

Nathan Corr Pickles to be lieutenant colonel, Dental Corps.

Oliver James Christiansen to be lieutenant colonel, Dental Corps.

Lawrence K. Anderson to be lieutenant colonel, Dental Corps.

William Crittenden Webb, Jr., subject to examination required by law, to be lieutenant colonel, Dental Corps.

Edward Crawford Alley to be lieutenant colonel, Dental Corps.

Lynn Harold Tingay to be lieutenant colonel, Dental Corps.

Marhl Hector Welch to be lieutenant colonel, Dental Corps.

Kenneth Pearce Fulton to be major, Dental Corps.

Stanley Clifford Smock to be lieutenant colonel, Veterinary Corps.

John Truman Kendall to be chaplain, United States Army, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

POSTMASTERS

ARIZONA

Gail I. Gardner, Prescott.

ARKANSAS

Emery E. Noe, Flippin.

IOWA

Clyde B. Richardson, Keosauqua.

KENTUCKY

Mary S. Chaffin, Grayson.

LOUISIANA

John Allen, Denham Springs.

Caliste Alexis Duplantis, Houma.

Phyne Uli, Independence.

MASSACHUSETTS

Elise Dunham, Bass River.

Marjorie N. Bowman, Cataumet.

Homer L. Simmons, Chartley.

MISSISSIPPI

Mattie B. Catching, Georgetown.

TENNESSEE

William Walter Eledge, Sr., Englewood.

Fred G. Ezell, Townsend.

WISCONSIN

John J. G. Laing, Waukesha.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1937

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, source of all wisdom and truth, we pray that we may approach Thee with renewed confidence and faith in the things that make for righteousness and purity. Do Thou inspire us with broad, comprehensive views of life. Thou hast given us Thy holy law to guide, enlighten, and admonish us. Grant, O Lord God, that we may not break its bands asunder or cast away its cords. Let us seek the integrity of soul that shall preserve us from all evil. Blessed be Thy holy name for all the tokens of Thy presence, for the power Thou dost give to Thy truth, and for the inspiration to labor which Thou dost breathe into all true hearts. May the Master, the revelation of divine love, be our personal ideal; thus may we work for the good of our country, softening misfortune and hastening the better day. Through Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Latta,

one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On July 12, 1937:

H. R. 1851. An act for the relief of W. D. Davis; and

H. R. 2774. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Division of Investigation, Department of the Interior, and certain disbursing officers of the Department of the Interior.

On July 13, 1937:

H. R. 2901. An act to extend the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to certain employees in the legislative and judicial branches of the Government.

On July 16, 1937:

H. R. 7865. An act making appropriations for certain necessary operations of the Federal Government for the last half of the month of July 1937.

On July 17, 1937:

H. J. Res. 431. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the control of outbreaks of insect pests.

On July 19, 1937:

H. R. 458. An act for the relief of Eva Markowitz; and

H. R. 7493. An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAVERICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MAVERICK. Mr. Speaker, I have been granted permission to address the House on tomorrow for 15 minutes. I ask unanimous consent that that time may be extended to 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after disposition of business on the Speaker's table and the business of the day, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona and Mr. SNYDER of Pennsylvania, by unanimous consent, were granted permission to extend their own remarks in the Record.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 21) from the Committee on Printing, authorizing the printing of the report of the subcommittee on technology, submitted to the National Resources Committee, entitled "Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of the New Inventions", as a document, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 21

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Report of the Subcommittee on Technology, submitted to the National Resources Committee, entitled "Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of the New Inventions", be printed as a House document; and that 10,000 additional copies shall be printed, of which 2,900 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 7,100 copies shall be for the use of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, may we have the title explained before we give consent?

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday the President's National Resources Committee made public a 450,000-word report on Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of New Inventions. The report

presents a survey of most of the great fields of technology and applied science, namely, agriculture, mining, transportation, the metallurgical and chemical industries, and electrical manufactures.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BARRY. Later.

Mr. TABER. Is this the book?

Mr. BARRY. That is it.

Mr. TABER. It is some 400 pages?

Mr. BARRY. I refuse to yield, Mr. Speaker.

This work, prepared by a large group of scientists, educators, and engineers identified with industrial, academic, and governmental activities, has received widespread praise in the Nation's press. President Roosevelt, when he authorized the release of the report, stated:

A review of new inventions and problems of change which they carry with them is made for the first time by the Federal Government in this comprehensive survey of technological trends in major industries. For the continuous revision of plans we need continuing surveying agencies. In our planning of the Nation we must view general causes and trends that bear on our welfare. Any specific program may be affected by forces originating outside a particular problem.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY] cannot be taken off his feet by such a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the point of order of the gentleman from Mississippi.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Evidently there is no quorum present.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 118]

Allen, Del.	Flannagan	Keller	Robson, Ky.
Bates	Flannery	Kerr	Ryan
Bernard	Fieger	Kloeb	Sabath
Binderup	Forand	Kniffin	Sadowski
Boehne	Fries, Ill.	Lemke	Schuetz
Brewster	Fuller	Long	Shanley
Buckley, N. Y.	Fulmer	Luckey, Nebr.	Sirovich
Byrne	Garrett	McClellan	Smith, Maine
Caldwell	Gasque	McFarlane	Smith, W. Va.
Cannon, Wis.	Gifford	McGroarty	Stack
Casey, Mass.	Gilchrist	McMillan	Starnes
Chandler	Gray, Ind.	Mason	Sullivan
Clark, Idaho	Greenwood	Meeks	Sweeney
Crosby	Haines	Mitchell, Ill.	Taylor, Colo.
Culkin	Hancock, N. Y.	Mosier, Ohio	Taylor, S. C.
Ditter	Harlan	O'Malley	Teigan
Driver	Harrington	Palmisano	Tinkham
Duncan	Harter	Parsons	Vincent, B. M.
Eaton	Hildebrandt	Peterson, Fla.	White, Idaho
Ellenbogen	Hill, Ala.	Peyser	Withrow
Englebright	Hoffman	Plumley	Woodruff
Ferguson	Holmes	Poage	
Fernandez	Hook	Rayburn	
Fish	Imhoff	Reed, N. Y.	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and thirty-eight Members present, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a statement explaining an item in the third deficiency bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a speech delivered by me over the radio.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

RESEARCH SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. EICHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the research subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may be permitted to continue hearings during the session of the House this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

RESOLUTION LAID ON TABLE

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to lay House Resolution 269, a rule making in order the consideration of certain flood legislation be laid on the table as the bill to which it refers has already been passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY] is recognized.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, this report holds out the hope that we can anticipate some of the effects of the major inventions and make plans to meet new situations that will arise as these inventions come into widespread use. While it is certain that much of the unemployment caused by the march of technological advance is absorbed by new occupations born of the new industries, it is equally true that in the meantime labor carries a very heavy burden through the readjustment and adaptations necessary on the part of the workers whose jobs are affected by change. Employers, likewise, are deeply affected by swift technological changes producing obsolescence and displacement of capital investment.

More than jobs and investment are affected by technical change: Family, church, community, State, and all industry are subject to its influence. Study and investigation of technological advances and their social implications constitute one of our most important American planning problems.

I commend this report for earnest consideration in solving the great problem of how best to conserve and develop our vast national resources. A study of this report will be of help not only to public servants in the legislative, executive, and judicial positions of the Government but also to others in private employ, business, journalism, agriculture, and the teaching professions.

The purpose of this resolution is to have printed 10,000 copies of this report, 2,900 of which shall be for the use of the Senate and 7,100 copies for the use of the House.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRY. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the distribution be through the folding room, where the copies will be placed to the credit of the Members, or through the document room, where the first fellows who get there get them all?

Mr. BARRY. I understand that each Member will have 16 copies. I do not know all the details of the mechanics of distribution.

Mr. MICHENER. I do not think a resolution such as this ought to be passed unless it is therein provided that the reports shall be distributed through the folding room, for then each Member will get his number. Otherwise they will be placed in the document room, and the fellow who does not get there by 10 a. m. of the second day will find them all gone.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRY. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Under a resolution of this character the documents must be distributed through the folding room. There is no other way in which they can be distributed, even though it is not so mentioned in the resolution, it is made mandatory by the Printing Act of 1895. Each Member receives a certain number, all being treated alike.

I had an opportunity to see an advance copy of this report. It contains 388 pages. Of course, I did not go into it as thoroughly as I would have liked to, but that part of the report which I read was very informative. It is really alarm-

ing to know the situation that confronts us today in reference to labor-saving and labor-displacing devices, as well as the situation that is going to confront us in the future. This report enumerates many various new inventions. I will refer to just a few. For instance, they have in the Pennsylvania Station in New York today a beam of light. When you walk through that light a gate automatically opens. It takes the place of the gateman.

There is another invention in existence where you can walk up to a door, speak, and the door will open. Do you realize they can produce food inside the home today? Whether you realize it or not it is being done. This is no laughing matter, it is too serious. Go through this document and you will then realize what I say is true. They are making gasoline from coal. That will sound good to the miner, but they also are mining coal now with about 50 percent of the labor formerly used. A device has been invented for the picking of cotton. If it is ever perfected practically 90 percent of the Negroes of the South who are now existing through the work they receive picking cotton will be thrown upon the public because they will have no means of earning a livelihood. I realize some will say this cotton picker will never do what is claimed for it but others, just as well informed, insist it will be a grave menace to the South if it is ever put to use.

Every big newspaper in the country last Sunday carried articles about this report on the first page under double-column headlines, and on Monday and Tuesday they followed with editorials. This report is one of the most valuable documents that I have ever seen come from any Government agency since I have been in Congress. Every library should have a copy and every businessman in the country should read it. There is a possibility for great industries to be destroyed overnight. I predict if labor-saving and labor-displacing devices continue to be placed in industry the day will arrive when you will be taxing machines to take care of those thrown out of employment by their operation. Dreaming, some will say. My answer is too much has already been accomplished to refer to these inventions in that way.

What are we going to do, others will ask. As I see it we will make a most serious mistake if the great minds of the country do not join and plan for the future. We should by all means accept the suggestion found in this report to set up a proper organization to prepare suggestions to meet the conditions that are bound to confront either this generation or the next. How can we overlook the prediction that if some of these inventions are perfected in order to put the same number of people back to work that were employed in 1929 we will be required to increase the production of that year 125 percent? What would we do with the food and articles if we produced 125 percent more than we did in 1929?

I hope the House will unanimously approve the resolution.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], a member of the committee.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I may say to the House that on Tuesday I secured a copy of the President's National Resources Committee report on technological trends and national policy, of which our committee was asked to have 10,000 printed and placed in the folding room. I spent the greater part of Tuesday looking this volume over. The more I read the more bewildered I became; the less I knew about the subject discussed.

There are many things in here in the way of recommendations that are a good bit like some of these stockbrokers' prospectus who try to sell you something that will tell you how to purchase stock. After you have read it, then you wonder what action should be taken in the purchase of stocks, whether to buy a certain stock or leave it alone. No definite information. So a great deal of the report that we have here seems to be in that category. I may say, however, that there are some things in here that probably will be of great value to the people of this country if they will study it. This book contains 388 pages. If we publish 10,000 copies, 16 will go to each Member of the House and

29 to each Member of the Senate. This will take up about 9,800 copies. Then the depository libraries will receive 500 copies, the Senate document room 150 copies, the House document room 500 copies, the Secretary of State 20 copies, the White House 10 copies, and several other minor distributions.

If the Members of the Congress who receive this book will study and read it, then I would feel it is money well spent; but if they get this book and let it lay on their shelves and not look at it at all, it is money unwisely spent. If you Members of Congress do not distribute it to people in your respective districts who will use it, then the money will be wasted. Therefore it is up to every Member of the House to use diligence in the distribution of this book.

Mr. Speaker, I call attention to some statements that caused me to believe that this book should be published. Of course, I do not agree with the statement I am about to quote; but thinking perhaps I might be wrong, I felt this should be published to give the benefit of the doubt. It says here in the foreword:

For instance, even if industrial techniques remained the same, the volume of production would have to be greater in the future than in 1929 in order to absorb the increase in working population and keep unemployment to the level of that date. If the productivity of 1935 (the latest year for which figures are available) continues the same in 1937, and the composition of the Nation's total product remains unchanged, production would have to be increased 20 percent over that of 1929 to have as little unemployment as existed then. Failing this, there will be more unemployment; and if labor efficiency is increased by new inventions or otherwise, then the production of physical goods and services must be more than 120 percent of what it was in 1929.

Now, that is quite a statement to be made by the ones who edited this book.

I call attention to the fact that in part 1 of this book the people who edited it are college professors. Section 2 of the book was also composed by college professors. I have the criticism to make that if some practical men had helped write this book, some men who have had practical experience, a little different idea might have been conveyed with reference to the ultimate conclusions.

I think we ought to give consideration to the fact this book has been compiled and edited primarily by college professors. In the future when they want to find out the difference between theory and practice, we have got to put some practical men on the board to edit an edition of this kind.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. The fact is, no matter who prepared this report, they have given the practical men something to think about, something that shows a serious situation ahead; is that not true?

Mr. RICH. I would say it gave them something to think about because it has made me think. [Laughter and applause.] I am going to give them the benefit of the doubt and I agree to go along with my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BARRY] to recommend the expenditure of over \$5,000 so that we may have some knowledge of what the professors are talking about. There has been much propaganda in the papers about this report appearing in print. This administration is a past master in propaganda.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY].

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. Speaker, I favor this resolution. In this respect I differ from some of my colleagues. I believe this is one of the most timely documents that has even been offered the House and Senate in my 6 years as a Member of this body.

Mr. Speaker, education has been defined as the problem of diffusing knowledge and research has been defined as the problem of extending the borders of knowledge. This book is an expression in both education and research, measured by that yardstick. It has chapters on technology in agriculture, mineral industries, transportation, communication, power, chemistry, electricity, metallurgy, and with reference to the construction industries. It deals with the vital

problem of adapting the inventive genius of mankind to modern life in labor and in industry.

I hope the resolution passes unanimously. I predict you will find a greater demand from your constituents for this book than for any printed document the Government has put out this year. It is timely, and follows the trend of the times. The expense is only \$5,900. The other day we appropriated \$225,000 on a small book about the Constitution. Here is an expenditure of only \$6,000 for something which is worth while and which points out ways and means and methods to meet the changing conditions in industry and labor, with especial emphasis on unemployment and increasing productivity. I hope the House will favor this resolution.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. Is there any opportunity to offer an amendment providing that this document shall be distributed through the folding room rather than the document room, so each Member will get his share of copies?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state in answer to the parliamentary inquiry, that after the previous question has been ordered no amendment is in order.

The Chair may further state that under the provisions of the Printing Act of 1895 these documents automatically must be distributed through the folding room.

The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS (H. DOC. NO. 306)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State enclosing a certified copy of the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas, executed on May 10, 1937, by the Governors of the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, and Colorado, which has been deposited in the Department of State of the United States in accordance with the provisions contained therein. The compact refers to the Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas executed at Dallas, Tex., on February 16, 1935, which received the consent of the Congress in Public Resolution No. 64, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 27, 1935. As the above-mentioned compact will expire on September 1, 1937, the present compact provides that the original compact shall continue in force for 2 years from that date. In a letter from the Secretary of the Interior dated July 8, 1937, enclosed with the report of the Secretary of State, the opinion is expressed that some good may be accomplished by this compact.

Accordingly, I hope that Congress will enact appropriate legislation giving its consent to this interstate compact, as required by article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 19, 1937.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—LAWS ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE OF PUERTO RICO

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes", I transmit herewith certified copies of laws enacted by the Thirteenth

Legislature of Puerto Rico during its fourth special session, September 21-22, 1936, and by the Fourteenth Legislature of Puerto Rico during its first regular session, February 8 to April 15, 1937.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 19, 1937.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1938

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the further consideration of the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 90: Page 86, after line 9, insert the following: "Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: For construction in accordance with the plan described in Senate Document No. 80, Seventy-fifth Congress, \$900,000: *Provided*, That no construction thereof shall be commenced until the repayment of all costs of the project shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, be assured by appropriate contracts with water conservancy districts, or irrigation districts or water users' associations organized under the laws of Colorado, or other form of organization satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CUMMINGS].

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, if a man were to approach his banker and ask for a loan of funds, he would expect to make a statement to that banker which would show his financial ability to repay the loan. The people of northeastern Colorado, the district which I represent, are today asking the Members of the House as representatives of the Government to provide for the advancement of funds out of the funds of the Bureau of Reclamation for the purpose of constructing an irrigation project in northeastern Colorado.

May I say to you now, in all candor and all frankness, that after you have heard the presentation of this case if you feel this district is not only willing but able financially to reimburse the Government, then as Members of this House it is your duty to vote against it. We are not asking for something we cannot repay. In the average irrigation and reclamation projects the money is spent in developing new land. I am not seeking to take any fall out of those irrigation projects, because I know they are right and in time will repay the money spent on them; but today I am coming before you to ask for the advancement of funds for a district, part of which has been under irrigation since 1870.

This map before you shows the land involved. It is about 200 miles from there to this part. There are 850,000 acres under irrigation; 650,000 acres of it are affected by this project. There are 175,000 people living in that area today. If this bill is passed it will make it possible for another 50,000 people in the near future to live there, and in the years to come no one knows how many can live there. We have an assessed valuation of \$175,000,000, plus \$30,000,000 which is now invested in irrigation projects that are not taxed. The last session of our legislature passed without a dissenting vote a law which made it legally possible to put an assessment of 1 mill on every dollar's worth of property in this district, in the city as well as on the farm, which will raise \$150,000. This means that some \$400,000 will be raised by payments on this land.

I have owned and operated irrigated farms in this section for 30 years. I have owned stock in one ditch company all that time. Our bylaws provide that your water is not turned out unless you pay your assessments, and if you do not pay your assessments your stock is sold for the purpose of paying them. In my 30 years' experience there has never been a share of stock sold. Why? Because the water is worth more than the land, and without the water the land is practically useless.

In this territory today we feed 25 percent of all the lambs and 11 percent of all the cattle dry fed in the United States. During the campaign in the fall when they were processing the sugar beets, every day in the week, 7 days a week, we manufactured 100 carloads of sugar. There are 12 large fac-

stories in that district. We buy hundreds of thousands of dollars, millions of dollars, in fact, worth of corn and cotton cake.

May I call the attention of you people in the South to one thing specifically, that if this water is not used in the State of Colorado and the northern States it will go to Old Mexico. I made a trip to northern Old Mexico last fall and traveled over one ranch of 800,000 acres, of which 600,000 acres can be irrigated. They grew 90,000 acres of cotton on that land last year. I visited their gin in Mexicali, said to be the largest on the North American Continent.

They were ginning this cotton, shipping it to Japan to be manufactured into cheap cotton goods, and reshipping it to the United States. You people in the South are as much interested in this matter as we are.

Today I am going to just touch on the financial part of this proposition, and, as I have said, if you think it will not repay the fund, or if you think it is going to cost the taxpayers anything, do not vote for it.

In addition to the irrigation features of the project, it is the largest power development in the West except Grand Coulee, Boulder Dam, and the Tennessee Valley, and the people who propose to pay for this are building a tunnel 13 miles through the hills, building reservoirs on the western slopes, and we are providing for 350 cubic feet of water every day in the year with a fall of 3,200 feet, and as I have said, it will generate more power than any project in the United States except the ones I have just mentioned. The engineers say this project will pay for itself in 40 years, plus \$90,000 per year to the Government, and will furnish a supplementary water supply for 650,000 acres.

Mr. COLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUMMINGS. I only have a few minutes, but I yield briefly.

Mr. COLDEN. Does the diversion of this water impair in any way the allocation of water under the Colorado Basin compact?

Mr. CUMMINGS. It does not; and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], who has opposed this project, has consented to it, and this project will only take 350,000 feet of water out of the 14,000,000 that passes Lees Ferry, 60 percent of which is furnished by the State of Colorado.

Mr. MURDOCK of Utah. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUMMINGS. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK of Utah. And is not this one of the very few projects that Colorado has to utilize its portion of the allocation of water to the upper basin States?

Mr. CUMMINGS. So far as I know, it is the only one of any importance that can use it.

Mr. MURDOCK of Utah. And is it not a fact that Colorado furnishes 60 percent of the water that flows into Lake Mead?

Mr. CUMMINGS. It does.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUMMINGS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. How much power did the gentleman say this will produce?

Mr. CUMMINGS. I say it is the fourth largest in the United States, and the gentleman can answer that better than I can. There is 350 cubic feet of water, with a fall of 3,200 feet, and the first drop is 730 feet.

Some question has been raised about where the funds will come from and whether or not we are overloading the Interior appropriation bill, and also whether or not the Bureau of the Budget has agreed to this.

I call your attention to the fact that the Bureau of the Budget for this year authorized \$41,151,000 for reclamation purposes, and for Indian reclamation projects \$3,515,000, or a total of \$44,640,000. The appropriation for the Indians has been increased by over \$3,000,000, but the total for irrigation and reclamation this year, as compared with last year, shows a decrease of over \$12,000,000.

In other words, if this bill is passed, we will be appropriating less by \$12,000,000 than was appropriated last year.

I do not know that there is much more I can add, except to say that within this district we have the State university, the

State agricultural college, the State teachers' college, 13 large sugar factories, and 175,000 people, taxable today at probably \$175,000,000, and this is in a district that feeds, as I have said, 11 percent of all the cattle and spends millions of dollars in buying feed from the outside.

Mr. GREEVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUMMINGS. I yield.

Mr. GREEVER. And this brings no new land of any kind into cultivation, as I understand it?

Mr. CUMMINGS. Not a foot.

Mr. GREEVER. And is merely a supplementary water supply to lands that have been under irrigation for a long time?

Mr. CUMMINGS. Some of them since 1870.

It may interest you gentlemen to know the kind of crops we will grow.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUMMINGS. I yield, briefly.

Mr. DOWELL. As I understood the gentleman, if this project goes through, 50,000 people are to occupy this land?

Mr. CUMMINGS. There are 175,000 people living there now, and this will make it possible for at least another 50,000, and in the years to come several times that number.

Mr. DOWELL. Will this change the character of the agriculture in that country?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to refuse to answer any further questions, because I want to call your attention to the crops grown there now.

The average crop in the three largest counties is 32 percent alfalfa, 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent beets, 12.39 percent barley.

I want to add the statement that another reason we can pay for this project is because three counties in this district in the year 1936 paid a quarter of a million dollars of income taxes to this Government.

I would like to tell you more about this proposition, but, as I have stated, I am trying to confine my statement to the financial part of it, and I want to convince you that we are not asking for charity, and we are not asking for something we cannot repay, because if \$175,000,000, plus 175,000 hard-working people, cannot repay \$22,000,000 for irrigation, plus \$7,000,000 for power, then the country is in bad shape.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CUMMINGS. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is it a fact that the water supply which you have heretofore enjoyed is being greatly diminished by natural causes?

Mr. CUMMINGS. In the last 10 years there has been a gradual reduction in the water supply, but this entire irrigation system would have paid for itself in the last 8 years if we had had it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If this additional water is given you, in order to make room for the increased population, will you have to more intensely cultivate the land and bring about greater production or change your method of crop rotation, or just how would you go about that?

Mr. CUMMINGS. The land will be more intensely cultivated. We will grow less corn and barley and raise more vegetables, and I may say that one day last August 50 percent of all the vegetables loaded in the United States were loaded in the State of Colorado, and every carload was grown by irrigation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I think that an actual view of this situation is necessary to permit this House to have a fair judgment of what it should do. There is involved in this proposition, including the complete development, approximately \$44,000,000. There is, as the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CUMMINGS] has told you, 615,000 acres of irrigable lands which is now, or has been at some date in the past, under cultivation. I think we might as well be frank about this. The reason these people want it is that formerly they used to grow, as the gentleman from Colorado has told

you, corn and barley and grains of all kinds, and now they are getting into intensive cultivation. As a result of that intensive cultivation, the growth of vegetables, melons, and that sort of thing, more water is required per acre. They are unable to irrigate all of the land with the water which is available on the east side of the Rockies, so they propose to build a tunnel under the mountain, which at that point, I think, is about 12,000 feet high, about some 12 miles long, to carry the water through from the west side of the mountain to the east side of the mountain. The gentleman from Colorado tells you that it will provide homes and work for 50,000 more people in this territory. I believe that is true, because that intensive cultivation of vegetables, which go into the market and compete with other vegetables and that sort of thing, raised upon land not irrigated, would probably, with this Government subsidized land, drive out of business some of our farmers in other places. I know it would compete very seriously with those in my territory. The question is whether at this time, with the agricultural situation as it is, we should go ahead and provide additional funds to the tune of about \$44,000,000 to embark upon an additional reclamation project at a time when there is other land in private ownership already available to take care of the situation.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. This irrigation project, plus the first power plant, cost \$29,000,000. The balance of the \$44,000,000 will not be expended until such time as the Government in its wisdom proposes to expend it for the purpose of developing electrical energy, to be used for the benefit of the people.

Mr. TABER. I thank the gentleman. I hope this House will reject this motion to concur in the Senate amendment because of the fact that it is inadvisable economically to go ahead with more reclamation projects with the present agricultural situation in this country. I hope that we will consider it on the basis of what ought to be done and not because of some nice feeling we may have for someone else. I like to see everybody happy, and I like to see development of resources, but I do not believe in subsidizing with Government funds the development of land for irrigation purposes in times like these, when land already in private ownership and operated by farmers on their own land is able to supply the food demand of the people. I hope the motion will be rejected.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I find myself reluctant to take a position in opposition to the desires of the congressional contingent from Colorado. I do not believe there is in this House a delegation from any State in the Union that is collectively so affable and so temperate in its demands and which stands in such high esteem in the estimation of this House as do the four sincere, stalwart horsemen from the State of Colorado—and I refer to Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. LEWIS, and Mr. CUMMINGS. [Applause.] However, despite the affection which I have for them, I must oppose this proposition and the Senate amendment. I can agree with everything that Mr. CUMMINGS has said on the floor and still sincerely oppose what was written into this bill at the other end of the Capitol, and my opposition is predicated upon the fact that even though this will enrich that territory, even though it will provide work for 50,000 people, even though there is need for 300,000 acre-feet of water, there is this fact to be considered, and that is the integrity of the national-park system of this country.

The proposition, briefly, is to impound the headwaters of the Colorado in a reservoir at Granby; to pump the water into Shadow Mountain Lake, a part of Grand Lake; and then, by means of a canal and tunnel, carry the waters under the Continental Divide and there send them into reservoirs and ultimately divert them out into these irrigation pur-

poses. The matter has been considered before the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee of the House. I take no position with respect to the power involved and the benefits involved, but I do believe that this is an essential point which the Members of the House ought to remember, and that is that, so far as we can learn from the record, no alternative proposal has been submitted which will keep intact the integrity of the national-park system. Once this Congress authorizes the beginning of commercial exploitation either of the park system or of the areas adjacent thereto it will be the beginning of the destruction of the park system of this country.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I cannot yield now.

Back in 1870 a little contingent of men went to Yellowstone Park. They for the first time appreciated the natural beauties of that country, and out of that little meeting there ultimately evolved a desire and a program for a park system. So Rocky Mountain Park, commonly known as Estes Park, was created in 1914 or 1915. Two years thereafter—bear that in mind—2 years thereafter the National Park Service was created. Consequently, there was no administrative commission to look after the parks, to inspire appreciation on the part of the public, until 2 years after this park was set up, until 2 years after that provision was put in the park act that authorized the utilization of flowage rights in the park. But I admonish the Members of this House that once we start we never know where the end will be. I realize that this does not particularly cut right into the heart of the park. The east end of this diversion tunnel is located in Wind River Basin, which has been authorized for acquisition by the Congress, but, as I understand, has never been acquired. This tunnel goes under the Continental Divide. I am informed that there are 25,000 linear feet of brittle rock-soil structure that may be imperiled by the tunnel. There are 23 lakes adjacent to or over this tunnel that may be imperiled if the tunnel is put under the Continental Divide. Those dangers could be avoided if some alternate route had been examined and surveyed and proposed, even though it might cost more out of the Federal Treasury. I believe the Congress of the United States stands in the fiduciary relation of a trustee to the people of the 48 States of the Union, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of these parks and to resist every effort at exploitation.

In 1920, when John Barton Payne was Secretary of the Interior, a proposal was submitted to dam up Yellowstone Lake. They wanted to go into the park because of free land and lower cost. They brought almost the identical reasons to bear by saying that if they had to acquire land for the reclamation project it would be prohibitive in cost. The answer of John Barton Payne, the then Secretary of the Interior, was that if they could not make the proposition go on the basis of acquiring the land it ought to be abandoned. Since that time there have been any number of abortive attempts at commercial exploitation of our public-park system, and always they have been successfully resisted.

Let me say to you gentlemen from New York, suppose the board of aldermen had given ear to every proposal to improve Central Park, there would not be enough greensward nor enough lawn left in Central Park in New York City for a boy to stand on in order to change a bathing suit. If the park board in Chicago had given willing ear to every proposal to change Lincoln Park and to improve it, there would not be enough grass and lawn there for a child to sit down and play mumblety-peg. Once it is started you cannot stop that exploitation. Once we establish this precedent there will come a time when they will want to look into the mineral possibilities of the park. They will want to look into the grazing possibilities when a drought comes to the available grazing lands of the West. They will want to establish airplane landing fields and they will want to put in railroads. They will want to put in ski jumps and all that sort of thing. Always the argument will be made that it is not ruining the scenery; it is not marring the natural beauty; it will do no harm. But effects are cumulative and in the years to come

our scenic resources will be despoiled and posterity will then lament our lack of vision.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CUMMINGS. We already have the ski jumps.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Possibly so.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Put in by the park people.

Mr. DIRKSEN. For the comfort of the visitors in the park. Last year 500,000 people visited Rocky Mountain Park. We have \$6,000,000 invested in that park at the present time. Are we this day going to make the first step that will ultimately impair the integrity of the national park system?

I say to my good friends from Colorado that I am making no commitment upon the purposes and the merits of this proposal, but let us take out this amendment. Let us vote it down. Let us send this proposition back, and let us insist that the reclamation engineer explore alternative methods and routes, even though it may cost a great deal more. Thereby Coloradoans can have their cake and the park system of the country will be preserved for the perpetual enjoyment of the people of the 48 States of the Union. Remember that we stand in a fiduciary relation to the people of the country today. Five hundred thousand people went to Estes Park in 1936. Shall we today permit exploitation either adjacent to or in the park, or take a chance on impairing some of these natural beauties? I think it can be worked out so that the people on the western slope will get their water and the park system will be preserved.

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Of course the gentleman has visited the park?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No.

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. The gentleman never visited Rocky Mountain National Park?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No.

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Where does the gentleman get his information, may I ask?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will say first of all that the information comes from the National Park Service, and from the hearings. Even the Secretary of the Interior has not yet passed on the matter. He was in the hospital when this controversy was going on.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Read the Secretary's statement on page 9 of the hearings, in which he says a twofold duty of looking after the Reclamation Service which is in the Department of the Interior, and also preserving the integrity of our National Park System, which is in the Department of the Interior. According to this letter, which is dated June 24, 1937, addressed to Mr. CARL HAYDEN, United States Senate, the matter has not been passed upon by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Does the gentleman believe that a tunnel 9 feet in diameter, the nearest point of which is 400 feet from the surface, varying from that to 8,000 feet below the surface, would permit water to seep down into it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think there is always that possibility, especially in the case of this tunnel, for it goes through very brittle rock, and must be provided with surface vents.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Possibility! Water does not seep into the East River Tunnel in New York.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Maybe not. This is not East River.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. There is not any chance.

Mr. DIRKSEN. They will have to bore vents in order to drive that tunnel, as I understand, and then there will be the question of the disposition of the debris. I was a contractor for a number of years in the dirt game and I know a little something about what happens when tunnels are drilled and dirt removed. You have to deposit the excavated

materials somewhere. Provision must be made for construction rigs, for debris, for canals, for power lines, and what not. So, in my opinion, you are taking a chance upon impairing this park. We ought to send this project back by voting the Senate amendment down and insist that the proponents come in here with an alternate proposition whereby our friends from Colorado can be taken care of and our park system preserved. [Applause.]

Since Thursday last, when discussion on this conference report was suspended, I have heard much about this project. I have read much about it. There has been the usual bogey man cry that opposition to this amendment was being inspired by the power interests. There has been the contention that the arguments of those who are opposed to this amendment are silly and ridiculous. Doubtless, those same things will be said in the course of the discussion this afternoon. Let us see, therefore, just how silly they are.

If any single person should have expert knowledge on this subject and if any single person should be able to see both sides of this picture without prejudice or rancor, that person would be Mr. A. E. Demaray, Associate Director of the National Park Service in the Department of Interior. He works for Secretary Ickes.

If Mr. Demaray was found within shouting distance of a power lobbyist, how long would he keep his job? If he showed an interest in the park service that would lead him to distort the facts or becloud the truth, how long could he remain in the Interior Department. With this qualification of the witness, I suggest that every Member of the House examine his testimony as it appears on pages 42, 43, and 44 of the hearings on the bill S. 2681 which authorizes this project.

Mr. Demaray acknowledges the right to use flowage in the national parks under the act of 1915 and then points out that it was 2 years later before the National Park Service was created.

He points out that alternate routes are available for this project and that they have not been explored. Nowhere is this statement controverted so far as I can find in the hearings.

He points out that the eastern portal of the tunnel lies in an area that has been authorized by Congress for acquisition and annexation to the park.

He points out that the debris will be deposited within this area that has been authorized for annexation to the park.

He points out that a portion of Grand Lake has been authorized for addition to the park, and that Grand Lake, or a portion thereof, will be flooded and become an artificial reservoir.

He points out that 6,900 feet of bad ground and 17,500 feet of ground that must be shored up will be encountered in driving the tunnel.

He points out that there is a shearing and breakage of the rock structure on both sides of the Continental Divide in close proximity to this proposed tunnel.

He points out that nobody can state with certainty what the effect of this construction work will have on the 23 adjacent lakes which are integral elements in the scenic beauty of this park.

He points out that the approach roads will be paralleled by canals, power lines, towers, and other incidents of construction.

And finally, when quizzed about other routes, he stated:

I do not think there have been other surveys. I think Mr. Page (referring to John C. Page, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation) can answer that. I think they have dismissed the possibility of making detail surveys because of the evident advantage of the route which was selected for a complete survey.

Nowhere do I find an answer from Mr. Page respecting other surveys and so the record must stand that the first advantageous route surveyed was adopted, irrespective of what it might do to our park system. Studies were made but no surveys on the ground that it would be too expensive. What justification can there be for withholding these surveys when \$44,000,000 is involved in this project.

This should be answer enough to those legislative engineers who may characterize these contentions against this proposal as silly and ridiculous.

Now, then, for the other witnesses who can be marshalled in opposition to this proposal. Will anyone say that the testimony of Robert Sterling Yard, of the Wilderness Society, who appeared in opposition, is ridiculous or lacking in substance. Will anybody believe that the opposition of Mr. Frederick Delano, chairman of the National Resources Committee, is lacking in substance.

Will anybody believe that the opposition of the Izaak Walton League of America, as expressed by its vice president, Mr. D'Arcy Magee, is capricious or silly. Will anybody believe that the opposition of Mr. C. H. Collingwood, forester of the American Forestry Association, was for light or transient reasons. Here are the people whose genuine interest in the outdoors and in the preservation of our exhaustible scenic and natural resources has never been questioned. They speak as experts and here they are marshalled against this proposal. Perhaps all argument is ridiculous. Who knows?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on my way over to the House this morning it recurred to me that I had the privilege of witnessing the opening of the first reclamation project constructed by the Government of the United States, which involved the construction of a tunnel. That was the Gunnison tunnel project by means of which, by the boring of a tunnel 6 miles long through a mountain range, the waters of the Gunnison River were diverted to the Uncompahgre Valley on the western slope of the State of Colorado to irrigate the land of that valley. That was in 1910. That project was dedicated by William H. Taft, President of the United States, not down here in the White House but in person on the ground. That is of how much importance that project was thought to be.

I had the honor of being at that time a Member of this body and of traveling with President Taft to the project on his private car. I can recall that scene at this moment. President Taft stated to me afterward that he was positively electrified by the two local speeches that were made at the dedication, one of them by Hon. John Calhoun Bell, a Member of this body for 10 years, from the Fifty-third to the Fifty-eighth Congresses, and the other by State Senator Horace T. DeLong, of Grand Junction, a brilliant lawyer, the one a Democrat, the other a Republican, who made two of the most powerful 10- or 15-minute speeches I ever listened to.

I want to remind our Republican friends that reclamation was established by their party as a part of a great national program of conservation of the natural resources of the Western States of the Union. It was established under a Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt, and a Republican Congress. In my judgment, the great contribution of Theodore Roosevelt to the welfare of America was the conservation policy.

I want to say to my Democratic friends that while that section of the country is at this time largely represented by Democrats in the House of Representatives, there is no politics over reclamation in the West. Everybody in the West is for reclamation as essential to the very future existence, progress, and welfare of that country; and regardless of politics they have no place in their calculations for the representatives of any party which would seek to obstruct or destroy this policy.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I have only a few minutes; I am sorry, but I cannot yield.

Mr. Speaker, I have no reclamation project in my district, although it is located wholly in the Rocky Mountain and irrigation region, but I hope some day to have a comparable project in my district. Mr. Speaker, this is not a congressional district question; it is not a State question; this is a question vital to the welfare of at least one-half the geo-

graphical area of the United States. I doubt whether Members from the South and East fully realize that one-half of the geographical area of the United States, embracing all or parts of 15 large States, is dependent for its agricultural, domestic, and industrial water supply on reclamation and irrigation, on the storing and distribution of water—not water that falls from the clouds, but water that is gathered out of the rivers and streams and stored and distributed, and mostly by direct distribution.

I have stated before when kindred matters were up in the House that not only water but irrigation water is the lifeblood of the West. To withhold from that great area aid for the development of systems for the storage and distribution of water is to deny it the development of the two great indispensable bases of life—land and water.

A lesson as to the value of water in the West may be drawn from the very fights, such as the Gila project fight, which have occurred on this floor between western Representatives. These fights, it is true, have been used to discredit reclamation, but they were fights for life. Water in the West is real estate, conveyed by deed separately from the land. The use of irrigation water is rigidly regulated by State laws and court decrees. State irrigation superintendents and commissioners oversee its distribution. Armed ditch riders patrol the ditches, strictly enforcing the law and seeing that each user gets only what is his. Men are shot down in the West for unlocking a small sluice box out of turn to let a little water run on their soil. Men are brought into court and sent to jail for running a little extra water on their crops, of which they must rob their neighbor. Larceny of water is punishable by fine and imprisonment in Colorado, and I presume in all the irrigation States.

For 30 years Colorado and Kansas have been in the Supreme Court of the United States over the water of the Arkansas River. All western States are in court with each other all the time over the waters of their rivers, because that water is life. These controversies reach down to the individual farmer, the individual ditch, and the different sections of a State. So it is that the farmers of the Platte Valley in Colorado are willing, under the reclamation law, to mortgage their lands to the Government to get the water which in the eastern and southern sections of the country falls freely from the heavens. When they get it, they will be in their fields at all hours of the night in gum boots and with shovels, letting the life-giving fluid down the crop rows. Irrigation farming is hard labor.

In Colorado nature has furnished us with a special problem. As shown on the national map, Colorado is bisected from north to south by the main range of the Rocky Mountains, known as the Continental Divide. The waters falling on one slope find their way to the Pacific and on the other slope to the Atlantic, and it gives rise to what we in Colorado call the western and eastern slopes. But this Divide lies, as the map shows, closest to the western boundaries of the State, with the result that the western slope has the greater part of the water and the eastern slope the greater part of the land. The western slope also enjoys the heavier rainfall, so that where many parts of the eastern slope are nearly bare the other side is heavily timbered. This project represents a practical effort, now agreed upon by the people of both slopes after a generation of controversy, to get the landless water to the waterless land. The water is certainly there, the land is certainly there, and it can be done.

Mr. Speaker, the main objection, apparently, to this project is not its cost, is not its practicability; apparently the main objection is the alleged injury to Grand Lake and the surrounding area. Grand Lake means more to the city of Denver than it means to all the rest of the country. Grand Lake and its surrounding area was the playground of the city of Denver long before it was ever heard of or visited by the people of any other State, and it is the playground of Denver today. Denver is behind this project, and I know as well as I am standing here that if the area were endangered by this project, as gentlemen claim it is, Denver would be down here fighting it if it dried up every farm in the Platte Valley in Colorado. Leave it to Denver to determine whether

this project will injure Grand Lake and the surrounding national-park area.

As shown by the very excellent model prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation, instead of damaging Grand Lake, the project will result in the creation of two additional and much larger lakes. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor of mankind, in the semiarid western half of the United States he is no less a benefactor who makes two drops of water grow where one grew before. The creation of these additional lakes will not only guarantee an additional permanent water supply to both the eastern and western slopes, but they will reinforce Grand Lake itself.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other objection raised to this legislation which I am at a loss to understand, and that is that it may injure the wildlife of the area. A few days ago in conversation with a former Member of this body who lives in St. Louis, I asked him, without disclosing the object of my question, about reports that the Keokuk Dam across the Mississippi had injured the wildlife in that area. On the contrary, he said there were various kinds of wildlife there now that had never been seen before, and he followed up by saying that the same thing was true of the great lake constructed a few years ago in Missouri, having a circumference of something like 150 miles. I am at a loss to understand how it could be otherwise. The very jewels of my district—they always look to me like miracles on the face of Nature—are a few lakes a few miles in extent. I only wish there were 10 times as many.

As for the cost, it will be a lien on the Platte Valley, one of the two great agricultural valleys in Colorado. It claims to be the greatest, and for the sake of the argument on this appropriation I will concede it, notwithstanding many people think I live in the greatest agricultural valley in Colorado. The other day in the other body an appropriation was thrown into a House bill for a water project of the estimated cost of \$112,000,000. No battle was waged over that. When you leave out of the picture the power feature of reclamation projects, the reclamation cost of all the projects the Government has ever financed from the beginning would hardly exceed the rivers and harbors appropriation of the Seventy-fourth Congress, not one penny of which will ever directly return to the Treasury of the United States. This project must be paid for by the beneficiaries.

Mr. Speaker, it is my philosophy that every section of this country ought to be encouraged and aided according to the nature of its resources, whether its resources are cotton-fields or mines, whether they are harbors or reservoirs. The West must augment its water supply by storing and using its surplus waters running away to the seas or it must suffer arrested development and decline. Our natural river runs of water no longer suffice. We must store and we must divert. Hence this project. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, as has been said this morning here on the floor of the House, the Members from Colorado certainly are putting up a big fight for this project.

When we have a nice model or design set up here in the hall adjoining the House it is hard to do anything other than help get votes, because they are all good fellows; but this is not a question of good fellowship. I would like to do anything I could for my friends from Colorado. We have to consider this on its merits. We have to consider the merits of the project and whether we can afford to go ahead this year and do something in this respect now contrary to the policy of the Department of Agriculture.

We are asked to appropriate \$900,000 and eventually we must spend \$44,000,000 to complete this project. Remember, it will cost \$900,000 to get your nose under the tent, then \$44,000,000 to complete the project. This is something the Members want to give consideration to, especially when economy has been pleaded so hard this year and when you on the Democratic side are talking about reducing Government expenses. The President has asked you to cut down expenses. Will you do it?

During this session of Congress we have appropriated over \$10,000,000,000. Let me refer to the statement of July 17, which shows you have spent \$214,380,486 more than you received since July 1. Compare that with the first 17 days of the last fiscal year. You will find you have spent over \$10,400,000 a day more this year than you did last year, a startling revelation.

This Big Thompson project in Colorado has never been authorized by Congress. Its sponsors have never brought it on the floor of the House, where we could have an opportunity to discuss the project. They hooked it on in the Senate as an amendment and then come over here and ask us to pass it without consideration. We should not permit the Senate to do that. The Members of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives all through the hearings never had an opportunity to discuss this matter or consider it.

There are 7 projects on the Colorado River and 10 projects on the Eastern Slope, making 17 major projects in this bill. I am going to insert in the RECORD the names of these various projects, together with the expenditures called for.

Estimated cost chargeable to irrigation feature

Willow Creek feeder canal.....	\$733, 203
Granby Reservoir.....	2, 813, 703
Granby pumping plant.....	1, 250, 000
Granby pump canal.....	417, 553
North Fork diversion dam.....	483, 928
Continental Divide tunnel.....	7, 271, 371
Carter Lake supply canal.....	710, 629
Horsetooth supply canal.....	1, 208, 391
St. Vrain feeder canal.....	368, 951
Big Thompson feeder canal.....	155, 246
Poudre feeder canal.....	632, 843
Poudre Valley feeder canal.....	11, 436
North Poudre feeder canal.....	128, 889
North Poudre pumping plant.....	200, 000
Horsetooth Reservoir.....	3, 625, 021
Arkins Reservoir.....	1, 859, 323
Carter Lake Reservoir.....	1, 925, 253
Green Mountain Reservoir (52,000 acre-feet replacement) (100,000 acre-feet for power).....	3, 776, 032
Improvement of Colorado River above Kremmling to maintain fishing and to adjust the present irrigation system to the altered conditions.....	300, 000
	<hr/> 27, 871, 772

Less the following items tentatively chargeable to power:

One-half cost of Arkins Reservoir.....	\$929, 661
Portion of cost of Green Mountain Reservoir for 100,000 acre-feet.....	2, 276, 032
	<hr/> 3, 205, 693

Cost of irrigation features..... 24, 666, 079

Power plant no. 1 construction costs

Power plant no. 1 near Estes Park.....	\$1, 778, 000
Conduit from east portal Continental Divide tunnel to power plant no. 1.....	1, 101, 000
Transmission lines connecting power plant no. 1 with Granby pumping plant—with Valmont and line to North Poudre pumping plant.....	440, 000
Commercial substation (30,000 kilowatts).....	300, 000
Headquarters at power plant no. 1 for operation of power system.....	100, 000
Subtotal.....	3, 719, 000
Interest during construction, 3 percent.....	112, 000
Total repayable in 50 years with interest.....	3, 831, 000
One-half cost of Arkins Reservoir.....	929, 661
Portion of cost Green Mountain Reservoir, for 100,000 acre-feet allocated to power.....	2, 276, 032
Payable on 40-year basis without interest.....	3, 205, 693

Total cost power plant no. 1, including other items that are required to be accomplished with the initial development..... 7, 036, 693

Full power development

The following is an estimate of the cost of the additional power plants that may be constructed in the future, but are not a part of the initial development:

Power plant no. 5.....	\$1, 190, 000
Green Mountain-Ka Rose transmission line.....	130, 000
Operators' quarters.....	60, 000
Substation (20,000 kilowatts).....	200, 000
Subtotal.....	1, 580, 000
Interest during construction, 3 percent.....	47, 400
	<hr/> 1, 627, 400

The above plant, together with plant no. 1, will produce: 113,000,000 kilowatt-hours firm power annually; 92,000,000 kilowatt-hours secondary power annually.

The following are the construction costs of developing power plants nos. 2, 3, 4, and 4-A with appurtenant structures:

Power plant no. 2.....	\$2,325,000
Power plant no. 3.....	665,000
Power plant no. 4.....	760,000
Power plant no. 4-A.....	420,000
Power canal no. 2.....	2,444,000
Power canal no. 3.....	493,000
Power canal no. 3-A.....	113,000
Power canal no. 4.....	1,194,000
Operators' quarters.....	150,000
Substations (90,000 kilowatt-hours).....	900,000
Additional transmission lines.....	311,000
Subtotal.....	9,775,000
Interest during construction, 3 percent.....	293,250
Total repayable in 50 years with interest.....	10,068,250
Arkins Canal feeder, payable in 40 years without interest.....	351,000
Total power plants nos. 2, 3, 4, and 4-A.....	10,419,250
Total power plant no. 5.....	1,627,400
Total second-stage development.....	12,046,650
Primary development plant no. 1.....	7,036,693
Cost of full power development.....	19,083,243

It would be a revelation if you would but read and study the above figures. The only time we have had on this side to study it has been during the past week. We asked for and received the reports that were given to the Senate. There has not been a Member of the House who has had the opportunity to discuss this matter; neither has the committee. It is not right. It is not a sound way to legislate.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I cannot yield at this time. The gentleman talks about increasing the production of sugar beets in this territory. They are trying to increase the production of sugar beets in Colorado, when the Department of Agriculture is trying to curtail the production of sugar beets. If you are going to permit sugar to come in from foreign countries and spend \$44,000,000 to increase production, I say it is inconsistent. One department curtailing and paying farmers to reduce crops and Congress spending the money to increase production.

Mr. CUMMINGS. The gentleman wants to be fair. That is wrong.

Mr. RICH. I want to be fair.

Mr. CUMMINGS. That is why I want to tell the gentleman something.

Mr. RICH. The cost of the irrigation feature alone is \$24,650,000.

Mr. CUMMINGS. That is right.

Mr. RICH. The cost of the power for this project is \$19,083,240.

Mr. CUMMINGS. And all the power belongs to the Government.

Mr. RICH. Yes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. We are giving it to the Government.

Mr. RICH. But you are spending more money to get it, and the Government will not get the money back.

Mr. CUMMINGS. We are giving you the use of the tunnel and the reservoir.

Mr. RICH. You are spending more money on this project than you will get back in the next 50 years. This is the time for economy and not the time for additional expenditures. All you know is spend, spend, spend.

Mr. CUMMINGS. We are giving you money.

Mr. RICH. That is what we in this body ought to give consideration to; that is, stop needless spending and pay some more attention to getting in revenues if we want to keep from wrecking our country.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ZIMMERMAN].

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I hope a spirit of fair play will prevail in the consideration of this measure. I come from a State in which our problem is to get the water off of the land rather than put it on.

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation held hearings on this bill, and as a member of that committee I am frank to say that I began the consideration of this bill with some prejudice; but after I had heard the various witnesses may I say to you that I could not find one single valid reason or objection why this bill should not be enacted into law. [Applause.]

My colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania talks about economy. Why, the reclamation fund is made up by the sale of land, oil, and minerals in the Rocky Mountain States. It does not come from the taxpayers of this country.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I decline to yield.

One-third of the land in Colorado belongs to the Government. The reclamation fund belongs to the people of Colorado and the other Western States. I say in a spirit of fairness we should permit these people to enjoy the benefits of that fund. [Applause.] It is the equitable and right thing to do.

The engineers for the Reclamation Department told us that it was economically sound and was justified from an engineering standpoint. Why, they surveyed for 2 years locating this route, and it was their final determination that it was sound as an engineering proposition.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of that committee, may I say that the committee sought to find out what opposition there was to this bill, and the only opposition came from certain organizations throughout the country that wanted to act as godfathers for the people of Colorado and other Western States in looking after our national parks. We asked them in what way this would injure the Rocky Mountain State Park. The only answer was, "It might injure this park."

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time is under the control of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the gentleman's request if it does not come out of the 1 hour.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rules, the gentleman from Oklahoma controls the time.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I think sufficient explanation has been made to dispose of any apprehension of danger coming from water flowing hundreds of feet under the ground. Some of these same guardians who are voicing their sentiments here today stated they might object to an airplane flying over this park, because it might destroy the serenity of the guests in the park. Proceeding under the old common-law principle that the owner of land owned it ad caelum ad avernum, from "heaven to hell", they believed this park should extend not only to heaven but to hell also. They did not even want any disturbance hundreds of feet under the surface. The beginning of this tunnel under the ground starts outside of the park, on the west side, comes out on the eastern side outside of the park, and does not touch the Rocky Mountain State Park in any place. As my colleague the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARTIN] has stated, if there were any danger of marring the beauty of this park the people of Denver and the people of Colorado would be down here fighting for the park. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON].

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, this subject cannot be covered in 2 minutes or 2 hours, but I may point

out to the Members one or two matters which influence my judgment.

We held hearings on this project, and when the hearings were started I believe the committee was almost unanimously prejudiced against this project. After 2 or 3 days of hearings the committee unanimously reported this project favorably for the consideration of the House.

The Izaak Walton League objected because they claimed this project would destroy some of the beauties of the park. However, the President of the league, before the hearings were ended, arose in the committee room and said his objections had all been answered. I understand he has since telegraphed the committee that this bill should be passed and that his league was for the project. The Park Service has made some feeble effort to show the project interferes with the best interest of the Rocky Mountain National Park, but no one has been able to point out one item, one single thing, which would in any way interfere with the scenic beauties of the park. The argument about money of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] is absolutely fallacious. Not one dollar of this money comes from the Federal Treasury. That argument is just a smoke screen. The money comes from the Reclamation Fund.

You people from the Eastern States must realize that after engineers designated by you to find the facts have passed favorably on this project, and the Bureau of Reclamation, after years of study, comes back and recommends that this project be approved, the project is a worthy one and should have your approval.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does not feel that the Chair should entertain that request, the time being fixed under the rules of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The time being fixed, I should have to object if it comes out of my time, but I have no objection to the gentleman's getting the unanimous consent of the House to proceed for 2 minutes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I want to proceed in an orderly way.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I do not understand time can be extended by unanimous consent under the circumstances.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, if there is any objection or any question about it, I shall yield the floor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. SNELL. It is against the rules of the House, that is the only thing I care about. I think the rules ought to be observed occasionally.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, in all earnestness, I say to those who do not live in the West that water is life to us. We Representatives from Colorado are fighting here for existence of a large part of our State. In this vote today there is involved the future existence of northeastern Colorado.

Our entire delegation in the Congress, in both the Senate and the House, is unanimously and earnestly asking for the approval of the Colorado-Big Thompson project. The beloved dean of the Colorado delegation [Mr. TAYLOR], who for a time and for good and sufficient reasons was objecting to some details of this project, has had all his objections met. I would not give my active support to this project until the grounds for Mr. TAYLOR's objections were removed. As you know, he is now rapidly recuperating from a recent illness and is resting in a suburb of Washington. A few days ago he wrote me a letter, which reads as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1937.

Hon. LAWRENCE LEWIS, M. C.,

House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR LAWRENCE: Inasmuch as all differences concerning the Colorado-Big Thompson reclamation project have recently been

adjusted between the representatives of the eastern slope and the western slope of Colorado and in a manner satisfactory to my constituents, I sincerely hope the House will concur in the Senate amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill which provides \$900,000 for beginning construction of this project.

Very cordially yours,

EDWARD T. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Mr. COLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. I am sorry, but I shall yield later.

This is the first time the Colorado delegation has ever come to the Congress of the United States asking for an appropriation for any reclamation project for that part of our State lying east of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, where a million people live. The Colorado delegation today is not asking for an ordinary thing—we are asking for a chance for those million people to continue to live there. But, actually, we speak for a million and a quarter people, because all the people of Colorado unanimously urge this project now. And we speak for a State which has helped all the others, a State which furnishes 60 percent of the water which goes into Lake Mead behind Boulder Dam, and which helped to save our friends in southern California from a similar water shortage. I know they will help us. I know all others who are familiar with our problems will help us.

Mr. COLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. COLDEN. Will not the artificial lakes in that project add to the beauty of the Rocky Mountain area as well as add to the value of this land?

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Absolutely.

We have heard much from nonresident and self-constituted guardians of the State of Colorado and of our natural scenic beauties and of our national parks. Doubtless they are sincere, but they have been misinformed. They have been flooding Members of the House with misleading propaganda. They came before the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee of the House during the 2 days of hearings and admitted—as did one of my good friends a few minutes ago in this debate, who also has been misinformed—and admitted that they had never been in Rocky Mountain National Park. Senator ADAMS and Senator JOHNSON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MARTIN, and I have lived all, or practically all, of our lives in Colorado. In the Sixty-third Congress, Mr. TAYLOR, who was then serving his third term as Congressman at Large from Colorado, sponsored and secured the passage through the House on January 18, 1915, of the bill establishing Rocky Mountain National Park. We have visited it in spring, summer, autumn, and winter. We know it and love it well. Do you think we would be such fools, do you think we would be so silly, as to do or suffer to be done anything that would impair the beauty or attractiveness of Rocky Mountain National Park? We regard it as a priceless heritage of indescribable beauty and grandeur that has come down to us from primeval times. We are far more jealous than any nonresident could be to preserve it unimpaired for the enjoyment and inspiration of future generations. We Coloradans are not idiots; we are not fools. Apart from the fact that Rocky Mountain National Park is of rare beauty and grandeur, it is an economic asset to our State in that hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the world come to visit it. And most of them, in so coming, visit my city of Denver.

Mr. GREEVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. GREEVER. Is it not a fact that the act constituting the Rocky Mountain National Park contained a provision that a trans-mountain diversion could occur there?

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Absolutely; that is in the act of Congress creating the park. I know considerable about that because my family had something to do with interesting the people of our State in urging our Senators and Representatives then in the Congress to secure the passage of the act creating this and other national parks in Colorado. Both parents of Senator ADAMS—and his father served two terms as Governor of Colorado—had something to do with

urging the creation of national parks in our State. In the act of Congress creating this park there is an express reservation of the right to have this reclamation project established.

Now, I ask, is the Congress of the United States going to break faith with the State of Colorado by refusing to approve this project? Furthermore, when the question later came up in the Colorado Legislature with respect to ceding jurisdiction of this park, Senator Adams and I helped and solicited the help of others to secure passage by a reluctant Colorado Legislature of the State statute ceding jurisdiction to the United States. That cession would not have been made if that condition had not been in the act of Congress creating the park. The act of Congress authorizing the creation of Rocky Mountain National Park reserved the right for the Bureau of Reclamation to survey and construct an irrigation project within the boundaries of the park. No part of the present project, except the tunnel far underground, will be within the boundaries of the park. Those of us who are familiar with the proceedings in the Colorado Legislature at the time the State statute ceding jurisdiction was enacted are confident this cession of jurisdiction would not have been made if the act of Congress had not contained the reservation to the Bureau of Reclamation.

The act of Congress creating the Rocky Mountain National Park, enacted January 26, 1915, and being chapter 19, section 1, volume 38, statutes 798 (title 16, sec. 191, U. S. C.), contains the following provision:

United States Reclamation Service may enter upon and utilize for flowage or other purposes any area within said park which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government reclamation project.

The Colorado statute ceding jurisdiction over park area is found in Colorado Session Laws, 1929, page 475.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time has been fixed and is in control of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following letter from the Colorado delegation sent to each Member of the House:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1937.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The entire Colorado congressional delegation earnestly urge that you support the Senate amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill which provides \$900,000 from the reclamation fund for beginning the construction of the Colorado-Big Thompson reclamation project.

No one has greater interest in the welfare of Colorado than the Senators and Representatives from Colorado or would oppose more bitterly any project which would impair the scenic attractions of their State which they recognize are among the greatest resources of Colorado.

From personal knowledge, the Colorado delegation wish to assure you that fears that the project will impair or damage the Rocky Mountain National Park or commercialize it, or set a precedent for the commercialization of other parks are entirely unfounded. Those who have protested against the project doubtless are sincere, but their objections are based upon misinformation.

The Honorable EDWARD T. TAYLOR, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, who is now recuperating from a recent illness, wrote to a member of the delegation the following letter:

"Inasmuch as all differences concerning the Colorado-Big Thompson reclamation project have recently been adjusted between the representatives of the Eastern Slope and the Western Slope of Colorado and in a manner satisfactory to my constituents, I sincerely hope the House will concur in the Senate amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill which provides \$900,000 for beginning construction of this project."

The act of Congress creating Rocky Mountain National Park recognized the advisability of this project and specifically reserved the right to the Reclamation Service to enter the park for its construction.

The request for the appropriation was presented first to the Senate because an agreement essential to settlement of differences between eastern and western sections of Colorado was not concluded until after the Interior Department appropriation bill had passed the House.

The amendment made by the Senate is supported by a bill (S. 2681) authorizing the construction, which has passed the

Senate and has been reported favorably by unanimous vote of the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation after full hearings.

Very truly yours,

ALVA B. ADAMS.
EDWIN C. JOHNSON.
LAWRENCE LEWIS.
FRED CUMMINGS.
JOHN A. MARTIN.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have a ruling on the question of whether it is proper to extend the time of each speaker by unanimous consent. I am not opposed to it, but I think we should follow the usual procedure of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that time can be extended by unanimous consent, but that is contrary to the practice of the House.

Mr. SNELL. I know it is contrary to the practice of the House and I object to time being extended in that way. If we want to follow the regular procedure and extend the time beyond the 1 hour of debate, we should do so.

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. SNELL. I object to that procedure, because it is not in accordance with the usual procedure of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SWOPE].

Mr. SWOPE. Mr. Speaker, this project affects two factors—what will happen to our national-park system and how it affects the expenditures of the Federal Government.

Let me say first of all that I have not been in the Rocky Mountain National Park, so that if anyone wants to ask me the question, it is now answered, but we come here from every section of the United States to exercise our judgment upon legislation that affects many sections that we have not seen and we are therefore forced to get our information from such sources as may be available.

So far as the effect upon the beauties of the national-park system is concerned, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], I think, has presented the problem in a very fine manner. In my city of Harrisburg, Pa., there resides Mr. J. Horace McFarland, former chairman of the Board of the American Planning and Civic Association. Over that board now presides Mr. Frederic A. Delano. Mr. McFarland has informed me that his association and seven kindred associations have expressed apprehension and objection to this project and to projects of a similar character.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWOPE. I have only a few minutes, and this is my first offense. I will yield next year. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I will wait.

Mr. SWOPE. When we want to know something about dentistry, we consult a dentist; when we want to know something about engineering, we consult an engineer; and when we want to know something about the beauties of our national-park system we consult people who have made a study of the scenic beauty of our national-park system.

So far as the Budget is concerned, it is acknowledged that this will cost probably \$44,000,000, and it is alleged by many it will cost \$60,000,000. It was stated on the floor here that if this project had been in effect some years ago, the cost of it would have been returned within the last 8 years. Let me say to the Members of the House that in the State of Pennsylvania we have a device which would take care of such a situation by the State of Pennsylvania. In the State of Pennsylvania we have erected a State authority, and the State authority is empowered to issue bonds for the consummation of projects which are for the good of the State. These bonds are sold to the investing public and the bonds stand upon their own bottom. If the project is good the bonds can be sold and the project returns the cost thereof and the bonds are retired, and let me say, Mr. Speaker, it is time we were returning to principles of this kind. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, in view of the short time allotted me, I shall not be able to answer any questions. I had not intended to mention the merits of the bill, but statements have been made here which should be cleared up, to show the fallacy of the claim that this is necessarily self-sustaining. It is possible, but I do not think that fact is established, and in support of my opinion I shall read a statement by Commissioner Page in the hearings, on page 149:

Appropriations for continuation of construction of certain reclamation projects amounting to \$10,860,000 were made from the reclamation fund; continuation of construction of the Central Valley project in California, the Grand Coulee Dam project in Washington, and the Boulder Canyon project, including the All-American Canal, was provided for by appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury.

That means that because the reclamation fund had become so reduced they were required on new projects to raise the money by getting it from the Treasury. Commissioner Page also testified that the reclamation fund income was being seriously reduced because of the lack of sale of public lands. There are many other things that he would like to go into. Mr. Page stated:

Salable public lands have been exhausted. The remaining public domain has been withdrawn, and a new policy has been established with regard to it.

The only revenue to the reclamation fund which can be called stable at this time is that received from the repayment of project construction costs by those benefiting.

I want you now to listen to this statement from Mr. Page:

A moratorium granted and extended by Congress has postponed or curtailed these repayments for a space of 6 years.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to go into that more at length, but it is a fact that no one knows whether or not these projects are going to be good, or whether there will be money enough in the reclamation fund to lend to these projects to carry on with. In fact the statement made by Commissioner Page indicates that there will not be any money in the reclamation fund, and the next thing that will happen will be a request that the Treasury put up the money and they will not take any from the reclamation fund, but from the general fund. My chief objection, Mr. Speaker, to this bill, is one that I think the House should very seriously consider. This same thing came up last year in the Interior appropriation bill. We declined to authorize it. They had their opportunity then to go before the House committee and present the facts and have the House go into it, but they did not go there. They did not go to the Budget. It appeared in the Senate, although we had taken no action on it. Not one word, as far as I can find, was said on the floor of the Senate about this proposition, a project involving \$900,000 this year, and \$44,000,000 eventually, but it passed without argument, without explanation, without anything except the inferential statement that "I would like to have it." What does this House know about it? What do you know about it? If you were on a board of directors and you were asked to endorse a proposition involving millions and millions of dollars of the money of the company, is there a man here who would consider for one moment putting his o. k. on such a proposal when all he had heard had been statements that are exparte, from people who are interested in the section of the country which is to be benefited? I hope the House will not recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half minute to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I just want to ask my colleague from Colorado one question. I have received some protests concerning this proposed project from certain associations, and I want to know whether or not the construction and completion of this project will in any way interfere with or mar or deface or take away from the attractiveness of the park in Colorado?

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. It will not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. FORD].

Mr. FORD of California. Mr. Speaker, in the first place, I am in favor of this amendment for the reason that it is going to create national wealth. It will create that wealth by stimulating agricultural and commercial activity in eastern Colorado. In the second place, I call the attention of my distinguished friend from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] to the fact that the Boulder Dam project is a self-liquidating project, and that, before a spadeful of dirt was turned, the city of Los Angeles, the Metropolitan Water District, and three private power companies had to sign contracts with the Government guaranteeing that every dollar spent on Boulder Dam would be paid back to the Treasury in 50 years. The project under discussion can be made a self-liquidating project in the same manner if given the machinery for power production at the dam to be built. By distributing this power to the people of Colorado who need it, the whole proposition can easily be paid for, dollar for dollar, with interest. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK].

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, two arguments have been made against the bill here today, one by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], also the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SWOPE], in respect to the money end of it and what it will cost the Government. I will read to you the following part of the amendment, which will prove to you that there will be no cost to the Government:

That no construction thereof shall be commenced until the payment of all the costs of the project shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, be assured by appropriate contracts with the water-conservancy districts.

That proves my argument. It will not cost the taxpayers \$1. It is a self-liquidating project. The argument presented by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] about the park being damaged is the most ridiculous argument I have ever heard.

The nearest this tunnel will be to the surface of the park will be from 800 to 4,000 feet. Just think of water seeping down 800 or 4,000 feet into a concrete tunnel 9 or 10 feet in diameter! There has been no argument given here today that is substantiated by any kind of facts or reason. My argument today is to give relief to the 175,000 farmers on the east side of the Rockies. This 13-mile tunnel will bring that relief without any financial cost to the Government or any destruction of our national parks.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The gentleman would not yield to me, but I yield to him.

Mr. RICH. Did you ever hear of this project, as a member of the committee, before it was tacked on over in the Senate?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I told you last Thursday when this bill was before the House that it had been discussed for the last 3 or 4 years. As the previous speaker, who is opposed to the amendment, said, it was in the Interior Department bill last year. It was reported out unanimously by the Senate this year. If the Colorado delegation had been united, they would have had this project years ago. [Applause.] They are united today. I represent an eastern district, but I am in favor of this, in order to bring water to 175,000 distressed farmers whose crops today are being ruined on account of lack of water. [Applause.]

I ask you to vote for this amendment, because it is a real deserving amendment for the benefit of the farmers east of the Rocky Mountains. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

All time has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and twenty Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma) there were ayes 101 and noes 97.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 174, nays 154, not voting 103, as follows:

[Roll No. 119]

YEAS—174

Allen, La.	Drew, Pa.	Kirwan	Phillips
Allen, Pa.	Drewry, Va.	Kitchens	Pierce
Amle	Dunn	Kocalkowski	Rabaut
Atkinson	Eckert	Kopplemann	Ramspeck
Barry	Elliott	Kramer	Rankin
Beam	Englebright	Kvale	Reilly
Beiter	Ferguson	Lanzetta	Robinson, Utah
Bigelow	Fitzpatrick	Larrabee	Romjue
Binderup	Flannagan	Lea	Sacks
Bloom	Flannery	Leavy	Sadowski
Bolleau	Ford, Calif.	Lesinski	Schulte
Boland, Pa.	Ford, Miss.	Lewis, Colo.	Scott
Boren	Gambrill	Luekey, Nebr.	Scruggam
Brooks	Garrett	Luecke, Mich.	Secrest
Brown	Gearhart	McFarlane	Shanley
Buck	Gildea	McGehee	Smith, Va.
Buckler, Minn.	Green	McGrath	Smith, Wash.
Bulwinkle	Greever	McKeough	Snyder, Pa.
Burdick	Gregory	McLaughlin	South
Carter	Griffith	McReynolds	Sparkman
Cartwright	Hamilton	Magnuson	Spence
Case, S. Dak.	Hart	Mansfield	Stefan
Clark, Idaho	Harter	Martin, Colo.	Summers, Tex.
Coffee, Nebr.	Havenner	Massingale	Thom
Coffee, Wash.	Hendricks	Maverick	Thomas, Tex.
Colden	Hildebrandt	Mills	Thomason, Tex.
Collins	Hill, Okla.	Moser, Pa.	Thompson, Ill.
Cooper	Hill, Wash.	Mouton	Tolan
Costello	Hobbs	Murdock, Ariz.	Turner
Cox	Honeyman	Murdock, Utah	Voorhis
Crosser	Hook	Nichols	Wallgren
Cummings	Hope	O'Connell, Mont.	Walter
Curley	Houston	O'Connell, R. I.	Wearin
Daly	Izac	O'Connor, Mont.	Weaver
Delaney	Jarman	O'Connor, N. Y.	Welch
Dempsey	Jenckes, Ind.	O'Day	Wene
DeMuth	Johnson, Minn.	O'Leary	West
DeRouen	Johnson, Okla.	O'Toole	White, Idaho
Dies	Johnson, W. Va.	Palmisano	Whittington
Dingell	Jones	Patman	Wilcox
Disney	Kee	Patrick	Wood
Dockweiler	Kennedy, Md.	Patton	Zimmerman
Doughton	Kennedy, N. Y.	Pearson	
Doxey	Keogh	Peterson, Fla.	

NAYS—154

Aleshire	Douglas	McAndrews	Schaefer, Ill.
Allen, Ill.	Dowell	McLean	Schneider, Wis.
Anderson, Mo.	Eberharter	McSweeney	Seger
Andresen, Minn.	Edmiston	Mahon, Tex.	Shannon
Andrews	Engel	Maloney	Simpson
Arends	Evans	Mapes	Smith, Conn.
Arnold	Paddis	Martin, Mass.	Smith, Maine
Ashbrook	Farley	May	Snell
Bacon	Fitzgerald	Michener	Steagall
Bates	Fletcher	Millard	Sutphin
Bell	Forand	Miller	Swope
Biermann	Frey, Pa.	Mitchell, Tenn.	Taber
Bland	Gehrmann	Nelson	Tarver
Boyer	Goldsborough	Norton	Taylor, Tenn.
Bradley	Griswold	O'Brien, Ill.	Terry
Burch	Guyer	O'Brien, Mich.	Thomas, N. J.
Carlson	Gwynne	Oliver	Thurston
Casey, Mass.	Halleck	O'Neal, Ky.	Tinkham
Champion	Hancock, N. C.	O'Neill, N. J.	Tobey
Chapman	Hartley	Pace	Towey
Church	Healey	Patterson	Transue
Citron	Hull	Peterson, Ga.	Treadway
Clark, N. C.	Hunter	Pettengill	Umstead
Clason	Jarrett	Poage	Vincent, B. M.
Claypool	Jenkins, Ohio	Polk	Vinson, Fred M.
Cluett	Jenks, N. H.	Powers	Vinson, Ga.
Cochran	Johnson, Luther A.	Ramsay	Warren
Cole, N. Y.	Kelly, Ill.	Reece, Tenn.	Wheelchel
Colmer	Kerr	Reed, Ill.	White, Ohio
Cooley	Kinzer	Rees, Kans.	Wigglesworth
Cravens	Knutson	Rich	Williams
Crawford	Lambertson	Richards	Withrow
Crowe	Lamneck	Rigney	Wolfcott
Crowther	Lanham	Robertson	Wolfenden
Deen	Lewis, Md.	Robson, Ky.	Wolverton
Dirksen	Lord	Rogers, Mass.	Woodruff
Ditter	Lucas	Rogers, Okla.	Woodrum
Dixon	Ludlow	Rutherford	
Dondero		Sauthoff	

NOT VOTING—103

Allen, Del.	Boykin	Byrne	Celler
Barden	Boylan, N. Y.	Caldwell	Chandler
Bernard	Brewster	Cannon, Mo.	Cole, Md.
Boehne	Buckley, N. Y.	Cannon, Wis.	Creal

Crosby	Gray, Pa.	Long	Randolph
Culkin	Greenwood	McClellan	Rayburn
Cullen	Haines	McCormack	Reed, N. Y.
Dickstein	Hancock, N. Y.	McGranery	Ryan
Dorsey	Harlan	McGroarty	Sabath
Driver	Harrington	McMillan	Sanders
Duncan	Hennings	Maas	Schuetz
Eaton	Higgins	Mahon, S. C.	Shaffer, Mich.
Elcher	Hill, Ala.	Mason	Sheppard
Ellenbogen	Hoffman	Mead	Short
Fernandez	Holmes	Meeks	Sirovich
Fish	Imhoff	Merritt	Smith, W. Va.
Fleger	Jacobsen	Mitchell, Ill.	Somers, N. Y.
Fries, Ill.	Johnson, Lyndon	Mosier, Ohio	Stack
Fuller	Keller	Mott	Starnes
Fulmer	Kelly, N. Y.	O'Malley	Sullivan
Gasque	Kenney	Owen	Sweeney
Gavagan	Kleberg	Parsons	Taylor, Colo.
Gifford	Kloeb	Peyser	Taylor, S. C.
Gilchrist	Kniffin	Pfeifer	Teigan
Gingery	Lambeth	Plumley	Wadsworth
Gray, Ind.	Lemke	Quinn	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Sullivan (for) with Mr. Short (against).
 Mr. Meeks (for) with Mr. Gilchrist (against).
 Mr. Pfeifer (for) with Mr. Culkin (against).
 Mr. Teigan (for) with Mr. Holmes (against).
 Mr. Gavagan (for) with Mr. Taylor of South Carolina (against).
 Mr. Lemke (for) with Mr. Plumley (against).
 Mr. Sirovich (for) with Mr. Reed of New York (against).
 Mr. Bernard (for) with Mr. Mason (against).
 Mr. Byrne (for) with Mr. Gifford (against).
 Mr. Cullen (for) with Mr. Maas (against).
 Mr. Schuetz (for) with Mr. Fish (against).
 Mr. Taylor of Colorado (for) with Mr. Eaton (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Parsons with Mr. Wadsworth.
 Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Brewster.
 Mr. Fuller with Mr. Hancock of New York.
 Mr. Rayburn with Mr. Mott.
 Mr. Hennings with Mr. Hoffman.
 Mr. Greenwood with Mr. Shafer of Michigan.
 Mr. Boehne with Mr. Peyser.
 Mr. Owen with Mr. Ellenbogen.
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. Stack.
 Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Sanders.
 Mr. McCormack with Mr. Keller.
 Mr. Boylan of New York with Mr. Haines.
 Mr. Sabath with Mr. Elcher.
 Mr. Starnes with Mr. Fieger.
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Harlan.
 Mr. O'Malley with Mr. Higgins.
 Mr. Mead with Mr. Crosby.
 Mr. Kennedy of New Jersey with Mr. Sweeney.
 Mr. Gasque with Mr. Quinn.
 Mr. Hill of Alabama with Mr. Kniffin.
 Mr. Driver with Mr. Jacobsen.
 Mr. Merritt with Mr. Harrington.
 Mr. Randolph with Mr. Celler.
 Mr. Cole of Maryland with Mr. Kleberg.
 Mr. McClellan with Mr. Fries.
 Mr. Lambeth with Mr. Duncan.
 Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Mitchell of Illinois.
 Mr. Gray of Indiana with Mr. Barden.
 Mr. Kelly of New York with Mr. Sheppard.
 Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Long.
 Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Smith of West Virginia.
 Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Mahon of South Carolina.
 Mr. Chandler with Mr. Dorsey.
 Mr. Imhoff with Mr. Gingery.
 Mr. Mosier of Ohio with Mr. Creal.
 Mr. Allen of Delaware with Mr. Gray of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Lyndon Johnson with Mr. Ryan.
 Mr. McGranery with Mr. Cannon of Wisconsin.

Mr. BEITER changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. NICHOLS changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 93: Page 88, after line 9, insert:

"For administrative expenses on account of the above projects, including personal services and other expenses in the District of Columbia and in the field \$750,000, in addition to and for the same objects of expenditure as are hereinbefore enumerated in paragraphs 2 and 3 under the caption 'Bureau of Reclamation'; in all, \$10,535,000: *Provided*, That of this amount not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate No. 93 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 6 in said amendment strike out "\$10,535,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$9,150,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this amendment appropriates \$750,000 for administrative expenses in connection with the construction of 16 reclamation projects. It is absolutely essential that this sum be provided if the necessary administrative supervision is to be made available. To deny this sum would have the effect of withdrawing engineering and administrative supervision, which might well cause an ultimate loss of millions of dollars, due to the inefficient and faulty construction of reservoirs, power plants, and other reclamation structures.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 94: Page 88, after amendment no. 93, insert: "The unexpended balances of the amounts appropriated from the reclamation fund, special fund, under the caption 'Bureau of Reclamation, construction', in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937, shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1938."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. TABER. This is the same item that the House voted down on a roll call?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 95: Page 88, line 24, after the word "fund", strike out "\$9,416,600" and insert in lieu thereof "\$11,701,600."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate no. 95, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

"In lieu of the sum proposed, insert '\$10,316,600.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 97: Page 91, after line 21, insert: "For general investigations, \$300,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to carry on engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects, surveys for reconstruction, rehabilitation, or extension of existing projects and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or, if deemed advisable by the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, National Resources Committee, and the Federal Power Commission."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate no. 97 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert '\$2,000.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 98: Page 92, in line 15, strike out "\$26,250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$26,550,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate no. 98 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$26,450,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 121: On page 111, in line 18, insert:

"Fish hatchery for Glacier National Park: For acquisition, by the Secretary of the Interior, of such real property and rights therein in T. 28 N., R. 20 W., Montana meridian, as may be necessary for the establishment and operation of a fish hatchery for Glacier National Park, \$16,500."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement for the reason that it has recently developed that the Public Works Administration has made an allocation for this purpose, and this would simply be a duplication. I hold in my hand a letter from the administrative assistant to the Secretary, Mr. Burlew, saying that this appropriation is not now necessary.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate no. 121.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 123: Page 119, after line 21, insert:

"Appropriations herein made for the national parks, national monuments, and other reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available for the giving of educational lectures therein and for the services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary, in his discretion, may designate."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 123 and agree to the same.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Has the gentleman or any member of his committee given thorough study to know what they are going to do through these lectures? Is the gentleman sure that this is not more Government propaganda for the Interior Department, an effort on their part to create sentiment in order to help them build up their organization even larger than it now is? Each year it requires more and more to conduct this Department of Government.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Answering my distinguished colleague, a member of the committee, I may say that this item has been carried in the bill for several years. This educational program is a very important one. The public appreciates it. It is not a propaganda program but one strictly of education, and I think it is very essential that it be continued.

Mr. RICH. Has the gentleman listened to some of the programs over the radio lately in reference to the national parks and reclamation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I do not know that I have listened in the last few days but I have listened to some of them, and in my opinion they are very splendid, interesting, and educational programs.

Mr. RICH. Some are, I agree; but a great many seem to me to be building up the Department of the Interior in order to create sympathy for the work they are doing. In other words, propaganda. Some day it is going to cost this country millions of dollars to put through the program they have in mind in the Park Service and in the Interior Department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that their program is a very splendid, constructive, and educational program, one that will be for the benefit of the people of the United States who

visit the national parks. I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. RICH. I am not going to object, for objection from this side seems futile, but I say to the gentleman that the present administration of the Interior Department seems inclined to want more play and less work. This is a time when we need to get some work done in this country. The time has come when we should stop a lot of this playing. The time is here now when we must teach the people to work more and play less. This administration seems to think that the people should be kept by the Government instead of them supporting the Government. All play and no work will lead to ruin.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. May I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I doubt whether we have Federal employees who are more faithful to their work than are the employees of the National Park Service, and if the gentleman will visit the national parks he will see how they work.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman wants me to go out and play in the National Park Service?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. It is not play. It is work. I went into the national parks, not as a Member of the House, and they did not know who I was for 4 or 5 days. I saw their work going on and it is a credit to the country.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment in disagreement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House consider Senate amendment no. 125 before considering amendment no. 124 for the reason that the vote on amendment no. 125 might affect the amount as carried in amendment no. 124.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this will not interfere with our right to have an hour on the Natchez Trace Parkway?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report Senate amendment no. 125 in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 125: Page 121, line 20, strike out "Provided, That not exceeding \$500,000 of this appropriation shall be available for construction of the Natchez Parkway", and insert in lieu thereof: "Provided, That \$2,700,000 and any other sums received from other sources for said Natchez Trace Parkway shall be allotted and expended ratably between the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee according to mileage of said parkway in each respective State."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate no. 125, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert '\$1,500,000'."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, may I answer the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and say that not one mile of the Natchez Trace has ever been started. The gentleman says it has been going on for years, but not one mile has been started.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; if the gentleman will tell me of a mile that has been completed.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. The gentleman said none of it had been started. May I correct the gentleman by stating they are working on it right now.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Where?

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Between Jackson, Miss., and Kosciusko.

Mr. RANKIN. Between Jackson and Natchez.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Between Jackson and Natchez; yes. The gentleman should take a trip down there and see for himself.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I have information from the Park Service that they did not know of even one mile that has been started. I got it this week from the Park Service. If the gentleman has more information than they have, he is ahead of them.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. I may tell the gentleman positively it has been started.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Several miles have been constructed on the other road, but nothing in the Park Service records shows that even one mile of the Natchez Trace is under construction.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; briefly.

Mr. RANKIN. They told the gentleman they had been getting this right-of-way all this time, did they not?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; but that is your State's concern. All you furnish is this cheap land.

Mr. RANKIN. The right-of-way; they had deeds to it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; but the gentleman from Mississippi said it had been going on for a long while.

Mr. RANKIN. I said getting the right-of-way and getting ready for this highway.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Oh, all right; getting it ready.

Mr. Speaker, the important thing about this matter is that it is an innovation. The \$6,000,000 appropriated in this provision is nothing. The important thing is the innovation of having the Government furnish 100 percent of the funds for road construction. The principle is absolutely new. It is the first time in our history this has happened. The Skyline Drive and the Natchez Trace are the first instances of this kind, and they were authorized only last year. Emergency moneys gave birth to both of these propositions. The gentleman speaks about the National Park Service having started them. The Park Service had nothing to do with starting these projects, because they were started with emergency money, and then got their authorization afterward, a year ago. We never gave birth to them. The National Park Service never asked for either one of them. They were handed to the National Park Service and paid for out of emergency funds, which somebody was influential in having allotted.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; briefly.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is it not true the Government has built the highways in all the parks west of the Mississippi?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. In the parks.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes; and connected with the parks.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. In the parks. However, here the innovation is in building the highways outside the parks for the first time. While there is some justification under the pretext of connecting the Shenandoah Park with the Big Smoky Park in North Carolina, there is no scintilla of an excuse for building the Natchez Trace, because there is nothing at either end of the Natchez Trace—that is, a national park.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; I will yield briefly.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In all fairness, now, have not the entrances to the national parks been constructed in the West at the expense of the Federal Government, which enables the very thing we are doing here?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Only at entrances in a few instances and for short distances.

It will take \$23,000,000 to finish this Trace road, but that is not the half of it. It will be that amount, all right. It will take \$34,000,000 to finish this other drive. This highway is 430 miles long and this 490 miles long, or 950 miles altogether, which for the first time will have 100-percent Federal construction. What I am emphasizing is the innovation of putting the Government into the construction of highways on a 100-percent basis on the flimsy excuse of connecting national parks, when the last one does not even connect any two national parks.

Mr. BEVERLY M. VINCENT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. BEVERLY M. VINCENT. If this is an innovation, the appropriation to the gentleman's State for relief from grasshoppers is also an innovation.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That is not only for my State, and it is not new. It is for the Nation. There is nothing in my district or in my State of this kind which I have favored or for which I have ever gone before any committee. I have been on the Committee on Appropriations for 4 years, but I am not here to sell my self-respect or violate my oath for somebody's schemes just because I love him. We love the great chairman of the Ways and Means Committee whose business it is to start to raise the money for this Government, yet he fathers that great scheme, along with a very important member of the Appropriations Committee from Virginia, of putting us into an expenditure of \$57,000,000 which this Congress did not authorize in either instance until after the project was started. Both of these projects were started with emergency funds. They are both illegitimate babies.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; I yield.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Does not the gentleman know that this Congress, on June 2, 1936—

Mr. LAMBERTSON. 1936; yes.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. By a vote of 238 to 99, authorized this project, and is the gentleman going to set himself up in an arbitrary manner because he is a member of the Appropriations Committee and deny an expenditure which the Congress has authorized?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. If we spent money for all the things that are authorized, we would not be doing our duty over there, and if the gentleman were a member of the Appropriations Committee he would not vote for everything that is authorized.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Does not the gentleman realize that an authorization of Congress should mean something to him in connection with these matters?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. No one pays much attention to authorizations. If they did, there would be no use for appropriation committees. I want to say to the gentleman that you got your first money from emergency funds before you got the authorization.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Nevertheless, we got the authorization just the same.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. But you got your money from emergency funds before you got the authorization.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, no.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; you did. You had your emergency money from the President before you ever had any authorization. Then you came along and got your authorization and now you come back here and ask the Congress to finish this proposition that puts the Government into 100-percent road construction with an expenditure now of \$23,000,000, with no parks at either end of the road. This shows how quickly you can forsake the pretense of a parkway, which was put into the Road Act of 1936 that authorized the parkway for the first time. This was put in by the other body, and it is just like a lot of other things started at the other end of the Capitol. This was started over there and the authorization in the Road Act for parkways started over there and came back here for a vote, and it was stated that there had to be a parkway at each end, but on the

second jump you leave the parkway clear out of it and build the Natchez Trace without even a skunk run at either end of it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes; I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman states that this was started without any authorization when, as a matter of fact, the bill was passed in 1934 authorizing the original survey.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. What became of that bill?

Mr. RANKIN. The bill passed and the President signed it. They went ahead and made a survey then and since that time, under that representation, these people have been giving deeds to the right-of-way.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The survey did not pledge us. What was the authorization last year?

Mr. RANKIN. The authorization last year was for an appropriation, but the authorization for a survey was passed in 1934.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. FORD] was not talking about an appropriation; he was talking about an authorization; and if you got it before, why did you need a second authorization?

Mr. RANKIN. The authorization and the money appropriated for the survey were in 1934. They made the survey and these people have given title to their land for this right-of-way.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That was your State's business solely. You got the money from emergency funds, before there was ever any authorization, and so did the Skyline Drive.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I am making my own speech now. The gentleman has made his speech.

Another thing I want to impress upon you is with respect to the approach roads. There is an endless amount of approach roads authorized under these acts that can lead up to this particular road—the Skyline Drive. There is no limit, within 100 miles, with respect to any one of these approach roads. If you can get the money, you can do anything along this line with respect to the Skyline Drive. There is no limit to how many approach roads you can build, and they can all be built with 100 percent Federal money.

I notice this afternoon, and I say this with a kindly feeling, that every man in the South interested in these two propositions voted for the Big Thompson project out West, and everybody out there is going to vote for the Natchez Trace and the Skyline Drive this afternoon. All the Pacific coast boys are for it, and whenever we get into a big pork-barrel proposition like this we might as well throw the door of the Treasury open, kiss economy good-bye, and go home. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEAVY].

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I want for the next 5 minutes to discuss this matter in a dispassionate manner and clearly upon its merits. I have the highest regard and greatest respect for my colleague on the other side who has just preceded me, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON]. I have worked with him on this subcommittee for a month, and we have learned to know one another and, I think, to respect one another's ideas. I cannot, however, agree with his conclusions.

Naturally, coming from the West, and as far Northwest as I could, from the State of Washington, I see merit in Western projects. Probably I am somewhat prejudiced in favor of them, but I think I can make this assertion: Every man who voted for the Colorado project will have reason to be proud of it 5 or 10 years from now, and not to be ashamed of it. I am supporting the South in this project, and I am proud to support them. It has passed the point where it is a matter of policy with this Congress or with our committee as to whether we are going to proceed. The House expressed itself that it was going to spend \$4,500,000 for the Blue Ridge Highway. The House excluded the Natchez Trace, and the Senate wrote in \$2,700,000, and in conference we cut it to \$1,500,000.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. Yes.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. The House agreed on \$500,000 for the Natchez Trace.

Mr. LEAVY. I appreciate the correction. It is asserted that there is no reason to build a parkway in a region where you do not actually have a park, and it is asserted that this is an innovation. Until 1916 we had no National Park Service in this country. We have expanded that Service until now it costs millions of dollars, and most of the money goes to our West. We are glad that you gave the parks to us, but if we were not here to represent the West, and you people knew what we have there, you would still insist on maintaining and preserving our parks just as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] indicated here this afternoon. In the East you do not have the natural scenic beauty that we have, and I mean no disrespect when I say that. You have a historical background that puts our country in the shadow. You have places that are more charming and attractive than those in this city if you will make the most of them. This program is just the beginning of giving to the people of the East, in a smaller way than we have it, the advantage of enjoying the natural beauty of this region and making for better American citizenship.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. Yes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is it not true, so far as the national parks and the Grand Canyon are concerned, that for many miles roadways have been built entering them, at the expense of the Federal Government?

Mr. LEAVY. I am not in a position to answer that question.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Those facts were developed in the hearings.

Mr. LEAVY. But I know that building this parkway is something that the people in the South and the East want, and to which they are entitled. This undertaking should be placed on a plane higher than the monetary return which it will produce tomorrow or next year or in future years.

This parkway will produce a better citizenship and result in human dividends that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The crowded East is entitled to have some place to go and enjoy the greatest scenic beauty it affords, particularly the poorer people who cannot afford to travel across this Nation to our beautiful western parks. There is a historical background that goes with the territory traversed by this parkway that should be preserved and made available to all the people. Therefore, as a Representative from the far Northwest, I am glad to join with my friends from the South and the East, and to urge those from the North and the central part of the country to join with us and give the South this highway. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in the speech of my genial colleague from the State of Washington [Mr. LEAVY]. I have not known anything that he has started after since he has been a Member of Congress that he did not get. He is the best politician in the House of Representatives. Just watch my colleague from the State of Washington and see if within the next year he is not here trying to get a parkway constructed between some park in the State of Washington or Oregon down into California, 800 feet wide, a beautiful parkway drive.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I shall have to.

Mr. LEAVY. First I want to ask the gentleman if he will not give me just an iota of credit for having some semblance of a statesman about me as well as a politician.

Mr. RICH. And no better fellow there is in the House of Representatives—a politician and statesman.

Mr. LEAVY. I say to the gentleman that if we were not blessed by Nature with the parks that we have and the roads we have, I would be asking—just as these gentlemen are and

as the gentleman ought to in Pennsylvania—for an outlet for my people to enjoy Nature. [Applause.]

Mr. RICH. If we had nothing else to consider but to go out and spend public money and run the Treasury further into debt just to do something that the Members of Congress think would be nice, in order to beautify this country, I would say, "Yes; I think that is fine." I would not object to it at all. But I am telling you, you must use a little bit of common sense in our expenditure of Government funds.

DO NOT TRY TO DO EVERYTHING AT ONE TIME

When you remember that we are establishing a precedent in these two projects, of building a parkway from Mississippi up to Virginia that is going to cost over \$100,000,000, and you are building this parkway 800 feet wide, you will come in here year after year asking the Federal Government not only to spend money on the upkeep of this parkway, but you will ask them to spend more money to beautify it according to the ideas of the members of the Park Service and Members of Congress. Now, there is nothing wrong about that, but how in the world are you going to finance all this? Where will you get the money?

Not only that, but you will find that the gentleman from Washington and the gentlemen from these other States are going to ask you to put into effect a park system of highways, get it entirely away from the Highway Department in this country, and that is the point I make. If you have a system of highways in this country under supervision of Highway Department and then permit the Park Service to come in and have the highways traverse the other highways, eventually this thing will be so complicated that it will be very difficult to administer. It will be top heavy. It will be hard to administer. You will have too many bureaus, and we should not permit that. You said you would not, so why do it?

That is the most important point about this whole business of national-park highways. We started this Doughton Highway from North Carolina up to Virginia. God bless Mr. DOUGHTON. There is not a finer fellow in the House. [Applause.] If it had not been for him you would not have built that highway. Now come FORD and RANKIN and HARRISON and a few of these men who are trying to run opposition and see who they will name this highway after from North Carolina to Mississippi. You cannot dislike them for that either, but if you start in there you will get the Park Service to construct highways between the different parks, and eventually we are going to be highway top-heavy. We should be careful. I think you should vote down this amendment this year, because you have said you are for economy, and yet are just voting every minute of the day millions of dollars. Here is a million and a half dollars you can save if you will vote right. Will you do it?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I understand this is part of an ultimate highway from Buena Vista to Bennington, Vt.

Mr. RICH. I do not care whether it is from Buena Vista to Bennington or whether it is from Denver, Colo., to San Francisco and then back to New York. That is what I am afraid of. It is all wrong. The principle is wrong.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Does not the gentleman think it would be of advantage to the whole Nation to have a good trunk highway built across the State of Pennsylvania so we could go through there without having accidents?

Mr. RICH. Oh, we have got three or four trunk highways now. It would be utter foolishness to build another one. We have good highways and we are building a system of highways by the highway department, but now you are coming in here and trying to take it away from the highway system and put it into the Park Service. It is entirely wrong. I tried to drive that into the gentleman's head awhile ago. I am sorry I could not do it. [Laughter and applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] such time as he may desire.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include some excerpts from the hearing on the bill S. 2681.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE].

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, my good friends from Kansas and Pennsylvania seem very much perturbed about a little appropriation that the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee will participate in, in the event the House sees fit to pass this amendment.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGEHEE. Yes; I yield.

Mr. RICH. I will say that this amount of money we are spending in Mississippi is more than the State of Mississippi pays in Federal taxes.

Mr. McGEHEE. That may be true; but will the gentleman give the House information as to how much money his State of Pennsylvania has received in the past 4 years in proportion to what the State of Mississippi has received?

Mr. RICH. In proportion to population we have not received one-fiftieth as much as the State of Mississippi.

Mr. McGEHEE. I understand that one project in the gentleman's State has cost more than the amount received by two or three Southern States in the past 4 years.

I want to say, however, just what my State has done so far in carrying out the recommendation of this Congress when the authorization was made by it in 1934. It has been stated that this is the first appropriation asked for. In 1803 the Congress of the United States appropriated and spent several thousand dollars on the Natchez Trace. In 1806 they appropriated several thousand dollars more, which was spent in widening and blazing this trail from Nashville to Natchez so as to permit the people from the eastern part of this country to travel overland into the southern part of it. This Congress in 1934, as stated by my colleague from Mississippi, made an appropriation of some \$50,000 to make a survey of this trace.

That survey was made, and when it was completed a report made, upon which the Congress, during the past session, authorized this appropriation for 1938-39.

What has my State done under and acting upon the authorization made by Congress? Last year the legislature voted that bonds be issued in the sum of several hundred thousands of dollars. These bonds have been sold and with the proceeds the rights-of-way have been purchased along this trace for several of its units. Some few weeks ago three contracts were let. I do not know that they have actually started work under the contracts as yet, but they have been let and work orders will be released at once by the Bureau of Roads, under whose supervision the trace will be constructed.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGEHEE. I yield.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Can the gentleman advise the House what proportion of the cost of constructing this highway is borne by the State of Mississippi?

Mr. McGEHEE. Nothing, only the furnishing of the right-of-way, as required by the authorization in the bill providing for the construction of the Natchez Trace Highway.

Mr. WOLCOTT. As a matter of fact, according to the original bill, this appropriation is for the purpose of giving the State of Mississippi this highway free without the State of Mississippi having to put up a cent, which is in contradistinction to the highway system which compels every State in the Union to put up dollar for dollar the money the Federal Government gives.

Mr. McGEHEE. It is not. This is a Federal parkway, established under the jurisdiction of the Department of the

Interior. It will be constructed by the Federal Government, as is every other highway between parks.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. McGEHEE. I have not the time.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I just wanted to find out how long this highway was.

Mr. McGEHEE. Opponents of this plan are trying to prejudice your minds against appropriating this money, saying the road will be 800 feet wide. The right-of-way has been secured for miles and miles already through my State for this parkway. It is true that the deeds call for an 800-foot right-of-way, but the roadway is being constructed only about the same width of other highways throughout this country. The owners of the land through which this parkway traverses reserve the right in their right-of-way conveyances of the use of the lands up to the drainage on each side of the roadbed for pasturing or otherwise. Insofar as the right-of-way proper is concerned, the usual width that is required in the construction of our highways would be all that is necessary, but in the construction of this parkway, the Government desires control and jurisdiction over the 800 feet required in the Department of the Interior for the purpose of keeping signs, advertisements, and other unsightly structures from being placed along it, thereby making the parkway attractive and alluring to the hundreds of thousands of people who will travel over it when completed.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT].

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled that we had a very bitter fight on the floor of this House last year, or year before last, in which we brought out the real purpose of these two parkways. Now, it is just nonsensical to imagine a parkway 977 miles long. That is the aggregate distance of these two parkways, one 500 miles and the other 477 miles. If you can imagine driving along a highway landscaped for 400 feet on either side for a distance of 977 miles, you have some conception of what this parkway is.

I charged at that time and I want to reiterate that the only purpose of establishing this so-called parkway was to get 977 miles of free highway for the States of North Carolina, Virginia, and Mississippi. I said at that time that I would not contribute to it and I did not think that any fair-minded Member of this House should contribute to it. I believe so now.

It has been stated that Pennsylvania has received a great deal of money for relief, but let me tell you this, that under the Highway Act, under which these trunk lines should be built, the State of Pennsylvania, as well as every other State in the Union, has to put up \$1 for every dollar which is allocated to it for highway purposes by the Federal Government.

Let us be fair and honest about this situation. This appropriation is not for the creation of a parkway except as a subterfuge to get 977 miles of free highway in these States; and you Members who represent States in which you taxpayers have to put up dollar for dollar to match the Federal contribution cannot go back to your States with clear consciences after giving to the States of Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia, not \$100,000,000, but an estimated one-third of all the money that was raised under the emergency tax bill of last year, or \$200,000,000 to build 977 miles of free highway.

The inconsistency of this thing appeals to you undoubtedly. Last year we desired to raise \$600,000,000 to balance the Federal Budget. In the same week that we passed the bill raising \$600,000,000 through the corporate surplus tax, if you will remember, we started these two projects, eating up one-third of the money it was designed to raise under the tax bill to balance the Budget. How can you with a clear conscience go back to your taxpayers in Michigan, New York, California, and the other States and tell them we voted to give these States a free highway when your

citizens have to match dollar for dollar the Federal contribution for road construction?

Mr. LEAVY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. LEAVY. It is a fact, is it not, that this highway will cross five States instead of three?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Make it 10 States. Make it any number of States.

Mr. LEAVY. The record of the hearings discloses that instead of being a highway 570 miles long it is a 550-mile highway that will cost a total of \$60,000,000 instead of \$200,000,000.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman does not infer, of course, knowing roadbuilding as he does, that we can build 977 miles of highway and parkway for that figure. The figure will be closer to \$200,000,000.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. There is no estimate given at all as to the approach roads which may be built without limit. Is it not true that hearings were had by the House committee a year ago and the committee turned this down after full hearing and this was put on over in the Senate?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I hope you will believe me when I say this, because it is the truth: The only justification there is for building this Natchez Trace Highway is to commemorate the march of Andrew Jackson down to New Orleans. If you want to spend \$100,000,000 of the people's money building a memorial to Andrew Jackson in this way, that is your responsibility.

Mr. RANKIN. Does not the gentleman think he is entitled to a memorial?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I admire the candor that prevails here this afternoon; in fact, I admire the brazenness with which the cooperation between the South and the West is admitted by the distinguished gentleman from Washington. It is a game of "You pat me and I'll pat you." I think he inquired when he was paid a compliment about the matter of being an adroit politician whether he might not be known also as a statesman. I want to remind him that in another body just recently some one said that a politician was a live one and that they were dead when they became statesmen.

May I say to the gentleman from Washington he is very much alive. He is much alive in the matter of admitting that he wanted that project in the West and by reason of the support that he received for that project in the West he was going to support this project in the South. "You give me and I will give you."

Mr. LEAVY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I referred to the gentleman and must of necessity yield to him.

Mr. LEAVY. I want to take the gentleman at his word in connection with the definition of "politician" and "statesman." May I ask the gentleman if his party does not represent a lot of statesmen at this time?

Mr. DITTER. I answer the gentleman by saying that the reference I just made came from one of the very distinguished, one of the liberal and one of the independent leaders of the gentleman's party, who bewailed the fact that probably there would be some dead statesmen in the offing in another body because of the threat of the present administration to punish those who refused to do its bidding.

Mr. Speaker, I have a distinct admiration for my friend the gentleman from Mississippi, who delights in telling us about electric rates. He always throws in the face of those who represent Pennsylvania the challenge to go back and tell the people how much they are paying for electricity. I want him when he goes into Pennsylvania next time bearing that banner about electricity and cheap power rates to tell the people of Pennsylvania how much they are paying for this free highway down in Mississippi. I want the gentleman to give us

credit that while we probably pay some money for electricity we get something for it, and we do not get anything for this contribution, this benefaction, that we Pennsylvanians are giving to Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. In just a moment. I want to cite some figures. Someone said a moment ago, and I believe it was the gentleman's colleague from Mississippi, that we were getting a great deal in Pennsylvania, and that we received a great deal last year from the Federal Government.

Let us look at the figures. Let us look at the record. According to the record, Pennsylvania paid into the Federal Treasury last year \$302,376,636.25. Pennsylvania got back \$189,492,591.59.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield? He wants to be fair.

Mr. DITTER. I want to give the figures for Mississippi first. You will notice the fine balance in our favor. There is no deficit at all so far as Pennsylvania is concerned.

May I call the gentleman's attention to the condition that prevails, so far as the State of Mississippi is concerned, as shown by the Federal records? Mississippi paid in \$2,630,483.48 and out of this all-bountiful Federal Treasury, out of this more abundant life, out of this combination between the splendid West, with its Rockies and all the other scenic beauties, and the grand and glorious South, you received \$18,799,796.84. In other words, we are in the red, so far as Mississippi goes, to the extent of \$16,000,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I will tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania where Pennsylvania got her money. She sold her iron, her steel, her coal, and aluminum to the rest of the country, and the rest of the country paid what the gentleman is claiming Pennsylvania paid into the Treasury.

Mr. DITTER. I did not yield for a speech. The gentleman is too eloquent for me to yield to him for a speech.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman suggested that I go back into Pennsylvania and investigate the power rates later. Thank God, you at last have a utilities commission in Pennsylvania under a Democratic administration that is trying to give the people of that State justice so far as electric-power rates are concerned. [Applause.]

Mr. DITTER. The newly created commission has just been born. It has hardly started to breathe. Many glittering promises have been made of what it will accomplish. We have heard a lot of Democratic promises. You have been long on promises but woefully lacking in performances. This grab which you are making on the Federal Treasury today is just another example of your glittering promises. Do you recall the promise of economy made just a few months ago by your party, a promise with so much supposed reality about it that several of your leaders contended with each as to the character of slashes that should be made in appropriations? I recall one of your distinguished members expressed fear that an economy hysteria might take hold here.

The country need not be alarmed that an economy hysteria will be present in this Congress. You men have the spending habit too well ingrained. You thrive on the philosophy of spendthrifts. It would appear that your chief purpose, your aim in life, is to emulate that prodigal son of the Biblical narrative, to spend your substance—no; not yours, but the taxpayers'—in a wild, riotous orgy of spending. And still you make promises of economy—promises to save.

I fear it will be much the same with this new commission. It can be said with certainty that if the general policies of the administration now in power in Pennsylvania are to be taken as a criterion, then I feel confident the people of Pennsylvania will find a most expensive, a most costly, a most extravagant commission on their hands. One thing can be promised with reasonable certainty: If this commission runs true to form, true to the form of the other agencies operating in Pennsylvania under State and Federal control, there will be plenty of jobs, plenty of sinecures, plenty of "pork" for the faithful.

Suggestion has been made that we enjoy in Pennsylvania the fruits of tariff protection given to the industries of the country in times past. That is a splendid tribute to the philosophy of a protective tariff. It is a rather severe indictment against the free-traders. Mark you, Pennsylvania is able to pay these magnificent sums into the Federal Treasury because of the industries of the Keystone State, which provide not only funds for the Federal Treasury but employment for thousands of workmen. And more important in this present issue these industries, the industries of Pennsylvania provide the funds for this gift which you are seeking for the benefit of Mississippi.

On behalf of the taxpayers of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the workingmen of that State whose taxes come from the sweat of their brow, I voice a vehement objection to this pork-barrel program for the South.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, we are faced with the question of whether or not the United States Congress will today go on record for the continuation of a program of taking funds out of the Federal Treasury to pay the entire cost of highways in one part of the country and in another part of the country pay at least half the cost.

I know we all like to get things for our part of the country. I know we like to have things in our own part of the country. But let us be fair. Let us be fair with our own taxpayers and let us be fair with the taxpayers of other States, and do to them what we would want to have done to us.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Does the gentleman oppose the \$3,000,000 appropriation for the New York World's Fair?

Mr. TABER. Certainly.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. I did not hear the gentleman on the floor opposing it.

Mr. TABER. Perhaps not; but that does not mean I was not opposed to it. The matter has not gone through. There has been no appropriation, and there has been no estimate from the Budget. If there were to be \$3,000,000 appropriated for the New York World's Fair, it would be just the same thing that has been done for Texas, for California, for Philadelphia, and for other parts of the country, and the same thing that has been done with respect to many large items in the State of Mississippi.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. With reference to these parkways, does not the gentleman know many miles of the parkway have been constructed in many other States of the country besides these for which we are now seeking an appropriation?

Mr. TABER. None at all outside the national parks. These two items are the first. They are the trail blazers. We ought to put our stamp of disapproval upon appropriating Federal funds beyond the Budget for this sort of thing. I do not believe it will be possible for this country ever to work out of the present financial situation if we continue to make such appropriations.

Let me give just a figure or two. The expenditures of the Federal Government last year were \$9,100,000,000, \$200,000,000 more than they were in 1936, when we paid the bonus. Appropriations of money to be spent in 1938, including what is in this bill, already run \$9,300,000,000, and before we adjourn this Congress it will be \$9,500,000,000. We must stop this policy of paying out money for things which are unusual and on which the Government has not heretofore embarked. I hope the House will today set its face in the right direction and refuse to go ahead and appropriate money beyond and without Budget estimates for items which are of an unusual and unprecedented character. If we do not begin to economize, we shall never get anywhere.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. May I say to the gentleman from New York that I voted for his appropriation for the world's fair, and I would do the same thing again under the same circumstances. But now, while the gentleman is making a mountain out of a molehill—

Mr. TABER. Is it a molehill to establish the precedent of appropriating \$100,000,000 for something, and starting along a path down which we have never before traveled?

Mr. RANKIN. I was talking about the world's fair.

Mr. TABER. If we get into this sort of thing and go along with it, it is a pretty good-sized molehill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. FORD].

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States during the month of June in 1936 authorized the appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be used in the construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway in the States of Virginia and North Carolina and the Natchez Trace Parkway in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. The House approved the authorization on June 2 by a record vote of 238 to 99. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] at that time opposed it very strenuously. He now would have you say, "Although Congress has heretofore taken favorable action on this proposition, we are going to deny you the sum you seek because he does not believe in it."

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. I decline to yield at this time.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee have not had as large a relief load as States like Pennsylvania, Michigan, and many other States have had, and they have not had the benefit of the great amounts which have been poured into such States for that purpose. The Natchez Trace Parkway is worthy of your sympathetic consideration. The Congress believed in it in 1936. The only monument we will have, when this spending spree is over, to show the people of the country that we have something worth while out of the relief appropriations is this one. We secured an allotment of \$1,500,000 last year from the relief appropriation. Three contracts have been let to begin the construction work on this great project. When the Committee on Appropriations had this bill under consideration there was testimony before the committee that we actually needed \$3,000,000 to go ahead with the construction work. The State of Mississippi is doing its part by furnishing the necessary rights-of-way.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will my colleague yield?

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. I am pleased to yield to my colleague from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. May I remind the gentleman that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] made the statement that no Federal highways had been constructed outside of national parks, and he declined to be corrected. I have just called the Assistant Director of the National Park Service, and he has given me the information that the Federal Government has constructed, at Federal expense, approximately 100 miles of highway outside Yellowstone Park, 83 miles outside the Grand Canyon Park, 60 miles between Fresno and the Yosemite National Park, and some 8.72 miles outside of the Wind Cave Park, S. Dak., said roads having been constructed as entrances to said parks. They are outside the parks and do not connect national parks. It is my recollection that other roads as entrances to other parks have been constructed by the Federal Government.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. I thank my colleague.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. May I say to the gentleman that as a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which has to do with appropriations for the National Park Service, I have never heard of a mile of such roads.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That is not my responsibility. The National Park Service advised the Committee on Roads, of which I am a member, as shown by the published hearings at the time the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace authorizations were passed, that such roads as entrances had been constructed, and then I corrected the gentleman's erroneous statement that no roads outside of parks had been constructed by the Government.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It was absolutely without any authorization.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Mr. FORD of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. HOUSTON. Was not the first authorization for a project outside of national parks authorized in 1931?

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. The first authorization was in 1934 for a survey.

Mr. HOUSTON. I understand that, but a similar project outside of a national park was authorized first in 1931.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. Yes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And prior thereto and since then many miles of roads have been built outside of parks.

Mr. HOUSTON. If the gentleman will yield for a further question, I am a little bit bothered and would like to know if the two Senators from Mississippi are together on this proposition.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. I think I can assure the gentleman of that.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] stated that the Park Service has said nothing had been done on this project. I simply want to call the gentleman's attention to the testimony of Mr. Demaray of the National Park Service, given on June 22, before the Senate subcommittee, in which he stated that contracts had been let on two parks, and the third contract was advertised on June 19, and was ready for letting, and that the three contracts amounted to \$936,000 in the State of Mississippi.

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. And I may say to my colleague from Alabama that the third contract has been let. This contract was let on the 19th day of June, since Mr. Demaray testified before the Senate committee.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD of Mississippi. I do not have the time.

Mr. Speaker, since the testimony before the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House clearly shows that Mississippi had gone forward and secured the necessary rights-of-way for the construction of this highway, and that the State of Alabama and the State of Tennessee have taken proper steps to begin securing the necessary rights-of-way, I hope the membership of this House will vote for this appropriation. There was ample testimony that we could spend much more than \$1,500,000 to carry on the construction work for the next fiscal year and this amendment only calls for \$1,500,000. Surely, this Congress will not let two or three men who are opposed to this proposition set themselves up higher than the House or the Congress when the project has been authorized and authorized by a record vote of this Congress last year. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time in order to answer as best I may, the repeated assertion, which has been voiced here in this debate by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER]. He is a fine Representative, a perfectly honorable man who no doubt has quoted correctly the figures. But the fallacy at the root of his argument completely overturns the honest figures which he gave.

I wonder if the gentleman from the State which "Pittsburgh stogies" have partially made famous, or infamous,

realizes that the people of Mississippi smoke those stogies and pay the tax, the stamps for which are bought in Pennsylvania? Pennsylvanians buy those stamps with money furnished in large part by all the rest of us, and yet claim to have paid the total tax into the Federal Treasury. We smoke a darned sight more of them than BILL DITTER ever did!

We folk down our way cannot afford the rich cigars which the gentleman from Pennsylvania or his friends mouth so tastefully.

Similarly, the income-tax payments of Pennsylvania are high because of the iniquitous protective-tariff wall, behind which they do business and prosper. The tariff has always operated like a vacuum cleaner, sucking every dollar we could get down our way out of our pockets and into theirs; and as long as they have that protection and the intelligence to operate the system, God bless them, they will continue to pay a preponderant income tax when compared to Mississippi. [Applause.]

The old "Pittsburgh plus" racket gave Pennsylvania the steel capital of the Nation and levied streams of tribute from every other State to enrich her favored citizens. The unfair preference given "official territory", of which Pennsylvania is a part, has enriched her by millions more.

Illustrations of the fallacious character of any argument based on such figures might be multiplied, but "A word to the wise is sufficient." No one, not even the eloquent and persuasive gentleman from Pennsylvania, can get credit here or elsewhere, if people think, for tax payments made with other people's money. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 117, noes 61.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and ninety-two Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 204, nays 137, not voting 90, as follows:

[Roll No. 120]
YEAS—204

Allen, La.	Crowe	Gingery	Kocialkowski
Allen, Pa.	Cullen	Green	Kramer
Anderson, Mo.	Cummings	Greever	Lanzetta
Arnold	Curley	Gregory	Larrabee
Atkinson	Deen	Griffith	Lea
Barry	Delaney	Hamilton	Leavy
Beam	Dempsey	Hancock, N. C.	Lesinski
Bell	DeMuth	Hart	Lewis, Colo.
Bigelow	DeRouen	Harter	Long
Bland	Dies	Havener	Luecke, Mich.
Bloom	Dingell	Hendricks	McFarlane
Boland, Pa.	Disney	Hildebrandt	McGehee
Boren	Dockweiler	Hill, Okla.	McGrath
Boykin	Doughton	Hill, Wash.	McReynolds
Brooks	Doxey	Hobbs	McSweeney
Brown	Dunn	Honeyman	Magnuson
Buck	Eckert	Hook	Mahon, S. C.
Bulwinkle	Edmiston	Izac	Mahon, Tex.
Burch	Elliott	Jacobsen	Maloney
Burdick	Englebright	Jarman	Mansfield
Cartwright	Evans	Jenckes, Ind.	Martin, Colo.
Chapman	Faddis	Johnson, Luther A.	Maverick
Clark, Idaho	Ferguson	Johnson, Okla.	Mead
Clark, N. C.	Fitzpatrick	Johnson, W. Va.	Merritt
Claypool	Flannagan	Jones	Miller
Coffee, Wash.	Flannery	Kee	Mills
Colden	Forand	Keller	Mitchell, Tenn.
Cole, Md.	Ford, Calif.	Kelly, Ill.	Moser, Pa.
Collins	Ford, Miss.	Kelly, N. Y.	Mouton
Colmer	Gambrill	Kennedy, Md.	Murdock, Ariz.
Cooper	Garrett	Kennedy, N. Y.	Murdock, Utah
Cox	Gasque	Keogh	Nelson
Cravens	Gavagan	Kerr	Norton
Crosser	Gildea	Kitchens	O'Connell, Mont.

O'Connor, Mont.	Rabaut	Smith, Va.	Umstead
O'Connor, N. Y.	Ramspeck	Smith, Wash.	Vincent, B. M.
O'Day	Randolph	Snyder, Pa.	Vinson, Fred M.
O'Leary	Rankin	Sparkman	Voorhis
O'Toole	Reece, Tenn.	Spence	Wallgren
Owen	Richards	Steagall	Walter
Pace	Robertson	Sutphin	Warren
Palmisano	Robinson, Utah	Swope	Warren
Patman	Romjue	Taylor, Tenn.	Weaver
Patrick	Sadowski	Terry	Wene
Patton	Sanders	Thom	West
Pearson	Scott	Thomas, Tex.	Whelchel
Peterson, Fla.	Scrugham	Thomason, Tex.	White, Idaho
Peterson, Ga.	Secrest	Thompson, Ill.	Whittington
Phillips	Shanley	Tolan	Wilcox
Pierce	Shannon	Transue	Woodrum
Poage	Sheppard	Turner	Zimmerman

NAYS—137

Aleshire	Dowell	Lord	Rogers, Okla.
Allen, Ill.	Eberharter	Lucas	Rutherford
Amie	Eicher	Luce	Sacks
Andresen, Minn.	Engel	Luckey, Nebr.	Sauthoff
Andrews	Fitzgerald	Ludlow	Schaefer, Ill.
Arends	Fletcher	McAndrews	Schneider, Wis.
Ashbrook	Frey, Pa.	McCormick	Schulte
Bacon	Gearhart	McKeough	Seger
Barden	Gehrmann	McLean	Simpson
Bates	Goldsborough	Mapes	Smith, Conn.
Beiter	Griswold	Martin, Mass.	Smith, Maine
Biermann	Guyer	Massingale	Snell
Binderup	Gwynne	May	South
Boileau	Halleck	Michener	Stefan
Boyer	Harrington	Millard	Taber
Carlson	Hartley	Mott	Tarver
Carter	Healey	Nichols	Thomas, N. J.
Casey, Mass.	Higgins	O'Brien, Ill.	Thurston
Champion	Hope	O'Brien, Mich.	Tinkham
Church	Houston	O'Connell, R. I.	Tobey
Citron	Hull	O'Neal, Ky.	Towey
Clason	Hunter	O'Neill, N. J.	Treadway
Cluett	Jarrett	Oliver	Vinson, Ga.
Cochran	Jenkins, Ohio	Patterson	Welch
Cole, N. Y.	Jenks, N. H.	Pettengill	White, Ohio
Cooley	Johnson, Minn.	Polk	Wigglesworth
Costello	Kenney	Powers	Williams
Crawford	Kinzer	Ramsay	Withrow
Crowther	Kirwan	Reed, Ill.	Wolcott
Daly	Knutson	Rees, Kans.	Wolfenden
Dirksen	Kvale	Reilly	Wolverton
Ditter	Lambertson	Rich	Woodruff
Dixon	Lamneck	Rigney	
Dondero	Lanham	Robison, Ky.	
Dorsey	Lewis, Md.	Rogers, Mass.	

NOT VOTING—90

Allen, Del.	Driver	Imhoff	Quinn
Bernard	Duncan	Johnson, Lyndon	Rayburn
Boehne	Eaton	Kleberg	Reed, N. Y.
Boylan, N. Y.	Ellenbogen	Kloeb	Ryan
Bradley	Farley	Kniffin	Sabath
Brewster	Fernandez	Kopplemann	Schuetz
Buckler, Minn.	Fish	Lambeth	Shafer, Mich.
Buckley, N. Y.	Fleger	Lemke	Short
Byrne	Fries, Ill.	McClellan	Sirovich
Caldwell	Fuller	McGranery	Smith, W. Va.
Cannon, Mo.	Fulmer	McGroarty	Somers, N. Y.
Cannon, Wis.	Gifford	McLaughlin	Stack
Case, S. Dak.	Gilchrist	McMillan	Starnes
Celler	Gray, Ind.	Maas	Sullivan
Chandler	Gray, Pa.	Mason	Summers, Tex.
Coffee, Nebr.	Greenwood	Meeks	Sweeney
Creal	Haines	Mitchell, Ill.	Taylor, Colo.
Crosby	Hancock, N. Y.	Mosler, Ohio	Taylor, S. C.
Culkin	Harlan	O'Malley	Teigan
Dickstein	Hennings	Parsons	Wadsworth
Douglas	Hill, Ala.	Peyster	Wood
Drew, Pa.	Hoffman	Pfeiffer	
Drewry, Va.	Holmes	Plumley	

So the motion to recede and concur in the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Sullivan (for) with Mr. Short (against).
 Mr. Meeks (for) with Mr. Gilchrist (against).
 Mr. Pfeiffer (for) with Mr. Culkin (against).
 Mr. Teigan (for) with Mr. Holmes (against).
 Mr. Boylan of New York (for) with Mr. Plumley (against).
 Mr. Sirovich (for) with Mr. Reed of New York (against).
 Mr. Byrne (for) with Mr. Gifford (against).
 Mr. Drewry of Virginia (for) with Mr. Eaton (against).
 Mr. Fries of Illinois (for) with Mr. Mason (against).
 Mr. Hill of Alabama (for) with Mr. Maas (against).
 Mr. Schuetz (for) with Mr. Fish (against).
 Mr. Hennings (for) with Mr. Douglas (against).

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Parsons with Mr. Wadsworth.
 Mr. Rayburn with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
 Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Hoffman.
 Mr. McCormack with Mr. Ellenbogen.
 Mr. Sabath with Mr. Haines.
 Mr. Harlan with Mr. O'Malley.

Mr. Driver with Mr. Quinn.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Kniffin.
 Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Gray of Indiana.
 Mr. McClellan with Mr. Kelly of New York.
 Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Chandler.
 Mr. Imhoff with Mr. Buckler of Minnesota.
 Mr. Coffee of Nebraska with Mr. Drew of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. McLaughlin with Mr. Bradley.
 Mr. Summers of Texas with Mr. Caldwell.
 Mr. Farley with Mr. Wood.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 124: Page 121, line 18, after the word "expended", strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$7,200,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate no. 124 and concur in the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 129: Page 124, after line 21, insert "per-diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia, the hire of draft animals with or without drivers at local rates approved by the Director, traveling expenses and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the protection of public property and employees."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 132: Page 135, after line 18, insert:

"For defraying the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1938, municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, \$60,000, and municipality of St. Croix, \$50,000; in all, \$110,000, to be paid to the said treasuries in monthly installments."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I recall that when this matter was presented to the House in the House bill, a point of order was sustained to it upon the ground that there is no authority in law for the payment by the Federal Government of the United States of municipal deficits of the cities in the Virgin Islands. What authority is there for such an appropriation and what reason is there for such an appropriation any more than for a Federal appropriation to meet a deficit in a municipality within our own borders?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman is correct in that there is no specific authority for this appropriation, but these islands are our possessions and we are morally responsible for the general welfare of the people who inhabit them. The gentleman, of course, knows their desperate financial situation, and I say to the gentleman that this appropriation is much less than it has been in the past. Mr. Burlew, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, appeared before the Senate committee and made a very illuminating statement with reference to the matter, which I should be glad to read into the RECORD, if necessary, and he assured the committee that within a reasonably short time, I believe he said a year, it would be possible to eliminate this appropriation.

Mr. LANHAM. Does the gentleman think that by reason of the fact that a municipality either within or without our continental borders is in serious financial straits is any reason for the Congress of the United States, without legislative authority, to appropriate the money of the taxpayers to pay its deficits?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. This territorial possession is in a somewhat different status than the average municipality in that its geographical location makes it impossible for the residents to engage in a variety of business activities which would enable them to take care of themselves.

Mr. LANHAM. What is the reason for their financial straits? Of course other cities in the United States proper are in financial straits, and are in receipt of relief appropriations, and they cannot match the money that is furnished by the Federal Government. They are not sui generis in these municipalities in the Virgin Islands from the standpoint of being in sore financial straits; so why should we, without legislative authority, appropriate for deficits for those municipalities any more than we should appropriate for the deficits of municipalities within 1 of the 48 States?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the force of the gentleman's argument. Possibly the acquisition of the islands was not good financial investment for the United States; but we have them, and they are several hundred miles away from any business activity. They do not have the opportunity to engage in business that other cities have, and it is absolutely necessary for us to provide this appropriation for them.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. RICH. I might say to my colleague from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] that we expended from P. W. A. funds in the Virgin Islands last year \$562,000, \$22.50 per capita. The Federal Government spent for a Federal hotel \$91,000—putting the Government into the hotel business.

The Federal Government spent last year for P. W. A. over \$2,000,000 for the Virgin Island Co., and it spent under F. E. R. A. over \$350,000 for the same company. It loaned to them \$170,000 for a rum plant, with the stockholders being the Federal Government. All you have got down there for your money is 200,000 gallons of rum. You have 3,800 tons of sugar. They are spending money down there for these people to manufacture rum, but this is the worst part of it: You are paying the people of the Virgin Islands 60 cents a day for labor during the cultivating season and you are paying the same people 80 cents a day during the grinding season for the manufacture of rum to compete with our distillers, and you expect them to pay four or five dollars a day. Somebody is crazy, who is operating a plant like that. Think of trying to run our own distillers out of business.

Mr. Speaker, I think if we are to get these municipalities on their feet, we should see that they are paying wages that would compare with the wages that are being paid to American laborers, American men who have to pay these taxes. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] is right. It is ridiculous to think that the Federal Government would go down there and pay the deficit. There is no rhyme or reason to that kind of a proposition.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. Yes; I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I thought I had the floor.

Mr. LANHAM. Passing aside the rum part of it, because I am also interested in economy in these expenditures—

Mr. RICH. And you are interested in making rum, too. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. LANHAM. Then for what purpose was the deficit incurred?

Mr. RICH. That is what I want to know. [Laughter.] I want to know that, too. They ought to have a surplus. They ought to be able to conduct the affairs of their country.

Mr. THOMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. THOMPSON of Illinois. Can the gentleman from Oklahoma tell the House whether or not the Secretary of the Interior exercises complete control over the municipalities in the Virgin Islands, or is there an element of self-government there?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It is my understanding that the Secretary of the Interior, through the Governor, has general control over the islands.

Mr. THOMPSON of Illinois. And therefore the indebtedness is chargeable to him, under his supervision?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Of course, they have their own local municipal self-government.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman advise the House why we should appropriate money to pay the deficit of a city in the Virgin Islands?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I attempted to answer that question when the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] asked it. The people of the Virgin Islands are not in good financial circumstances. The fact the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] recited that the Federal Government had to spend so much money down there for relief is additional evidence of the poor financial condition of the islands.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is there any reason aside from that? My city has a tax allowance of \$38.70.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Congress has been appropriating funds for defraying the deficits in the municipal governments of the Virgin Islands ever since they were taken over by this country in 1917. In 1933 the deficits amounted to \$236,000. As the islands have become more prosperous the deficits have decreased and the pending amendment proposes an appropriation of \$110,000. The statement is made in the Senate hearings, page 33, by Mr. Burlew that there will be no deficits there in a year or so. I hope that statement is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. But I would like to know.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. COLLINS. The budget for these municipalities in the Virgin Islands is made up prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Estimates of expenditures as well as of taxes from all sources are made. After that is completed it is estimated as to what would be necessary for the Federal contribution. In this particular case, as I understand, it is estimated to be at this time about \$110,000. If some person dies and leaves a large estate, that tax will be applied and will be taken off of the estimated \$110,000 appropriated in this instance. In other words, every penny of taxes that it is possible to collect will be collected and applied upon the administration of the municipalities. Whatever deficit there is, and it is usually small and it is going down all the time, is made up by the Federal Government.

Mr. McCORMACK. Has this been the general practice?

Mr. COLLINS. This has been the practice ever since we have been in possession of the Virgin Islands. The municipalities cannot operate unless the Federal Government contributes a small amount.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, what we are doing is not establishing a precedent?

Mr. COLLINS. No.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have great respect for the views of the gentleman from Mississippi on matters of this kind by reason of his many years on the Appropriations Committee. The gentleman from Mississippi is satisfied that this is all right?

Mr. COLLINS. Absolutely. These islands cannot operate unless the municipalities of St. Thomas and St. Croix have the right to expend a certain amount of Federal funds to supplement the funds which they receive by taxation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I might also add that the deficit is gradually being diminished. As I have said, in 1933 it was \$236,000.

Mr. COLLINS. Now it is around \$110,000.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recede and concur.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SNELL) there were—ayes 101, noes 21.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 133: Page 142, after line 3, insert: "Sec. 3. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and including July 1, 1937, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between July 1, 1937, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate no. 133 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of said amendment, strike out the date "July 1" and insert "June 30."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is obvious. As is very well known, this bill should have been passed and signed before July 1, but because of some unfortunate circumstances we were unable to do so. This simply makes it retroactive to July 1.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment no. 134: Page 142, line 12, change the section figure "3" to figure "4."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate no. 134 and agree to the same.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote by which action was taken on the several amendments in disagreement and lay that motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House request a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H. R. 6958, the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1938.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, SCRUGHAM, O'NEAL of Kentucky, FITZPATRICK, LEAVY, RICH, and LAMBERTSON.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate having proceeded to reconsider the bill, H. R. 6763, "An act to extend for 1 additional year the 3½-percent interest rate on certain Federal land-bank loans, to provide a 4-percent interest rate on such loans for the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, and to provide for a 4-percent interest rate on land-bank commissioner's loans for a period of 2 years", returned by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with his objections, and passed by the House on a reconsideration of the same, it was,

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 455) entitled "An act for the relief of J. R. Collie and Eleanor Y. Collie."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1067. An act for the relief of Asa J. Hunter; and

S. 1284. An act to change the name of the Chemical Warfare Service.

CIVIL WAR PENSIONS

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7896) granting pensions to certain soldiers of the Civil War.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of William H. Jones, late of Capt. John R. Curry's Company D, South Cumberland Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Alfred Daugherty, late of Capt. Richard F. Taylor's Company C, Middle Green River Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Milton McNabb, alias Milton McNab, late of Capt. Henry Bucksath's Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Joseph Thompson, late of Capt. Isaac D. Hon's Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Jesse E. Lampkin, late of Capt. James M. Dennis' company of Osage and Maries Counties Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Andrew J. White, late of Capt. Richard F. Taylor's company, Middle Green River Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS TO CERTAIN WIDOWS AND FORMER WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7897) granting increase of pensions to certain widows and former widows of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Mary A. Warman, former widow of Alvin V. Reynolds, late of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Blacketer, widow of George H. Blacketer, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy A. Scott, widow of Henry W. Scott, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mildred C. Sexton, widow of John F. Sexton, late of Company L, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie Miller, widow of Nathan Miller, late of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cora A. Townsend, widow of Hiram L. Townsend, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Vandresar, widow of Richard B. Vandresar, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Etta L. Tift, widow of James H. Tift, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella E. Terryll, widow of John C. Terryll, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Starkweather, widow of Warren H. Starkweather, late of Company H, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate Riker, widow of Charles E. Riker, late of Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henrietta M. Peavey, widow of George S. Peavey, late of Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Pickard, former widow of Frederick Wieber, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Merrill, widow of George Merrill, late of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary H. Ackley, widow of William P. Ackley, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emogene Allen, widow of Alonzo Allen, late of Company M, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice W. Butts, widow of Daniel D. Butts, late of Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida Bloss, widow of Jotham Bloss, late of Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eunice A. Collins, widow of Franklin A. Collins, late of Company M, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Selena M. Combs, widow of John Combs, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Curtis, widow of Horatio O. Curtis, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Delane, widow of David Delane, late of Company F, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Dennison, widow of Edward Dennison, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Addie M. Eggleston, widow of Charles Eggleston, late of Company M, Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Fish, widow of Orville Fish, late unassigned, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane M. French, widow of Edwin Y. French, late of Company C, Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and hospital steward, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Grunert, widow of Henry C. Grunert, late a second lieutenant, Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ann J. Gregg, widow of Daniel Gregg, late of Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella A. Hart, widow of Charles H. Hart, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary W. Hannaford, widow of Lyman B. Hannaford, late of Company D, One Hundred and Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Etta A. Johnson, widow of Myron Johnson, late of Company L, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura Joles, widow of William A. Joles, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Erzella A. Lackey, widow of Moses H. Lackey, late of Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. McNeill, widow of Robert McNeill, late of Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Miranda C. Thompson, widow of William W. Thompson, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie E. Fuller, widow of Adelbert H. Fuller, late of Company E, Second Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret V. Besa, widow of Alexander Besa, late of Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susie Coffie, former widow of James Hendrake, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria Loran, widow of Peter Loran, late of Company G, Sixth and Ninth Regiments New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara F. Tower, widow of Almon Tower, late of Company G, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida M. Lent, widow of George W. Lent, late of Company D, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Agnes C. Johnson, widow of Nelson W. Johnson, late of Companies H and F, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Bulluck, widow of Warren Bulluck, late of Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Currier, widow of Hugh Currier, late of Company K, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie G. Dyer, widow of James W. Dyer, late of Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment; and Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Catherine Green, former widow of Irwin H. Rose, late musician, band, Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kathryn Bruce, widow of John W. Bruce, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Deborah Pond, widow of Joseph W. Pond, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rose Ann Richards, widow of David Richards, late of Company H, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Lucella McEwen, widow of William W. McEwen, late of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Miriam A. Williams, former widow of David N. Says, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret A. Bradshaw, widow of John B. Bradshaw, late of Company B, Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mathilda Danielson, widow of Daniel Danielson, late of Company D, Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Hawk, widow of Emanuel Hawk, late of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Robinson, widow of William A. Robinson, late of Company K, Seventieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Snyder, widow of John Snyder, late of Company G, Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah D. Stauffer, widow of William D. Stauffer, late captain, Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Barnholt, widow of Edward Barnholt, late of Company H, Two Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie B. Bell, former widow of Augustus C. Bell, late of Company D, One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen Gallagher, widow of William G. Gallagher, late of Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate C. George, widow of David George, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine E. Hinkle, widow of Samuel A. Hinkle, late second lieutenant, Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Lafferty, widow of Jacob P. Lafferty, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma J. Miller, widow of Oliver P. Miller, late of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hettie A. Miller, widow of John Miller, late of Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma V. Morton, widow of Peter Morton, late of Company D, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company D, First Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Bowman, widow of Francis M. Bowman, late of Company L, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Wick, widow of Henry Wick, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Teague, widow of William W. Teague, late of Company I, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet Reynolds, widow of Hayden Reynolds, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phoebe A. Jennings, widow of George C. Jennings, late of Company M, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances C. Gaskill, widow of Harvey Gaskill, late of Company L, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cordelia Hiatt, widow of Joseph O. Hiatt, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza C. Dunlap, widow of William Dunlap, late of Company C, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth A. Crum, widow of Jacob Crum, late of Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Abrams, widow of Daniel W. Abrams, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and

pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillie A. Athey, widow of John W. Athey, late of Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia Woods, widow of Thomas Woods, late of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hester A. Walmer, widow of John Walmer, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elmira J. Douglass, widow of William H. H. Douglass, late of Company G, Fortieth Regiment, and Company K, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Chapman, widow of Cary D. Chapman, late of Company L, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura E. Boze, widow of William Boze, late of Company E, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet S. Garbison, widow of Daniel Garbison, late of Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances Eggleston, former widow of Edward J. Keegan, late of Company L, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet E. Miller, widow of John Miller, late of Company K, Seventy-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie V. Myers, widow of Peter J. Myers, late of Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Seward, widow of Christian Seward, late of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda A. Button, former widow of John Holl, late of Company D, Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Appelt, widow of Gottlieb Appelt, late of Company H, One Hundred and First and Thirty-seventh Regiments New York Volunteer Infantry; and Battery K, Third Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine B. McCarthy, widow of Lawrence D. McCarthy, late of Company F, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Stout, widow of Martin Stout, late of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, and Company A, Sixtieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances A. Carter, widow of Theodore B. Carter, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry; and One Hundred and Second Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy A. Russell, widow of Cornelius Russell, late of Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva A. Holter, widow of Alfred H. P. Holter, late of Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie F. Bloom, widow of Jesse H. Bloom, late of Company F, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Tharp, widow of Isaac Tharp, late of Company C, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Clemons, widow of Robert T. Clemons, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Agnes Bentley, widow of Sampson Bentley, late of Company L, Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Dougherty, widow of Ezra Dougherty, late of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Arthur, widow of Azariah Arthur, late of Company D, Fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva Barlow, widow of Marion S. Barlow, late of Company B, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phebe J. Bell, widow of John Bell, late of Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Juliana Crabtree, widow of Jeremiah Crabtree, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Conaway, widow of George Conaway, late of Battery B, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Collins, widow of William C. Collins, late of Company B, First Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. DeWitt, widow of Philip DeWitt, late of Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Derry, widow of John H. Derry, late of Company B, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melissa Endicott, former widow of Henry C. Grant, late of Company B, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henrietta H. Eator, widow of Ira Eator, late of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Effie C. Greene, widow of Alonzo J. Greene, late of the Thirteenth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery; and Company A, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Kanef, widow of George W. Kanef, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Martin, widow of John W. Martin, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth S. Primm, widow of David Primm, late of Company H, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Ridgway, widow of Augustus W. Ridgway, late second lieutenant, Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Ribel, widow of Peter Ribel, late of Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Russell, widow of Timothy Russell, late first lieutenant, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Rupe, widow of Jonathan Rupe, late of Company H, Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel Smith, widow of James E. Smith, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Violet S. Woodward, widow of Ward N. Woodward, late of Company E, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Webb, widow of Elias Webb, Jr., late of Company B, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adabelle Brown, widow of Anderson Brown, late of Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Board, widow of Daniel A. Board, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Grange, widow of Charles E. Grange, late of Company F, Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia Poust, widow of Henry Poust, late of Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Sturm, former widow of Anthony Loudenburg, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Wilcox, widow of Henry Wilcox, late of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Magdalene Emrich, widow of William F. Emrich, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida H. Rupert, widow of John Rupert, late of Company F, Ninetieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rose K. Cox, former widow of Francis M. Morgan, late of Company C, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura E. Hancock, widow of Ephraim H. Hancock, late of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebeca Hankinson, widow of Samuel Hankinson, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy McClay, widow of William McClay, late of Company E, One Hundred and Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret V. Myers, widow of Jacob H. Myers, late of Company C, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Secrist, widow of Alexander W. Secrist, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida M. Stough, widow of Michael Stough, late of Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Viola S. Whitten, widow of James C. Whitten, late captain, Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellie M. Young, widow of Thomas A. Young, late of Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucretia Beer, widow of William A. Beer, late first lieutenant, Company K, and captain, Company B, One Hundred and Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ruth A. Schooley, widow of Thomas O. Schooley, late of Company G, One Hundred Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria J. Anderson, former widow of William H. Provin, late of Battery I, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellar Bales, widow of Stephen Bales, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Reynolds, widow of Henry E. Reynolds, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clementine Young, widow of John J. Young, late of Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Gwinn, widow of William M. Gwinn, late of Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry (Third Cavalry), and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Swing, widow of Marcus A. Swing, late of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Cunningham, widow of John W. Cunningham, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Whitlock, widow of James W. Whitlock, late of the Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth Independent Batteries, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Kendall, widow of Joseph T. Kendall, late of Company H, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha M. Brown, widow of Francis M. Brown, late of Company I, Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy E. Blevins, former widow of Allen Blevins, late of Company E, First Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emeline Kinnaman, widow of William H. Kinnaman, late of Company F, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Myers, widow of David Myers, late of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Belle Armel, widow of William Armel, late of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Gibson, widow of Alexander Gibson, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Cole, widow of Samuel T. Cole, late of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Princess May Stone, widow of Joseph Stone, late of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Jane Plummer, former widow of Harrison B. Hubbell, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate Rogers, former widow of David R. Jones, late of Company D, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Cooley, widow of Dawson Cooley, late of the Twenty-sixth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Johanna Phelan, widow of Michael Phelan, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Addie T. Sloan, widow of William E. Sloan, late of Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Davis, widow of John R. Davis, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Malisa Morris, widow of Daniel B. Morris, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Victoria Gould, former widow of Russell M. Smith, late of Company G, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura A. Smith, widow of Jedediah Smith, late of Company D, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Stone, widow of James R. Stone, late of Companies H and K, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Christena M. Sharp, widow of Samuel Sharp, late of Company D, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan C. Nobles, widow of Harmon D. Nobles, late of Company G, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia E. Laton, former widow of Samuel H. Harrison, late second lieutenant, Company D, first lieutenant, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry; and private, Company B, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara W. Barrett, widow of Nathan F. Barrett, late sergeant major, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of L. Belle Bailey, widow of George M. Bailey, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her

a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Decimay Ely, former widow of Washington Ely, late of the Seventh Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jemima Bason, widow of Thomas Bason, late of Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca Berry, former widow of Paul Tislow, late of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lyda Powell, widow of Louis Powell, late of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate Harris, widow of Charles M. Harris, alias Charles M. Jordan, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Brown, widow of James L. Brown, alias Lemon Stiles, late of Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda A. Sibrel, widow of Thomas P. Sibrel, late of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary B. Beckett, widow of William H. Beckett, late of Company D, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie I. Lusk, widow of Absalom A. Lusk, late of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda E. Waldron, former widow of James M. Kenyon, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Bloom, widow of Louis Bloom, late of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Buchanan, widow of James A. Buchanan, alias James A. Buck, late of Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ruth A. Smith, widow of Richard Smith, alias Diedrich Smith, late of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Winklepleck, widow of Samuel Winklepleck, late of Companies A and B, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella Adams, widow of Elijah Adams, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jenettie E. Evans, widow of Daniel B. Evans, late of Battery K, First Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella G. Millsbaugh, widow of Pathuel Millsbaugh, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lorena M. Haskins, former widow of Byron A. Straight, late of Company B, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Betsy A. Noble, widow of Bartlett A. Noble, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice M. Price, widow of Dorr Price, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Pierce, widow of Lyman Pierce, late of Company M, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Ryan, widow of Jeremiah Ryan, late of Company F, First Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha F. Reynolds, widow of Norman Reynolds, late of Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan C. Stanley, widow of Luther Stanley, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment New York

Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Estella D. Smith, widow of David Smith, late of Company B, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily Turner, widow of Myron Turner, late of Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry; and Twenty-second Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Evelyn C. Devereaux, widow of William H. Devereaux, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie D. Rodman, widow of Alp J. Rodman, late of Company A, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kittie G. Bozard, widow of Ashbel L. Bozard, late of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Miriam E. Crampton, widow of John H. Crampton, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry (subsequently Third New York Cavalry); and Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment New York National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Addie J. Wheeler, widow of Solomon Wheeler, late of Company C, Second Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Wetmiller, former widow of Samuel Hummel, late of Companies E and F, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret A. Inks, widow of Adolphus J. Inks, late of Company E, Eighty-fifth Regiment, and Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Georgianna K. Griest, widow of William P. Griest, late of Company I, Two Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Hicks, widow of William B. Hicks, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Brittle Ann Gault, widow of John T. Gault, late first lieutenant, Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate P. Shannon, widow of James W. Shannon, late second lieutenant, Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lovena Triplett, widow of Calvin Triplett, late of Company C, Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Cooksey, widow of Montivill Cooksey, late of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Leonice T. Holmes, widow of Thomas J. Holmes, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara B. Kirkendall, widow of Lyman F. Kirkendall, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice J. Robinson, widow of Henry H. Robinson, 2d, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie E. Robinson, widow of William Robinson, late of Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Miller, widow of Nicholas D. Miller, late of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. King, widow of Howard King, late of Company H, Two Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Stagg, widow of Alfred G. Stagg, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice A. Ellis, widow of William H. Ellis, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and

pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie D. McFarlan, widow of James E. McFarlan, late major, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Warthen, widow of Alban Warthen, late of Company C, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Graves, widow of Chauncey H. Graves, late of Company A, Sixty-eighth Regiment, and first lieutenant, Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria A. Houston, widow of Samuel E. Houston, late of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Snyder, widow of John W. Snyder, late of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ernestine Singer, widow of Simon Singer, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Florence A. Clarkson, widow of Abraham Clarkson, late of Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha C. Howe, widow of John Howe, late of Company B, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Diehl, widow of Abraham Diehl, late of Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Flint, widow of Myron L. Flint, late of Company F, Fortieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Thompson, widow of Martin V. Thompson, late of Company H, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; and Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lida A. Beverly, widow of Jacob Beverly, late of Company L, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda M. Fleming, widow of Thomas J. Fleming, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rose A. Pettigrew, former widow of John P. Pettigrew, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Smith, widow of George W. Smith, late of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria Berghoff, widow of John T. Berghoff, late surgeon, Twenty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Mearkle, widow of David S. Mearkle, late of Company G, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Columbia Hankins, widow of Alexander Hankins, late of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charity West, widow of Charles L. West, late of Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. West, widow of Albert H. West, late of Henshaw's Battery, Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Borts, widow of Jacob Borts, late of Company M, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samantha Midgett, former widow of William F. Taylor, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry; and Company I, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. Hudgens, widow of James M. Hudgens, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Humphreys, former widow of Elias Templeton, late of Company F, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dora B. Reynolds, widow of James T. Reynolds, late of Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maimie F. Presley, widow of Henry A. Presley, alias Henry A. Plesley, late of Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie M. Warner, widow of Benjamin W. Warner, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah Casler, widow of Henry Casler, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna N. Osterhout, widow of Abraham Osterhout, late of Company K, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophie M. Swigert, widow of Marcus V. Swigert, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillie E. Wells, widow of Everett R. Wells, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice Dunfee, widow of Thomas Dunfee, late of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances M. Small, widow of William H. H. Small, late of Company C, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Morris, widow of William S. Morris, late of Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan B. Hill, widow of Silas P. Hill, late of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret I. Maiden, widow of Jasper N. Maiden, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy C. Austin, widow of Pleasant Austin, late of Company M, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria O. Fowler, widow of George Fowler, late of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine Dolen, widow of Henry Dolen, late of Company A, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rhoda A. Ellis, widow of Calvin H. Ellis, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Van Tuyl, widow of John R. Van Tuyl, late of Battery A, First Battalion New York National Guard Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. H. Fisher, former widow of John A. Fisher, late first lieutenant, Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice Chapman, widow of Samuel R. Chapman, late of Company C, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma E. King, widow of Merritt King, late second lieutenant, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Arzila A. Bailey, widow of Gould S. Bailey, late of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella M. Tansey, widow of Anthony Tansey, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isabell Postlethwait, widow of John N. Postlethwait, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer

Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza M. Matthews, widow of Joseph F. Matthews, late of Company L, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry; and Twenty-first Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lovina Baumgardner, widow of John Baumgardner, late of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hulda Bennett, widow of James Bennett, late of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophia Rawlins, widow of Richard N. Rawlins, late of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella S. T. Witbeck, widow of C. William Witbeck, late a principal musician, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Georgiana P. Nichols, former widow of Henry C. Packard, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Devine, widow of John Devine, late of Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nora White, widow of John White, late of Company B, Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Parish, widow of Oris Parish, late first lieutenant, Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisiana Cabe, widow of Lucius H. Cabe, late of Company C, Third Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel M. Kuhn, widow of George Kuhn, late of Company C, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida Nagel, widow of William H. Nagel, late of Company I, Thirty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 a month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Hart, widow of Orvis Y. Hart, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Buhner, widow of Martin Buhner, late of Company C, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Brown, widow of Martin Brown, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Brown, widow of William Brown, late of Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment, and Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abbie Davison, widow of Lewellyn C. Davison, late of Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet Deamer, widow of Solomon Deamer, late of Company D, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Celestia A. Finks, widow of Thomas M. Finks, late of Company M, First Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phebe L. Alsbaugh, widow of James Alsbaugh, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen A. Stevens, widow of Merari B. Stevens, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Marks, widow of Alonzo Marks, late of Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret I. Reider, widow of Emanuel Reider, late of Company C, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving and continue the \$20 per month

additional pension now being paid for the relief and benefit of Joseph Reider, helpless and dependent son of Emanuel Reider, under the provisions of a special act of Congress approved June 4, 1928.

The name of Catherine J. Cupp, widow of Samuel Cupp, late of Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances A. Kuder, widow of Albert D. Kuder, late of Company G, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Hill, widow of William Hill, late of Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Christena Huffman, widow of Christian Huffman, late of Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eunice N. Palmer, widow of William H. Palmer, late of Company B, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Agness B. Smith, widow of Daniel B. Smith, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Leah Jones, widow of James Jones, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susanna Calhoun, widow of Samuel Calhoun, late of Company H, Two Hundred and Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Drusilla Sherlock, widow of John Sherlock, late of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Deborah Hunter, widow of Sullivan Hunter, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lena Campbell, widow of Thomas W. Campbell, late of the First Company Sharpshooters attached to the Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Cora Smith, widow of David Smith, late of Company G, Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret E. Huffines, widow of Philo Huffines, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate M. Farrell, widow of John Farrell, late of Company H, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Alice Brokaw, widow of William B. Brokaw, late of Company F, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie E. Chappell, widow of Charles L. Chappell, late of Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Georgianna Barker, widow of Edward Barker, late of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Keener, widow of Edward Keener, alias Edward Corney, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phenia E. Howard, widow of Stephan D. Howard, late of Company G, Eightieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha M. Tryon, widow of Henry W. Tryon, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Augusta E. Cutler, widow of Alvin Cutler, late of Company C, First Battalion Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Reichard, widow of William A. Reichard, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara Rabe, widow of Henry Rabe, late of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Daul, widow of Bernhard Daul, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mariam Story, widow of Van Buren Story, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy A. Bortner, widow of Henry S. Bortner, late of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Swander, widow of John J. Swander, late of Company A, One Hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida Davey, widow of Malcomb Davey, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Florence E. Southwick, widow of George W. Southwick, late of the First Battery, Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Quirk, widow of Thomas Quirk, late of the detachment, unassigned, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Addie Allen, widow of Stockton Allen, late of Company H, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Constant, widow of John C. Constant, late acting masters' mate, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elmira M. Webb, widow of Leroy J. Webb, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma S. Dolaway, widow of George Dolaway, late of Company I, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of C. Cordelia Strong, widow of Hermon A. Strong, late of Company B, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Huldah Pedrick, widow of Hiram Pedrick, late of Company F, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary G. Van Brunt, widow of Henry Van Brunt, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary B. Norwood, widow of William Norwood, late of Company G, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Green, widow of Francillo A. Green, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella J. Winegar, widow of William W. Winegar, late of Company B, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry (Nineteenth Cavalry), and Company B, First Regiment New York Dragoons, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of California Farmer, widow of Robert L. Farmer, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Cook, widow of John Cook, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Shelton, widow of Joseph Shelton, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, and Company C, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jeannette Wallace, widow of William Wallace, late of Company B, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Baker, widow of John A. Baker, late of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Buckingham, widow of John Buckingham, late of Company L, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Noble, widow of Henry S. L. Noble, late of Company D, Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and

pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Foughty, widow of Samuel Foughty, late of Company A, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Orndurf, widow of William M. Orndurf, late of Company F, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Birdie L. Santee, widow of Joseph W. Santee, late of Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alwilda Ray, widow of Sylvester Ray, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Turner, widow of James Turner, late of Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara Collins, widow of Thomas Collins, late of Company A, Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha McGraw, widow of Wesley McGraw, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Devol, widow of Allen Devol, late of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Hull, widow of David Hull, late of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria Graves, widow of William Graves, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet E. Schram, widow of William H. Schram, late of Company B, Eighty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth M. Scott, widow of Byron Scott, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Lockwood, widow of Oscar Lockwood, late of Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cornelia Farr Percy, widow of Robert H. Percy, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Appleby, widow of Silas Appleby, late of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Cahoon, widow of Gideon A. Cahoon, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment, and Company G, Seventh Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Saxton, widow of Burton Saxton, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary B. Kaiser, former widow of William Bohne, late a musician, Band, Seventy-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Friederica Louise Gross, widow of Otto Gross, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances M. Cooley, widow of Alphonso E. Cooley, late captain, Company K, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Gage, widow of Augustus M. Gage, late of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and One Hundred and Thirty-first Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice Paul, widow of David Paul, late of Company F, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma C. Andrews, widow of James M. Andrews, late of Company D, Thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteer

Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophia M. Webster, former widow of Eleazer B. Howard, late of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Wythe, widow of James Wythe, late of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine A. Page, widow of George W. Page, late of Company A, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret C. Lee, widow of William W. Lee, late third-class musician, band, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Weiser, widow of George Weiser, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna J. Flick, widow of Benjamin Flick, late unassigned, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. W. Diggles, widow of John P. Diggles, late of Company M, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia R. DuBois, widow of John T. DuBois, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie H. Wood, widow of Gilbert E. Wood, late of Company I, Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia J. Allard, widow of Jonathan Allard, late of Company E, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edith Pullen, widow of Disbrow Pullen, late of Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda B. Thomas, widow of Jacob B. Thomas, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marietta Burger, widow of Charles A. Burger, alias Charles Burke, late of Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine E. Hannen, widow of Henry H. Hannen, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Magilton, widow of Joseph Magilton, late of Company F, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie L. Fay, widow of Albert R. Fay, late of Company A, Hoffman's battalion, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Paddock, widow of Peter Paddock, late of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. K. White, former widow of Alexander M. Kennedy, late of Company A, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Johanna Wettengel, widow of John Wettengel, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment, and Company K, Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha M. Bryant, widow of Benjamin F. Bryant, late of Company M, First Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Vroman, widow of Cornelius Vroman, late of Company H, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Blair, widow of Joseph F. Blair, late of Battery A, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma R. Pettie, widow of Harrison Pettie, late of Company K, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dorothea M. Brown, widow of Lyman L. Brown, late a landsman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Judah A. Stewart, widow of John Stewart, late of Company E, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Belrose, widow of Charles H. Belrose, late of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie Boehm, widow of Frederick Boehm, late of Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Kerr, widow of William H. Kerr, late of Company E, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret C. Mills, widow of Franklin G. Mills, late of Company D, One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza A. Washington, widow of Charles Washington, late of Company K, One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Florence S. McGinnis, widow of Archibald McGinnis, late of Company A, Ninety-first and One Hundred and Twentieth Regiments Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Pierce, widow of John E. Pierce, late of the Eighth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Catherine Fry, widow of Henry Fry, late of Company I, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet Brownrigg, widow of George Brownrigg, late of Company G, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Watts, widow of Joseph E. Watts, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melissa Alexander, widow of Albert Alexander, late of Company G, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Everson, widow of George J. Everson, late of Company H, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nora D. Neal, widow of James H. Neal, late of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fannie Davis, widow of John E. Davis, late of Company G, Second Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Dunaway, widow of Thomas Dunaway, late of Company F, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara J. Lay, widow of William H. Lay, late of Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah L. Lester, widow of George H. Lester, late of Company I, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Lowell, widow of Edwin B. Lowell, late of Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margrett B. Adair, widow of James D. Adair, late of Company C, Second Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Miller, widow of John H. Miller, late of Company F, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda Tarno, widow of Henry L. Tarno, late of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy A. Beckwith, widow of Daniel W. Beckwith, late a coal heaver, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Parsons, widow of Elias H. Parsons, late second lieutenant, Company F, and captain, Company I, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katie Wykoff, widow of John A. Wykoff, late of Company G, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Turner, widow of Cyrus H. Turner, late of Company H, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Pennington, widow of Robert Pennington, late of Company K, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bettie J. Williams, widow of Thomas E. Williams, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anzina L. Harper, widow of Henry B. Harper, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Florence Uplinger, widow of Amos Uplinger, late of Company B, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie M. Evans, widow of Lewis Evans, late of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Hockley, former widow of Matthias Coombs, late of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, and Company C, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Christine Hounshell, widow of Augustus Hounshell, late of Company D, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia Todhunter, widow of Charles L. Todhunter, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Briggs, widow of Samuel J. Briggs, late of Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Libbie Van Deusen, widow of Cornelius Van Deusen, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Esther J. Kimberly, widow of James Kimberly, late of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie C. Knox, widow of William C. Knox, late of the Signal Corps, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Jacob, widow of William C. Jacob, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth A. Markham, widow of Alford P. Markham, late of Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Pheoba C. Huffman, widow of John Huffman, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily L. Watkins, widow of John J. Watkins, late of Company H, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ada F. O'Loughlin, widow of Lawrence O'Loughlin, late of Company K, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment New York National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen J. Lanning, widow of David B. Lanning, late of Company I, One Hundred and Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and landsman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna E. Van Alstyne, widow of Thomas Van Alstyne, late of Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Company A, ——— Battalion, Forty-fourth Regiment; and Company I, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth H. Nichols, widow of Parker P. Nichols, late of Companies D and L, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary O'Flaherty, widow of Edward O'Flaherty, late of Company I, Ninth and Second Regiments New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice A. Proctor, widow of Oscar V. Proctor, late of Company E, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cathrine Logsdon, widow of Frank Logsdon, late of Company K, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Hood, widow of Charles F. Hood, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment, and Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mariette A. Hale, widow of David B. Hale, late of Company G, Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katharina Reis, widow of Robert Reis, late of Company C, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna E. Crawford, former widow of William D. Crawford, late of Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen M. Ensworth, widow of Horace B. Ensworth, late of Company B, Eighty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy V. Hazell, widow of Joshua B. Hazell, late of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. McDivitt, widow of James H. McDivitt, late captain of Company F, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fanny Cunningham, widow of Josephus Cunningham, late of Company H, Seventy-third Regiment, and captain, Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Effie Washington, widow of William Washington, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Simpson, widow of George Simpson, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah W. Fairchild, widow of Henry C. Fairchild, late of Company B, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel A. Norris, widow of Thomas L. Norris, late of Company D, Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rose Hazlett, widow of William C. Hazlett, late of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Harer, widow of Henry Harer, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lulu H. Powers, widow of Rodney M. Powers, late of Troop H, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen A. Halsted, widow of Charles F. Halsted, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susie F. Rowe, widow of Erherd S. Rowe, late of Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva E. Franklin, widow of Ashley M. Franklin, late of Company A, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lena Margraffe, widow of Louis Margraffe, late of Company E, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie McClean, widow of Joseph McClean, alias William Smith, late of Company G, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline A. Morgan, widow of Miner C. Morgan, late of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Kelly, widow of James A. Kelly, late of Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Vol-

unteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Bean, widow of James Bean, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and commissary sergeant, Twenty-first Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Shultz, widow of Henry Shultz, late of Company K, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melissa D. Smith, widow of John Mc. Smith, late Unassigned, Ringgold Battalion, and Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma J. Deo, widow of Henry Deo, alias Henry Kimball, late of Company F, First Battalion, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine A. Wheeler, widow of Andrew L. Wheeler, late of Company K, Ninety-second Regiment and Company I, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Georgiana M. DeGroff, widow of Burritt M. DeGroff, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Beard, widow of Jacob Beard, late of Company L, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda E. Richards, widow of John Richards, late of Company A, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lelia M. Marple, widow of John M. Marple, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Judd, widow of Phillip Judd, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Lambert, widow of John Lambert, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elmira E. Ballinger, widow of William Ballinger, late of Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Etta Bloomer, widow of Jesse M. Bloomer, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara B. Teegarden, widow of Aaron Teegarden, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura S. Gage, widow of Richard J. Gage, late of Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane F. Hope, widow of Henry D. Hope, late of Company C, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Engineers and Mechanics, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ora E. Houser, widow of Dillen Houser, late of Company C, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Hall, widow of Benjamin Hall, late of Company K, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Manerva Collins, widow of James Collins, late of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Alcorn, widow of John H. Alcorn, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Simpson, widow of Aurelius Simpson, late of Company A, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah A. Brittain, widow of Frank Brittain, late of Company A, Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Weltner, widow of Joseph C. Weltner, late of Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry,

and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Corcoran, widow of Thomas Corcoran, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Wilson, widow of David Wilson, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Gorsuch, widow of Richard M. Gorsuch, late of Company H, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella N. Herwick, widow of Thomas G. Herwick, late of Company G, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Hochstetler, widow of William Hochstetler, late of Company H, First Battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Company K, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry; and Company D, First Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Burley Van Fleet, former widow of Ideral K. Van Fleet, late of Company C, Thirty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Beaumont, widow of Lucien Beaumont, late of Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca H. Dunkelbarger, widow of Jacob Dunkelbarger, late of Company C, Eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melissa A. Haskell, former widow of Abner Haskell, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriett M. Chamberlin, widow of Francis A. Chamberlin, late of Company F, Coast Guard, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Duncan, widow of Alexander Duncan, alias Albert Duncan, late of Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Evans, widow of David W. Evans, late of Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Francena Brokaw, widow of Henry Brokaw, late of Company C, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa E. Ludwig, widow of Emanuel Ludwig, late of Company D, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary O. Settle, widow of Henry C. Settle, late seaman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte Buckmaster, widow of Eli Buckmaster, late of Company A, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria S. Everest, widow of Charles H. Everest, late of Company F, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rosannah Davis, widow of William W. Davis, late of Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Barbara Wiley, widow of James P. Wiley, late of Company D, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie F. Van Bramer, widow of Julius Van Bramer, late of Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Imbler, widow of William B. Imbler, late of Company F, Second Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy Killinger, widow of Jacob Killinger, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nellie Pettengill, widow of Manford A. Pettengill, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah L. Skates, widow of Zachariah T. Skates, late of Company E, First Battalion, Tennessee Volunteer Light

Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Teresa V. Millward, former widow of Dewitt B. Waldo, late of Company B, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Florence A. Suess, widow of George Suess, late of Company G, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Lewis, widow of Louis L. Lewis, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza V. Duggan, widow of William Duggan, late of Company M, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah Christen, widow of Jacob Christen, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katie A. Reynolds, widow of George Reynolds, Jr., late second lieutenant, Company D, Third Regiment Massachusetts Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma R. Steel, widow of Count S. Steel, late of the Second Battery Kansas Volunteer Light Artillery, and first lieutenant, Company G, and first lieutenant and commissary, Fourteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Stevens, widow of Henry Stevens, late of Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Frost, widow of Leonard F. Frost, late of Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eleanor Ady, widow of William D. Ady, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Hall, widow of Wilson Hall, late of Company K, Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Virginia B. Schenck, widow of Johnson Schenck, late of Company I, Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katherine M. Heath, widow of Wilbur F. Heath, late of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Scarritt, widow of Erasmus B. Scarritt, late first lieutenant and quartermaster, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Dodge, widow of John W. Dodge, late of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Dubbs, former widow of Moses Dubbs, late second lieutenant, Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah S. Zufelt, widow of Jefferson Zufelt, alias Jefferson Shoefeldt, late of Company K, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nellie Flynn, widow of John Flynn, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENSIONS TO CERTAIN WIDOWS AND FORMER WIDOWS OF CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7898) granting pensions to certain widows and former widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Mary Miller, widow of Winston Miller, late of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa F. Mansfield, widow of James W. Mansfield, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia Lyon, widow of James B. Lyon, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Logsdon, widow of Harrison Logsdon, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Kasinger, widow of Nicholas C. Kasinger, late of Capt. Richard F. Taylor's Company C, Middle Green River Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Gorda James, widow of Thomas F. James, late of Capt. Richard F. Taylor's Company C, Middle Green River Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alwilda Brooks, widow of Calvin W. Brooks, alias C. W. Brooks, late of Lt. Jesse B. Taggart's Company D, Middle Green River Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mattie Bumgardner, widow of Emmett Bumgardner, late of Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances Vaughn, widow of Woodson Vaughn, late of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mattie L. Stults, widow of John S. Stults, late of Company L, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Sutherland, widow of Robert A. Sutherland, late of Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes Crawford, widow of Edward Crawford, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Chapman, former widow of Charles H. Halsey, late of Company G, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cora Dawson, widow of Samuel Dawson, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary P. Smith, widow of Ellis Z. Smith, late of Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth H. Camp, widow of William H. Camp, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie J. Mann, widow of William J. Mann, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellogene M. Raymond, widow of Leverett Raymond, late of Company C, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Sutton, widow of Albert Sutton, late of Company G, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sidney A. Hodges, widow of George W. Hodges, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hulda S. Dick, widow of Samuel M. Dick, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Ella Downing, former widow of George W. Friend, late of Company E, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jessie M. Warner, widow of William C. Warner, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Carroll, former widow of William C. Guyer, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances C. Strickler, widow of William J. Strickler, late of Companies G and C, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes G. Smith, widow of Dayton Smith, late of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Angelow, widow of William J. Angelow, late unassigned, One Hundred and First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Pauline Fallahee, widow of Thomas Fallahee, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G, Third Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary H. Auch, widow of Andrew Auch, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary F. Shields, widow of Meedy W. Shields, late of Companies H and E, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Waltenbaugh, widow of Jacob Waltenbaugh, late of Company H, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of H. Emma Streepy, widow of Isaac Streepy, late of Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Orr, widow of James Orr, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nora B. Dunlavy, widow of Henry F. Dunlavy, late of Company G, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna M. Delay, widow of George W. Delay, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary L. Head, widow of Theophilus Head, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Morehead, widow of Franklin Morehead, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment, and Company G, Fifty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mira W. Miller, widow of Henry A. Miller, late of Company E, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maggie A. Bernethy, widow of Robert P. Bernethy, late of Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nettie J. Brown, widow of Jesse Brown, alias Jesse Brown Buck, late of Company K, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rose Milliman, widow of John Milliman, late of Company A, One Hundred and Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minnie Smith, widow of Emerson Smith, late of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alvesta Otto, widow of Charles A. Otto, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rosa M. Green, widow of Solomon J. Green, late of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lizzie E. Brown, widow of Martin J. Brown, late of Company D, Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Buffington, widow of Samuel Buffington, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Myra E. E. Krauskopf, widow of John Krauskopf, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary G. Sherwood, widow of Smith J. Sherwood, late of Captain Smith's Battery A, Chicago Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maryette Sweet, former widow of Delavan Devoe, late of Company F, Fourteenth and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiments New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bertha T. Hastings, widow of John K. Hastings, late of Company K, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Ferris, widow of Robert R. Ferris, late of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriett A. Litten, widow of Silas N. Litten, late of Company F, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucy C. Montgomery, widow of Alexander H. Montgomery, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Ann Melvin, widow of James M. Melvin, late of Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary V. Sallesbury, widow of James Sallesbury, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie Tewksbury, widow of Aaron Tewksbury, late of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna L. Harman, widow of Benjamin F. Harman, late of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Leona J. Strickland, widow of Theodore Strickland, late of Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maggie Berry, widow of Samuel Berry, alias Samuel Cynthiana, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Dona Samples, former widow of William Conkin, late of Company E, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have obtained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Sarah L. Ellison, widow of Berry Ellison, late of Company C, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cinda Forbes, widow of William Forbes, late of Company E, Third Regiment North Carolina Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie Harvey, widow of James J. Harvey, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment, and Company K, Ninth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucy E. Huff, widow of Jonas Huff, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie E. Jackson, widow of William H. Jackson, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Johnson, widow of Francis M. Johnson, late of Companies D and B, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Lake, widow of John C. Lake, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Venia Moody, widow of Francis M. Moody, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Nora Pierce, widow of David E. Pierce, late of Company A, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Battery E, Kentucky Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Ringer, widow of George A. Ringer, late of Company C, Sixty-first Regiment, and Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Martha Story, widow of Thomas Story, late of Company M, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Herthe L. R. Whitney, widow of William W. Whitney, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lenora B. Easterday, widow of Simon P. Easterday, late of Company D, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes Metcalf, widow of Allen Metcalf, late of Company I, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret E. Pryce, former widow of Jacob A. Thuma, late of Company C, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Parmelia J. Woodward, widow of Stephen P. Woodward, late of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lena L. Evans, widow of Isaac T. Evans, late of Company D, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lou A. Strother, widow of George W. Strother, late of Company K, First Regiment Capitol Guards, Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mariah M. Johnson, widow of Greenville Johnson, late of Capt. William D. Cardwell's Company G, Three Forks Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Newton, widow of William B. Newton, late of the Kentucky State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amy N. Robertson, widow of George W. Robertson, late of Company F, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy Jane Dyer, widow of King S. Dyer, late of Company C, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Fletcher, widow of John R. Fletcher, late of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie McIntosh, widow of Perry C. McIntosh, late of Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Roberta Davis, widow of Thomas F. Davis, late of Company I, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice Chumbley, widow of John J. Chumbley, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda C. Bodenhamer, former widow of Charles McClung, late of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lydia A. Havens, widow of Benjamin Havens, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Ledgerwood, widow of Samuel Ledgerwood, late of Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Belle Harmon, widow of James A. Harmon, late of Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Long, widow of John C. Long, late of Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna H. Brock, widow of Allen Brock, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia A. Taylor, former widow of William T. Wray, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Juvenile, widow of Thomas B. Juvenile, late of Company G, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Phina McCrary, widow of Ira McCrary, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Lucy Jones, widow of John L. Jones, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Mollie Sigman, widow of John Sigman, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Frances Collins, widow of Levi Collins, late of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Taylor, widow of James H. Taylor, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Mumzell Woldredge, widow of John Woldredge, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Sarah Nance, widow of John Nance, late of Captain Shadrach Combs' Company D, Three Forks Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louvise Brewer, widow of Valentine S. Brewer, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy M. Pierce, widow of Franklin D. Pierce, late of Captain Walter P. Ingram's Company D, Hall's Gap Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ada Simpson, widow of Simuel Simpson, late of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rachel Fuson, widow of Thomas Fuson, late of Companies B and I, Seventh Regiment, and Company E, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Bolton, widow of Alexander Bolton, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Orvilla Finton, widow of James Finton, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Pearl Brentlinger, widow of Levi Brentlinger, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Eleanor R. Gage, widow of William G. Gage, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 a month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Mary E. Adams, widow of William H. Adams, late second lieutenant of Capt. William Miller's Company G, Sixtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. William E. McGinnis' Company H, Eleventh Regiment Kansas State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Davis, widow of Ruben, or Reuben Davis, late of Company D, Eighty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruth P. Kerns, widow of John W. Kerns, late of Lieutenant W. A. Cornelius' detachment of Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura E. Rowell, widow of John M. Rowell, late of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Effie Wilson, widow of Nathan Wilson, late of Company E, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katie A. Smith, widow of Richard G. Smith, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice L. Stemmons, widow of Thomas J. Stemmons, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Orender, widow of William Orender, late of Capt. Thomas K. Paul's company of Wright County Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary B. Morris, widow of William F. Morris, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rachel Nash, widow of Thomas J. Nash, late of Capt. H. C. Donnohue's company of Pettis County Volunteers, Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Mitchell, widow of Thomas J. Mitchell, alias T. J. Mitchell, late of Company M, Seventy-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. William L. Fenix's company of Taney County, Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes P. Miller, widow of James A. Miller, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Marietta Cannon, former widow of Joseph Carver, late of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Angeline Hart, former widow of James M. Hart, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment, and Company D, Eleventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Ruth Ann Breedlove, widow of Thomas D. Breedlove, late of Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie E. Key, widow of John H. Key, late of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna E. Routson, widow of Albert M. Routson, late of Company G, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lenace Marlin, widow of Oliver Marlin, late of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per

month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years which fact shall be determined by submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Della Leach, widow of William N. Leach, late of Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alfretia Smith, widow of Marion B. Smith, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Matilda E. A. Hornback, widow of John Hornback, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rhoda H. Lozier, widow of Alexander H. Lozier, late of Company B, Second Regiment and Company A, Fifteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; and Company A, Second Veteran Battalion New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Kate F. Alderson, widow of John T. Alderson, late of Company K, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie B. Roberts, widow of Daniel M. Roberts, late of Company G, Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida A. Borthwick, widow of Charles F. Borthwick, alias Franklin Brown, late of Company I, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Fosket, widow of William M. Fosket, late of Company B, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella B. Kinnamon, widow of Harrison Kinnamon, late of Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rachel A. Updegraff, widow of Uriah H. Updegraff, late of Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carrie M. Poole, widow of Charles H. Poole, late of Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie L. Leonard, widow of George B. Leonard, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Banks Fuller, widow of Thomas G. Fuller, late of the Twentieth Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Quirk, widow of John Quirk, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rosanna Jarvis, former widow of Frank Monosmith, late of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Fishinger, widow of Frederick Fishinger, late of Company A, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Idella Wald, former widow of Samuel Wald, late of Company A, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minnie A. Lacy, widow of Miles H. Lacy, late of Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Nancy S. Oldham, widow of William P. Oldham, late of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carrie Stidham, widow of Samuel Stidham, late of Capt. William Strong's Company E, Three Forks Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Dicey Terry, widow of William Terry, late of Capt. William D. Cardwell's Company G, Three Forks Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mima Turner, widow of Jesse Turner, late of Capt. William Strong's Company E, Three Forks Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lavina Watts, widow of John Watts, late of Capt. William Strong's Company E, Three Forks Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louise Workman, widow of Thomas Workman, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment, and Company D, First Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy Jane Branham, widow of Joseph Branham, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha J. Lawson, widow of David Lawson, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah M. H. Nickerson, widow of Henry O. Nickerson, late of Company A, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bertha L. Wade, widow of Samuel J. Wade, late of Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Spear, widow of Albert A. Spear, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Dora B. Mann, widow of John E. Mann, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Esther Critchell, widow of William Critchell, late of Companies E and C, Forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Tabitha Biglow, widow of Mason W. Biglow, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maria B. Thompson, widow of William J. Thompson, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie S. Nealley, widow of Meldon A. Nealley, late of Company B, Maine State Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Neley Keller, widow of William Keller, late of Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Margaret E. Stephens, widow of John E. A. Stephens, late of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella A. Reese, widow of Frank Norris Reese, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Josephine Black, widow of Levi M. Black, late of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jeanette Nelson, widow of Milton Nelson, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carrie Thompson, widow of Joseph D. Thompson, late of Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Second Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan Wells, widow of Marcus Wells, late of Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hulda J. Sanders, widow of Henry Sanders, late of Company E, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Daisy Vredenberg, widow of Samuel F. Vredenberg, late of Company K, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Irene C. Flack, widow of William A. Flack, late of the United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of May Barnes, widow of Alanson J. Barnes, late of Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Della Bond, widow of Jesse H. Bond, late of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Olivia Stebbins, widow of Austin E. Stebbins, late of Company C, Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lura H. P. Markley, widow of Henry H. Markley, late regimental commissary sergeant, Second Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida M. Miller, widow of Alfred F. Miller, late of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elise M. Lum, widow of Cyril A. Lum, late of Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lu M. Linscott, widow of John F. Linscott, late of Company A, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Haskin, former widow of Andrew J. Fisher, late of Company F, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Kathryn E. Fraley, widow of William G. Fraley, late of Company A, Two Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Clara L. Owens, widow of Thomas M. Owens, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes M. Jackman, widow of George C. Jackman, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna E. Eldridge, widow of William H. Eldridge, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Mary A. C. Scales, widow of Henry Scales, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ada Plattenberger, widow of Jacob P. Plattenberger, late of Company G, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ethel S. Ferguson, widow of Samuel Ferguson, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Wood, widow of Lewis Wood, late of Company H, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. King, widow of John W. King, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lizzie M. Schaber, widow of Louis Schaber, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret M. Crane, widow of Daniel E. Crane, late of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. McKarnin, widow of Charles McKarnin, alias Charles McKarnin, late of Capt. John W. Younger's company, Clay County Battalion, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. John W. Younger's company, Clay and Clinton Counties, Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane S. Murphy, widow of George W. Murphy, or G. W. Murphy, late of Capt. Jacob B. Cox's Company C, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. James H. Davis' Company K, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah C. Burnett, widow of George W. Burnett, late of Company C, Fifth Battalion Missouri Volunteer State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary F. Williams, widow of John Williams, late of Capt. John W. Younger's company of the Clay County Battalion, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. Wilkerson, former widow of James W. or Wallas Wilkerson, late of Company E, Eighty-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nannie Blades, former widow of George Blades, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sylvia I. Whiteman, widow of John A. Whiteman, late of Company M, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Lucretia E. Barton, widow of Morgan Barton, late of Company M, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara S. Hopple, widow of William H. Hopple, late unassigned, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Olive H. Entekin, widow of Taylor Entekin, late of Capt. H. C. Donnuhue's company of Pettis County, Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Leonhardt, widow of Frederick W. Leonhardt, late of Company A, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Belle Hockensmith, widow of Thomas L. Hockensmith, late of Company K, Seventy-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bettie C. Cunningham, widow of Israel D. Cunningham, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Wallace, widow of John K. C. Wallace, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma J. Rose, widow of Irvin R. Rose, late of Capt. William Forbe's company, Howard County Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie Wilson, widow of Robert F. Wilson, late of Capt. William H. Liggett's Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa M. Alcorn, widow of William W. Alcorn, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda Napier, widow of Francis M. Napier, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Schofield, widow of Daniel H. Schofield, who served under the name of Daniel H. Cofield, late of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Battery L, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lillian La Motte, widow of William O. La Motte, late of Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mattie Mayo, widow of John A. Mayo, late of Company C, Forty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ethel Kapp, widow of Andrew W. Kapp, late of Captain Tanner's Independent Company, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara L. Garvin, widow of Evelyn F. Garvin, late of Company H, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Salina J. Slaughter, widow of Elijah T. Slaughter, late of Company K, Seventy-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara Dempsey, widow of James Dempsey, late of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara Dempsey, widow of James Dempsey, late of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Lizzie Lawson, widow of George N. Lawson, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Goine, widow of William H. Goine, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan Eudora Gwinn, widow of Richard P. Gwinn, late of Capt. George Bingham's Company H, Seventy-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. John S. Crain's company, Saline County Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. Severs, widow of Azaria Severs, late of Company B, Green River Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Josie Greathouse, widow of William Greathouse, late unassigned, Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Ellen Edwards, widow of James Edwards, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes E. Kimmel, widow of David F. Kimmel, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flavia F. Kille, widow of Ransome Kille, late of Company A, Seventy-third Regiment, and Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna L. Rumsey, widow of Horace N. Rumsey, late first lieutenant, Company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lydia E. Perkins, widow of Charles Z. Perkins, late of Company E, Seventy-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Pearl F. Warren, widow of Valentine F. Warren, late of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Amanda Riddell, widow of Levi Riddell, late of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie Schonacker, widow of John E. Schonacker, late of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Pierce, widow of Joseph H. Pierce, late of Company I, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara E. Huffman, former widow of Sylvester T. Bryan, late of Company G, and principal musician, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charlotte M. Spaulding, widow of Franklin M. Spaulding, late first lieutenant and regimental commissary, Second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Helen R. Pitney, widow of Orville L. Pitney, late of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lester N. Hays, widow of William Hays, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nellie M. Benjamin, widow of William H. Benjamin, late of Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura Alice Hammaker, widow of Adam Hammaker, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie E. A. Norris, former widow of John Alexander, late of Company B, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maggie Allen, widow of Calvin Allen, late of Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Leticia C. Anderson, widow of King D. Anderson, late of Company A, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Betsy Ann Boles, widow of William M. Boles, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Phoebe Fite, widow of Nathaniel M. Fite, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Sarah J. Green, widow of Robert Green, late of Companies H and E, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hannah L. Heaton, widow of Murphy Heaton, late of Company M, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Susan E. Jeffres, widow of William Jeffres, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment, and Company I, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Zuble Owens, widow of William Owens, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Wyatt, widow of James E. Wyatt, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Allie M. Walker, widow of Marshal A. Walker, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa Weaver, widow of Gordon Weaver, late of Companies H and E, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Nancy V. Mosher, former widow of Jonathan Rains, late of Capt. Henry G. Bollinger's company of Camden County Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie E. McKown, widow of William H. McKown, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Mecomber, widow of Joseph Mecomber, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances E. Newton, former widow of Israel Newton, alias John Scott, late of Company C, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie Rhodes, widow of Jacob Rhodes, late of Company B, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Malisa Maze, widow of William Maze, late of Lieutenant Dietrich's company, Cooper County Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret F. Wilson, widow of James H. Wilson, late of Companies D and G, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie C. Linthicum, former widow of Christian A. Witt, late of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruah L. Martin, widow of William T. Martin, late of Capt. Richard Murphy's company of Pulaski and Texas Counties, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nan Benson, widow of McCloud Benson, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eddie Bassett, widow of Richard R. Bassett, late of Company B, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah K. Copeland, widow of Joseph T. Copeland, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Knight, widow of Moses Knight, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-first Regiments Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Issadorah T. Wilson, widow of James Brooks, known as "James W. Wilson", late of Company B, Eighty-third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minnie F. R. Leach, widow of Charles Leach, late of Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Milholland, widow of Amos Milholland, late of Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carrie M. Schriver, widow of Benjamin F. Schriver, late of Company B, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary H. Perkins, widow of Stephen Perkins, late of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lana Miller, widow of William H. Miller, late of Company A, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jeannette C. Rutherford, widow of Alonzo P. Rutherford, late of Hastings Keystone Battery, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Editha Smith, widow of John C. Smith, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Henrietta Zeno, widow of Pierre Zeno, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bertha M. Lewis, widow of Samuel E. Lewis, late of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Hilliker, widow of John Hilliker, late of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lottie Smith, widow of James W. Smith, late of Company D, Eightieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Annie M. Swingle, widow of Calvin F. Swingle, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella F. Stewart, former widow of William Stewart, late of Company M, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Della Porter, widow of Luke Porter, late of Company D, Ninety-eighth Regiment, and Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lena K. Wagner, widow of Phillip H. Wagner, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Olive M. Hunt, widow of Robert R. Hunt, late of Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie I. Ritz, widow of John Ritz, alias Daniel Dreiblebs, late of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen F. Colt, widow of Edwin N. Colt, late Acting Assistant Surgeon (contract surgeon), United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora Duckett, widow of James B. Duckett, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the

submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Eliza James, widow of Calvin James, late of Troop G, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Hays, widow of William R. Hays, late of Company D, Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jessie B. McElroy, widow of Samuel McElroy, late of Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Michaud, widow of Henry Michaud, late of Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza J. Wilkinson, widow of Thomas A. Wilkinson, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Grace V. Lawrence, widow of Isaiah E. Lawrence, late of Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Ukele, widow of Frederick Ukele, late of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie M. Oliver, widow of John F. Oliver, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Tuttle, former widow of Horatio J. Tuttle, late of Company B, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Wagner, widow of Charles Wagner, late of Company E, First Regiment Maryland Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucy Pierce, widow of Samuel W. Pierce, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Bettie L. Lomax, widow of Henry C. Lomax, late of Captain Robert W. Holland's Linn County Provisional Company of the Sixty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Clutter, former widow of Absalom Hunsaker, alias Abosolm, or Absalom Hunsaker, late of Company I, Fiftieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary L. Bruner, widow of James P. Bruner, late of Captain Isaac D. Hon's Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Brewer, widow of Francis M. Brewer, late of Captain Jacob Bane's Cavalry, Company E, Mercer County Battalion Missouri State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan Van Pelt, former widow of William Allerton, late of Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Campbell, widow of Alexander J. Campbell, late of Company K, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month as the widow of the above-named veteran in lieu of the pension she is now receiving as the dependent mother of Roy D. Miller, late of the United States Navy.

The name of Sarah J. Clarkson, widow of Thaddeus Clarkson, late of Company K, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruth I. G. Pridham, former widow of Joseph L. Goulette, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Mary J. Whistler, widow of Thomas Whistler, late of Company G, Second Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Eleventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza Cupp, widow of Lemon V. Cupp, late of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie D. Billingsley, widow of Samuel Mc. Billingsley, who was pensioned as Samuel McBillingsley, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Bussard, widow of Salem Bussard, late of Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Debbie Klingler, widow of Isaac Klingler, late of Companies G and F, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio

Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Norma Roush, widow of Eli Roush, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Julia C. Messamore, widow of Thomas Messamore, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. McCullough, widow of George McCullough, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Matie Patrey, widow of Asa H. Patrey, late of Company E, Ninety-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of sixty years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Susan McKay Young, widow of Marcus Young, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of sixty years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Mary J. Edwards, widow of Robert C. Edwards, late of Tanner's Independent Company, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Joanna Gray, widow of David Gray, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Grace E. Fairchild, widow of William Fairchild, late of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of sixty years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Cora J. Lowell, widow of Edwin A. Lowell, late of Company D, Fifty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer National Guard, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Tompkins, widow of William Tompkins, late of Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. Miller, widow of Samuel R. Miller, late of Company C, One Hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine C. West, widow of Handy West, late of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Edna P. Welsh, widow of Edward A. Welsh, late of Company G, Second Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Mary E. O'Keefe, widow of Daniel H. O'Keefe, alias Daniel Hennessy, late of Company F, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cora Cate, widow of Henry Cate, late of Company E, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susie E. Payne, widow of Arthur B. Payne, late of Company L, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura A. Donnelly, widow of James C. Donnelly, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Narcissa Walter, widow of Israel Walter, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Florence Bonnell, widow of George W. Bonnell, late of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lena P. Riddick, widow of Isaac H. Riddick, late of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maude Campbell, widow of John P. Campbell, late of Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Arbelle Dooley, widow of George W. Dooley, late of Capt. Daniel Hoover's company, Carroll County Regiment

Provisional Militia of Missouri, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Salyards, widow of Edward M. Salyards, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora B. Thomas, widow of Luther B. Thomas, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Teed, widow of Edward Teed, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Della R. Birney, widow of Nelson L. Birney, late of Company F, Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary H. Roberts, widow of Francis M. Roberts, late of Company D, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret E. Duckworth, widow of William A. Duckworth, late of Company G, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and second Lieutenant, Company K, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louise O. Bowman, widow of William H. Bowman, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sophia Finley, widow of Robert Finley, late of Company G, One Hundred and Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julie A. Allen, widow of James Allen, late of Company K, First Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah M. Swafford, widow of George W. Swafford, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Miller, widow of Christopher Miller, late of Company I, Third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura A. Garrison, widow of Lewis W. Garrison, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lillie M. Scott, widow of Asa W. Scott, late of Company F, First Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lillie E. Brinkerhoff, widow of Leland Brinkerhoff, alias Levi Brown, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery; Companies G and A, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry; and Company F, Fourth Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry (formerly First Regiment New York Mounted Rifles), and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hortense Van Horn, widow of William H. Van Horn, late of Company D, Ninety-third Regiment New York National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna V. Peck, widow of John L. Peck, late of Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Laura A. Gundlach, widow of Louis Gundlach, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Second Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Jenkins, widow of Duggan Jenkins, late of Company I, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katrine Rautman, widow of Henry F. Rautman, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Nichols, widow of Albert Nichols, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha J. Rhodes, widow of Milton W. Rhodes, late of Company H, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth W. Ravenburg, widow of Rudolph Ravenburg, late hospital steward, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora E. Bailey, widow of Lewis J. Bailey, late of Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lottie Denny, widow of Samuel T. Denny, late of Company M, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment; and Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Pearl Thomas, widow of John N. Thomas, late of Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment, and Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louise Eberle, widow of Joseph Eberle, late of Company H, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Florence I. Steele, widow of George W. Steele, late of Company I, Sixty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Henrietta F. Lowry, widow of Walter Lowry, late of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Gussie Dawson, widow of Phil Dawson, late of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie House, widow of Draper F. House, late of Capt. William F. Pell's company of Independent Scouts for Wirt County, West Virginia State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Hoffman, former widow of John R. Hoffman, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Temple, former widow of Joseph Cavins, late of Company C, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma K. Clark, widow of William F. Clark, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lizzie Davis, widow of Simel Davis, late of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sallie Jordan, widow of William A. Jordan, late of Capt. John Bridgewater's Company A, Hall's Gap Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Marilla A. Buchwalter, widow of Edward L. Buchwalter, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Simmons, widow of William Simmons, late of Company E, Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Evelyn M. Phelps, widow of Charles A. Phelps, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Caroline Washburn, widow of Nelson Washburn, late second lieutenant, Company L, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah M. Waugh, widow of Enoch L. Waugh, late of Battery E, West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary R. Currier, widow of Reuben B. Currier, late of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ethelyn Palmer, former widow of Theodore H. Ingersoll, late of Company C, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Belle R. Taylor, widow of Richard Taylor, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Glennie Edwinston, widow of Christopher Edwinston, late of Company G, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Ozetta M. Taylor, widow of David Taylor, Jr., late of Company B, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Keyser, widow of Jacob Keyser, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Marie Brown, widow of William R. Brown, late of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Evangeline R. Butler, widow of William Henry H. Butler, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alta Manypenny, widow of Albert Manypenny, late of Company I, Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth Regiments Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie Smith, widow of Francis M. Smith, late of the Eighteenth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Ramer, widow of James Ramer, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen Crouse, widow of Benjamin A. Crouse, late of Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriett G. Flynn, widow of Simon Flynn, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clarissa M. Eck, widow of Alvin Eck, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Antonia Kuehn, widow of Otto Kuehn, late acting assistant surgeon (contract surgeon), United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Belle Robinson, widow of Charles H. Robinson, alias Archibald Bush, late of Company L, Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida Lane, widow of Franklin Lane, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and the Forty-eighth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rosa Anderson, widow of John Anderson, late of Company H, Ninety-third and Eighty-first Regiments United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maude Holmes, widow of John J. Holmes, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice B. Mitchell, widow of Thomas F. Mitchell, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Florence I. Christie, widow of Joseph B. Christie, late of Company E, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carrie M. Kelley, widow of Nelson Kelley, alias Henry Mapes, late of Company B, Eighty-third Regiment, and Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Alice Pease, widow of Joseph Pease, late landsman and carpenter's mate, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Allen, widow of Henry Allen, late captain, Company A, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hannah Smith, widow of Alexander Smith, late of Company D, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Neville S. Tout, widow of Henry C. Tout, late of Company B, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Della Means, widow of Jacob A. Means, late of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Hammons, widow of Alvin W. Hammons or Hamon, late of Capt. Hiram Minor's Perry County company of volunteers, Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary W. Leslie, widow of John M. Leslie, late of Capt. Warren W. Harris' company of Howard County Volunteer Militia of Missouri, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Cooper, widow of George T. Cooper, late of Company I, Second Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susanna Pearce, widow of Lewis S. Pearce, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Missouri P. Benton, widow of William D. Benton, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura C. Clark, widow of Walter S. Clark, late of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Ann B. Emry, widow of William M. Emry, late of Capt. Richard F. Taylor's Company C, Middle Green River Battalion, Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jamaica Taylor, widow of Charles D. Taylor, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Belle B. Hood, widow of Andrew J. Hood, late of Company E, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie Welborn, widow of William T. Welborn, late of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sylvia Abner, widow of Isaac N. Abner, late of Capt. Richard F. Taylor's Company C, Middle Green River Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lee Rigsby, widow of James E. Rigsby, late of Company C, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie Lewis, widow of Taylor Lewis, late of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lillie Daley, widow of Palan R. Daley, late of Company H, Second Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Bettie Dick, widow of Thomas D. Dick, late of Battery A, Kentucky Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company C, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Flora Turner, widow of George W. Turner, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura C. Hobbs, widow of Andrew J. Hobbs, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Josephine Gardner, widow of Joseph P. Gardner, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery and the One Hundredth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary H. Nash, widow of George S. Nash, late second and first lieutenant, Company D, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maud Lucas, widow of Charles L. Lucas, late of Company G, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Elizabeth Fields, widow of Linsy H. Fields, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucinda J. Miller, widow of Henry S. Miller, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary H. Milburn, widow of William Elbert Franklin Milburn, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha E. Irvin, widow of Jerret Irvin, late of Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine White, widow of John B. White, late of Company C, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Tuttle Buttram, former widow of George P. Tuttle, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment and Company B, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Ferguson, widow of Archey C. Ferguson, late of Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eleanor A. Warren, widow of William M. Warren, late of Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella M. Rea, widow of George W. Rea, late of Company I, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Grace Gerecke, widow of Herman Gerecke, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Hannah Koontz, widow of James E. Koontz, late of Company F, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Johanna Kuester, widow of John H. Kuester, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida B. Wooldridge, widow of John Wooldridge, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maximillia Cowan, widow of William L. Cowan, late of Company B, South Cumberland Battalion Kentucky State Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella E. McMichael, widow of John R. McMichael, late of Company C, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frederika Bushong, widow of Milton Bushong, late of Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Myrtle Payne, widow of John M. Payne, late commissary sergeant, Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara T. W. Simmons, widow of Harry Simmons, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Smith, widow of James W. Smith, late of Company H, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella E. Huffman, widow of William H. Huffman, late of Company D, One Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eudora M. Elkins, widow of Calvin P. Elkins, late of Company F, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clarinda E. Kenyon, widow of Charles E. Kenyon, late of Company E, Seventy-sixth Regiment, and Company F, Sixty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENSIONS TO CERTAIN HELPLESS AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7399) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain helpless and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of George Meredith, helpless and dependent son of Alexander Meredith, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Jim Meredith, helpless and dependent son of Alexander Meredith, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Nancy Ann Laird, helpless and dependent daughter of James C. Laird, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Simpson Pennington, helpless and dependent son of Thompson Pennington, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Katie Rock, helpless and dependent daughter of John Rock, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rosylene Wood, helpless and dependent daughter of David F. Wood, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Frances Engler, helpless and dependent daughter of George W. Engler, late of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Fifty-first Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of George N. Groff, helpless and dependent son of John Groff, late of Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John W. Lutz, Jr., helpless and dependent son of John W. Lutz, late of Company G, Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Maude Isabel Schuler, helpless and dependent daughter of Taylor L. Schuler, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James Edwards, helpless and dependent son of Stephen F. Edwards, late of Company G, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Nola Forrester, helpless and dependent daughter of James F. Forrester, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Alberta B. Newman, helpless and dependent daughter of David Newman, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Viola Shively, helpless and dependent daughter of William Shively, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Metzger, helpless and dependent daughter of August Metzger, late of Company H, One Hundred and First Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ivy Pitzer, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel J. Pitzer, alias Samuel E. Pitt, late of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hester A. Bradford, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Bradford, late of Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Levi Copas, helpless and dependent son of Jackson Copas, late of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah Stephenson, helpless and dependent daughter of John Stephenson, late of Company M, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lewis Congrove, helpless and dependent son of Amos Congrove, late of Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Jennie Hopkins, helpless and dependent daughter of William Hopkins, late of Company D, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Leslie D. Hood, helpless and dependent son of John D. Hood, late of Company A, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Everett Horton, helpless and dependent son of James S. Horton, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Minnie B. Leonard, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew J. Leonard, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Otto Nance, helpless and dependent son of David Nance, late of Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Samuel Warner, helpless and dependent son of John Warner, late of Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Michael T. Tippie, helpless and dependent son of John M. Tippie, late of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charles Younger, helpless and dependent son of Charles Younger, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, First Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ella Carl, helpless and dependent daughter of Nathan Carl, late of Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lulu M. Williams, helpless and dependent daughter of Edward Williams, late of Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Marion M. Luther, helpless and dependent daughter of Aldrich S. Luther, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charlie Campbell, helpless and dependent son of William A. Campbell, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment

Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Joke Campbell, helpless and dependent son of William A. Campbell, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hattie Campbell, helpless and dependent daughter of William A. Campbell, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Francis A. Sipe, helpless and dependent son of Archibald Sipe, late of Company C, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Alice R. Smith, helpless and dependent daughter of William Smith, late of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Nannie B. Floyd, helpless and dependent daughter of Aaron Floyd, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Frank Burcham, helpless and dependent son of James Burcham, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Edward Butler, helpless and dependent son of Tobias D. Butler, late of Company B, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery (Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charles W. Ringer, helpless and dependent son of Melancthon Ringer, late of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, and Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Albert Braun, helpless and dependent son of John Braun, late of the First Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James B. Long, helpless and dependent son of John W. Long, late of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Edward Armel, helpless and dependent son of William Armel, late of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Harry C. B. Frets, helpless and dependent son of George Frets, late of Company E, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Luther Hudson, helpless and dependent son of Jeremiah Hudson, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Katie Glenn, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas Glenn, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Jessie Myrtle Bennett, helpless and dependent daughter of Jonathan Bennett, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hettie Bagby, helpless and dependent daughter of George W. Bagby, late of Companies B and L, Fifteenth Regiment, and Company K, Tenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Alice L. Calderhead, helpless and dependent daughter of William A. Calderhead, late of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Margaret Ann Canatsey, helpless and dependent daughter of William S. Canatsey, late of Company D, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Frances Edna Morrow, helpless and dependent daughter of Alexander Morrow, late first lieutenant, Company B, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isabelle Scott, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry B. Scott, late of Companies D and H, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elmer B. Williams, helpless and dependent son of Andrew Williams, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Bert Milburn, helpless and dependent son of Jesse S. Milburn, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Jane Patterson, helpless and dependent daughter of Hiram L. Patterson, late of Company K, Sixty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Jesse Mills, helpless and dependent son of Cornelius Mills, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Frank A. Boster, helpless and dependent son of James A. Boster, late of Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Effie P. Chiles, helpless and dependent daughter of George W. Chiles, late of Company C, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Marion Van Natta, helpless and dependent son of George O. Van Natta, late of Company E, Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Josie Siessly, helpless and dependent daughter of John Siessly, late of Company B, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sallie Hutchens, helpless and dependent daughter of Arthur Hutchens, late of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hubert L. Anderson, helpless and dependent son of Robert L. Anderson, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Albert S. Miller, helpless and dependent son of Aaron J. Miller, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Milton Warner, helpless and dependent son of Casper Warner, late of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Dora McCallister, helpless and dependent daughter of George W. McCallister, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ned Johnston, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Johnston, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lewis Stamper, helpless and dependent son of Wesley Stamper, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Walter D. Cropper, helpless and dependent son of Wheatley D. Cropper, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Henry Patrick Dyer, helpless and dependent son of John F. Dyer, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ollie Hamilton, helpless and dependent son of William H. Hamilton, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William Gage, helpless and dependent son of Daniel H. Gage, late of Company B, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Daniel F. Glenn, helpless and dependent son of James Glenn, late of Company E, Fifth Battalion, and Company E, Sixth Regiment, Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. C. Bigham, helpless and dependent daughter of James Bigham, late of Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William P. Cope, helpless and dependent son of Emmor B. Cope, late captain and aide-de-camp, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charles W. Smith, helpless and dependent son of Henry Smith, late of Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hattie R. Wierman, helpless and dependent daughter of Eliakim Wierman, late of Warren's Independent Company, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Jane McGlaughlin, helpless and dependent daughter of John McGlaughlin, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lizzie A. Colwell, helpless and dependent daughter of George E. Colwell, late of Company A, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Clara L. Dolman, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles M. Dolman, late of Company I, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hallie V. Weeks, helpless and dependent daughter of George Weeks, late captain, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Henry Friedrich, helpless and dependent son of Conrad Friedrich, late of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bertha E. Haroff, helpless and dependent daughter of William T. Haroff, late of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sadie E. Goshorn, helpless and dependent daughter of George Goshorn, late of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lillie Haupt, helpless and dependent daughter of Edward Haupt, late of Company D, Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William C. Fisher, helpless and dependent son of William H. Fisher, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Edna B. Hartley, helpless and dependent daughter of William Hartley, late of Company D, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and first lieutenant, Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Minnie G. Jones, helpless and dependent daughter of Alonzo W. Jones, late of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Eva Case, helpless and dependent daughter of Malon Case, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Myra Struchen, helpless and dependent daughter of Abraham Struchen, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ella May Faris, helpless and dependent daughter of Finley Faris, late of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hannah D. Warren, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew J. Warren, late of Company C, Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Claude Stine, helpless and dependent son of Abraham Stine, late of Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary A. Proudfit, helpless and dependent daughter of James B. Proudfit, late of Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Flossie M. Ramsey, helpless and dependent daughter of James A. Ramsey, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James Edward Miller, helpless and dependent son of Andrew J. Miller, late of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Chester D. Green, helpless and dependent son of Elisha W. Green, late of Company K, Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Schott, helpless and dependent daughter of Abram M. Schott, late of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ida Jones, helpless and dependent daughter of William D. Jones, late of Company C, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charlie J. Dupree, helpless and dependent son of George Dupree, late of Company E, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Louise E. Stockwell, helpless and dependent daughter of David Stockwell, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Adam Anderson, helpless and dependent son of George B. Anderson, late of Company C, East Tennessee Volunteer National Guard, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary M. Norris, helpless and dependent daughter of Wisner Norris, late of Companies D and F, Thirty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ella Strutton, helpless and dependent daughter of Elisha S. Strutton, late of Company M, Third Regiment, and Company C, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charles F. Boroff, helpless and dependent son of Daniel Boroff, late of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Myrtle B. Oldfield, helpless and dependent daughter of James R. Oldfield, late of Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mettie Grace Cameron, helpless and dependent daughter of John S. Cameron, late first lieutenant, Company G, and adjutant, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Martha Weiss, helpless and dependent daughter of Emanuel Weiss, late of Company D, ——— Battalion, Forty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Arthur C. Isenberg, helpless and dependent son of Peter S. Isenberg, late of Company C, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rachel A. Bosworth, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles W. Bosworth, late of Company I, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah H. Allison, helpless and dependent daughter of Jacob Allison, late of Company F, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John Schoonmaker, Jr., helpless and dependent son of John Schoonmaker, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment, and Company K, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James Hord, helpless and dependent son of Hugh Hord, late of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sherman King, helpless and dependent son of Benton K. P. King, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James C. Riley, helpless and dependent son of John D. Riley, late of Company H, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Adele Evans, helpless and dependent daughter of James B. Evans, late of Company C, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Tiger, helpless and dependent daughter of Nathan L. Tiger, late of Battery D, First Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Harry E. Duffield, helpless and dependent son of Henry D. Duffield, late of Company F, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Amanda M. Evert, helpless and dependent daughter of Frederick Evert, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Thomas M. Teeters, helpless and dependent son of Josiah Teeters, late of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Clara Fowler, helpless and dependent daughter of Francis A. Fowler, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Stella Littlejohn, helpless and dependent daughter of William Littlejohn, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Emma Blosser, helpless and dependent daughter of William H. Blosser, late of Company F, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Edith Pyle, helpless and dependent daughter of James W. Pyle, late of Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Amanda Hart, helpless and dependent daughter of Absalom Hart, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John Claud McCoy, helpless and dependent son of Thomas W. McCoy, late of Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charles Hovermale, helpless and dependent son of John A. Hovermale, late of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Stella M. Webster, helpless and dependent daughter of Noah Webster, late first lieutenant, Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Fannie Stults, helpless and dependent daughter of Jacob Stults, late of Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Josephine Campbell, helpless and dependent daughter of Lewis Campbell, late of Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Jackson, helpless and dependent daughter of Cyrus A. Jackson, late of Company H, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cora S. Day, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas G. Day, late of Company E, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Julian A. Myers, helpless and dependent son of Hiram A. Myers, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lydia Frances Nyman, helpless and dependent daughter of William Nyman, late of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John Patrick Nolan, helpless and dependent son of Michael Nolan, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Marion Gregory, helpless and dependent son of William Gregory, late of Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Louisa J. Humphrey, helpless and dependent daughter of Benjamin Humphrey, late of Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Maretta A. Booher, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel A. Booher, late of Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Julia A. Silva, helpless and dependent daughter of Isaac Silva, late of Company C, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Nellie M. Taylor, helpless and dependent daughter of Corwin M. Taylor, late of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary C. Sheaffer, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Sheaffer, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Grace A. Walker, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles B. Walker, late of Company E, Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Laura Dively, helpless and dependent daughter of Morgan Dively, late of Company F, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mabel Forrer, helpless and dependent daughter of John Forrer, late of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of George E. Ryan, helpless and dependent son of Francis M. Ryan, late of Company B, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Fred L. Lindsey, helpless and dependent son of William B. Lindsey, late of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Zack Pool, helpless and dependent son of Jeremiah Pool, late of Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James Combs, helpless and dependent son of Squire Combs, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Willie D. Nelson, helpless and dependent son of Horatio Nelson, late of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mabel McBratney, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew C. McBratney, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Leah Kesterson, helpless and dependent daughter of Hugh Kesterson, late of Capt. Isaiah Guymon's Company A, Mercer County Battalion Missouri State Militia, and Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Dessie Priest, helpless and dependent daughter of Ezra Priest, late of Company L, First Regiment United States Veteran Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Susan J. Raab, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Raab, late of Company F, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Neri Otis Porter, helpless and dependent son of Henry W. Porter, late of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Augusta Lambert, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew Lambert, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio

Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Effie M. Anderson, helpless and dependent daughter of Robert Anderson, late of Company B, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Julia Reeves, helpless and dependent daughter of Eventine Reeves, late of Company I, Fifty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James L. Roberts, helpless and dependent son of John H. Roberts, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charles E. Curl, helpless and dependent son of Peter Curl, late of Company K, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Jud James Tripp, helpless and dependent son of Benjamin Tripp, late of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James D. Shelters, helpless and dependent son of Edward Shelters, late of Company F, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Excelsa Lague-Leyo, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph Leyo, alias Joseph Lejane, late of Company E, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charles Alcorn, helpless and dependent son of John H. Alcorn, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Adelia T. Hoover, helpless and dependent daughter of James Hoover, late of Company I, Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Bettie Dillard, helpless and dependent daughter of James W. Dillard, late of Company E, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Maggie Sanders, helpless and dependent daughter of James W. Sanders, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment, and Company H, Fifty-second Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Virgie Belle McKee, helpless and dependent daughter of William T. McKee, late of Company M, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Francis V. Guy, helpless and dependent son of Daniel Guy, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Kathryn Smith, helpless and dependent daughter of Mahlon P. Smith, late of Battery C, Third Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Stella Meadows, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph S. Meadows, late of Company F, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Everett P. Collins, helpless and dependent son of Theadric Collins, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James M. Bush, helpless and dependent son of William A. Bush, late of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oscar J. Callier, helpless and dependent son of Arsan Callier, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charles Smith, helpless and dependent son of John Fletcher Smith, late of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Caleb Osier Brown, helpless and dependent son of Francis M. Brown, late of Company I, Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Emma Hinton, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry V. Hinton, late of Company F, Ninety-ninth Regiment, Company C, Fiftieth Regiment, and Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENSIONS TO CERTAIN WIDOWS, FORMER WIDOWS, AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7905).

granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain widows, former widows, and dependent children of soldiers of the Civil War.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Margaret D. Fonda, widow of Wesley H. Fonda, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hannah Gibbs, widow of Michael Gibbs, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lavinia McDonald Beard, widow of Andrew J. Beard, late of Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Theresa Donaldson, widow of William Donaldson, late of Company E, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mabel S. Pickup, widow of George Pickup, late of Company C, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Eighth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha J. Brownell, widow of Danford Brownell, late of Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Lloyd, widow of William E. Lloyd, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Eva P. Black, widow of Erastus F. Black, late of Company F, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret H. Jones, former widow of Henry J. Port, late of Company M, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fronia L. B. Norwood, widow of Thomas W. Norwood, late of Company F, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Gabriel Patrick, helpless and dependent son of Meridith Patrick, late of Company I, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ada A. Bevers, widow of Joseph D. Bevers, late of Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillie Siemiller, widow of Israel Siemiller, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant, Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Bettie A. Reese, widow of Sherwood R. Reese, late of Company K, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jemima Reeves, widow of Francis M. Reeves, late of Company B, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Officer, widow of Robert Officer, late of Company L, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha J. Hopper, widow of Robert B. Hopper, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Lue Jones, widow of Francis M. Jones, late of Company K, Third Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of 60 years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Mary E. Miller, former widow of John W. Fry, late of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Hoyt, widow of William L. Hoyt, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cyrena Reed, widow of Henry C. Reed, late of Company M, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie Watson, widow of James M. Watson, late of Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice M. Spaulding, widow of Nathan F. Spaulding, late of Company B, First Battalion Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LEWIS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise the remarks I made today and to extend the same by including two letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. DORSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech which I recently delivered in Philadelphia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

(Mrs. JENCKES of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend her own remarks in the RECORD.)

WIDOW OF THE LATE WILLIAM J. COCKE

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 931) for the relief of the widow of the late William J. Cocke and that the bill be referred to the Committee on War Claims.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under a special order, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. PIERCE] is recognized for 20 minutes.

UTILITY TAXES AND UTILITY RATES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.— SOURCES OF POSSIBLE REVENUE

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, Congress has just refused to pass a bill providing for a loan to the District. It is freely prophesied that the local tax bill will fail. A morning paper calls upon Congress to save "the helpless Capital City from bankruptcy" and speaks of a real crisis which impends. Recently we have read press headlines telling of the aged and destitute facing privation in the District because of delayed appropriations. The local Real Estate Board circulated a letter voicing its objections to any increase in real-estate tax in the District, stating that real-estate owners now produce approximately 60 percent of the total tax funds. Members have also received a circular letter from the Federation of Citizens' Associations setting forth the present dilemma of the District and urging passage of a tax bill which will distribute the tax burden equitably. I am heartened to learn of such an organization, and of a desire to distribute the tax burden equitably in the District. Those who think the District is oppressed because it must pay 3-percent interest on funds borrowed from the Federal Government air their grievances in the local papers. Rents and hotel rates are sky high and mounting to the stratosphere. This is a serious condition and I, for one, am willing to accept some responsibility as a Member of Congress. I therefore propose

to point out a neglected source of revenue and a method of saving large sums to the people of the District which should be effective in stopping the picking of pockets.

I do believe that Congress should help the District and I am convinced that the most effective way of giving help at this time is to point out to the responsible officials of the District and to the District Committee in Congress some of my findings in a brief excursion into the facts concerning the electric power situation in Washington, D. C. I stumbled on these facts when I was studying electric power rates throughout the country in connection with the Bonneville power project which has so absorbed my attention. I am amazed that no association and no newspaper has pointed out one simple and obvious solution of the District tax problem. I am convinced that this set-up will not be tolerated when the facts are made public. It will be like the story of the old woman and the pig, in the nursery rhyme, "butcher will begin to kill cow, cow will begin to drink water, water will begin to quench fire"—all my colleagues have recited this nursery rhyme—and so on, until the objective is accomplished. Utilities will begin to pay just taxes, taxes will encourage citizens, citizens will see potentialities of electric system, electric system will become public property, and then District tax troubles, high electric-light rates, slums, a measure of the profiteering and corruption will vanish in the night; District of Columbia will be clean and free—only the best-dressed woman and her maneuvering provider will feel the pinch as plunder is forbidden.

The story I have to tell is not quite so simple as a nursery rhyme, but it has elements of interest and surprise. I feel sure you will be startled when the giant Greed appears in full array. The good fairy will enter later in the person of someone with patience, capacity for research, and a sense of justice, preferably someone on the District Committee. Someone can secure a monument here in Washington for services to our Capital City. I know that it will take some study to arrive at the actual situation in regard to District utilities. I offer this material for one of the sources of information for those who desire to become conversant with the history and present status of the matter. It is my sincere belief that some action can be taken based on the information presented herewith, but I know full well that further investigation must be made.

SOME QUESTIONS

Certain questions occur to me immediately and I propound them in the hope that Congress will demand full answers:

Have the District utilities paid all their taxes to date, including their personal taxes?

Why is the District Committee silent in the face of such an obstacle to orderly government as threatened bankruptcy?

Why does the District Utilities Commission continue to consent that the District shall be looted and its residents penalized by a private utility which is guaranteed 60½ percent interest on its real stock investment, rain or shine, good times or depressions, and has profited in the past 11 years to the extent of \$60,000,000 from the funds of the people of the District?

Why is this utility, as well as other utilities in the District, practically free from just taxation, in spite of the rich pickings in which it is protected by some united action, official or unofficial?

Why is the private power utility not compelled to pay taxes approximating those paid by real estate?

My brief review of this situation seems to indicate that the District is about \$2,000,000 shy each year in taxes which ought to be paid by the utilities, over \$800,000 of which should justly come from the electric power company which furnishes the current. What has lulled the District Committee and the Utility Commission into acquiescence in this obvious fraud?

Who is responsible for the victimizing of these voteless people?

Who allows our Government to create here a city of slums paying tribute to a holding company, the chief beneficiary of which is Mr. Harrison Williams, lately before the Securi-

ties and Exchange Commission, fully written up in the press of the country?

Why does the District tax holders of real estate to the exclusion of holders of valuable rights which are equivalent to franchise gifts granted by Congress?

One more question, and that is, why should people in such obvious financial distress overlook a source of income which has given one man such tremendous returns, and continues to pour money into his coffers, while the District goes begging to Congress for loans freed from interest?

Why, indeed? Is it ignorance, helplessness, indifference, or some other cause?

SOME ANSWERS

I can tell you enough about this situation, and answer enough of the questions to awaken you to the fact that someone in this Congress should learn the whole story. Some committee should ferret out all the facts and should follow the trail until he finds a reason for the congressional apathy and public indifference. Any investigator will stumble upon almost unbelievable tales of the efficacy of the social lobby in promoting opportunities for vast accumulations of money and capital at the expense of the helpless people of this District. What should be the best governed city in the world will be found, upon examination, to be far from an ideal example, so far as the utility racket is concerned.

I proceed to share with my colleague the first fruits of my brief investigation in the hope that the full harvest may be garnered by the District Committee. I have taken the utmost care in this work in order to avoid error in statements of fact, nor do I make any statement which I am not satisfied is completely justified by facts easily obtainable to those who will inspect the records to which I have referred.

My first care is to point out a source of revenue for the District; second, a source of saving to the people; and third, the fallacies of the so-called Washington sliding-scale electric rate plan. The Rau report, made in 1932, provided by congressional resolution, suggested \$4,000,000 a year as a possible savings to the people of the Government and the District. This amount may now be increased to \$4,800,000 because of the additional use of electric current. Now, that is a very close approach to the five millions which now keeps the District from balancing its budget. Since the District is now in such a quandary over the possibility of raising the money for actual municipal expenses, it seems the most opportune time for setting forth the facts about taxes which are elsewhere paid by utilities and should be paid in Washington.

DISTRICT REVENUE FROM UTILITY TAXES

There has been a great deal said both in and out of Congress regarding the tax situation of the District of Columbia. Proposals have been made to add an additional tax load to real estate, or to legislate a sales tax which will fall on the little fellow. In my opinion, immediate attention should be given to the taxation of the utilities, more specifically to the taxation of the Potomac Electric Power Co., which earns such enormous returns on a relatively small investment. In estimating the taxes which should be paid, as well as the electric rates which should be charged, I have made the comparison between the privately owned company which operates in the District and the publicly owned power plant of Tacoma, Wash. This comparison comes naturally just at this time, as I have recently made it in connection with the rates to be charged at Bonneville, and Tacoma has one of the most successfully operated public power plants in the country. A comparison with Canadian rates would have been much more striking, but not so suited to the purpose.

The local taxes paid by the Potomac Electric Power Co. for the calendar year 1936 amounted to \$597,613 according to the report of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to the House District Committee. This is 4.26 percent of the Company's gross earnings for the year, \$14,093,989. Tacoma's public power plant pays 10.35 percent of its gross earnings for local and State taxes. If the private District company paid local taxes at the same

rate paid by the Tacoma public plant, it would have paid \$1,458,000 in 1936, or \$860,000 more than it actually did pay. The propagandists for private power tell us that the reason Tacoma's rates are so low is that the Tacoma plant pays no taxes and has been subsidized by the taxpayer. Both of these allegations are untrue. The cited facts show that the District electric utility is not doing half as much as the Tacoma plant for State and city governmental purposes, such as schools, police, fire protection, and so forth, and has been subsidized by the people entirely for the personal gain of a Wall Street manipulator.

This is a situation Congress cannot afford to neglect after the facts have been pointed out. These facts and figures are an effective challenge to those who raise the tax and subsidy cry against the Tacoma electric plant. It should be fairly stated that the District local utility pays 2.18 percent of its gross income in Federal excise tax, and 6.23 in income, undistributed profits, and other minor, miscellaneous Federal taxes. This latter percentage is abnormally high because of the great excess profits of the company. Furthermore, the Government itself is taxed by the local utility and it contributes about 20 percent of the company's earnings. Somewhere in this discussion it should be pointed out that the Government, as a customer offers very great advantages. The Government consumes enormous and increasing quantities of power, and always pays its bills, there are no bad accounts, bookkeeping is reduced to a minimum. The addition of air-conditioning and of huge Government buildings means a gold mine to the local operating company.

Now, let the District immediately set about putting its house in order, and proceed to proper taxation of utilities, and it will find more sympathetic hearing in Congress.

THE WASHINGTON PLAN

Before entering into a discussion of electric rates charged in Washington it becomes necessary to set forth some information about the so-called Washington plan, or the "Washington sliding scale electric rate plan." There is a widespread and persistent propaganda to the effect that the Washington plan affords an ideal solution of the power question. Just now it is most unfortunately being copied elsewhere, and proposed for other cities, notably New York. It is not native to Washington, but English born, in connection with gas rates. It has been the target for many claims, most of which are false so far as the public is concerned; it is indeed a great success from the viewpoint of the private power company. Since it has produced rates somewhat lower than the American average, the claims made for it have led even well-meaning progressives mistakenly to call it a yardstick. It is assumed that it yields satisfactorily low rates and yet avoids the pitfalls of public ownership. The fact that the Power Trust everywhere is proclaiming the virtues of this plan and that it has the endorsement of certain Government officials is not without significance. I have already stated that under this plan the Pepco is not paying its just proportion of local taxes.

I propose to demonstrate from the official records and the history of the Potomac Electric Power Co., which serves the National Capital, that it is not giving true yardstick rates; that, since the inauguration of this famous plan some 10 years ago, it has extracted unconscionable profits from the consumers, and that it is no solution of the power question except from the viewpoint of utility exploiters. I propose to present comparative tables similar to those given in my speech of June 24, this session, when I compared bills paid by consumers to the private company operating in Portland, Oreg., with those paid by consumers served by the public plant at Tacoma, Wash. This time I am comparing Washington, D. C., and Tacoma in respect to costs of residential, commercial, and industrial power. The data were furnished me at my request by the Federal Power Commission, and, it will be remembered, the figures presented by the Commission in its national rate survey have not been challenged by the Power Trust, nor can they be successfully challenged. The evolution of the "Washington plan" and its

jokers are fully described in a following section on the "consent decree."

COMPARATIVE ELECTRIC BILLS

I present, as an index, comparative bills between Washington, D. C., and Tacoma, Wash., for all classes of electric service directly affecting the public. In my speech of June 24 I have fully described rate classes, consumption, and the Tacoma public power plant. With this brief explanation, the bill comparisons will be self-explanatory. I urge all students of the power problem to study these tables.

Comparison of residential bills of the District of Columbia and Tacoma

City	Lighting and small appliances				Large appliances		
	Mini-mum bill	15 kilowatt-hours	25 kilowatt-hours	40 kilowatt-hours	100 kilowatt-hours	250 kilowatt-hours	500 kilowatt-hours
Washington.....	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.98	\$1.56	\$3.10	\$5.65	\$9.40
Tacoma.....	\$0.50	\$0.68	\$1.13	\$1.52	\$2.12	\$3.62	\$6.12
Percentage above Tacoma.....	50	10	-15	3	46	56	54

The annual kilowatt-hour per meter consumption in the District was 965; in Tacoma, 1,560 for the year 1935. The average residential rate in cents per kilowatt-hour in the District was 3.24 cents; in Tacoma, 1.68 cents.

For purposes of further comparison, I am now using 100 kilowatt-hours a month as a base. For the range between 15 and 40 kilowatt-hours per month, District rates are reasonable. This low consumption is possible only when no appliances are used. For other parts of the residential schedule they are high. The District subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, in 1937, published a table showing comparative domestic electric bills in cities of 500,000 or more population. This table showed that for 100 kilowatt-hours domestic use per month, the bill would be \$3.90 for the average of 17 large private utility plants. The billing range in the table was from \$2.82 to \$5.50 per month, and for the District \$3.10; for Tacoma, Wash., \$2.12. This shows that, based on this record of comparison, the domestic electric rates in the large cities of the country are 84 percent higher than a fair yardstick, and in the District, 46½ percent higher.

It is interesting to note that in this table fairly low rates exist in cities close to T. V. A. or subject to competition

Comparison of industrial power bills of the District and Tacoma (bills expressed to nearest dollar)

City	Schedule	Billing demands (kilowatt demand) and monthly consumption (kilowatt-hours)									
		75 kilowatt demand		150 kilowatt demand		300 kilowatt demand		500 kilowatt demand		1,000 kilowatt demand	
		15,000 kilowatt-hours	30,000 kilowatt-hours	30,000 kilowatt-hours	60,000 kilowatt-hours	60,000 kilowatt-hours	120,000 kilowatt-hours	100,000 kilowatt-hours	200,000 kilowatt-hours	200,000 kilowatt-hours	400,000 kilowatt-hours
Washington.....	E	\$356	\$504	\$808	\$828	\$1,004	\$1,382	\$1,490	\$2,110	\$2,695	\$3,775
Washington.....	L	\$324	\$459	\$554	\$760	\$925	\$1,285	\$1,385	\$1,974	\$2,524	\$3,524
Tacoma.....	E2	\$151	\$217	\$253	\$344	\$417	\$597	\$635	\$935	\$1,180	\$1,780
Percentage above Tacoma.....		125	122	130	131	132	124	127	118	122	105

Twenty-seven percent of all current used in the District comes under the power schedules, all of which are high.

The exclusive-dealing perpetual contract between the Potomac Electric Power Co. and the Capital Transit Co. was set out in the statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 31, 1935, complying with the Securities Act of 1933. This filing was made by the Washington Railway & Electric Co., the parent or second-degree holding company of the local utility. This contract, amongst other things, provides for the sale of 75,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually for the flat sum of \$445,000, subject to consumption and coal-cost corrections, based on \$4.40 per long ton for coal. In addition, the local electric company maintains at its own expense the generating, trans-

mission, and distribution, including substations, property of the Transit Co. The gross sale price of this current, sold to the Transit Co., is 5.94 mills per kilowatt-hour. This net contract price constitutes a burden on the other rate payers, possibly to the extent of \$100,000 per year, and the net rate is practically one-half of what all other power consumers pay. This constitutes a discrimination against other power users, including the Government.

Comparison of commercial light bills of the District and Tacoma

City	Billing demands (kilowatt demand) and monthly consumption (kilowatt-hours)				
	0.75 kilowatt demand, 50 kilowatt-hours	1.50 kilowatt demand, 150 kilowatt-hours	3.0 kilowatt demand, 375 kilowatt-hours	6.0 kilowatt demand, 750 kilowatt-hours	12.0 kilowatt demand, 1,500 kilowatt-hours
Washington.....	\$1.90	\$5.20	\$11.12	\$20.50	\$39.25
Tacoma.....	\$1.75	\$5.25	\$11.25	\$22.50	\$42.00
Percentage above Tacoma.....	9	-1	-1	-10	-7

Both Washington and Tacoma commercial light rates are slightly higher, approximately 15 to 20 percent, than a fair yardstick for this class of service. On a strictly comparative basis, District rates are better for this class of service than Tacoma. District bills are based on Company schedule D, which gives a lower bill than their schedule E. This schedule D is evidently a "leader." This more advantageous rate for the smallest commercial consumers of light favors the owners of small stores, for their light only, not for current used for power.

Comparison of commercial power bills of the District and Tacoma

City	Billing demands (kilowatt demand) and monthly consumption kilowatt-hours				
	1.5 kilowatt demand, 150 kilowatt-hours	3.0 kilowatt demand, 375 kilowatt-hours	6.0 kilowatt demand, 750 kilowatt-hours	12.0 kilowatt demand, 1,500 kilowatt-hours	30.0 kilowatt demand, 6,000 kilowatt-hours
Washington.....	\$5.20	\$11.12	\$20.50	\$39.25	\$144.50
Tacoma.....	\$2.33	\$5.03	\$10.05	\$20.10	\$61.50
Percentage above Tacoma.....	123	121	104	95	136

This Washington schedule D is abnormally high for power service. This, and the industrial rate, applies for use of current for power purposes including building elevators, air-conditioning, garages, filling stations, and, in fact, all power used in the District, including the Government use.

The contract with Stone & Webster should also be opened up as a possible source of burden on the rate payer. The local utility in the year 1935 used 197,315,800 kilowatt-hours through its interchange contract with Baltimore and Safe Harbor companies, at a cost of \$398,542—page 46, Public Utilities Commission, 1935—which represents a unit cost

to the company of 2.02 mills per kilowatt-hour. This represents 34.5 percent of the company's steam generation at the two steam plants. It shows a sizable amount of low-priced hydropower from Safe Harbor consumed in Washington.

THE WASHINGTON RATE CONTROVERSY

In order to deal intelligently with the utility problem in the District it is necessary to survey the history of the rate controversy and the plan resulting from it.

Shortly after the passage by Congress, in 1913, of the District Utility Commission Act, the Commission was created, and it proceeded to set up an organization to carry out the rate provisions of the act. The first requisite was the determination of the rate base.

In this period the law controlling the rate base was in a state of evolution. The law then rested on the Supreme Court opinion in the Smythe-Ames decision rendered in 1898. In this decision the issue was straddled, the decree allowing the rate base value to be determined from a consideration both of historical cost and cost of reproduction. Historical cost represents the actual investment dollars going into the plant, as nearly as can be determined from the historical records of the company. The reproduction cost is a hypothetical cost of a hypothetical identical plant assumed to be built as a continuous operation and excluding the existing plant.

In the practical determination of a rate base the reproduction cost gives a padded value, as I will demonstrate later by actual results in its application to the Washington rate base. The reproduction-cost doctrine also makes what is, practically, an inflated rate. It is unsound as a matter of economics, is unfair to the interests of both investors and rate payers, and promotes horse-trading tactics, jockeying, and manipulations.

ATTEMPT AT VALUATION VIA THE COURTS

The District Utility Commission commenced valuation of Potomac Electric Power Co. July 1, 1914, and completed the same in May 1916. Hearings were held by the Commission and a valuation order finally issued. The company took exception to this order and filed an injunction suit in the District Supreme Court. The Commission then proceeded with hearings on the rate of return and followed with an order, July 1917, setting the rate of return at 7 percent and rates corresponding thereto were allowed. The company then filed another injunction in the same court against placing the rates into effect. On August 20, 1917, the court granted the injunction but required the company to impound the difference between the rates in effect and those ordered effective August 1, 1917. In March 1920, the District Supreme Court decided the valuation case, sustaining the Commission's valuation. The company then appealed to the court of appeals, being successful in an opinion rendered in November 1921, 7 years after the initiation of the valuation survey. The Commission then took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and the high Court refused to take jurisdiction, in an opinion rendered in April 1923. This decision threw the base and rate determination into a confused state, as the court of appeals set no formula for determining the rate base. It was then necessary for the Commission to confer with the company to reach an agreement, by negotiation, as to rate base, rate of return, electric schedules, and handling the impounded fund. The negotiations continued through 1923 and the full year of 1924. Through these processes the company succeeded in delaying the rate determination for 10 years after Congress had acted, much to the disgust of the people of Washington. It is just such delays, resulting from legal legerdemain, that have caused the people of the Nation to prefer the yardstick as the birch rod for an instrument of effective regulation.

GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC

Fifteen miles above Washington, on the Potomac, is a power site of substantial possibilities. Question has been raised as to the water title at this point, and it appears that there are three claimants. The first claim descends from the Potomac Co., incorporated in 1784, George Washington being one of the organizers of this company and its president. Title of this claim passed to the Chesapeake &

Ohio Canal Co. The second claim is that of the Federal Government, owner of land at the dam site. The third claimant is the Great Falls Power Co., owner of about 1,000 acres of reservoir property. The Federal Government should have no difficulty in perfecting title, if desired. The Great Falls Power Co. never developed power at this site. The Washington Railway & Electric Co., the holding company of the Potomac Electric Power Co., purchased two-thirds of the stock of the water-power company in 1902 for \$425,000 and contracted to transfer these shares to the Potomac Electric Power Co. for \$1,000,000 of stock of the latter company. This contract has been continued, as evidenced by the holding company's declaration filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These facts can be substantiated from the Securities and Exchange Commission declarations, which I advise all Members of Congress to read closely.

The Federal Government now has a dam above the Great Falls site used to furnish water to the water-supply system of the District. Further development will be necessary to protect the water supply of Washington. Evidently the Potomac Electric Power Co. contracted to give up \$1,000,000 worth of stock for rate protection for the purpose of preventing the development at Great Falls.

The Federal Water Power Act was passed in 1920 during the height of this rate litigation. This act required the new Federal Power Commission to report on the practicability of power development at the Great Falls site. As a result, a report was submitted to Congress in 1920, often referred to as "the Tyler report", and printed as Senate Document No. 403. The Tyler report set out that this project was both feasible and desirable. It indicated the kilowatt-hour output capacity about equal to the present kilowatt-hour use in the District.

The Army Appropriation Act of 1921 contained a Senate amendment appropriating \$200,000 for a dam at Great Falls. This amendment was stricken from the bill in the House. In 1923 Senator NORRIS offered Senate bill 746, to provide a Government-owned hydro plant at Great Falls. This bill passed the Senate, but slumbered in the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

The trend of those times was favorable to big business, as judged by the water-power licenses granted to monopoly and the lobbying methods and activities of the holding-company representatives. Nevertheless this water-power site was a potential birch rod for rate regulation. I have been told that the Norris bill, Senate bill 746, had no effect on the settlement of the Washington rate controversy. This may be correct, but it is reported to have cost \$80,000 for lobbying expenses by the holding company. They did not spend this money in vain. The record shows that the House District subcommittee adjourned after an 11-day hearing until December 5, 1924. The consent decree embodying the settlement of the Washington rate controversy and setting up the "Boston sliding scale rate plan", since referred to as the "Washington plan", was handed down by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on December 31, 1924. The sequence of these dates is significant. Also pertinent to this situation was the passage of the amendment to the La Follette Act permitting holding companies to enter the District.

THE CONSENT DECREE

This decree, accepted by a Federal judge, was the legal basis of the settlement of the rate litigation and was the authority for the Washington plan. This decree provided the following points, which are the essentials of the so-called rate sliding-scale plan: (1) Effective date, January 1, 1925; (2) rate base; (3) depreciation reserve; (4) return and rates; (5) disposition of impounded funds.

I shall discuss each of the four latter items under a separate heading. In this study I have consulted the fundamental-source documents, reference to which is given herein. I have also had the study of the sliding-scale-rate plan by Irvin Bussing, published by the Columbia University Press. This work contains complete reference to the basic data and tabular compilations from the reports of the Public Utility Commission of the District of Columbia. This study fails to get at the meat of the problem because it ignores the increase in plant investment from public contributions.

Figures cited throughout my discussion have been given in round numbers for convenience in presentation, but they should not be construed as approximations because so presented. They are accurate.

THE RATE BASE ALLOWED MILLIONS OF WATER

The rate base set out in the consent decree, representing the court's determination of fair value, was \$32,500,000. This was as of January 1, 1925, and includes the Maryland property. This was a compromise value and represents no judicial formula for rate-base determination. (See Decree Sup. Ct. D. C., Equity 35336.)

The Commission's historical value, or original cost-rate base, as of this date, was \$24,400,000. This figure included all additions since 1917, and adjustments for working capital, materials, and supplies. Their similar reproduction-cost figure was \$25,300,000. On this decree date the company's book balance sheet shows the following (see Public Utilities Commission of District of Columbia, 1924, p. 142):

Long-term funded debt.....	\$15,320,000
Capital stock.....	6,000,000
Free surplus balance.....	2,125,000
Total.....	23,445,000

To remove any question, I have assumed that the above free surplus balance represented an obligation from the company to the common-share holder on the date of the initiation of the plan.

The valuation urged by the company throughout this controversy, as shown in the hearings, was \$44,000,000. The difference between this rate base and the estimates set forth above forcibly points out how a private utility can take advantage of the chaotic law to inflate the rate base, and follow the advantage of such inflation by increasing the rates to the public. Right here it should be pointed out that the actual investment figures and the Commission's historical value are in close agreement. I have checked this again by calculating the actual cost per meter for extension in the period from 1925 to 1935, which information is available in the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia reports, 1924 to 1935. The evidence shows that the Commission's historical value adjusted to January 1, 1925, was close to a true value. To be fair and to allow for imperfections in the company's early book accounts, I have concluded that a debt-redeeming plant would have started this period with a prudent investment value of about \$25,000,000. This can be substantiated from records of hearings before the Commission.

PADDED FIGURES GIVEN IMMORTAL LIFE

From the facts cited it is clearly apparent that the Washington plan started out with a padded value of \$7,500,000, or an increase of 30 percent over the prudent value of the plant. This has been perpetuated.

The decree provides for an undepreciated rate base in spite of the fact that the universal rule of nature has shown that nothing is endowed with perpetual life. The rate base is never a decreasing amount. For example, this padded value is continued in the base perpetually. Fundamentally, this is the major difference between the sliding-scale plan and the debt-redeeming, publicly owned power plan.

In the period from January 1, 1925, to December 31, 1935, the number of meters in service increased from 77,100 to 182,700, or 137 percent (P. U. C., D. C., 1924, p. 154; 1935, p. 46). This is distinctly an abnormal increase, being about six times the national average. This increase was not the result of management, but resulted from the expanding activities of the Federal Government. Washington and its private utility were, therefore, immune from the depression.

CONSUMERS CONTRIBUTE TO NEW CAPITAL

It is evident that the public has contributed \$34,000,000 to new capital for this utility, but it has acquired no ownership. It has been a generous banker, willing to furnish money, pay the interest on its own money, and expect no repayment. In 1926 the annual residential consumption per customer in the District was 470 kilowatt-hours. In 1935 it was 965 kilowatt-hours. The national average figures are, respectively, 414 kilowatt-hours and 660 kilowatt-hours.

Again this is an abnormal increase, resulting from lowering rates, advent of electric refrigeration, and the high average income of the Washington people.

Here are the figures for the 1935 capitalization—Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, 1935, page 39:

Dec. 31, 1935

Common stock.....	\$6,000,000
Preferred stock.....	7,000,000
Long-term debt.....	12,934,000
Total.....	25,934,000

Increase over 1925, \$2,489,000. The rate base January 1, 1925, was \$32,500,000. As of December 31, 1935, the rate base was \$68,988,000, or an increase of \$36,398,000. Deducting from this latter figure the increase in capitalization of \$2,489,000, we secure a net increase of \$33,909,000 in cash input into the plant. From what source did this net increase come? Obviously, from the rate payer. What does this mean? It means that the public had been made the banker of the company. The public has advanced this money, which will never be repaid under the plan. In addition, the public now pays to the company in its rates over 7-percent interest, subject to depreciation-fund credit, on his own money. This is reverse banking. Ponzi, compared to this, was simple.

In this same 11-year period the company disbursed, including its share of the impounded fund, to the common-share holder \$18,125,000, or 302 percent on this stock, an average of 27½-percent dividends per year—Bussing, page 155, and 1935 report, Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, page 40.

In the Sheffield, England, plan, where the sliding scale originated, the maximum allowable dividend was 10 percent. Fairly, this amount should be deducted from the disbursed dividend to secure the excess distribution. This excess-dividend disbursement then amounts to \$11,525,000.

88 PERCENT OF PRESENT RATE BASE TAKEN FROM CONSUMER

Summing up the items of (1) original rate-base padding; (2) net cash input into plant by rate payer, plus depreciation charged to operation; (3) excess dividends paid out over 10 percent on common stock, we arrive at a figure of practically \$60,900,000, or 88 percent of the rate base, paid for by the public. In addition there is the net value of the reserve fund to be added. The Commission's reports do not segregate this in detail.

All this means, plainly, that in the period from 1925 to 1935, the District rate payer, under the Washington plan, contributed over 88 percent of present value of the Pepco plant, and is required to pay in his rates today, over 7 percent interest on the large sum he contributed. Thus does the District public make social royalty of its utility barons. In a debt-redeeming public plant, these sums would be used to lower the rate base. At the end of the redemption period, the public plant rate payer would have his capital rate base eliminated, and his rates would be based only on operation and depreciation costs, which, under Pepco's 1935 values, would mean a further rate reduction of at least 40 percent. If the Government operated this plant, further economies would be made, and a greater rate reduction possible.

NET PROFITS OF 60½ PERCENT ANNUALLY

The net earnings in the 11-year period, and including the impounded fund contribution, after all deductions through preferred dividends, amounted to \$39,800,000 or 665 percent of the outstanding common shares, or 60½ percent per year. This can be easily verified in the balance sheets given in the reports of the Commission.

All of this shows that, under the Washington plan, the profits have been enormous, even under comparatively low rates. This is another demonstration of the cheapness of electrical manufacture and distribution. This Washington plan financial set-up points out forcibly the enormous accretion of funds, actually belonging to the people, which gravitates toward Wall Street. In 50 years the accretions of the people's money siphoned off to Wall Street will inevitably set up a financial power which will enslave our people.

The beginning was perfectly apparent during the holding-company fight in the last Congress. No wonder that the Consolidated Edison Co. recently suggested to the mayor of New York the adoption of the Washington plan, when he advocated a municipal plant for New York. I wonder what will be the result of the Massachusetts experiment under this plan, and why they have adopted it.

ENORMOUS DEPRECIATION RESERVE

The consent decree required the setting up each year of a depreciation charge which would be added to a fund to be retained and used by the company which would increase until it reached 20 percent of the rate base. At that point, the annual payments into this fund would be stopped and held in abeyance as long as the fund remained over 20 percent of the rate base. (See Equity 35336, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.) All property retirements would be charged to this fund. The annual depreciation appropriation was set at 2.3 percent of the rate base as long as the depreciation-reserve fund was 15 percent or less of the base, and scaled down to 1.3 percent when the fund was 19 percent of the base. When the fund reached over 20 percent of the base, there would be no annual appropriation. This annual depreciation appropriation, less 4 percent interest on the accumulated fund, was charged to operation and paid for by the rate payers. The 4-percent credit represented interest on the existing fund, on the assumption that the company would invest the funds so as to yield this interest rate. If invested so as to earn in excess of 4 percent, the difference belonged to the company.

The fund, at the beginning of the plan, was close to \$4,000,000 which had come from the rate payers before the decree. On December 31, 1935, it amounted to \$11,458,000, of which \$7,960,000 was a direct charge to operation since 1925, and thereby paid by the people. The interest accumulation amounted to \$3,500,000. The part of this fund contributed by the rate payer and invested in additional plant, would yield a 7½-percent return to the company, which in turn was also paid for by rate payers, less the 4 percent normal interest deduction.

Here again we have a fund created by the rate payer on which the rate payer is charged interest if invested in plant. Naturally, part of this fund is, and should be, kept liquid by investing in bonds. For the part invested in plant, the public is again banker for the company, paying interest to the company on its own money. The decree provides for an undepreciated rate base. Any retired property, plus cost of removal and less salvage, is charged to this fund.

REDUCED RATES AND MOUNTING PROFITS

The cause of the second injunction against the commission, in 1917, was their order no. 223, setting the rate of return at 7 percent on the rate base. There are two factors which promote net earnings for the company, namely, the rate base and the rate of return. In the consent decree of 1924, the company's lawyers upped the return from 7 to 7½ percent. They did not secure all they went after in the rate base, as evidenced by the commission and court records, so the rate of return had to be raised in order to increase earnings. It is at this point that the so-called sliding scale comes in, which is theoretical sop only.

The original decree provides that "if the rates yield more than 7½-percent return, one-half of said excess shall be used in the reduction of rates thereafter, thereby providing a sliding scale." The insertion of the word "thereafter" in the decree is another joker which operates to give the company all the excess earnings in the year they accrue, say, for example, 1925. Thereafter, theoretically, the division of this excess is 50 percent to the company and 50 percent for reduction of rates. Now, the first year, 1925, assuming stationary earnings, the company keeps 100 percent of excess, the next year 50 percent, the third year 25 percent, the fourth year 12½ percent, and so on, for 20 years until the 1925 excess is completely absorbed. The accumulations of each succeeding year are added, so that in the period from 1925 to 1935 the accumulation of excess earnings over the consent decree return amounted to \$10,498,700. Of this

amount, \$6,261,000, theoretically, went to reducing rates, and \$4,237,420 was retained by the company.

Now, practically, the plan has operated to allow the company to retain all of this \$10,498,700, which it did. There was no actual cash distribution to the rate payer. The amount set out for rate reductions as listed on page 32 of Public Utilities Commission, 1935, is a theoretical figure, and therefore a misnomer. The facts are that in each of the years in the period of study the actual earnings were higher than allowable under the decree, being \$1,538,000 excess in 1930, resulting in a return of 10.7 percent on an investment largely paid for by consumers. This theoretical reduction became a joker due to two facts: First, the ever-increasing company's gross earnings (see p. 32, report Public Utilities Commission of District of Columbia, 1935); and, secondly, the consumer data which controls this allocation is in the hands of the company and not in the files of the Commission.

In 1925, the rate of return on the rate base was 9.59 percent and in 1930 was 10.7 percent. Remember, the rate base was largely contributed by the rate payer. In this period, the average rate charged for current dropped from 4.115 cents per kilowatt-hour to 3.312 cents per kilowatt-hour, or a reduction of about 20 percent. Herein lies a proof of the proposition that cheaper rates make for larger earnings. This proposition applied to the automobile industry was the basis of the Ford fortune. The automatic excessive accumulations of these various funds resulted in the Commission's order, no. 919, reducing the base return to 7 percent. The company again went to court, and in July 1932, Congress passed, and President Hoover approved, the bill authorizing the Rau report on a proposed municipal plant, hereinafter covered.

Another joker is what constitutes "the used and useful property account." I am firmly convinced that a thorough-going investigation will disclose large sums representing deadwood or unused property, not retired, on which the rate payer is assessed.

The birch rod in the shape of a threat had its effect, and a new consent decree was entered, February 8, 1933, setting the rate of return at 7 percent and retaining the old theoretical sliding scale up to an 8¼-percent return. For a return in excess of 8¼ percent, theoretically, 60 percent went to the public in rate reductions. Then, until the return exceeded 9 percent, 75 percent was to be used for rate reduction. This was only a tranquilizer.

THE PEOPLE MAKE THE GUARANTEE

In the 1924 and 1933 consent decrees, the Company is guaranteed a return. If the return drops below 6¾ percent for 2 consecutive years, the Commission is required to raise rates to restore the revenue. Therefore, the Company by legal process, has a guaranteed income. The farmers of the country would like to have the Government guarantee a fixed return to them. They would be satisfied with the 60½ percent guaranteed earnings of the Pepco on the company's actual stock investment. To allow such a set-up to continue is a rank discrimination in favor of a private utility as against the public.

The rate of return was again reduced in 1936, this time to 6½ percent. The workings of this plan have produced 60½ percent of stock earnings on an average allowable rate of return of 7.36 percent between 1925 and 1935. The rate of return should, in the mind of the public, be dissociated from the concept of dividend rate or actual earnings. This decreed rate of return is nearly double the current interest rate. The courts have established a much higher rate of return than the current pure interest rate on the theory that this extra compensation was to cover capital risk. There is no such risk under the Washington plan, as there is a guarantee on the return and the capital invested should be rightfully the property of the people.

When the decree went into operation in 1925 the electric rates in Washington were among the highest in the country with a top residential rate of 10 cents. Today the top residential rate is 3.9 cents. In spite of this reduction, the public has paid for 88 percent of the plant of this company,

Again, this shows the enormous profits in the manufacture and sale of electricity.

I will not take time to repeat the rate history under the consent decrees. Anyone interested can find this information in the reports of the Public Utility Commission of the District of Columbia. However, there have been very substantial rate reductions. The 1935 average rate for all classes of service was 47½ percent of the 1924 average rate. In spite of this sizeable reduction in rates, the gross revenue of the company increased 110 percent. In 1924 the gross annual revenue of the company was \$6,236,000; in 1935 it was \$13,154,000; in 1936 it was \$14,093,989.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE PEOPLE'S FUND?

It has been noted that the Commission ordered a rate reduction in 1917, which the company enjoined. Briefly, to describe this reduction order, it is sufficient to state that the top block residential price was dropped from 10 to 7.6 cents per kilowatt-hour. There was also a shortening of the top block and a reduction of the lower block. On granting the temporary injunction the court required the impounding of the difference between the billed and ordered rates. During the 8 years of litigation this impounded fund, plus interest, accumulated to \$6,401,000.

Under the consent decree the rate was dropped to 7.5 cents, which was less than the ordered rate, though the top block was lengthened. This was a virtual admission of the correctness of the ordered rate. Nevertheless, the company in the consent decree secured better than 50 percent of this impounded fund, all of which rightfully belonged to the people from whom it was collected under the court's order to impound for refund.

Now, let us look at the disposition of this fund. First, \$500,000 was set aside to pay the company's franchise and Federal income taxes. The balance was divided equally between the people and company, and the unclaimed refunds amounting to about \$300,000 went to the company to be distributed over a 20-year period. The company, shortly thereafter, paid out practically all the amount it received. (\$2,880,000) as a 48-percent dividend to the common shareholder, which is entirely the holding company. Here again, it is "heads, the company wins; tails, the people lose."

PUBLIC PLANT WOULD SAVE \$4,800,000 ANNUALLY

The Rau report was the birch-rod used by Congress in the last year of the Hoover administration. It covered a survey as to the feasibility of municipal operation in the District of Columbia. This report, dated December 1932, concluded: (1) Ownership and operation of the street light and signal system, now partially owned by the Government, would save \$200,000 annually.

(2) A municipal plant to satisfy all the District requirements would save the Government and people of the District around \$4,000,000 per year.

(3) A limited system supplying the concentrated governmental area would save the people of the District around \$1,000,000 per year.

Today these savings would amount, in round numbers, respectively, to \$240,000, \$4,800,000, and \$1,200,000.

THE CHOSEN BENEFICIARY OF THE DISTRICT

Let us now look at the principal beneficiary of this reverse banking plan. The Potomac & Electric Power Co. is controlled through 100-percent stock voting power ownership by the Washington Railway & Electric Co., which is a device to circumvent the La Follette Act. This latter company is controlled by the North American Co. through 50.02-percent voting power. (See registration certificate with Securities and Exchange Commission of W. R. & E. Co., Oct. 31, 1935.) On top of the North American is the Central States Electric Corporation, and on top of the pyramid sits a Mr. Harrison Williams. Who is Mr. Williams? The Nation and Time magazines incidentally described him during the S. E. C. investigations as the "husband of the world's best-dressed woman." To an ordinary Congressman he is the apex of the pyramid whose base consists of seven separate utility companies controlling about one-fifth of the total

public-utility business of the country. His personal control is exercised through ownership of 51 percent of the stock of the Central States Electric Corporation. The latter, and Mr. Williams, were investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission last spring.

Let us now see what this testimony brought out. Mr. Williams' original investment in Central States was \$2,072,000, of which \$500,000 was borrowed money. This original investment was run up to a value of \$612,000,000 in 1929. During this process the North American Securities Corporation stimulated the market of the North American stock by purchase of \$131,000,000 of stock, 18 percent of all its stock. The market value of the Central States stock September 30, 1929, was \$680,000,000, with a stated asset value of \$260,000,000. From 1922 to 1929 a share of this stock advanced from \$10.50 to \$5,600 per share. Before the great break of 1929, Mr. Williams had recovered his initial investment of \$2,072,000 and later disposed of sufficient stock to meet the panic with \$27,200,000 cash and 51 percent stock control remaining. The investing public came out differently—losing two-thirds of their cash investment. The Van Sweringen pyramid, now under investigation by Senator WHEELER's Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, was a pigmy in comparison with this. Through this stock control, Mr. Williams influences the management of companies worth nearly three thousand million dollars (Nation, vol. 144, no. 10).

FRANCHISE OF PEPCO

Moody's Manual of Public Utilities (1935 ed., p. 671) states that the franchise of the company is perpetual. This is not the fact. The right of the company to use the boulevards, avenues, streets, and public places in the District is authorized in part or recognized by certain acts of Congress numbering 16 in all, commencing with the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. 935), and ending with the act of June 26, 1912 (37 Stat. 181). Such rights are not exclusive, nor are they limited as to time. The acts recognizing certain rights of use are subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal by further acts of Congress. All the activities of the company are subject to regulation of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia (37 Stat. 974). Because of interstate business, it is also brought under the Federal Power Act of 1920. The complete control rests with Congress.

The District officials are appealing to Congress for tax legislation and for a loan of money, even suggesting that there should be no interest. Congress should refuse financial help until the District comes before it with clean hands, offering an immediate practical solution of its utility tax and rate problems. When the District has collected proper taxes from its utilities, and has set its utility house in order, then Congress should consider its financial program. Members should inform themselves and should protect these voteless people. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Under a previous special order, the gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I waive my time and ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the reading of the Journal and disposition of matters on the Speaker's table, as well as disposition of legislative matters in order for the day, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the reading of the Journal, the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table, and at the conclusion of legislative matters in order for the day and after the gentleman from Massachusetts has addressed the House, I may be permitted to speak for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I have asked the indulgence of the House to make a short announcement and also some brief observations. The Democratic steering committee of the House had a rather extended meeting this week. The committee discussed informally several matters of legislation pending and proposed of vital importance to the welfare of the entire country. After considerable discussion, a motion was made and unanimously carried in the committee that it is the conviction of the Democratic steering committee of the House that it strongly favored the passage of a farm-relief program during the present session, and that it is unalterably opposed to the adjournment of this session of Congress until an adequate and practical farm bill is passed.

The steering committee did not endorse any particular farm bill pending or proposed, but it recognized the fact that prices of everything that the farmer must buy have been rising for the past several months, and that the prices of the things that the farmer has to sell have not kept pace with the things he is compelled to purchase. Members of our committee recognized, as do other Members of Congress, especially from farm sections, that if this Congress adjourns and Members return to their respective districts without passing any kind of farm legislation save a farm-tenant bill, that, I regret, was nothing more than a gesture for the first year at least, and then in case the prices of farm commodities—wheat, cotton, corn, and other farm commodities—should go down, the farmers are going to ask Members of this Congress what they did, or attempted to do, to stabilize the prices of farm commodities throughout the country.

Personally, I am not inclined to support the measure said to be prepared and sponsored by the Secretary of Agriculture, which places an unreasonable burden upon the major farm commodities. I cannot in good conscience support a bill, for example, that would penalize cotton \$40 per bale, and I predict in case this Congress or any other Congress should pass such foolish and impracticable legislation that it would necessitate the Government filing almost innumerable lawsuits against the cotton farmers who, in my judgment, would refuse to cooperate with any such unreasonable program. That bill also proposes a penalty on wheat.

May I at this time call attention of Members that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has introduced a bill that appears to be a comprehensive, reasonable, progressive, and practical farm-relief measure. It is now before the Committee on Agriculture, where I assume hearings will be held, and the committee will no doubt give very careful and intelligent consideration to the matter. It is to be hoped that the House Committee on Agriculture will be able to report out a practical, safe, and sane farm bill within the next few weeks and that Members of this House will stand by the action of the steering committee yesterday not to adjourn until action is taken upon a measure of such vital importance to the millions of worthy citizens of our Nation who till the soil.

Of course, several other farm bills have been introduced in this session that are worthy of every possible consideration. My colleague from Oklahoma [Mr. MASSINGALE] has presented what is known as the cost-of-production measure, which the Farmers Union of the Nation is loyally supporting. It occurs to me that a bill of so vital importance, that has the approval of a great farm organization, certainly should have received more consideration than this Congress has given to the cost-of-production farm measure.

Over at the other end of the Capitol a measure was recently introduced, known as the Pope-McGill farm bill, that is now pending before the Agriculture Committee of the United States Senate. It is to be hoped that that body will finally quit arguing over other matters and enact a farm bill before this session shall come to an end.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. It is not much more than 48 hours since a farm bill was introduced in this House. Personally I have voted for all farm legislation. But I would like to hear what excuse there is for not offering farm legislation 6 or 7 months ago?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the distinguished gentleman from New York that I deeply regret that this House has not already passed a comprehensive and adequate farm bill. As stated before, several measures have been introduced. There has been considerable discussion on this and similar legislation in the committee. They have, in fact, been discussing farm legislation all spring.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. We are all for farm legislation, but we have been in session 7 months and for the first time this bill is introduced. I understand the hearings would take 3 or 4 weeks. I cannot feel that there is any excuse for this delay.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. May I say to the gentleman that I also feel there is no excuse for this House adjourning and going home without passing a farm bill. The farmer is going to ask those of us who represent rural districts why we adjourned without passing any legislation to protect agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that the action of the Democratic steering committee in unanimously and enthusiastically going on record favoring the enactment of farm legislation at this session of Congress and opposing any effort of adjournment without the consideration or passage of a farm-relief program is significant. Members of the steering committee represent every section of the United States. These members have discussed this all-absorbing question in their own zone meetings and I am advised that sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the action by the Democratic steering committee of the House.

It will be recalled that the steering committee took similar action on farm-tenant legislation at a time when it seemed hopeless. At that time the word had gone out over the country that there was not the remotest possibility of a farm-tenant bill being passed during the present session. Our committee, however, managed to get several of the farm leaders together in the Congress, including the distinguished gentleman from Texas, Mr. JONES, and the Senator from Alabama, Mr. BANKHEAD, at which time an agreement was reached that Congress would not adjourn without the passage of a farm-tenant bill. It is well known that the farm-tenant bill as finally passed was everything but satisfactory to me, but it does commit this Government to a policy and means that after the first year at least \$50,000,000 will be spent by the Government in an effort to solve the farm-tenant problem.

If the action of the Democratic steering committee on yesterday also proves to be instrumental in aiding in the passage of a real farm-relief program during the present session, then I submit, Mr. Speaker and fellow Members, that it will prove to be the most important day's work of any committee during the Seventy-fifth Congress.

[Here the gavel fell.]

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 455. An act for the relief of J. R. Collie and Eleanor Y. Collie;

S. 1284. An act to change the name of the Chemical Warfare Service; and

S. 2086. An act to authorize the construction of a Federal reclamation project to furnish a water supply for the lands of the Arch Hurley Conservancy District in New Mexico.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, July 23, 1937, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Subcommittee on Aeronautics of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives will hold an open meeting on Friday, July 23, 1937, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of investigating the establishment of a District airport in the vicinity of naval radio receiving station at Cheltenham, Md., Hon. JOHN J. DELANEY, chairman.

The Committee on Naval Affairs will hold open hearings on the bill H. R. 5529, to replace the airship *Los Angeles*, Monday, July 26, 1937, at 10:30 a. m.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The subcommittee appointed by the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider the following bills: H. R. 2344, David R. Thompson; H. R. 4302, Ralph S. Warner; H. R. 5645, James F. Day; H. R. 5916, Davis B. Cole, all relating to reinstatement of former members of the Metropolitan Police force, will meet Friday, July 23, 1937, at 10:30 a. m. in room 345, House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation at 10 a. m., Monday, July 26, 1937. Business to be considered:

H. R. 6091, to provide for a preliminary examination and survey to determine the feasibility and cost of diverting the surplus waters of the Green River, Wyo., to the Bear River, for the purpose of irrigating the lands in the Bear River Basin.

H. R. 7567, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to permit the payment of the costs of repairs, resurfacing, improvement, and enlargement of the Arrowrock Dam in 20 annual installments, and for other purposes.

H. R. 3786, providing for the allocation of net revenues of the Shoshone power plant of the Shoshone reclamation project in Wyoming.

H. R. 5960, to provide for studies and plans for the development of a reclamation project on the Cimarron River in Cimarron County, Okla.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing in room 219, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, July 28, 1937, at 10 a. m., eastern standard time, on H. R. 7486, known as the bill to increase the efficiency of the Coast Guard.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

735. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the United States Golden Gate International Exposition Commission in the sum of \$1,500,000, and the United States New York World's Fair Commission in the sum of \$3,000,000, amounting in all to \$4,500,000 (H. Doc. No. 307); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

736. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to regulate the manufacturing, dispensing, selling, and possession of narcotic drugs in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. SCOTT: Committee on Naval Affairs. S. 1115. An act to amend section 22 of the act approved March 4, 1925, entitled "An act providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service, and for other purposes"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1285). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McREYNOLDS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 6444. A bill to amend the act of June 30, 1906, entitled "An act creating a United States court for China and pre-

scribing the jurisdiction thereof"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1286). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BUCK: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 4543. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt vessels arriving for the purpose of taking on ship's stores and certain sea stores from the requirement of formal entry; without amendment (Rept. No. 1287). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JONES: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 7909. A bill to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, to amend the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1933, to amend the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1288). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7315) for the relief of Jacob L. Hartsfield; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 823) for the relief of the dependents of Vincent A. Clayton; Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KOPPLEMANN: A bill (H. R. 7967) to conserve the domestic supply of certain metals and to provide for the national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEAD: A bill (H. R. 7968) to provide longevity pay for postal employees as a reward for long and continuous service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 7969) to designate a building site for the National Conservatory of Music of America, founded in 1885 by Jeannette M. Thurber, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mrs. JENCKES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7970) to protect producers, manufacturers, and consumers from the unrevealed presence of substitutes and mixtures in woven or knitted fabrics and in garments or articles of apparel made therefrom, manufactured in any Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or transported or intended to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNELL of Montana: A bill (H. R. 7971) to regulate interstate commerce in goods produced under conditions exposing employees to the hazards of silicosis and related dust diseases; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 7972) to provide an adequate and balanced flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, to provide revenue, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. O'DAY: A bill (H. R. 7973) to create a Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. WHITE of Ohio: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 451) to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Conservation and Preservation of Iron Ore and Steel Scrap; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LAMNECK: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 452) to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Conservation and Preservation of Iron Ore and Steel Scrap; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MEAD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 453) to determine the nature and effect of economic conditions or statu-

tory provisions tending to produce unfair or inequitable discrimination on the basis of age in obtaining and retaining employment in public service and private industry; to the Committee on Labor.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ANDRESEN of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 7974) for the relief of the estate of K. J. Foss; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 7975) authorizing the United States Employees' Compensation Commission to take jurisdiction over the claim arising from the death of W. P. Sullivan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. IZAC: A bill (H. R. 7976) for the relief of Elmira Margaret Vanatta; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWOPE: A bill (H. R. 7977) granting a pension to Lottie Lee Stoner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 7978) for the relief of John P. Mahoney; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 7979) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Holmes; 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:

3004. By Mr. KENNEY: Petition of the Trenton Typographical Union, No. 71, endorsing the Wagner-Steagall housing bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3005. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of the United Scenic Artists, Local Union 829, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, New York City, concerning the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution; to the Committee on Labor.

3006. Also, petition of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations, New York, concerning the enactment of the Federal mortgage bank bill (S. 1166); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3007. Also, petition of the Mine Inspectors' Institute of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., requesting appropriations to the United States Bureau of Mines for fire fighting, mine rescue, and recovery work following mine fires and explosions; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3008. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the United Scenic Artists, Local Union 829, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, New York City, concerning the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution; to the Committee on Labor.

3009. Also, petition of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations, New York, concerning the Federal mortgage-bank bill (S. 1166); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3010. Also, petition of the New York Board of Trade, Inc., New York City, concerning the Black-Connery bills; to the Committee on Labor.

3011. By Mr. QUINN: Resolution of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Musical Society, requesting that those removed from Works Progress Administration rolls and who are unable to secure employment in private industry, shall be immediately reinstated; also resolution from the Mine Inspectors' Institute of America, recommending that the United States Bureau of Mines be requested to seek appropriations and maintain facilities to create controllable mine fires; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1937

(Legislative day of Thursday, July 22, 1937)

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

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calen-

dar day Thursday, July 22, 1937, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States, submitting nominations, were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 7896. An act granting pensions to certain soldiers of the Civil War;

H. R. 7897. An act granting increase of pensions to certain widows and former widows of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War;

H. R. 7898. An act granting pensions to certain widows and former widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War;

H. R. 7899. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain helpless and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War; and

H. R. 7905. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain widows, former widows, and dependent children of soldiers of the Civil War.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6958) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate nos. 5, 8, 12, 24, 28, 30, 46, 54, 73, 87, 90, 94, 123, 129, 132, and 134 to the bill and concurred therein; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate nos. 35, 37, 53, 93, 95, 97, 98, 124, 125, and 133, and concurred therein severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate; that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate nos. 74, 89, and 121 to the bill, requested a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. SCRUGHAM, Mr. O'NEAL of Kentucky, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LEAVY, Mr. RICH, and Mr. LAMBERTSON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 455. An act for the relief of J. R. Collie and Eleanor Y. Collie;

S. 1284. An act to change the name of the Chemical Warfare Service; and

S. 2086. An act to authorize the construction of a Federal reclamation project to furnish a water supply for the lands of the Arch Hurley Conservancy District in New Mexico.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. 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:

Adams	Capper	Hale	McCarran
Ashurst	Caraway	Harrison	McGill
Austin	Chavez	Hatch	McKellar
Bailey	Clark	Herring	McNary
Barkley	Connally	Hitchcock	Maloney
Berry	Davis	Holt	Minton
Bilbo	Dieterich	Hughes	Moore
Black	Donahey	Johnson, Calif.	Murray
Bone	Duffy	Johnson, Colo.	Neely
Borah	Ellender	King	Nye
Bridges	Frazier	La Follette	O'Mahoney
Brown, Mich.	George	Lee	Overton
Brown, N. H.	Gerry	Lewis	Pepper
Bulkley	Gibson	Lodge	Pope
Bulow	Gillette	Logan	Radcliffe
Burke	Glass	Loneragan	Reynolds
Byrd	Green	Lundeen	Russell
Byrnes	Guffey	McAdoo	Schwartz