve Board to waive notice by State banks and trust companies of intention to withdraw from membership in a Federal reserve bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 857. An act for the relief of Gilbert Peterson; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 888. An act for the relief of Francis J. McDonald; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1045. An act for the relief of Sheldon R. Purdy; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1101. An act to authorize the Postmaster General to investigate the conditions of the lease of the post-office garage in Boston, Mass., and to readjust the terms thereof; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

S. 1252. An act for the relief of Christina Arbuckle, administratrix of the estate of John Arbuckle, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1407. An act for the relief of William Zeiss, administrator of William B. Reaney, survivor of Thomas Reaney and Samuel Archbold; to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 1638. An act for the relief of William Tell Oppenheimer, jr.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1641. An act for the relief of Thomas A. Dwyer; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1742. An act authorizing Arthur S. Judy, lieutenant commander, Medical Corps, United States Navy, to accept the distinguished-service medal tendered to him by the President of the Republic of Haiti; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 1748. An act for the relief of the Lakeside Country Club; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1798. An act for the relief of Alice M. A. Damm; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1945. An act for the relief of Nellie Francis; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1952. An act providing a nautical school at the port of New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1959. An act to authorize the creation of game sanctuaries or refuges within the Ocala National Forest, in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2013. An act for the relief of Germaine M. Finley; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2166. An act for the relief of Richard Riggles; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2219. An act for the relief of the city of New York; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2272. An act for the relief of Harold F. Swindler; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 2400. An act to regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in certain areas of the National Capital; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2414. An act authorizing the Government of the United States to participate in the international hygiene exhibition at Dresden, Germany, from May 6, 1930, to October 1, 1930, inclusive; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 2458. An act for the inspection of vessels propelled by internal-combustion engines; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2466. An act to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William W. Danenhower; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2467. An act for the relief of William Hensley; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2608. An act for the relief of William C. Rives; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 2662. An act for the relief of Della D. Ledendecker; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2718. An act for the relief of Stephen W. Douglas, chief pharmacist, United States Navy, retired; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 2873. An act to carry into effect the finding of the Court of Claims in the claim of Elizabeth B. Eddy; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2908. An act extending protection to the bald eagle, the emblem of the United States, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 3026. An act authorizing the General Accounting Office to make certain credits in the accounts of Horace Lee Washington and Arthur B. Cooke, United States Consular Service; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3038. An act for the relief of the National Surety Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3039. An act for the relief of the estate of George B. Spearin, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3043. An act authorizing the establishment of a national hydraulic laboratory in the Bureau of Standards of the Depart-

ment of Commerce and the construction of a building therefor; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

S. 3045. An act for the relief of Walter P. Crowley; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 3184. An act to permit the county of Solano in the State of California to lay, construct, install, and maintain sewer outlets over and across the Navy longitudinal dike and accretions thereto, in Mare Island Straits, Calif.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 3185. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of material no longer needed by the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 3425. An act to amend the act of Congress approved March 1, 1929, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a children's tuberculosis sanatorium"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3449. An act to amend section 4404 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act approved July 2, 1918, placing the supervising inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service under the classified civil service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

S. 3538. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to convey to the city of Port Angeles, Wash., a portion of the Ediz Hook Lighthouse Reservation, Wash.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3566. An act authorizing the President to place Lieut. (Junior Grade) Christopher S. Long, Chaplain Corps, United States Navy, upon the retired list of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 3642. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Council; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3648. An act to correct the naval record of Edward Earle; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 3653. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain employments in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1928; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3741. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the South Fork of the Cumberland River at or near Burnside, Pulaski County, Ky.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3742. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Burnside, Pulaski County, Ky.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3743. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Canton, Ky.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3744. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near Eggners Ferry, Ky.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3746. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Maysville, Ky.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3784. An act for the relief of John Marks, alias John Bell; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 3820. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of certain bridges in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3893. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the State of South Dakota the silver service presented to the United States for the cruiser *South Dakota*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 3895. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to widen Wisconsin Avenue abutting squares 1299, 1300, and 1935; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. J. Res. 24. Joint resolution for the payment of certain employees of the United States Government in the District of Columbia and employees of the District of Columbia for March 4, 1929; to the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments.

S. J. Res. 127. Joint resolution authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, of a memorial to William Jennings Bryan; to the Committee on the Library.

S. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution to provide for the erection of a memorial tablet at the United States Naval Academy to commemorate the officers and men lost in the United States Submarine *S-4*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. J. Res. 143. Joint resolution creating a commission to prepare plans for a monument in the city of Washington commemorating the achievements of Orville and Wilbur Wright in the development of aviation; to the Committee on the Library.

S. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to detail a medical officer for duty as physician to the Senate and House of Representatives; to the Committee on Accounts.

S. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution authorizing the holding of hearings by the joint committee to investigate the pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service; to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3714. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Wabash River at Mount Carmel, Ill.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 155. An act providing compensation to the Crow Indians for Custer Battle Field National Cemetery, and for other purposes;

H. R. 565. An act for the relief of Clarence L. Stevens;

H. R. 2029. An act to authorize the coinage of silver 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase;

H. R. 2331. An act for the relief of Leonard T. Newton;

H. R. 2825. An act to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act to establish a national military park at the battle field of Stones River, Tenn." approved March 3, 1927;

H. R. 3097. An act for the relief of Capt. George C. Seibels, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 3098. An act for the relief of Capt. Chester G. Mayo, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 3100. An act for the relief of Capt. P. J. Willett, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 3101. An act for the relief of Lieut. Arthur W. Babcock, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 3104. An act for the relief of Lieut. Edward F. Ney, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 3105. An act for the relief of Lieut. Henry Guilmette, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 3107. An act for the relief of Lieut. Edward Mixon, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 3108. An act for the relief of Lieut. Archy W. Barnes, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 3109. An act for the relief of Capt. William L. F. Simonpietri, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 3110. An act for the relief of Capt. John H. Merriam, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 3112. An act for the relief of Lieut. Commander Thomas Cochran, Supply Corps, United States Navy;

H. R. 4055. An act to authorize a cash award to William P. Flood for beneficial suggestions resulting in improvement in naval material;

H. R. 564. An act for the relief of Josephine Laforge (Sage Woman);

H. R. 4289. An act to approve Act No. 55 of the Session Laws of 1929 of the Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric current for light and power within the district of Hamakua, island and county of Hawaii";

H. R. 5693. An act providing for retired pay for certain members of the former Life Saving Service equivalent to compensation granted to members of the Coast Guard;

H. R. 6119. An act for the relief of the Gray Artesian Well Co.;

H. R. 6131. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to erect a marker or tablet on the site of the battle between Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph and the command of Nelson A. Miles;

H. R. 7391. An act that the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, upon request from the Governor of the State of North Carolina, to deliver to such governor as custodian for such State the silver service presented to the United States for the U. S. S. *North Carolina* (now the U. S. S. *Charlotte*), but out of commission;

H. R. 7701. An act to authorize fraternal and benevolent corporations heretofore created by special act of Congress to divide and separate the insurance activities from the fraternal activities by an act of its supreme legislative body, subject to

the approval of the superintendent of insurance of the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7830. An act to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900;

H. R. 7855. An act for the relief of Carl Stanley Sloan, minor Flathead allottee;

H. R. 7984. An act to approve Act No. 29 of the session laws of 1929 of the Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric current for light and power within Hanalei, in the district of Hanalei, island and county of Kauai";

H. R. 8143. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Arkansas State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Black River at or near Pocahontas, Ark.;

H. R. 8294. An act to amend the act of Congress approved June 28, 1921 (42 Stat. 67, 68), entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition by the United States of private rights of fishery in and about Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii";

H. R. 8559. An act to authorize the incorporated town of Cordova, Alaska, to issue bonds for the construction of a trunk sewer system and a bulkhead or retaining wall, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9046. An act to amend the fourth paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act, as amended;

H. R. 9306. An act to authorize per capita payments to the Indians of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.;

H. R. 9894. An act to discontinue the coinage of the two and one-half dollar gold piece;

H. R. 9988. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of New York to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Red House, N. Y.; and

H. R. 10076. An act to amend sections 476, 482, and 4934 of the Revised Statutes, sections 1 and 14 of the trade-mark act of February 20, 1905, as amended, and section 1 (b) of the trade-mark act of March 19, 1920, and for other purposes.

H. R. 10653. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce a foreign commerce service of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1927;

H. R. 7960. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. J. Res. 195. Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to invite representatives of the Governments of the countries members of the Pan American Union to attend an Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry, and providing for the expenses of such meeting;

H. J. Res. 197. Joint resolution to authorize the purchase of a motor lifeboat, with its equipment and necessary spare parts, from foreign life-saving services; and

H. J. Res. 227. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a Federal reserve branch building in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, April 11, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Friday, April 11, 1930, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS—SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 9

(10 a. m.)

To increase the balance to the credit of any one person in a postal savings depository from $2,500 to $5,000 (H. R. 7407).

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION—SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOSPITALS

(10 a. m.)

To consider proposals for veterans' hospitals in Missouri and Nevada.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(10.30 a. m.)

To exclude certain citizens of the Philippine Islands from the United States (H. R. 8708).

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

(10 a. m.)

To consider proposals for legislation concerning Muscle Shoals.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(10 a. m.)

To subject shipments of pistols in interstate commerce to the police powers of the several States and Territories upon arrival therein (H. R. 2569).

Prohibiting the interstate shipment of machine guns and automatic rifles (H. R. 3665).

To regulate the interstate shipment of firearms (H. R. 6607).

To divest certain classes of firearms and ammunition of their character as subjects of interstate or foreign commerce (H. R. 6606).

To regulate the shipment in interstate commerce of pistols, revolvers, shotguns, or rifles which have had their barrels sawed off or shortened, machine guns, or any firearms which can be concealed on the person (H. R. 8633).

To regulate the shipment in interstate commerce of pistols, revolvers, shotguns, rifles, machine guns, or any firearms which can be concealed on the person (H. R. 11325).

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3

(10 a. m.)

To amend an act approved July 1, 1898, establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and acts amendatory thereof (H. R. 9997).

To amend an act approved March 3, 1911, relating to the Judiciary, for the purpose of fixing the time and manner of filing claims in suits in equity in district courts of the United States (H. R. 9998).

To amend an act approved March 3, 1911, relating to the judiciary, for the purpose of enabling receivers to sue in district courts of the United States other than those of their appointment (H. R. 9999).

To amend an act approved March 3, 1911, relating to the judiciary, for the purpose of extending the jurisdiction of receivers appointed by the district courts (H. R. 10000).

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

(10.30 a. m.)

For the relief of the State of Georgia for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929 (H. R. 10382).

For the relief of the State of South Carolina for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929 (H. R. 10417).

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

(10.30 a. m.)

To consider branch, chain, and group banking as provided in House Resolution 141.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

To provide for the expenses of participation by the United States in the International Conference on Load Lines, London, England, 1930 (H. J. Res. 297).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

400. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of the Mobile Bay-New Orleans section of the inland waterway from New Orleans, La., to Apalachicola River, Fla., and the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee Rivers to Columbus, Ga., with a view of securing a depth suitable to the economical operation of self-propelled barges (H. Doc. No. 341); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

401. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination of Black River, Ark., with a view to the control of the floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

402. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting draft of legislation to provide relief for and to adjust certain accounts of officers and employees of the Treasury Department and to cover the settlement of outstanding claims of certain individuals, representing unrecovered amounts due them (H. Doc. No. 342); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

403. A letter from the president of the Washington Rapid Transit Co., transmitting balance sheet of the Washington Rapid Transit Co., and a list of stockholders of record as of December 31, 1929; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. PURNELL: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 205. A resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 10381, a bill to amend the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1117). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STEVENSON: Committee on Printing. H. Con. Res. 29. A concurrent resolution to print 3,000 additional copies of House Document No. 328, Seventieth Congress, first session, entitled "Historical Statements Concerning the Battle of King's Mountain and the Battle of the Cowpens in South Carolina," with illustrations (Rept. No. 1118). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McKEOWN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6347. A bill to amend the act establishing the western judicial district of Oklahoma; with amendment (Rept. No. 1121). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOGG: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 8806. A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to impose fines on steamship and aircraft carriers transporting the mails beyond the borders of the United States for unreasonable and unnecessary delays and for other delinquencies; with amendment (Rept. No. 1122). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PARKER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 2719. An act granting the consent of Congress to the superintendent of public works of the State of New York to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Hudson River at the southerly extremity of the city of Troy; without amendment (Rept. No. 1123). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MAPES: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 4027. An act to legalize a bridge across the American Channel of the Detroit River leading from the mainland to Grosse Isle, Mich., and about 16 miles below the city of Detroit, Mich.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1124). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOOPER: Committee on the Library. H. R. 5271. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land and erect a monument at the site near Crookston, in Polk County, Minn., to commemorate the signing of a treaty on October 2, 1863, between the United States of America and the Chippewa Indians; without amendment (Rept. No. 1126). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HAUGEN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 11514. A bill to define preserves, jam, jelly, and apple butter, to provide standards therefor, and to amend the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1127). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RANSLEY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 9843. A bill to enable the Secretary of War to accomplish the construction of approaches and surroundings, together with the necessary adjacent roadways, to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Arlington National Cemetery, Va.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1128). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. VESTAL: Committee on Patents. H. R. 11372. A bill to provide for plant patents; with amendment (Rept. No. 1129). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. REECE: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 3498. An act to aid the Grand Army of the Republic in its Memorial Day services May 30, 1930; without amendment (Rept. No. 1131). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BOWMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 3425. An act to amend the act of Congress approved March 1, 1929, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a children's tuberculosis sanatorium"; with amendment (Rept. No. 1132). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 9939. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease any or all of the remaining tribal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for oil and gas purposes, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1133). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LUCE: Committee on the Library. H. R. 11433. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes," approved May 21, 1928, relating to the condemnation of land; without amendment (Rept. No. 1134). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mrs. LANGLEY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1712. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Gussin; with amendment (Rept. No. 1119). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DOXEY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2170. A bill for the relief of Clyde Cornish; with amendment (Rept. No. 1120). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 4595. A bill for the relief of Maurice J. O'Leary; without amendment (Rept. No. 1125). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WURZBACH: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 6264. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to donate a bronze cannon to the town of Avon, Mass.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1130). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Ways and Means was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11256) for the relief of Shrader Drug Co., and the same was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLANCY: A bill (H. R. 11545) to provide for the immediate payment to veterans of the face value of their adjusted service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 11546) authorizing the construction of public buildings at West Point, Ga., and Lanett, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WARREN: A bill (H. R. 11547) to provide for the erection of a marker or tablet to the memory of Joseph Hewes, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Continental Congress, and patriot of the Revolution, at Edenton, N. C.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 11548) to amend the act entitled "An act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and for other purposes," approved May 15, 1928; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. BRAND of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 11549) for the relief of the State of Georgia for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. CARTER of Wyoming: A bill (H. R. 11550) to add certain lands to the Ashley National Forest in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 11551) granting pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War, to certain widows, minor children, and helpless children of such soldiers, sailors, and marines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 298) creating a commission on centralization; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MAAS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 299) to provide an annual appropriation to meet the quota of the United States toward the expenses of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ABERNETHY: A bill (H. R. 11552) granting a pension to Ada Vermont Lincoln; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALLGOOD: A bill (H. R. 11553) granting a pension to Nancy A. Watson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H. R. 11554) granting an increase of pension to Matilda A. E. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAMBRILL: A bill (H. R. 11555) granting a pension to Rachel E. Stewart; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CORNING: A bill (H. R. 11556) granting an increase of pension to Almira E. Van Benscoten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COYLE: A bill (H. R. 11557) granting an increase of pension to Emma Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 11558) providing for the disposition of orders, medals, decorations, diplomas, certificates, and gifts now deposited in the Department of State, tendered by foreign governments to certain retired, resigned, or deceased officers of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CHALMERS: A bill (H. R. 11559) for the refund of $455.10 to be paid to Ida L. Randels, guardian of Meredith L. Randels, for premiums paid on a converted insurance policy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11560) granting a pension to Margaret E. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 11561) granting a pension to Mary L. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 11562) for the relief of sundry building and loan associations; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARTLEY: A bill (H. R. 11563) granting a pension to Richard J. Barrett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 11564) to reimburse William Whitright for expenses incurred as an authorized delegate of the Fort Peck Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11565) to reimburse Charles Thompson for expenses incurred as an authorized delegate of the Fort Peck Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MANLOVE: A bill (H. R. 11566) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Keller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11567) granting an increase of pension to Olive H. Woods; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H. R. 11568) granting an increase of pension to Eliza R. Maginnis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 11569) for the relief of James T. Barkley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: A bill (H. R. 11570) authorizing the Secretary of War to posthumously award a distinguished-service cross to Lawrence J. Flaherty; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 11571) for the relief of the owner of the barge *Mary M.*; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WATRES: A bill (H. R. 11572) granting a pension to Sarah H. Burgess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 11573) granting an increase of pension to Fred F. Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 11574) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Gray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

6669. Petition of the Mercantile School, urging Congress for complete and immediate independence of the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

6670. Petition of Moving Picture Machine Operators, Local No. 159, Portland, Oreg., memoralizing Congress affecting the navigation, water power, and irrigation development of the Columbia River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

6671. By Mr. BLACKBURN: Petition of W. H. Wilson, Sam Bixler, Gaylen W. Bell, and numerous other citizens of Woodford County, Ky., praying for the speedy enactment of House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476, granting increased pensions to veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

6672. Also, memorial of the Kentucky division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, at Frankfort, Ky., signed by Annie Belle Fogg, as president, and Mrs. Gipp Watkins, as secretary, petitioning for the enactment of a Federal statute regulating the production and distribution of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6673. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, opposing the calling of an international conference by the President of the United States, or the acceptance by him of an invitation to participate in such a conference, for the purpose of revising the present calendar, unless a proviso be attached thereto definitely guaranteeing the preservation of the continuity of the weekly cycle without the insertion of the blank days; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6674. By Mr. BOYLAN: Resolution adopted by National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, New York City, favoring House bill 10343; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6675. By Mr. BRUNNER: Petition of the Post Office Square Club, of New York City, indorsing Senate bill 2540 and House bill 6603, La Follette-Kendall short Saturday workday bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

6676. By Mr. FOSS: Memorial of the board of selectmen of the town of Webster, Mass., memoralizing Congress to enact House Joint Resolution 167, directing the President to proclaim October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's memorial day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6677. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of various citizens of Benton County, Ark., urging the speedy consideration and passage of House bill 2562, providing for increased rates of pension to the men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the Spanish War period; to the Committee on Pensions.

6678. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the congregation of Bnai David Aguduth Achim, of 832–838 Fox Street, Borough of the Bronx, city of New York, urging favorable consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 20, extending the sympathy of the Congress of the United States of America to the persecuted Christians and Jews in Soviet Russia and to cooperate with other nations to persuade the Russian Soviet Government to put an end to religious persecutions; to the Committee on Rules.

6679. By Mr. HOPKINS: Petition submitted by Adam Sanlan, 613 South Twenty-first Street, St. Joseph, Mo., signed by many citizens of St. Joseph, appealing for the early passage of the legislation now pending in behalf of our Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6680. By Mr. HUDSPETH: Petition of citizens of Ector County, Tex., urging favorable action on House bill 2562, a bill providing for increased pension to veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

6681. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Piel Bros. (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., on behalf of over 300 family members, employees of their plant, urging that the duty of 18 cents per pound on dried egg albumen be eliminated and declaring that any increase in this tariff duty is wholly unwarranted; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6682. Also, petition of Apprentice National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, New York, N. Y., indorsing House bill 10343, intended to limit immigration into the United States from Mexico; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6683. Also, petition consisting of individual letters, registering protests against the Federal education bill, and contending that education is a local matter, and not for Government administration, from the following citizens of the third congressional district, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Mrs. Basquill, Elizabeth Brill, Margaret Burns, Mary A. Byrne, Mrs. J. Byrne, Mary Campion, Catherine Canaran, Annie E. Clemens, Nellie M. Coffin, Edna J. Collins, Frank J. Collins, Agnes Connell, Alice Connolly, Mrs. M. Connolly, Margaret Coughlin, Catherine Cummings, Peter Dalton, Debora Dee, Thomas F. Denan, J. A. Edward and Margaret E. Donnelly, Mrs. P. Donohue, Mary Donney, Delia Durseith, Clementine A. Edel, Rose M. Farrel, Maria Fierro, Anna Finneran, Daniel D. Fitzgerald, Mary Fitzpatrick, Mary Flemen, Emma Flynn, Bridget Forase, Margaret Freidel, Mrs. C. Furgette, Mrs. K. Gaylord, Rose Gaynor, Helen Gegan, Joseph Gilligen, Mary Gilligan, Mrs. M. Grammalvo, Anna Greene, Catherine E. Grody, Mrs. Thomas Harte, Mary Heslin, Cecelia M. Hillary, Mrs. J. Houlihan, Mary M. Hynes, M. Jackanin, Mary Keaveny, Elizabeth J. Kelty, John J. Kelty, Cecelia Kennedy, Irene Kurtz, Mrs. Sylvester Lane, Delia Mahon, Sadie McAdam, Anna McAllister, Mary McAuliffe, Elizabeth McCaffrey, Alice McCarron, Mrs. M. McCollum, Mary F. McDermott, Mary McGaurn, Margaret McGeorge, Bridget McHugh, Nora McKenna, Mary McNeill, Hannah Megan, Gertrude E. Moloney, Mary D. Moloney, Mrs. T. Murmane, Mary A. Murphy, Mrs. Thomas F. Murphy, Anna Murtha, Annie Frank, Mary K. and Susanna Murtha, William F. Murtha, Winifred Nolan, Mary J. O'Boyle, Anne O'Brien, Helen V. O'Brien, Catherine O'Connell, Agnes O'Donnell, Charles O'Donnell, Ellen O'Donnell, Hugh O'Donnell, Delia O'Mally, Della Owens, August J. Rick, Rosalie Rieger, Annie Reilly, Nellie Rogan, Agnes Schwintek, Mrs. C. Sharkey, Hattie Shelton, Mrs. A. Smith, Catherine Smith, Mrs. James Smyth, J. P. Soyka, Miss K. Soyka, Mary Strong, Catherine Sundlinger, Genevieve Trinkleback, Julia Vaughan, Mary Velka, Ida Vollmer, Joseph Vollmer, Mrs. N. Voltz, Nellie Wallace, Maria Walsh, and Josephine Weeser; to the Committee on Education.

6684. By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of Central Fire Insurance Co., of Baltimore, registering opposition to House bill 10423, proposed repeal of Dyer Act covering interstate transportation of stolen automobiles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6685. Also, petition of Maryland Farm Bureau Federation, of Baltimore, urging favorable action on House bill 3921, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish grades and an inspection service at point of origin for canned goods; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6686. Also, petition of Maryland Lumber Co., of Baltimore, urging defeat of proposed duty of $1.50 per thousand feet on lumber from Canada; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6687. By Mr. McFADDEN: Petition of residents of Wyoming County, Pa., petitioning the Congress to support the Robsion-Capper school bill; to the Committee on Education.

6688. Also, petition of residents of Wyoming County, Pa., petitioning Congress to use every endeavor to secure speedy action on House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476, providing for increased rates for Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

6689. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Apprentice National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, New York City, favoring the passage of House bill 10343, limiting immigration into the United States, with special reference to Mexico; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

6690. By Mr. SELVIG: Petition of Scabbard and Blade Twin City Alumni Post, Minnesota, favoring increased pay for the personnel of the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Appropriations.

6691. By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Resolution adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Logan, W. Va., favoring legislation for the Federal supervision of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6692. By Mr. SPEAKS: Petition signed by 46 citizens of Columbus and Chillicothe, urging passage of House bill 2562 and Senate bill 476, proposing increased pension allowances to veterans of the Spanish War; to the Committee on Pensions.

6693. By Mr. UNDERHILL: Petition of the board of aldermen of the city of Somerville, Mass., in behalf of House Joint Resolution 167, to observe and commemorate the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6694. By Mr. YATES: Petition of Hogel Leetly, 9019 Bishop Street, Chicago, and other citizens of Cook County, Ill., urging the passage of House bill 2562; to the Committee on Pensions.

6695. Also, petition of Alon E. Campbell, 2119 Ohio Street, Quincy, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6696. Also, petition of M. J. Ballestro, 4807 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6697. Also, petition of W. L. McFetridge, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6698. Also, petition of Herman Fehling, 2629 Orchard Street, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6699. Also, petition of Mark Larsen, Elevator Operators and Starters' Union, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the seamen's bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6700. Also, petition of Eric Pihl, Carpenters and Joiners of America, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6701. Also, petition of John R. Ograin, 311 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6702. Also, petition of W. S. Leidig, 315 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6703. Also, petition of R. H. McDaniel, 209 West Jackson Boulevard, McKinlock Building, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6704. Also, petition of D. A. Manning, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6705. Also, petition of Elizabeth A. Grady, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6706. Also, petition of K. G. Eneborg, 400 South State Street, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6707. Also, petition of G. Daniels, 113 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6708. Also, petition of Casper Zeitler, jr., of Illinois, urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6709. Also, petition of H. E. Larson, Whiting, Ind., urging the immediate passage by Congress of House bill 9889, in regard to increase in pay for locomotive inspectors, and also the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6710. Also, petition of Floyd Long, 1206 East B Street, Belleville, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6711. Also, petition of James Loughridge, Local Union No. 9, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6712. Also, petition of Michael E. McCauley, 1010 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the La Follette bill (S. 306); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

6713. Also, petition of Adelaide Hushaw and 23 other citizens of Industry, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of the Stalker House Joint Resolution 20; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6714. Also, petition of Ralph R. Pihl, Zion, Ill., urging the immediate passage by Congress of House bill 10290; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6715. Also, petition of S. Gorton, 1168 North Second Street, Springfield, Ill., urging the suspension of the rule and the passage of the Johnson bill (H. R. 10381); to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

SENATE

FRIDAY, *April 11, 1930*

(Legislative day of Tuesday, April 8, 1930)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 3714) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Wabash River at Mount Carmel, Ill., and it was signed by the Vice President.

PETITION AND MEMORIAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the petition of John T. Cuppy, of Arizona, praying that he be heard before a subcommittee of the Senate "In re a matter of the Papago Pueblos: Consolidated Indian citizens and John T. Cuppy, citizen of the United States in and of the State of Arizona," which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WHEELER presented a resolution adopted by Farmers' Union, Local No. 367, of Dagmar, Mont., which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

At the regular meeting of the Farmers' Union, Local No. 367, of Dagmar, Mont., held on April 1, 1930, the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas it has been brought to our attention that the Federal Farm Board has made a further cut of 15 cents per bushel in the loan value on wheat; and

"Whereas this cut was made without ample notice to the growers; and

"Whereas the Farm Board had given the impression they would keep the former price of $1.25 per bushel (based on Minneapolis) in effect until June 30, 1930, and the farmers have been persistently urged to withhold their wheat from the market and to keep it on their farms until the above date; and

"Whereas the above action by the Farm Board tends to break the confidence of the farmers in the farm marketing program: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we denounce such action as unfaithful to the wheat growers; and further be it

"*Resolved*, That the Farm Board give better assurances of fulfilling its promises in the future, and that more ample notice be given any future action of this nature; and be it further