

OREGON

Robert W. Zevely, Prineville.

PENNSYLVANIA

Arthur B. Scheffler, Bath.
 William S. Scheiry, Bechtelsville.
 Willard Price, Canadensis.
 Michael S. Travers, Castle Shannon.
 Tilghman S. Cooper, Coopersburg.
 Walter O. Miller, Duncannon.
 Raymond D. Kehrer, Eagles Mere.
 Charles H. Adams, Esterly.
 James N. Gardner, Glen Campbell.
 Katharine Olive McCoy, Grove City.
 Maurice M. Rodger, Hooversville.
 James M. Eagen, Jermyn.
 Marie Bengeler, Loretto.
 Joseph C. McCormick, Marion Center.
 Stephen M. Telep, Mayfield.
 Claude E. Musser, Millheim.
 Luther A. Strayer, Mount Wolf.
 Charles W. Aldrich, New Milford.
 William Leslie, Parkers Landing.
 William B. Johnston, Philipsburg.
 Thomas V. Brennan, Plymouth.
 Lela E. Randolph, Portland.
 Mae Morgan Beagle, Watsonstown.

RHODE ISLAND

James R. Brennan, East Greenwich.

SOUTH CAROLINA

C. Lamar Richey, Abbeville.
 Eugene B. Mack, Elloree.
 Martin H. Moore, La France.
 Marion J. Simpson, Laurens.
 Josephus S. Nichols, Leesville.

VIRGINIA

Mary Drewry, Capron.
 James Long Haley, Cheriton.
 Benjamin W. Council, Holland.
 Henry L. Munt, Hopewell.
 James D. Crawford, Keysville.
 Homo D. Gleason, Lovingson.
 Thomas B. Cochran, The Plains.
 Wallace P. Ashburn, Virginia Beach.
 Merritt W. Foster, Williamsburg.

WASHINGTON

Alfred J. Twining, Coulee City.
 Mark L. Durrell, Deer Park.
 George A. Hauber, Leavenworth.
 Charles E. Schutz, Lind.
 Etta R. Harkins, Manette.
 Tolaver T. Richardson, Northport.
 Harold F. Ottestad, Odessa.
 Andrew J. Cosser, Port Angeles.
 Joseph V. Mayrand, Poulsbo.
 John C. Cody, Republic.
 Will W. Simpson, Spokane.
 Bernard B. Pollard, White Salmon.
 Royce H. Mitchell, Woodland.
 Raymond M. Badger, Winthrop.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1939

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. RAYBURN].

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

Our Heavenly Father, Thou art ever very near us in tender love and mercy. May never a day nor night pass unhallowed but that we shall still be grateful for what the Lord hath done; for all the manifestations of Thy holy presence we

thank Thee. Now, out of the infinite ease of Thy power and graciousness, may we strongly forget self. Remind us that we must live a mutual life in a mutual world, and where much is given much is expected. Grant us, O Lord, the wisdom to fashion as we feel, the courage to labor as we know, and the purpose to do Thy will. O Love supreme, we pause beside the river; an honored Member has passed through this strange house of life, and speechless sorrow has come to the cherished home of peace and happiness. We pray Thee to lighten the weary load that the family must bear and make the weight Thine own. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, July 1, 1939, was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MACIEJEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a speech made by me at the dedication of the Cicero Ogden Grade Separation, in the town of Cicero, Ill., on June 30, 1939.

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

There was no objection.

IMMINENCY OF WAR IN EUROPE

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I submit herewith an adverse report on House Resolution 232.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 232

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to transmit forthwith to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, such information as may be in his possession or in the files of the State Department which indicates that actual war is imminent between certain countries on the continent of Europe.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I have just been informed that the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] has been called out of the city, but this is the last day for calling up the matter, and it will have to be acted upon. I was informed by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] that she would be here today.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, may I say that the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has been called home on account of the serious illness of her uncle, and she wished me, if possible, to have this matter continued to some day when she could be present.

Mr. BLOOM. I will be perfectly willing to have the matter called up later, provided we do not lose any of our rights, because this is the final day for calling up the resolution.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am perfectly willing, by unanimous consent, for the gentleman to preserve any rights he may have in the matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will be referred to the House Calendar, and the gentleman from New York may reserve his right to call the matter up later.

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, we closed the fiscal year on June 30 with a deficit of over \$3,600,000,000. We spent last year over \$9,250,000,000, the greatest spending spree this Nation has ever seen during peacetime. It was greater by one-half million dollars than the year we paid the soldiers' bonus.

I believe the Members of Congress who are responsible for this great spending spree should have gold medals made out of the gold that is now stored in Kentucky, because of the fact they have made for themselves a medal that will always be a millstone around the neck of the people of this Nation of ours.

Where are you going to get the money for this enormous expenditure that you have authorized? It is terrible. The high spending of this administration is a record of Government inefficiency and Government waste and Government extravagancy. It shows the inefficiency of the New Deal. I quote the President of the United States, F. D. Roosevelt, in his inaugural address, March 4, 1933:

Through this program of action we address ourselves to putting our own national house in order and making the income balance the outgo.

The President certainly has been spending at a high hand; he has not even tried to make the outgo equal the income. Why does he not do as he said he would do? Why does he not hold the new dealers down in their spending? Why does he not hold down his own requests for Government spending? How does the President console his conscience after making this statement on July 2, 1932, in his acceptance speech? I quote from F. D. Roosevelt:

I propose to you, my friends, that Government * * * be made solvent and that the example be set by the President of the United States.

We are doing anything but making our Government solvent. We are wrecking our country by this wild orgy of spending; nothing in history can be compared to it in its poor management, in its inefficiency, and in its wastefulness.

O Mr. Speaker, the strife, the jealousy, the animosity, and ill will that has been created by this administration only transcends in importance the wild orgy of spending. What will happen to our country if we keep on as we have been the past 6 years? It is terrible to contemplate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOLLES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a short editorial from the Milwaukee Sentinel.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THORKELOSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and, Mr. Speaker, my remarks are on money.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on mining legislation.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a short editorial from the Baldwin Home Journal.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein several editorials on neutrality.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I did not hear the request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include several editorials.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, when the gentleman says "several editorials" how do the Members know how far he is going in putting editorials in the RECORD? It seems to me there should be some hold-up if possible on the number of editorials being placed in the RECORD. Is this a record of Congress or is it a record for the newspapers of this country?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, I am sure, understands that the present occupant of the chair is behind him 100 percent, but has not been able to control the matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter written by our colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH], to Hon. Carl G. Bachman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under unanimous consent the Private Calendar is the first order of business.

The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

MIKE CHETKOVICH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1093) for the relief of Mike Chetkovich.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for a moment to explain this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is not in order in the call of the Private Calendar.

MARTHA AUSTIN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1778) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Martha Austin a patent to certain land.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Martha Austin a patent in fee to the north half southwest quarter section 1, and north half southeast quarter section 2, township 34 north, range 31 east Montana principal meridian: *Provided,* That the patent shall contain a reservation to the United States of all the oil and gas in the lands so patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same, in accordance with the provisions, reservations, conditions, and limitations of the act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat. 509).

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

ANNA ELIZABETH WATROUS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 542) for the relief of Anna Elizabeth Watrous.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anna Elizabeth Watrous, the sum of \$1,500. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims for damages against the United States on account of injuries sustained by the said Anna Elizabeth Watrous when she was struck by a large rock blasted from a quarrying job under the control of the Works Progress Administration in Honolulu, T. H., on October 5, 1936.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "Watrous" insert "of Baltimore, Md.," and in the same line, strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$500."

Page 2, at the end of the bill, strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

MAJ. HERBERT A. JACOB

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1456) for the relief of Maj. Herbert A. Jacob.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Maj. Herbert A. Jacob, of Staunton, Va., the sum of \$10,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by his wife, Mary S. Jacob, who was struck and killed in Staunton, Va., on August 28, 1937, by a truck owned and operated by the United States Post Office Department then and there being carelessly and recklessly driven by one Warren W. Talley, who was at that time and still is an employee in the post office in the said city of Staunton, Va.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,000."

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count.

Mr. CARTER (interrupting the count). Mr. Speaker, the reason I make the point of order that there is no quorum present is that some of the Members on this side of the aisle who have made a special study of these Private Calendar bills are not present at this time. They anticipated that a certain period soon after the House convened would be taken up by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Such being the case, they are not present at the moment. I understand that they are on their way over and will soon be present in the Chamber. I have no desire to unduly delay the proceedings, but I think those Members on this side of the aisle should be present when the Private Calendar is called.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair suggests to the gentleman from California that there is a privileged report from the Committee on Rules which is to be filed.

Mr. CARTER. If that might be taken up, I shall be glad to withdraw my point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California withdraws the point of order of no quorum.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RICH. I understand that the Foreign Affairs Committee is going to have the floor after we get through with the call of the Private Calendar. Is it possible for us to learn from that committee what bills they are going to bring up when they get possession of the floor today?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair suggests that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] answer that question.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, the first bill to be called up will be the Niagara Bridge bill which the President vetoed, and which is now reintroduced and is reported out of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the way that the President requested. Then there will be two or three bills from the State Department, which I do not think will be controversial. One is a perfecting measure regarding the service career men of the State Department.

Then another bill will be to appropriate \$100 for employees in the foreign legations and embassies throughout the country. Also the Soviet claim bill; also the New York World's Fair bill, and one or two others.

I will say for the benefit of the Members here that neither one of the Mexican claim bills will be brought up today. We

will also call up the Chilean matter appropriating \$500,000 for relief for the earthquake refugees in Chile.

Mr. THOMASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLOOM. I yield.

Mr. THOMASON. Will the gentleman tell us why the Mexican claims bills are not coming up? It has passed the Senate. It has been considered before. There are certainly some very deserving claims, and if they are ever going to be paid, they should have consideration.

Mr. BLOOM. I agree with the gentleman, but it is absolutely necessary to call up the bills I have mentioned, and that is all the time we will have. I do not think it will be possible to take up the others.

Mr. THOMASON. The gentleman says some of these bills are not controversial, so that if you do not consume the entire time, will you be willing to call up the Mexican claims bills?

Mr. BLOOM. I do not think we will be able to reach them today.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLOOM. I yield.

Mr. RICH. How much money are you going to ask for the New York World's Fair?

Mr. BLOOM. Seven-hundred-odd thousand dollars. That is for the world's fair itself. Then there is \$50,000 for the Army and \$50,000 for the Navy.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman think he ought to bring a bill like that in here since the world's fair is having a great amount of people going through the turnstiles, and they will eventually be able to pay their own way? Why bring that bill up now? Why not wait until after the fair is over and see where we are going? If we advertise that fair and tell the people it is a good fair, you will get the \$700,000 and you will not have to go back to the taxpayers of the country and ask them to pay the bill.

Mr. BLOOM. I will answer the gentleman's question in this way: Where are they going to get the money?

Mr. RICH. That is just what we want to know. Where are the taxpayers going to get it? The fair will get it if we tell the people that it is a good fair, which it is, and let them go down there and see it, and they will pay the bill.

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

AMENDMENT OF FLOOD CONTROL ACTS

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 241, Rept. No. 1026), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

House Resolution 241

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 6634, a bill amending previous flood-control acts, and authorizing certain preliminary examinations and surveys for flood control, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Flood Control, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. I think it is now agreeable to the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] to go on with the Private Calendar.

The Clerk will call the next bill on the Private Calendar.

MARGARET B. NONNENBERG

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3081, for the relief of Margaret B. Nonnenberg.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Margaret B. Nonnenberg,

of Wilkensburg, Pa., the sum of \$2,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal and bodily injuries sustained by her on November 16, 1936, at Pittsburgh, Pa., when the automobile in which she was a passenger was struck by a Government Plymouth sedan, operated by a Government employee in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps, while the said operator was in the performance of his duty: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, strike out, beginning in line 3, the remainder of the bill and insert: "That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

ARTHUR WELTNER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3337, for the relief of the estate of Arthur Weltner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Arthur Weltner the sum of \$5,000. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for personal injuries suffered by him in performance of his duties in the Civilian Conservation Corps in April 1937: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:
"That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled 'An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes,' approved September 7, 1916, as amended, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and consider, when filed, the claim of the estate of Arthur Weltner, formerly of Arverne, Long Island, N. Y., for damages as a result of the death of Arthur Weltner, alleged to have been caused by injuries suffered by him in performance of his duties in the Civilian Conservation Corps during the period October 26, 1936, to December 15, 1936: *Provided*, That claim hereunder shall be filed within 6 months after the approval of this act: *Provided further*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

LOYD J. PALMER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3483, for the relief of Loyd J. Palmer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTIENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the bill S. 1452, which passed the Senate and is now on the Speaker's desk and which is identical with H. R. 3483.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle and allow the claim of Loyd J. Palmer for compensation for services rendered as United States commissioner in the district of Minnesota from December 1, 1935, to June 6, 1937, inclusive, notwithstanding the fact that accounts therefor were not submitted by the commissioner within 1 year after the rendition of such services in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 1, 1933 (47 Stat. 1383).

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. A similar House bill (H. R. 3483) was laid on the table.

FRANK M. CROMAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3614, for the relief of Frank M. Croman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank M. Croman, the sum of \$2,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and property damages sustained as result of collision between the claimant's automobile and a United States Army truck, which collision occurred on the 19th day of April, 1938, at about 3:30 p. m., on Dual Highway No. 42, at Poplar, Md.:

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Croman", insert "of Newark, New Jersey";

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$718.85";

Page 2, line 1, strike out "42" and insert "40";

Page 2, line 1, after the word "Maryland", insert: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

MARIE B. NEALE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5087, for the relief of Marie B. Neale.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

HOWARD ARTHUR BESWICK

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 129, for the relief of Howard Arthur Beswick.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and consider, when filed, the claim of Howard Arthur Beswick, of Ludlow, Vt., for disability alleged to have been incurred by him October 21, 1928, when a plane piloted by him while a Naval Reserve officer on active duty crashed near Des Moines, Iowa: *Provided*, That claim hereunder shall be filed within 6 months after the approval of this act: *Provided further*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

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

A. C. WILLIAMS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 216, for the relief of A. C. Williams, administrator of the estate of his wife, Julia F. Williams.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in

the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to A. C. Williams, of Sentinel, Okla., administrator of the estate of his wife, Julia F. Williams, the sum of \$1,000 in full settlement of any and all claims against the Government on account of the death of his wife, Julia F. Williams, who died as a result of injuries received in an automobile collision with a truck owned by the Government and driven by Charles Cordell, agent and employee of the Government, in the service of the Works Progress Administration, near Socorro, N. Mex., on July 31, 1936: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

RAY WIMMER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 633, for the relief of Ray Wimmer.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ray Wimmer, the sum of \$121.20, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for the use of his personally owned automobile from December 5, 1934, to February 15, 1935, while employed as cruiser-appraiser, Indian Service, in cruising and appraising of timber on the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

ALBERT PINA AFONSO

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1001, for the relief of Albert Pina Afonso, a minor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Albert Pina Afonso, a minor, of Woburn, Mass., the sum of \$3,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by the said Albert Pina Afonso as a result of being struck and injured by a United States mail truck in Woburn, Mass., on January 28, 1932: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

COHEN, GOLDMAN & CO., INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1374, for the relief of Cohen, Goldman & Co., Inc.

Mr. MOTT and Mr. COSTELLO objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

BARKMAN LUMBER CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1385, for the relief of the Barkman Lumber Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Barkman Lumber Co., of East Tawas, Mich., the sum of \$310.48, in full satisfaction of its claims for the remission of liquidated damages deducted from amounts otherwise due it for lumber and building materials furnished the United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, under unnumbered contracts dated May 29, 1936, and under contract No. ER-ASfs-100, dated June 9, 1936, and contract No. ER-A9fs-ccc-1126, dated June 10, 1936: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appro-

riated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of service rendered in connection with said claims. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claims, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "claims", insert "against the United States."

Page 2, line 1, start with the word "*Provided*" and strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following language: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

IDA MAY LENNON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1387, for the relief of Ida May Lennon.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ida May Lennon, of Bedford, Ohio, the sum of \$179.08, in full satisfaction of her claims against the United States for compensation for damage done to a building owned by her in St. Ignace, Mich., by blasting of the Civil Works Administration during February and March 1934: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Pages 1 and 2, start with the word "*Provided*" in line 10, page 1, and strike out the remainder of the bill, inserting in lieu thereof the following language: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1487, for the relief of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. of New York, N. Y., the sum of \$2,598.86, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for reimbursement of expenses incurred in rebuilding and restoring a 30-wire crossing over the Delaware River between Raven Rock, N. J., and Lumberville, Pa., which was demolished and knocked into the Delaware River by a United States 046 Army observation plane, on February 19, 1937, while engaged in making a flight over the Delaware River: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with such claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services

rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, start with the word "Provided" and strike out the remainder of the bill, inserting in lieu thereof the following language: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

CANVAS DECOY CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1629, for the relief of the Canvas Decoy Co.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Canvas Decoy Co., of Union City, Tenn., the sum of \$14,571.94, in full satisfaction of the claim of such company against the United States for remission of liquidated damages assessed against such company under the provisions of two contracts numbered W-669-ECF-563 and W-669-qm-ECF-717, entered into by such company with the War Department under dates of February 25, 1935, and March 29, 1935, respectively, for the manufacture and delivery of a quantity of raincoats to the War Department: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with such claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 6 and 7, strike out the words, "the claim" and insert in lieu thereof, "all claims."

On page 2, line 2, start with the word "Provided," strike out the balance of the bill and insert: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

JOHN B. BRACK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2480, for the relief of the estate of John B. Brack.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of John B. Brack (XC-489817), the sum of \$625. The payment of such sum shall be in full payment of all claims under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended and supplemented, based on the service of the said John B. Brack, who is not survived by any dependent within the restricted classes of beneficiaries under such act.

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.

CATHERINE HUMLER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 556, for the relief of Catherine Humler.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Catherine Humler, mother of Joe M. Humler, late a private, Ninety-seventh Company, Sixth Regiment United States Marine Corps, 240 equal monthly installments of \$57.50 each, commencing July 20, 1918, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for payment of yearly renewable term insurance on account of the death of said Joe M. Humler, who was killed in action while in the performance of his duty and before completing arrangements for a contract of such insurance: *Provided,* That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to deduct from the payment of insurance herein authorized the sum of \$68, representing premiums based upon application of October 20, 1917.

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

J. HARRY WALKER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4965, for the relief of J. Harry Walker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. Harry Walker, of Poplar, Mont., the sum of \$1,870.93, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States to November 27, 1937, for compensation for services rendered by him as an undertaker in the burial of Indians of the Fort Peck Agency and other reservations.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO: Line 6, strike out "\$1,870.93" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000."

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

Mr. Speaker, do I understand from the gentleman from California [Mr. COSTELLO] if the amendment is not agreed to he will object to the bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. It was not my intention to object to the bill because of the facts involved in this bill which cover a period of years. A certain undertaker performed burial services for various Indians in Montana. The claim does not show whether he collected any amount at all from the estates of the Indians. It is possible he did collect some small amount. Also it does not show the exact amount of expense in each particular case. In view of the fact this covers a period of 22 years and because of the further fact services were rendered, I feel he is entitled to some compensation, but I believe \$1,000 would be sufficient payment to be made to him.

Mr. O'CONNOR. This covers services rendered by Walker for burials of Indians from June 3, 1913, to November 27, 1937. These services were rendered to Fort Peck Indians in the amount of \$1,728.60. There are claims in addition in the amount of \$142.33 for the burial of two Indians from another reservation in South Dakota. There is another item from Fort Belknap and Standing Rock, N. Dak. These services were performed at the request of the Indian agents.

The payment of these expenses was to be made from the estates of the Indians, but when the estates were wound up there was not anything left for the payment of the burial expenses. The expenses, as I said, were incurred with the approval of the Indian agent. As I understand it, the report of the Department of the Interior is favorable, but the Comptroller General has rendered an unfavorable report. Personally, I think the original amount should be allowed.

Mr. HANCOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HANCOCK. Is it not true that the undertaker performed these services at his own risk and without any legal obligation on the part of the United States Government?

Mr. O'CONNOR. No; that is not true, because the expense was incurred, as I understand it, with the approval

of the Indian agent. These Indians are entitled to decent burial the same as a white person.

Mr. HANCOCK. The Comptroller General recommends against the bill, stating there was no legal obligation on the part of the United States Government to pay the undertaker the amounts which he was unable to collect from the estates of the deceased Indians.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The United States is the guardian of these Indians, and if there are no funds in their estates to pay with, the Government should pay the expense.

Mr. HANCOCK. But they would be buried under supervision of the Indian agent.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The expense for their burial should be met by the United States Government for the reasons I just gave.

Mr. HANCOCK. In this case the Indians employed their own undertaker.

Mr. O'CONNOR. But it was done with the approval of the Indian agent.

Mr. HANCOCK. What is that?

Mr. O'CONNOR. The expense was incurred on approval of the Indian agent.

Mr. HANCOCK. That is necessary in all cases where you do business with Indians. You cannot do business with the Indians without approval of the Indian agent. As a matter of fact, an Indian is not liable for his debts with anybody, and anyone who does business with him does so at his own risk.

Mr. COSTELLO. Ordinarily the burial of Indians is done by contract, by advertising for bids. However, in this instance it was not done that way. The undertaker called by phone the superintendent of the Indian agency. Technically, he had no contract with the Government. There is nothing but the moral obligation because of the fact he did render some service to the Government.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The Government should be responsible for burying its own wards, and the full amount asked in the bill should be allowed.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. COSTELLO].

The amendment was agreed to.

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.

MARY G. PERSON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1628, for relief of Mary G. Person.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

MEDALS, ORDERS, AND DECORATIONS TENDERED OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 510, to authorize certain officers and enlisted men of the United States Army to accept such medals, orders, and decorations as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following-named officers and enlisted men of the United States Army are hereby authorized to accept such medals, orders, and decorations as have been tendered them by foreign governments in appreciation of services rendered:

Brig. Gen. Charles Burnett; Brig. Gen. Leigh C. Fairbank; Col. Lester D. Baker; Col. Albert Gilmor; Col. Martin C. Shallenberger; Col. Rodney H. Smith; Col. Edwin M. Watson; Col. F. Langley Whitely; Lt. Col. Edward M. Almond; Lt. Col. John B. Coulter; Lt. Col. Louis A. Craig; Lt. Col. Howard C. Davidson; Lt. Col. John F. Davis; Lt. Col. Norman E. Fiske; Lt. Col. Henry B. Lewis; Lt. Col. John E. McMahon; Lt. Col. Burton Y. Read; Lt. Col. William R. Schmidt; Lt. Col. John Andrew Weeks; Lt. Col. Lawrence B. Weeks; Lt. Col. John S. Winslow; Maj. Charles Y. Banfill; Maj. Robert E. Cummings; Maj. Harold L. George; Maj. Samuel A. Greenwell; Maj. Gustav B. Guenther; Maj. Caleb V. Haynes; Maj. William D. Hohenthal; Maj. Vincent J. Meloy; Maj. Lawrence C. Mitchell; Maj. Wilton B. Persons; Maj. Lowell M. Riley; Maj. Horace B. Smith; Capt. Mark M. Boatner, Jr.; Capt. Malin Craig, Jr.; Capt. Townsend Griffiss;

Capt. Alva L. Harvey; Capt. George Honnen; Capt. Ford J. Lauer; Capt. Carl B. McDaniel; Capt. Daniel J. Martin; Capt. William A. Matheny; Capt. Floyd L. Parks; Capt. George W. Read, Jr.; Capt. Harry McK. Roper; Capt. T. Thomas D. White; First Lt. William C. Bentley, Jr.; First Lt. John A. Cleveland, Jr.; First Lt. Richard S. Freeman; First Lt. Frederic E. Glantzberg; First Lt. Curtis E. LeMay; First Lt. Edwin L. Tucker; First Lt. Torgils G. Wold; Second Lt. Edwin Nevin Howell; Second Lt. Lawrence A. Spilman; Second Lt. James H. Rothrock, Air Reserve (active); Master Sgt. Floyd B. Haney; Technical Sgt. Adolph Cattarius; Staff Sgt. Charles S. Guinn; Staff Sgt. Ralph W. Spencer; Staff Sgt. Henry L. West; Sgt. Frank B. Conner; Corp. John S. Gray; Corp. Clarence D. Lake; Corp. James E. Sands; Pvt. (1st cl.) Russell E. Junior; Pvt. (1st cl.) Norbert D. Flinn; Pvt. (1st cl.) Joseph H. Walsh; and Pvt. Hansen Outley.

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

MAJ. ANDREW S. ROWAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 746, to authorize Maj. Andrew S. Rowan, United States Army, retired, to accept the Order Carlos Manuel de Céspedes tendered him by the Government of Cuba in appreciation of services rendered.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following-named retired officer of the United States Army is hereby authorized to accept the Order Carlos Manuel de Céspedes tendered him by the Government of Cuba in appreciation of services rendered: Maj. Andrew S. Rowan.

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

CHARLES G. CLEMENT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3305, to correct the military record of Capt. Charles G. Clement.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Capt. Charles G. Clement shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as captain, commanding Company E, Second Battalion, Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Infantry.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, their widows or dependents, Capt. Charles G. Clement, Company E, Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on August 14, 1918: *Provided*, That no back pay or pension shall be held to have accrued prior to the approval of this act."

Amend the title.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Charles G. Clement."

SGT. FRED W. STOCKHAM

The Clerk called the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 2) providing for consideration of a recommendation for decoration of Sgt. Fred W. Stockham, deceased.

Mr. WADSWORTH and Mr. HANCOCK objected and, under the rule, the joint resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

IMOGENE ENLEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 543, for the relief of Imogene Enley.

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri objected.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Imogene Enley the sum of \$183.70. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims for damages against the United States on account of injuries sustained by the said Imogene Enley when an Army truck collided at the Pearl City Junction, Territory of Hawaii, on June 27, 1936, with the

parked car of which she was an occupant, said car having been halted by order of the military police to allow a gun convoy to pass.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Enley", insert "of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$183.70" and insert "\$171.20."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "pass", insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

FRANKLIN LOPEZ

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3157, for the relief of Franklin Lopez, administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Alice C. Lopez, deceased.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Franklin Lopez, administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Alice C. Lopez, deceased, late of New York City, N. Y., the sum of \$15,000, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for the death of said Alice C. Lopez, who was struck and killed by a United States mail truck (registration No. 429141), at the intersection of West Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue in New York City on December 28, 1932.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$5,000."

Page 2, line 2, after "1932", insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

WILLIAM L. RULL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4725, for the relief of William L. Rull.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William L. Rull, of Boston, Mass., the sum of \$1,610.59, upon either the making of an assignment of all rights under, or the filing of a discharge and satisfaction of, a judgment and execution for a like sum rendered in the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the county of Suffolk, on January 9, 1939, against William J. Smith, of Roxbury, Mass., the operator of a United States mail truck, in favor of the said William L. Rull for damages sustained as a result of personal injuries received September 15, 1937, in Boston, Mass., when he was struck by the said mail truck while it was being operated by the said William J. Smith in the regular course of his duties. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained as a result of such injuries.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$1,610.59" and insert "\$1,000."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "for a like sum."

Page 1, line 9, after "rendered", insert "for the sum of \$4,610.59."

Page 2, line 9, after "injuries", insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

WILLIAM S. HUNTLEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4762, for the relief of William S. Huntley.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William S. Huntley, St. Louis, Mo., the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by the said William S. Huntley on account of the death of his minor son, Irwin Huntley, who was killed on May 30, 1937, at or near Granite City, Ill., when he was struck by a United States Department of the Interior truck in the service of the Resettlement Administration work camp at Grafton, Ill.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,500."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

WALTER C. HOLMES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5743, for the relief of Walter C. Holmes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit and close the account of Walter C. Holmes, in the amount of \$1,448.24, for alleged payment of dual salary to the said Walter C. Holmes for the period from May 1, 1925, to June 30, 1933, being the entire amount paid to him as lamplighter in addition to pay as chief boatswain's mate, United States Coast Guard.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the payments heretofore made to Walter C. Holmes at the rate of \$180 per annum for the period of his service in the Light-house Service at Ludlam Beach Light Station while he was receiving compensation as chief boatswain's mate in the United States Coast Guard, the combined salaries exceeding the rate of \$2,000 per annum, are hereby legalized."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

DICA PERKINS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 12, for the relief of Dica Perkins.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Dica Perkins the sum of \$100 in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States arising out of the removal from her property near Cane Beds, Ariz., of certain pieces of petrified wood by enrollee members of the Civilian Conservation Corps: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by an agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

ANDREW J. CROCKETT AND WALTER CROCKETT

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 875, for the relief of Andrew J. Crockett and Walter Crockett.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,394.13 to Andrew J. Crockett and Walter Crockett, in full settlement of their claims for compensation for improvements constructed by them upon the land transferred to the Zuni Indian Reservation, N. Mex., by the act of June 20, 1935 (49 Stat. 393): *Provided,* That no payment shall be made until certification by the Secretary of the Interior that the claimants have executed a satisfactory release of any and all claims arising out of the said transfer of lands.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill strike out the period and insert the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

F. E. PERKINS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1517, for the relief of F. E. Perkins.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,418.82, which sum of \$3,418.82 shall be credited by the Secretary of the Treasury to the official trust fund checking account of F. E. Perkins, symbol 89-463, former Superintendent of the Shawnee Indian Agency, Shawnee, Okla., with the Treasurer of the United States, to cover a net shortage of trust and official funds, representing funds of individual Indians, \$3,402.32, and fees collected pursuant to the act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. 415), as amended by the act of March 1, 1933 (47 Stat. 1417), \$16.50, caused by the speculations of Joseph A. Pourier, former employee of that agency.

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

REIMBURSEMENT OF MEMBERS OR FORMER MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2167, to provide for the reimbursement of certain members or former members of the United States Coast Guard for the value of personal effects lost in the hurricane of September 21, 1938, at several Coast Guard stations on the coasts of New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following-named personnel of the United States Coast Guard, in full settlement of their claims against the United States for loss or destruction of, or damage to, personal property and effects at the Coast Guard stations indicated as a result of the hurricane of September 21, 1938, as follows:

At the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., James F. Bland, seaman, first-class, \$16.70; Joe Daniels, chief boatswain's mate, \$13.20; Walter S. Haas, fireman, second-class, \$12.50; Joseph P. Iannantuono, seaman, first-class, \$15.95; Thomas P. Kilarny, chief yeoman, \$3.70; Joseph Olson, seaman, first-class, \$8.09; Paul C. Smith, carpenter's mate, third-class, \$3.70.

At the Block Island Coast Guard Station, Block Island, R. I., Harry E. Johnson, chief boatswain (lifesaving), \$5.60.

At the Brenton Point Coast Guard Station, Newport, R. I., Charles Edwin Adamson, motor machinist's mate, second-class (lifesaving), \$90.25; Willis Emil Bastareche, surfman, \$64.45; Manuel Cabral, surfman, \$54.50; George Ammette Choquette, surfman, \$35.50; Orin Edward Edwards, surfman, \$63.25; Joseph Anthony Flores, surfman, \$82.50; George Gabbos, surfman, \$52.50; Joseph Alphonse Gautreau, surfman, \$52; George Philip Lewis, chief boatswain's mate (lifesaving), \$93; Manuel Soares Macedo, surfman, \$64.85; Leonard Anthony McCarthy, surfman, \$81; Ralph Edgar Small, boatswain's mate, first-class, \$54.50; Coulter L. Tillett, surfman, \$26.08; George Atwood Williams, motor machinist's mate, first-class, \$52.50.

At the Moriches Coast Guard Station, West Hampton, N. Y., John Rowland Avery, surfman, \$262.97; William Thomas Beacham, boatswain's mate, first-class (lifesaving), \$277; Leonard Haven Benjamin, motor machinist's mate, second-class (lifesaving),

\$240.42; Jerry George Berka, surfman, \$254.55; William P. Cheek, surfman, \$245.73; Linville Gates Farrow, surfman, \$268.11; Guion James Garner, surfman, \$292.09; William Alfred Hargis, surfman, \$238.97; John Oliver Hull, surfman, \$237.79; Roland Edward Jean, chief boatswain's mate (lifesaving), \$273.59; James Henry Ketcham, chief boatswain's mate (lifesaving), \$417.45; Ernest Louis Killian, surfman, \$292.72; William Henry Knowles, surfman, \$269.16; George John Loy, surfman, \$27.91; Olen Miller, surfman, \$252.21; Thomas King Morton, surfman, \$44.62; Allan Tracy Ruggles, boatswain's mate, first-class (lifesaving), \$343.36.

At the Shinnecock Coast Guard Station, Hampton Bays, N. Y., Ernest Bateman Barnette, surfman, \$247.01; Harry Tunnell Carter, surfman, \$117.80; Russel Helbert Creef, surfman, \$224.74; Harvey Rodger Davis, boatswain's mate, first-class (lifesaving), \$320.65; John Lemar Edwards, boatswain (lifesaving), retired, \$360.60; Callie Fulcher, surfman, \$240.31; Howard Dale Harris, boatswain's mate, first-class (lifesaving), \$263.12; Carl Ross Jennett, surfman, \$232.79; Archie Worth Jones, surfman, \$251.75; Charles Mades, surfman, \$244.95; Melvin Brown Midgette, surfman, \$238.25; Burnis Morris, motor machinist's mate, second-class (lifesaving), \$333.18; Clayton Murphy, surfman, \$243.98; Lee Edward Parsons, boatswain's mate, first-class (lifesaving), \$306.62; Lewis Purnell Rodgers, surfman, \$285; and Charles Fearing Scott, surfman, \$228.63.

At the Mecox Coast Guard Station, East Hampton, N. Y., Roy Alfred Guimont, radioman, first-class, \$29.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill, add: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

WOMEN'S BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1875, for the relief of the Women's Board of Domestic Missions.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America, the sum of \$2,500, on account of destruction by fire of a building belonging to the Women's Board of Domestic Missions while being used without compensation by the United States Government for Indian-school purposes.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 3 strike out the words "Treasurer of the United States" and insert in lieu thereof "Secretary of the Treasury."

Line 4, after the word "pay", insert "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Line 6, after "\$2,500", insert "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

At the end of the bill add: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

W. E. R. COVELL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2234, for the relief of W. E. R. Covell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. E. R. Covell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the sum of \$1,025, in full and final settlement of all claims against the United States for loss of and damage to personal property in a flood which occurred on March 17, 1936, while the same was stored in the United States Depot Lock No. 2, Ohio River, Pittsburgh, Pa.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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.

CAPT. CLYDE E. STEELE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3623, for the relief of Capt. Clyde E. Steele, United States Army.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Capt. Clyde E. Steele, of the United States Army, the sum of \$715.61, to reimburse him on account of loss of two packages, nos. 54 and 55, containing rugs, occurring in transit from the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Fort Thomas, Ky., incident to his change of station under Special Orders, No. 122, War Department, dated May 22, 1936, as amended by Special Orders, No. 272, dated November 16, 1936, as provided by act of March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1436).

With the following committee amendments:

Lines 6 and 7, strike out the words "to reimburse him" and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

Line 13, strike out the comma after the date "1936" and all the language following same, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

J. MILTON SWENEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4260) for the relief of J. Milton Sweney.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. Milton Sweney, Shenandoah, Iowa, the sum of \$800.90. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by the said J. Milton Sweney as the result of personal injuries received on January 6, 1937, near Shenandoah, Iowa, when he was struck by a truck in the service of the Department of Agriculture. At the time of the accident the said J. Milton Sweney was standing on the running board of his automobile which was parked entirely off the paved portion of Iowa State Highway No. 3.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$800.90" and insert "\$2,000." Page 1, line 11, strike out "Agriculture." At the time of the accident the said J. Milton Sweney was standing on the running board of his automobile which was parked entirely off the paved portion of Iowa State Highway No. 3" and insert in lieu thereof "Agriculture: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to and the bill as amended 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.

MARIA ENRIQUEZ DE LOS REYES AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5114) for the relief of Maria Enriquez, Crisanta, Anselmo, Agustin, and Irineo de los Reyes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 1895, a similar bill, be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Maria Enriquez, Crisanta, Anselmo, Agustin, and Irineo de los Reyes, the widow and children, respectively, of Jose de los Reyes, the sum of \$3,100 in full satisfaction of all their claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Jose de los Reyes, as the result of an incident involving an Army airplane near Nichols Field, P. I., on March 17, 1938: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

The House bill (H. R. 5114) was laid on the table.

ANTHONY CONIGLIO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 221) for the relief of Anthony Coniglio.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anthony Coniglio, of Lincoln, Nebr., the sum of \$750, in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States for compensation for an injury sustained by him, causing the loss of hearing in one ear, while an inmate of the United States prison camp at Kooskia, Idaho, as the result of an explosion of dynamite when he was working with a crew on a road near Kooskia, Idaho, on October 5, 1937: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with such claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 12, strike out all of line 12, after the word "Provided," and the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

G. E. WILLIAMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2514) for the relief of G. E. Williams.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$163.74 to G. E. Williams, of Denison, Tex., in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages incurred as a result of the cancellation on December 3, 1935, of the contract numbered ER-Tps 66-979, awarded him on November 18, 1935, by the Treasury Department, to furnish 1,000 cubic yards of sand for use on a Works Progress Administration project in Sherman, Tex.: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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.

ESTATE OF DALE W. GUISE ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3161) for the relief of the estate and minor children of Dale W. and Gladys M. Guise, Sally C. Guise, and Martha G. and Arnold E. Orner.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana, Mr. MOTT, and Mr. HANCOCK objected and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

CORABELL WUENSCH AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4264) for the relief of Corabell Wuensch, Jackie Lee Wuensch, and Mary Rainbolt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Corabell Wuensch and her son, Jackie Lee Wuensch, both of rural route No. 2, Bargersville, Ind., the sums of \$500 and \$1,500, respectively; to Mary Rainbolt, of rural route No. 2, Bargersville, Ind., the sum of \$5,000; in all, \$7,000; in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for personal injuries sustained by them as a result of negligence on the part of the employee of the United States in the operation of a Civilian Conservation Corps truck when it struck the vehicle in which they were passengers, 8 miles southwest of Bloomington, Ind., on State Road No. 45, on October 13, 1936: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "and", insert "the legal guardian of."
Page 1, line 7, strike out the amount "\$500" and insert "\$200."
Page 1, line 7, strike out the amount "\$1,500" and insert "\$453.10."
Page 1, line 9, strike out the amount "\$5,000" and insert "\$1,886.35."
Page 1, line 9, strike out the amount "\$7,000" and insert "\$2,539.45."
Page 2, line 1, before the word "employee", strike out the word "the" and insert the word "an."

The committee amendments were agreed to and the bill as amended 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.

LELAND J. BELDING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4847) for the relief of Leland J. Belding.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Leland J. Belding the sum of \$1,148, in full settlement of all claims for loss and damage to personal possessions resulting from the wrecking of the coastwise vessel *Helena* on July 28, 1929, upon the San Juan bar.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$1,148" and insert "\$1,012.50"; and in line 7, after the word "claims", insert the words "against the United States"; and at the end of the bill strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Amendment offered by Mr. HANCOCK to the first committee amendment: Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$1,012.50" and insert "\$800."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendments as amended were agreed to, and the bill as amended 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.

TONY ZAICEK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6056) for the relief of Antal or Anthony or Tony Zaicek or Zaiczek.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and order of deportation heretofore issued against Antal or Anthony or Tony Zaicek or Zaiczek. Hereafter, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, such alien shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on October 2, 1924.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of Labor be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to record the permanent residence of Antal or Anthony or Tony Zaicek or Zaiczek as of October 2, 1924, and that the warrant of deportation be canceled and Antal or Anthony or Tony Zaicek or Zaiczek shall not again be subject to deportation proceedings for the reasons set up in said warrant, and that by the terms of this act he shall not be permitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

"Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the quota during the current quota year."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended 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.

JOHN MARINIS ET AL.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5494, for the relief of John Marinis, Nicolaos Elias, Ihoanis or Jean Demetre Votsitsanos, and Michael Votsitsanos.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That John Marinis, Nicolaos Elias, Ihoanis or Jean Demetre Votsitsanos, and Michael Votsitsanos, all residents of Tarpon Springs, Fla., engaged in deep-sea diving for sponges, shall each be permitted to remain in the United States, and shall not be subject to deportation on the grounds of unlawful residence in the United States, so long as engaged in deep-sea diving for sponges.

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.

MOTIEJUS BUZAS AND BERNICE BUZAS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6409, to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Motiejus Buzas and Bernice Buzas, his wife.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Labor be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to record the permanent residence of Motiejus Buzas and Bernice Buzas, his wife, on the 1st day of January A. D. 1925, and that the warrant of deportation be canceled, and Motiejus Buzas and Bernice Buzas shall not again be subject to deportation proceedings for the reasons set up in said warrant, and that by the terms of this act they shall not be permitted to become naturalized citizens of the United States.

Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the nonpreference category of the quota during the current quota year.

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.

JOAQUIM SANTOS VALENTE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6416, for the relief of Joaquim Santos Valente.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation heretofore issued against Joaquim Santos Valente, and that the alien shall not hereafter become subject to deportation for the cause contained in the present warrant.

By the terms of this act the alien is hereby disqualified from ever acquiring United States citizenship and that upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the quota during the current quota year.

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.

BESSIE BEAR ROBE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1177, for the relief of Bessie Bear Robe.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Bessie Bear Robe, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of her son, Aloysius Spotted Bear, an Indian-school student, who was killed while alighting from an Indian Service school bus by being struck by an automobile belonging to the United States Indian Service, which was being driven by an officer of the Indian police in line of duty, on United States Highway No. 18 within the boundaries of the Pine Ridge Indian Agency of South Dakota:

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "to", insert "the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., in behalf of."

Page 1, line 7, after the word "Dakota", insert "subject to expenditure for her benefit under regulations of the Secretary of the Interior governing the expenditure of other individual Indian money."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,000."

Page 2, line 7, after the word "Dakota" insert: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

VIOLET DEWEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3084, for the relief of Violet Dewey.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Violet Dewey, of Wilmington, Calif., the sum of \$6,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries received by the said Violet Dewey when she was struck by a motor vehicle in the service of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, on November 22, 1937, near Anaheim, Orange County, Calif.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$6,000. The payment of such sum shall be" and insert "\$2,500."

Page 2, after line 1, insert "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

KYLE BLAIR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3104, for the relief of Kyle Blair.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Kyle Blair, of Whirlwind, Logan County, W. Va., the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for injuries sustained by him on February 27, 1934, when employees of the Civil Works Administration, while engaged in the building of a road on Harts Creek in Logan County, W. Va., negligently released a log which rolled over

and down the side of a hill, the log striking said Kyle Blair and crippling him for life: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,500."

Page 1, line 9, strike out the word "when" and insert "through negligence on the part of."

Page 2, after the word "Virginia", strike out the balance of line 1 and all of lines 2 and 3.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

LESTER P. BARLOW

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3683, to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Lester P. Barlow against the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMASON). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. RICH, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. COSTELLO objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

JOHN G. WYNN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3730, for the relief of John G. Wynn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John G. Wynn, of Brandon, Miss., as legal guardian of his minor son, John G. Wynn, Jr., the sum of \$2,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for injuries sustained by said John G. Wynn, Jr., on account of dynamite caps being negligently left by the foreman and employees of the Works Progress Administration in an abandoned house while using said caps and dynamite in the loosening and moving of dirt for street repair in the town of Brandon, Miss., said John G. Wynn, Jr., picking up same and one of said caps having exploded in his hand, thereby injuring him: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "Junior", insert "on May 13, 1938."

Page 1, line 10, after the word "of", strike out the balance of line 10 and all of line 11, and on page 2, strike out lines 1, 2, 3, 4, down to and including the word "him", on page 5, and insert "negligence on the part of employees of the Works Progress Administration in Brandon, Miss."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

JOHN P. SHORTER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4017, for the relief of John P. Shorter.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

MARY A. BRUMMAL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4155, for the relief of Mary A. Brummal.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mary A. Brummal, of Berkeley, Calif., the sum of \$1,500, in full settlement against the Government for injuries received when struck by the automobile of a special-delivery messenger on duty for the Post Office Department at Berkeley, Calif., February 28, 1938: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or

agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$1,500" and insert in lieu thereof the sign and figures "\$500."

Line 6, after the word "settlement", insert "of all claims."

Line 7, strike out the word "Government" and insert in lieu thereof "United States."

Line 10, after the figures "1938", strike out the colon and all the remaining language of the bill and insert in lieu thereof: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit during the session of the House today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

H. W. HAMLIN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4391, for the relief of H. W. Hamlin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to H. W. Hamlin the sum of \$246.50, as compensation for damages caused by a collision of the launch *Venus*, the property of the said H. W. Hamlin, with a submerged beacon of the Lighthouse Service off the Mount Pleasant shore in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., on December 27, 1916.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, strike out "as compensation" and insert "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

Line 7, strike out the word "*Venus*" and insert the word "*Venis*."

At the end of the bill add: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN SHEBESTOK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4440, for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John Shebestok, parents of Constance and Lois Shebestok.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. John Shebestok, of Cleveland, Ohio, the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of their daughter, Constance Shebestok, and injuries sustained by their daughter, Lois Shebestok, on December 15, 1933, who were struck by a United States Government truck in Cleveland, Ohio, operated by an employee of the Civil Works Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the figures "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,500." Page 1, line 9, strike out the words "who were" and insert "as a result of being."

Page 1, line 10, strike out the words "United States Government truck in Cleveland, Ohio" and insert "truck in the service of the Civil Works Administration."

Strike out all the language of page 2 and insert in lieu thereof: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

CHARLES ENSLOW

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4609, for the relief of Charles Enslow.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles Enslow the sum of \$2,500 as compensation in full for injuries received April 24, 1938, at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 5, after the name "Enslow" add a comma and insert "of Kingfisher, Kingfisher County, Okla."

Line 6, after the word "of", strike out the language "\$2,500 as compensation in full" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,200, in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

At the end of the bill add "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURERS' SALES CO. OF AMERICA, INC.

The Clerk called the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 86) for the relief of International Manufacturers' Sales Co. of America, Inc., A. S. Postnikoff, trustee.

Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. RICH, Mr. GRANT of Indiana, and Mr. COSTELLO objected, and, under the rule the joint resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. My purpose, Mr. Speaker, in requesting this permission to extend my remarks, is to avail myself of an opportunity to explain to the Members of the House the various facts and circumstances connected with this bill for the relief of the International Manufacturers' Sales Co. of America, Inc., A. S. Postnikoff, trustee, which bill is more familiarly known as the Russian shoe bill. In previous Congresses, numerous efforts have been made to secure passage of legislation which would pay directly to the claimant the sum of \$968,748.12, to be appropriated from the Treasury. Although such proposals have met with the consistent objections of the officially appointed objectors on both sides of the aisle, nevertheless the bill did pass the House in an omnibus bill during the Seventy-fourth Congress. On February 11, 1936, the President vetoed the bill. The veto message appears at page 1817 of volume 80, part 2, of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The House thereupon voted on a motion to pass the bill, notwithstanding the veto message of the President, but the motion failed to carry by a roll-call

vote showing but 4 Members voting in favor of the bill, while 333 voted against the passage of the bill.

Although it was believed at the time that the decisive defeat of this bill on a roll-call vote of the House would forever end the matter, yet today the same claimant returns with a new bill, asking that he be permitted to present the claim to the Court of Claims. Having witnessed the untiring efforts of the claimant to press this claim, I am confident that even an adverse decision of the Court of Claims will not terminate this matter.

The claimant company was incorporated in Illinois in 1910, and in 1916 was reincorporated in New York to engage in a general sales business in Russia and other European countries. The claimant acted as special sales agent for various manufacturers, all of whom were stockholders in the claimant company. In this instance a sale of 107,000 pairs of shoes had been made to European Russia. However, due to the war situation, shipment had to be made across the Pacific, through Siberia and into Vladivostok, thence to be sent by rail into European Russia. It was not possible to ship the shoes on from Vladivostok, however, and so Mr. Postnikoff then went to Vladivostok to determine what he might do with the shoes. Whether the shoes could have been reshipped back to the United States or to Japan for sale is difficult to say, as the railroads in Russia were in a demoralized condition and the possibility of moving large blocks of freight was extremely difficult. The claimant infers that such reshipment would have been possible.

In the fall of 1918 a plan was formulated by the War Trade Board for the purpose of extending economic aid to the population of Siberian Russia. Meeting with the approval of the President, the War Trade Board was entrusted with carrying out this plan and was placed in control of all supplies licensed for exporting to Vladivostok. Mr. August Heid was appointed chief of the Vladivostok bureau as the representative of the War Trade Board in that city. The supplies, which were proposed to be shipped, were to be obtained partly by use of a revolving fund placed at the disposal of the Board by the President.

In order to carry out the plan of assistance to the people of Siberia, American merchants, manufacturers, and distributors were invited to sell goods in Siberia and were advised that they could obtain information as to the method of selling goods and related matters from the Vladivostok bureau to the War Trade Board. It appears from the record that wide publicity was given to the proposed aid to be extended in Siberia, and that it was in response to this general request and not due to any specific or special invitation that Mr. Postnikoff consulted with Mr. Heid, of the bureau in Vladivostok, regarding the possibility of disposing of the shoes then in that city. Arrangements were made between Mr. Postnikoff and Mr. Heid whereby the shoes would be sold in Russia to various municipalities and cooperative societies at prices which would cover the actual expenses and costs without profit.

Consequently, the shoes, approximately 107,471 pairs, were sold at a price of \$10.80 per pair. The American Red Cross provided railroad cars to transport the shoes, attaching the cars to special relief trains; the American forces in Siberia detailed special guards for their protection and the War Trade Board supervised the sales. The shoes were delivered to the purchasers during December 1918 and January 1919, but were not paid for until March, April, and May 1919, in accordance with the sales agreement. The shoes were paid for in full by depositing the purchase price in Russian rubles in five different banks to the credit of the International Manufacturers' Sales Co. To that extent the terms of the agreement between Mr. Postnikoff and Mr. Heid was completed, having been carried out in full accordance with its provisions.

This complete history is given that the Members may know the full background of this claim. Over these facts there is no controversy. However, the basis of the present claim rests upon an order which was issued by the Federal Reserve Board

under date of February 14, 1919. The order was pursuant to an Executive order dated January 26, 1918, prescribing rules and regulations under section 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Act. The order complained of was as follows:

Unless otherwise instructed, the exportation or importation of Russian rubles or the transfer of funds for their purchase by "persons" and "dealers" in the United States, as described under the Executive order of the President of January 26, 1918, is prohibited.

Following the ruling of the Federal Reserve Board, the Russian Government issued a ruling prohibiting ruble exchange, the effect of which was to allow withdrawals from Siberian banks not in excess of 1,000 rubles per week. The value of the ruble in American money at this time was 15 cents. The total amount of rubles deposited was 6,448,260, half of this amount being in three banks at Omsk and the balance in two Vladivostok banks. However, the Members should recall that the terms of the sales agreement provided for payment in March, April, and May 1919, while the order of the Federal Reserve Board was issued on February 14, 1919, prior to the time payment was made, but subsequent to the delivery of the shoes. The order of the Russian Government was issued shortly after that of the Federal Reserve Board, and also prior to the deposit of the money in the Russian banks.

It is contended that the order of the Federal Reserve Board made it impossible to exchange the rubles on deposit for any currency, and so deprived the claimant company from withdrawing its funds from Russia. On the other hand, it is apparent that had there been no order from the Federal Reserve Board prohibiting the exchange of dollars and rubles, still the claimant could not have effected the removal of its rubles from the Siberian banks under the order of the Russian Government, except at the rate of 1,000 per week. In a word, only 52,000 rubles could have been withdrawn in a year, and it would have required 124 years to withdraw the entire bank account under the order of the Siberian Government. Subsequently, the new Government in Russia repudiated the former currency, and as a consequence the bank accounts became utterly worthless, the old rubles not being recognized.

Had the Federal Reserve Board issued no order, it is a question, contended by the claimant, whether the Russian Government would have issued its order. However, there could be no doubt that the old currency would have been repudiated in any case, making the rubles worthless.

It is alleged by the claimant company that by reason of the order of the Federal Reserve Board the company was unable to convert its rubles into American dollars; that as a result thereof the rubles had to remain on deposit and still remain in Russian banks, and have subsequently depreciated in value to practically nothing; and that the total amount received by reason of its sale of shoes and on deposit, including interest to January 1, 1922, on the basis of an exchange rate of 18 cents in American money to the ruble, amounts to \$1,308,816.46.

It is not questioned that amounts received from the sale of shoes were deposited as rubles in the various banks in Russia, but it is not apparent how there can be any obligation upon the United States, legal, moral, or otherwise. While the War Trade Board assisted in the sale of the shoes, that assistance was confined to facilitating transportation and delivery. The payment and disposition of the money was entirely under the direction of the claimant company. Although the regulation of the Federal Reserve Board did prohibit the exportation or importation of rubles, it did not prevent the withdrawal of such funds from the banks in which they were deposited in Siberia. On the contrary, only the regulation of the Siberian Government prevented such withdrawals. It was because of this latter regulation that it was not possible to exchange the rubles for currency other than American. In a word, in spite of the ruling of the Federal Reserve Board, the claimant company could have exchanged its rubles for any other currency, provided other countries had not also made a like ruling.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Postnikoff admits that he did not know of the ruling of the Federal Reserve Board until early in May 1919—3 months after it was issued—when he

called at the Siberian banks to exchange his rubles into dollars; and that was long after the ruling of the Russian Government, likewise. It was not until May 1919, when the transaction was entirely completed and all payments had been made in full, that Mr. Pcsnikoff first attempted to remove his deposits from the Russian banks.

Certain facts have not been disclosed in any reports and so cannot be given. It does not appear on what date the claimant company first contracted to sell its shoes to European Russia; nor does it appear on what date the shoes were shipped from this country to Russia via the Pacific and Vladivostok; nor does the date of arrival of the shipment in Vladivostok appear; nor does the length of time during which the shoes were in storage in Vladivostok appear. Further, as to whether the company could actually have effected a sale of the shoes elsewhere is not apparent. Supposing that the shoes could have been removed from Russia for sale elsewhere; it is interesting to note that the cost of shipment of the shoes from the United States to Russia was nearly \$500,000. To reship the shoes to the United States again, if possible, would have made the shipping cost alone nearly a million dollars.

An effort is made to liken this case to that of the P. DeRonde & Co., Inc., claim, in which that company recovered \$1,500,000. However, there are numerous points of difference between the cases and the similarity is more simulated than real. In the DeRonde Sugar case the Federal Government assumed jurisdiction over sugar transactions in an effort to prevent speculation, and in pursuance thereof directly requested the DeRonde Co. to import sugar to be distributed under the direct supervision of the Department of Justice at a profit of a cent a pound. Agreeing to these arrangements the sugar was imported, but in the interim the price had materially declined to such an extent that the sugar could not be sold except at a loss. On the advice of the Department of Justice the sugar was sold and the loss was incurred in the sum of \$1,500,000, for which loss relief was granted. To contrast that case with the present claimant one will observe that the Federal Government had not assumed jurisdiction over the shoes of the claimant nor over the shoe business; it had not asked the claimant to export its shoes to Russia, they were already there; it had not agreed to direct and supervise the sale, on the contrary the War Trade Board merely facilitated the transportation; and finally it had not advised the selling at a loss of the shoes. In fact the two cases are similar only in that where the DeRonde Co. was entitled to recover due to several causes brought about directly by the Government, the present claimant is not entitled to recover, because no one of the like causes of the loss was brought about by the intervention of the Government.

From a full study of this case, I am confident that this Congress and subsequent Congresses will continue to deny any merit to this claim, already 20 years old. At best it is a claim for not just remote damages, but extremely remote damages, which can only be asserted on the ground that the order of the Federal Reserve Board directly caused the order to be issued by the Siberian Government, and that this latter order subsequently brought about the complete loss of the money through the repudiation of the currency by Russia. I do not believe that any Member is willing to voice his approval of this claim upon such a chain of argument, and yet that is the only basis on which it can be justified if one would attempt to justify such a claim.

MRS. A. R. BARNARD ET AL.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5346, for the relief of Mrs. A. R. Barnard, Charles A. Stephens, Donald W. Prairie, and dependents of Vern A. Needles.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. A. R. Barnard, Portland, Oreg., the sum of \$672.80; to Charles A. Stephens, Newport, Oreg., the sum of \$852; and to Donald W. Prairie, Portland, Oreg., the sum of \$300;

in all, \$1,824.80, as reimbursement for loss of the motorboat *M. E. Sloan*, which was capsized and destroyed while rendering assistance to the disabled Coast Guard motor lifeboat No. 4473 and crew of the Suislaw Station, Florence, Oreg., on March 7, 1938; and the sum of \$5,000 to Mrs. Vern A. Needles, Newport, Oreg., widow of Vern A. Needles, who, as a member of the crew of the motorboat *M. E. Sloan*, was drowned when such motorboat was capsized and destroyed as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 289, for the relief of the West Virginia Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury appropriated for or allocated to the Works Progress Administration to the West Virginia Co., of Charleston, W. Va., the sum of \$2,156.43, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for reimbursement for the cost of repairing an Acme roller owned by it, which was damaged through the negligence of an employee of the Works Progress Administration on May 25, 1937, and the loss of 3 months' rental for such Acme roller: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with such claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any money of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "Treasury" insert "not otherwise".
Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out the language "for or allocated to the Works Progress Administration".

Start with the word "*Provided*" in line 12, page 1, and strike out the remaining language of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HANCOCK: Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$2,156.43" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,876.43."

The amendment was agreed to.

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.

MRS. QUITMAN SMITH

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 431, for the relief of Mrs. Quitman Smith.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury appropriated for or allocated to the Works Progress Administration, to Mrs. Quitman Smith, of Hattiesburg, Miss., the sum of \$1,353.70, in full settlement of all her claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained and expenses incurred as a result of an accident which occurred on March 19, 1938, when the automobile which she was driving was struck by a truck driven by Dan M. Barrett, an employee of the Works Progress Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim,

and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Treasury" insert "not otherwise."
Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out the language "for or allocated to the Works Progress Administration."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

IDA A. DEAVER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 661, for the relief of Ida A. Deaver.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ida A. Deaver, widow of Ira C. Deaver, the sum of \$109.37, in full payment of all claims against the United States for the amount deposited in the Treasury of the United States because of the disallowances by the General Accounting Office of certain payments made to members of the Sac and Fox Tribe in Oklahoma while he was superintendent and special disbursing agent of the Shawnee Agency at Shawnee, Okla.: *Provided*, That any funds accruing in the future to Noble Brown, Mabel Couteau, Horace Lasley, Harry G. Wakole, Ambrose Harrison, Thelma McCoy, or their estates shall be used to reimburse the United States for each pro rata share of the expenditure herein authorized: *Provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

HERBERT M. SNAPP

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1186, for the relief of Herbert M. Snapp.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended and as limited by the act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and consider, when filed, the claim of Herbert M. Snapp, of Desha Route, Batesville, Ark., for disability to his left eye alleged to have been incurred by him on April 3, 1937, while employed as a foreman at Sylamore Camp F-8, Ozark National Forest, Calico Rock, Ark.: *Provided*, That claim hereunder shall be filed within 6 months after the approval of this act: *Provided further*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

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

J. VERNON PHILLIPS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1692, for the relief of J. Vernon Phillips.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. Vernon Phillips, formerly an employee of the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, in Gaffney, S. C., the sum of \$231.10, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for 25 days and 4 hours of accrued annual leave which he would have received had he been continued on the pay roll after July 31, 1936, until the date of the expiration of his accumulated annual leave: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this

claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

NAOMI STRALEY AND BONNIE STRALEY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1847, for the relief of Naomi Straley and Bonnie Straley.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Naomi Straley, of Omaha, Nebr., the sum of \$500, in full satisfaction of her claims against the United States for damages for personal injuries sustained by her, and to Bonnie Straley, of Omaha, Nebr., the sum of \$4,500, in full satisfaction of all her claims against the United States for damages for personal injuries received by her and for the death of her mother, said injuries and death having resulted from a collision on the night of December 11, 1935, near Tacoma, Wash., on the Tacoma-Vancouver Highway, between the automobile Bonnie Straley was driving and a truck in the use of the Works Progress Administration standing crosswise on said highway and left improperly lighted and guarded: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

IVAN CHARLES GRACE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1894, for the relief of Ivan Charles Grace.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ivan Charles Grace the sum of \$6,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries and expenses incident thereto, as a result of a collision involving an Army truck on April 30, 1937, near Bejuco, Republic of Panama: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

E. DEVLIN, INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2126, authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to adjust and settle the claim of E. Devlin, Inc.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of E. Devlin, Inc., for its services and expenses incurred in connection with the preparation of the body and the interment of the late Wallace C. Marietta, and to allow in full and final settlement of such claim an amount not to exceed the sum of \$100. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of the claim: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

SUPERIOR IRON & WIRE WORKS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4118, for the relief of Superior Iron & Wire Works.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

MORRIS HOPPENHEIM, LENA HOPPENHEIM, DORIS HOPPENHEIM, AND RUTH HOPPENHEIM

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2948, for the relief of Morris Hoppenheim, Lena Hoppenheim, Doris Hoppenheim, and Ruth Hoppenheim.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Labor is authorized and directed to cancel the outstanding orders and warrants of deportation in the case of the aliens Morris Hoppenheim, Lena Hoppenheim, Doris Hoppenheim, and Ruth Hoppenheim; and if the said Morris Hoppenheim, Lena Hoppenheim, Doris Hoppenheim, and Ruth Hoppenheim shall establish their present good moral character the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization shall in respect of each make a record of registry and issue a certificate of arrival in manner and form authorized to be made by the act of March 2, 1929 (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 106A), as if each alien had entered the United States prior to June 3, 1921: *Provided,* That formal application and fee payments required by such act of March 2, 1929, shall not be held to be waived under this act.

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.

WILLIAM CARL LAUDE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3729, for the relief of William Carl Laude.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 1291, for the relief of William Carl Laude, be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. COSTELLO]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, William Carl Laude, brother of the religious Order of St. Benedict, Atchison, Kans., shall be considered to have been lawfully admitted at Buffalo, N. Y., on August 29, 1936, to the United States for permanent residence.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO: Page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of Labor be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to record the permanent residence of William Carl Laude as of August 29, 1936, and that the warrant of deportation be canceled, and William Carl Laude shall not again be subject to deportation proceedings for the reasons set forth in said warrant, and that by the terms of this act he shall not be permitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States unless and until he shall leave the United States and reenter in a lawful way in full compliance with the existing law.

"Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the quota during the current year."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A House bill (H. R. 3729) was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NICHOLAS CONTOPOULOS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5056, for the relief of Nicholas Contopoulos.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation heretofore issued against Nicholas Contopoulos. Hereafter, for the purposes of the immigration and nat-

uralization laws, such alien shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on December 1, 1921, at the port of New York.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the Secretary of Labor be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to record the permanent residence of Nicholas Contopoulos as of the year 1921, and that the warrant of deportation be canceled, and Nicholas Contopoulos shall not again be subject to deportation proceedings for the reasons set forth in said warrant, and that by the terms of this act he shall not be permitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States unless and until he shall leave the United States and reenter in a lawful way in full compliance with the existing law.

"Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the quota during the current year."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

ADAM EMANUEL TSAGOURNIS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5301, for the relief of Adam Emanuel Tsagournis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation heretofore issued against Adam Emanuel Tsagournis. Hereafter, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, such alien shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on November 1, 1931.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the Secretary of Labor be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to record the permanent residence of Adam Emanuel Tsagournis as of November 1, 1931, and that the warrant of deportation be canceled, and Adam Emanuel Tsagournis shall not again be subject to deportation proceedings for the reasons set forth in said warrant, and that by the terms of this act he shall not be permitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States unless and until he shall leave the United States and reenter in a lawful way in full compliance with the existing laws.

"Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the quota during the current year."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

ANNIE REILEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4878, for the relief of Annie Reiley.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the order of deportation and warrant of arrest of Annie Reiley be canceled and that her entry at Rouses Point on September 11, 1938, be a legal entry.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the Secretary of Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the permanent residence of Annie Reiley as of September 11, 1938, and that the warrant of deportation be canceled, and Annie Reiley shall not again be subject to deportation proceedings for the reasons set up in said warrant, and that by the terms of this act she shall not be permitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

LUISE EHRENFELD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3094, for the relief of Luise Ehrenfeld.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to permit registration of Luise Ehrenfeld as having entered the United States legally and for permanent residence.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 6, after the words "United States" strike out the words "legally and."

In line 7, after the word "residence" add the following: "By the terms of this act she shall not be permitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States unless and until she shall leave the United States and reenter with a legal visa, and upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the non-preference category of the quota during the current year."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

EGON KARL FREIHERR VON MAUCHENHEIM AND MARGARETE VON MAUCHENHEIM

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3277, for the relief of Egon Karl Freiherr von Mauchenheim and Margarete von Mauchenheim.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar bill, S. 1384, may be considered in lieu of the House bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation against Egon Karl Freiherr von Mauchenheim and Margarete von Mauchenheim, his wife, heretofore issued on the ground that admission to the United States had been fraudulently gained, and that they shall hereafter be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of May 19, 1936.

Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the nonpreference category of the quota during the current year.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO: On page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of Labor be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to record the permanent residence of Egon Karl Freiherr von Mauchenheim and Margarete von Mauchenheim as of May 19, 1936, and that the order of deportation be canceled, and Egon Karl Freiherr von Mauchenheim and Margarete von Mauchenheim shall not again be subject to deportation proceedings for the reasons set forth in said warrant, and that by the terms of this act they shall not be permitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States unless and until they shall leave the United States and reenter in a lawful way in full compliance with the existing law.

"Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the preference category of the quota during the current year."

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from California yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVINGER. In what particular does this action change the House bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. My purpose in offering the amendment is simply this. The Senate bill has already been passed by the Senate. By substituting it now for the House bill it will go back to the Senate and the Senate will be asked to concur in the amendment I have offered. This amendment is to substitute the amendment the House committee has offered to the House bill, so the language of the bill will be that of the House committee, which provides that these persons may remain in this country but will be denied citizenship, and also that they will be charged against the quota of the country of origin.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I have no objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

A House bill (H. R. 3277) was laid on the table.

ROSALIA CATAUDELLA DI ROSA AND SON, GEORGIO DI ROSA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3732, for the relief of Rosalia Cataudella Di Rosa and son, Georgio Di Rosa.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation heretofore issued against Rosalia Cataudella Di Rosa, mother of three American-born children, and son, Georgio Di Rosa. Hereafter for the purpose of the immigration and naturalization laws, such aliens shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on February 19, 1926.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of Labor be and is hereby authorized and directed to record the permanent residence of Rosalia Cataudella Di Rosa and son, Georgio Di Rosa as of February 19, 1926, and that the warrant of deportation be canceled, and Rosalia Cataudella Di Rosa and son, Georgio Di Rosa, shall not again be subject to deportation proceedings for the reasons set forth in said warrant, and that by the terms of this act they shall not be permitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States unless and until they shall leave the United States and reenter in a lawful way in full compliance with the existing law.

"Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the quota during the current year."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

ADOLPH ERNEST HELMS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5156, for the relief of Adolph Ernest Helms.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation heretofore issued against Adolph Ernest Helms, and that he shall hereafter be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of Labor be and is hereby authorized and directed to record the permanent residence of Adolph Ernest Helms as of the year 1927, and that the warrant of deportation be canceled, and Adolph Ernest Helms shall not again be subject to deportation proceedings for the reasons set forth in said warrant, and that by the terms of this act he shall not be permitted to become a naturalized citizen of the United States unless and until he shall leave the United States and reenter in a lawful way in full compliance with the existing laws.

"Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the quota during the current year."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

JOHN L. HARDER AND CHILDREN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5827, to authorize the cancelation of deportation proceedings in the case of John L. Harder and children, Paul William Harder, Irvin W. Harder, Edna Justina Harder, Elsie Anna Harder, and Elizabeth Harder.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the proceedings instituted against John L. Harder and children, Paul William Harder, Irvin W. Harder, Edna Justina Harder, Elsie Anna Harder, and Elizabeth Harder, any provision of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding. From

and after the date of the approval of this act, John L., Paul William, Irvin W., Edna Justina, Elsie Anna, and Elizabeth Harder shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which the outstanding proceedings rest.

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.

MIRA FRIEDBERG (MIRA DWORECKA)

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6034, for the relief of Mira Friedberg (Mira Dworecka).

Mr. GRANT of Indiana, Mr. MOTT, and Mr. BARDEN objected, and, under the rule the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

LOUISE WOHL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6435, to authorize cancellation of deportation in the case of Louise Wohl.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the pending order and warrant of deportation issued in the case of Louise Wohl, any provision of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding. From and after the date of the approval of this act, Louise Wohl shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same fact upon which the outstanding proceedings rest and shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of June 21, 1929.

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.

SPIRIDON OR SPIROS NOUTSOPOULOS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5925, for the relief of Spiridon or Spiros Noutsopoulos.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana and Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

ISIDORE CVITCOVICH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5149, for the relief of Isidore Cvitcovich.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (d) of the act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1551), is hereby authorized and directed to grant permission to Isidore Cvitcovich to reapply for admission to the United States prior to the expiration of 1 year from date of his deportation, said deportation having been effected on October 13, 1938.

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 WIDOWS OF VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6897, granting pensions to certain widows of veterans of the Civil War.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to suspend consideration of the bills from Calendar No. 290 to Calendar No. 297, until the committee gets through with its own private bills. I am going to bring them up under privileged reports.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman the number of those bills?

Mr. LESINSKI. From 290 to 297, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions. I shall bring them up later or as soon as the committee is through with its own private bills.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call No. 298 on the calendar.

STEPHEN KELEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4249) for the relief of Stephen Kelen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel all proceedings relating to the deportation of Stephen Kelen. Hereafter, for the purposes of the immigration

and naturalization laws, such alien shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on January 18, 1921, at the port of Laredo, Tex.

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.

S. A. ROURKE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 733, for the relief of S. A. Rourke.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to S. A. Rourke the sum of \$4,852 for storage in the Merchants Southwest Fireproof Warehouse Building, Oklahoma City, Okla., of 800 cases of Old Reserve tonic from May 3, 1921, to July 6, 1923, which said tonic was stored and held in said warehouse by the United States marshal for the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, pending certain proceedings concerning said tonic in said court.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 5, after the name "Rourke", insert a comma and the language "of Oklahoma City, Okla."

Line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$4,852" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,377.06, in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

At the end of the bill add: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

BANKS BUSINESS COLLEGE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 777, for the relief of Banks Business College.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Banks Business College, a corporation organized in 1885 and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at Philadelphia, Pa., is hereby authorized to bring suit against the United States of America in the Court of Claims to recover damages or compensation for any loss or losses which it may have suffered by reason of the ouster of Banks Business College from its home by the United States Government. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, consider, and determine such action upon its merits and according to the equities of the case with the view of reimbursing the claimant for any losses or damages sustained in the matters aforesaid, and, notwithstanding section 156 of the Judicial Code or the lapse of time, to enter a decree of judgment against the United States for the amount of such damages as may be found due to said Banks Business College.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all the language of the bill after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Banks Business College, a corporation organized in 1885 and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey and having its principal place of business at Philadelphia, Pa., is hereby authorized to bring suit against the United States of America in the Court of Claims for the purpose of recovering any damages suffered by the said Banks Business College which the Court of Claims may find to be attributable to the United States Government by reason of the said Banks Business College's being evicted on January 1, 1918, from the premises which it occupied.

"Sec. 2. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, consider, and determine such action upon its merits, with the view of rendering judgment in favor of the claimant for any such damages described in section 1."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

COL. ERNEST GRAVES

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 681, to give proper recognition to the distinguished services of Col. Ernest Graves.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I am not going to object—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, no reservation of objection is in order. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. ANDREWS. I withdraw the objection, Mr. Speaker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Col. Ernest Graves, United States Army, retired, now on active duty, shall, after being returned to a retired status, receive the retired pay corresponding to his rank and length of service at the time of said return to said retired status.

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

WILLIAM H. KEESEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1436, for the relief of William H. Keesey.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William H. Keesey, the sum of \$2,667.50 in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries incurred in a collision on September 30, 1935, between an automobile which he was driving and a Government vehicle operated in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps, same being No. U. S. C. C. 3520, near Jamestown, N. Y.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 5, after the name "Keesey", insert a comma and the language "of Frewsburg, Chautauqua County, N. Y."

Line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$2,667.50" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,300.50."

Line 12, after the words "New York", strike out the colon and the remaining language of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

CERTAIN CLAIMANTS WHO SUFFERED FLOOD LOSS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1693) for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by flood in, at, or near Bean Lake, in Platte County, in the State of Missouri, during the month of March 1934.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. One objection only being recorded, the Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in accordance with certifications of the Comptroller General of the United States under this act, to each claimant or its or his heirs, representatives, administrators, executors, successors, or assigns, the amount of whose loss on account of flood resulting from the defective or improper placing and construction of dikes or revetments in the Missouri River by the War Department of the United States, at or near Bean Lake in Platte County, in the State of Missouri, in the month of March 1934, to the following persons, the following amounts: G. M. McCrary, \$240; Paul N. Shouse, \$2,775; Emma Shults, \$981; Mrs. C. E. Johnson, \$4,235.46; Mrs. A. H. Wilber, \$797.90; G. E. Hutson, \$2,127; Elmer Willis, \$1,011.90; Mrs. Ethel McDuff, \$1,426; W. J. Hunter, \$621.35; W. C. Hood, \$223.95; J. P. Kuhnert, \$1,538.75; Mrs. Florence O. Saunders, \$1,093.50; E. Cobb, \$685.75; James D. Kelly, \$8,806; W. H. Myers, \$693.22; Dora Weldin, \$491; Frank Dougherty, \$956.75; M. H. Whitnah, \$1,015.40; Charles C. Myers, \$75; H. A. Whitnah, \$858.20; W. F. Reese, \$99.40; George Willis, \$424.50; N. D. Gasaway, \$134.75;

Paul Johnson, \$206.08; Harry Turpin, \$343.30; John H. Chapin, \$250; J. D. Fraizer, \$31; C. W. Pierson, \$922.50; L. K. Poos, \$692.77; Lula A. Jegglin, \$689; Mrs. E. T. Graham, \$898; A. F. Russell, \$75; E. O. Keene, \$1,011.50; H. F. Chapin, \$785.50; Goldie Noland, \$398.95; Mrs. Goldie Noland, \$381.23; B. F. Kabel, \$497; Oscar Swearinger, \$902.30; Argyle Reese, \$123.50; S. O. Daniels, \$2,395; Belle Wagner, \$275; W. D. Shreve, \$667.50; making a total of \$43,350.45.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the following-named people or their heirs, representatives, administrators, executors, successors, or assigns: G. M. McCrary, Paul N. Shouse, Emma Shults, Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Mrs. A. H. Wilber, G. E. Hutson, Elmer Willis, Ethel McDuff, W. J. Hunter, W. C. Hood, J. P. Kuhnert, Florence O. Saunders, E. Cobb, James D. Kelly, W. H. Myers, Dora Weldin, Frank Dougherty, M. H. Whitnah, Charles C. Myers, H. A. Whitnah, W. F. Reese, George Willis, N. D. Gasaway, Paul Johnson, Harry Turpin, John H. Chapin, J. D. Fraizer, C. W. Pierson, L. K. Poos, Lula A. Jegglin, Mrs. E. T. Graham, A. F. Russell, E. O. Keene, H. F. Chapin, Goldie Noland, Mrs. Goldie Noland, B. F. Kabel, Oscar Swearinger, Argyle Reese, S. O. Daniels, Belle Wagner, and W. D. Shreve. Said claims arise out of a flood allegedly resulting from the defective or improper placing and construction of dikes or revetments in the Missouri River by the War Department of the United States, at or near Bean Lake in Platte County, and Sugar Lake in Buchanan County, in the State of Missouri, in the month of March 1934. Suit hereunder may be instituted at any time within 1 year from the date of the enactment of this act, and proceedings therein, appeals therefrom, and payment of judgment thereon, if any, shall be had in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of the Judicial Code."

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to confer jurisdiction on the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of certain claimants who suffered loss by flood at or near Bean Lake in Platte County, and Sugar Lake in Buchanan County, in the State of Missouri, during the month of March 1934."

ADA FULLER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2102) for the relief of Ada Fuller.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government of the United States, the sum of \$1,500 to Ada Fuller, of Atlanta, Ga., for personal injuries received as the result of being struck by a Works Progress Administration truck in Atlanta, Ga., on November 20, 1935.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 7, strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$150."

At the end of the bill strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE SLADE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2452) for the relief of George Slade.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to George Slade, of Norfolk, Va., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,500 on account of permanent injuries sustained by him in Norfolk County, Va., on October 31, 1924, as a result of being shot and crippled for life by J. G. Griffin, an officer of the United States engaged in the enforcement of prohibition.

With the following committee amendments:

Beginning with line 4 insert "authorized and."

Line 6, after the figures "\$4,500", insert "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

At the end of the bill strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time was read the third time and passed and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

G. W. NETTERVILLE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2610) for the relief of G. W. Netterville.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to G. W. Netterville, of McComb, Miss., the sum of \$185, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for work done and money paid out for labor in the part construction of a home at the McComb, Miss., homestead project in 1934: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to, or received by, any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

DALE W. GUISE AND OTHERS

Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the consideration of Calendar No. 248, H. R. 3161, for the relief of the estate and minor children of Dale W. and Gladys M. Guise, Sally C. Guise, and Martha G. and Arnold E. Orner. I do that for the purpose of permitting the gentleman from California [Mr. COSTELLO] to offer an amendment reducing the amount of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William Durboraw, Gettysburg, Pa., as administrator of the estate of Dale W. Guise, deceased, the sum of \$1,300, and to the First National Bank of Gettysburg, Pa., as guardian of the three minor children of the said Dale W. Guise and his wife, Gladys M. Guise, deceased, the sum of \$30,000. The payment to the said William Durboraw, administrator, shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for hospital, medical, and funeral and burial expenses incurred on account of the injuries and death of the said Dale W. Guise and for funeral and burial expenses incurred on account of the death of the said Gladys M. Guise. Such injuries and deaths resulted from a collision, on April 10, 1938, on United States Highway No. 40, about 7 miles east of Zanesville, Ohio, when the automobile of the said Dale W. Guise in which he and his wife were riding was struck by an ambulance (No. 71090) in the service of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The payment to the said First National Bank of Gettysburg, guardian, shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the loss of care and support by their parents during minority sustained by the surviving children of the said Dale W. Guise and the said Gladys M. Guise, being Mary Louise Guise, 13 years of age; William Crist Guise, 11 years of age; and Evelyn Jane Guise, 8 years of age.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-

riated, to Sally C. Guise, Arendtsville, Pa., the sum of \$7,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of Christian Guise, her husband, who was a passenger in the car of Dale W. Guise and was killed in the collision described in section 1.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Martha G. Orner, Arendtsville, Pa., the sum of \$15,000, and to Arnold E. Orner, her husband, the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sums shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained on account of the injuries received by the said Martha G. Orner, who was a passenger in the car of Dale W. Guise and suffered injuries in the collision described in section 1, which resulted in the permanent disfigurement and disablement of the said Martha G. Orner and the loss of her unborn child.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment:

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO: Page 1, line 8, after the words "sum of", strike out the remainder of line 8 and all of lines 9 and 10, and on page 2 all of line 1 down to and including the figures "\$30,000", and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$11,398.16."

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman please explain the amendment?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. MOTT. I would like to ask the gentleman how much that reduces the original amount recommended by the committee?

Mr. COSTELLO. The bill as a total carries \$51,000. As a result of this particular amendment and by striking out these amounts I am inserting, instead of the amounts in the bill, the sum of \$11,398.16, so that approximately \$20,000 is being eliminated from the total of the bill by this amendment.

Mr. MOTT. So the bill would not be \$11,000 approximately instead of \$51,000?

Mr. COSTELLO. No. The first section would be reduced from \$29,636.16 to \$11,398.16, saving \$18,000. The purpose of offering that amendment is to change the arrangement first made by the committee. Heretofore in all of these accident cases we have tried to establish a certain amount as a maximum, namely, \$5,000 in the event of death and \$2,500 as a limit in case of injury. While those sums are not fixed, that is more or less the average to which we have been trying to adhere. However, in this case, where there happen to be two or three minor children, the committee has assumed a new policy of considering the age of the children and the estimated earning capacity of the parents and then awarding an annual amount to the minor children until each minor child should reach the age of majority, which amounts to approximately \$900 a year.

It is my thought that we should not adopt such a policy, which might prove very expensive in the future, but on the contrary we should adhere to the program followed in the past, namely, of paying approximately \$5,000 in case of death.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. I understand that the amendment proposed by the gentleman in section 1 which would substitute \$11,000 would also take the place of those appropriations in sections 2 and 3?

Mr. COSTELLO. No. I have other amendments to take care of that. I have no amendment to offer to section 2. In section 3 I propose to strike out the amount "\$9,000" and insert "\$5,000" and reduce \$7,500 to cover expenses only in the sum of \$1,975.99.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. What will the total be for the bill as a whole?

Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland. It will be approximately \$30,000. I think the gentleman was mistaken when he thought the bill reported by the committee called for \$30,000. Actually the committee reported a bill for over \$51,000.

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield.

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman state the aggregate amount of all the items in this bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. Do you mean as written into the bill?

Mr. MOTT. The aggregate as they are now in the bill as reported, and the aggregate total amount this bill will carry as amended, if passed.

Mr. COSTELLO. I will state that the bill provides, on account of two deaths, as expenses, \$1,736.16. It then provides for the minor children—for one, \$7,200; another, \$9,000; and a third, \$11,700. In view of those figures, which amount to approximately \$29,000, I am offering this first amendment, which amounts to \$11,398. It reduces that figure by more than half. In addition, there is Sally C. Guise, whose husband was killed. For her the committee has allowed \$5,000. I have made no change in that. In another instance we have Martha G. Orner and Arnold E. Orner, husband and wife. The wife was killed. Therefore \$5,000 was allowed for that amount instead of the amount which the committee suggested, \$9,000. For Arnold E. Orner approximately \$1,900 in place of \$7,500.

The result is that on these two items, which total \$16,500, I am reducing them to approximately \$7,000, thereby making a saving of more than \$9,000.

The committee bill would appropriate, in all, \$51,136.16. If the amendments which I have offered are accepted, the total appropriation will be \$23,374.15.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 1, line 7, strike out "Guise" and insert "Guise and Gladys M. Guise, both."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 1, insert "\$7,200 to be used for the benefit of Mary Louise Guise; \$9,000 to be used for the benefit of William Crist Guise; and \$11,700 to be used for the benefit of Evelyn Jane Guise; in all, \$27,900."

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offered my first amendment as a substitute for that committee amendment; also for the committee amendment which appears on page 1, line 8.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question now recurs on the committee amendment.

Mr. COSTELLO. The amendment which I have offered is in lieu of that committee amendment, and for that reason I do not think the committee amendment should be agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the committee amendment will be rejected.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 21, after the word "Guise" strike out the remainder of line 21 and all of lines 22 and 23.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO: Page 2, line 16, after the words "Corps", strike out the remainder of section 1.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 3, line 1, after the word "of", strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$5,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 3, line 9, strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$9,000."

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO as a substitute for the committee amendment: Page 3, line 9, after the words "the sum of", strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$5,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 3, line 10, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$7,500."

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO as a substitute for the amendment just reported: Page 3, line 10, after the words "the sum of", strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$1,975.99."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 3, line 17, after the word "child", insert "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended 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.

SGT. FRED W. STOCKHAM

Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 231, Senate Joint Resolution 2, providing for consideration of a recommendation for decoration of Sgt. Fred W. Stockham, deceased. I understand the gentleman who objected has withdrawn his objection.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection to the joint resolution; and I am authorized to say for my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] that he wishes to withdraw his objection also.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas on the nights of June 13-14, 1918, at Belleau Woods, Fred W. Stockham, deceased, formerly a gunnery sergeant, United States Marine Corps, in action involving actual conflict with the enemy, distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty; and

Whereas a citation citing said Fred W. Stockham for the extraordinary heroism displayed by him at such time was written but, through accident, was not published and is not recorded in the War Department; and

Whereas no decoration has been awarded to said Fred W. Stockham for the extraordinary heroism displayed by him at such time: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That any recommendation for decoration by the United States of America of Fred W. Stockham, deceased, formerly a gunnery sergeant, Ninety-sixth Company, Second Battalion, Sixth Division, United States Marine Corps, shall be considered and acted upon in the same manner as such recommendation would have been considered and acted upon if it had been pending on May 26, 1928.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will now call those bills that were passed over.

CIVIL WAR PENSIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6897) granting pensions to certain widows of veterans of the Civil War.

There being 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 rolls, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Lester N. Hays, widow of William Hays, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Mounted 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 Cavalry, 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 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 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 Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jemima E. Trowbridge, widow of Lorenzo Trowbridge, late of the Thirteenth Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Glennie Edwinson, widow of Christopher Edwinson, late of Company G, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois 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 Pearl F. Warren, widow of Valentine F. Warren, late of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa 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 Ledgerwood, widow of Samuel Ledgerwood, late of Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana 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 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Una May Tuffree, widow of Francis Tuffree, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza G. Johnson, widow of Robert Johnson, late of Company H, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, 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 Lt. 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 Mira W. Miller, widow of Henry A. Miller, late of Company E, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Infantry, 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 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Canzada Minton, widow of William H. H. Minton, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky 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 Alvesta Otto, widow of Charles A. Otto, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sadie Hainline, widow of Nathan T. Hainline, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois 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 Infantry, 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 Hulda S. Dick, widow of Samuel M. Dick, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lovina Wilson, widow of Jacob Wilson, late of Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary V. Salesbury, widow of James Salesbury, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet A. Litten, widow of Silas N. Litten, late of Company F, Forty-first Regiment Ohio 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 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Sears Ferguson, widow of Robert L. Ferguson, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, 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 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 Cavalry; and Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment; and Company D, Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana 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 Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Delia Porter, widow of Luke Porter, late of Company D, Ninety-eighth Regiment, and Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sidonia B. Rice, widow of Louis Rice, late of the Twelfth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara Hopple, widow of William H. Hopple, late unassigned, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, 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 Infantry, 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 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 \$30 per month.

The name of Editha Smith, widow of John C. Smith, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bell D. Qualls, widow of Phillip A. Qualls, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Mounted 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 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 Mary A. Salyards, widow of Edward M. Salyards, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen Edwards, widow of James Edwards, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, 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 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 Blanche B. Acton, widow of James D. Acton, late of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio 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 Theresa Donaldson, widow of William W. Donaldson, late of Company E, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Ohio 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 Cavalry, 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 Capt. 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 Phina McCrary, widow of Ira McCrary, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Kentucky 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 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 Ada Simpson, widow of Simuel Simpson, late of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mollie Sigman, widow of John Sigman, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Mounted 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 Ella Taylor, widow of James H. Taylor, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky 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 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 Frances Collins, widow of Levi Collins, late of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa Brewer, widow of Valentine S. Brewer, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Infantry, 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 Cavalry, 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bettie Dick, widow of Thomas D. Dick, late of Battery A, Kentucky Light Artillery, and Company C, Third Regiment Kentucky 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 Harriett G. Flynn, widow of Simon Flynn, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lena Wagner, widow of Phillip H. Wagner, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Illinois 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lena S. Ricketts, widow of John B. Ricketts, late of Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri 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 Cavalry, 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 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 Militia 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 Light Artillery, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna J. Russell, widow of Henry J. Russell, late of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan 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 Myra E. E. Krauskopf, widow of John Krauskopf, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Maryland Infantry, 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 Infantry; and Company A, Second Veteran Battalion, New Jersey Infantry, 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maud Phillips, widow of Jacob Phillips, late of Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella V. Bellingier, widow of James H. Bellingier, late of Company K, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, 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 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, and Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, 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 Cavalry, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Missouri E. McCrum, widow of James McCrum, late of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry, 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 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 Infantry, and Company F, Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Roberta Florence Thornton, widow of Alexander G. Thornton, late captain Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania 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 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 J. Lawson, widow of David Lawson, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky 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 Cavalry; and Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment, and Company I, Fourth Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry, 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 West Virginia Infantry, and Company D, First Regiment West Virginia Veteran Infantry, 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 Nancy S. Oldham, widow of William P. Oldham, late of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Indiana 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eleanor R. Gage, widow of William G. Gage, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Michigan 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 Orvilla Finton, widow of James Finton, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan 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 Cavalry, 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Miller, widow of Winston Miller, late of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Colored 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie Peterson, widow of Henry Peterson, late of Company A, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, 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 Infantry, 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 Mary J. Logsdon, widow of Harrison Logsdon, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Infantry, 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 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 Agnes Crawford, widow of Edward Crawford, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Infantry, 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 Infantry, 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 Heavy Artillery, 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 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 Carrie M. Poole, widow of Charles H. Poole, late of Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts 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 Light Artillery, 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 Cavalry, 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 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 Infantry, and Company F, Second Regiment United States Veteran Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Esther S. Bingham, widow of Robert M. Bingham, alias Robert Cooper, late of the United States Marine Corps, 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 Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Stella B. Billings, widow of Enos N. Billings, late of the United States Navy, 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 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 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 Amanda Napier, widow of Francis M. Napier, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Missouri 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. Coffield, late of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Infantry; Battery L, First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery; and United States Navy, 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 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 Infantry, 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 State Militia Cavalry, and Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Grace H. Lyon, widow of Francis K. Lyon, late of Company E, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment New York Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sylvia Campbell, widow of Fletcher Campbell, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Michigan Cavalry, 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 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 Infantry, 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 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Haney, widow of James P. Haney, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Mounted 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Green, widow of Robert Green, late of Companies H and E, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Luticia C. Anderson, widow of King D. Anderson, late of Company A, Third Regiment Tennessee Infantry, 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 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 Betsy Ann Boles, widow of William M. Boles, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, 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 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 Cavalry, 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 Infantry, 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hannah Koontz, widow of James E. Koontz, late of Company F, Third Regiment Tennessee Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Fields, widow of David Fields, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment Tennessee 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 Annie D. Billingsley, widow of Samuel McReynolds Billingsley, who was pensioned as Samuel McBillingsley, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Fields, widow of Linsy H. Fields, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Tennessee 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 Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida B. Hunt, widow of Charles Hunt, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Araminta Webb, widow of Samuel Webb, late of Capt. David Bartram's company of volunteers attached to the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, Virginia Militia, West Virginia State Troops, and Capt. William Bartram's company of Independent Scouts for Wayne County, West Virginia State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Unoca Ferguson, widow of James H. Stapleton, known as James H. Ferguson, Jr., late of Company K, Fifty-third Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry, 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 Infantry, 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 Infantry, and Company G, Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Linder, widow of George W. Linder, late of Company H, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

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 Essie Virginia Dickey, widow of Ephraim Dickey, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy 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 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 Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Augusta I. Hazelwood, widow of Adam Hazelwood, Jr., late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, 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 Cavalry, 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 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 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 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 L, Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth Regiments Michigan 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 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. Garvin, widow of Evelyn F. Garvin, late of Company H, Third Regiment Vermont Infantry, and Company I, Fifth Regiment New York 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 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 Alfarata Phillips, widow of Hiram A. Phillips, alias Hiram A. Thomas, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Marion L. Sargent, widow of Lendall L. Sargent, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Maine 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 Infantry, 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of the pension that she is now receiving as the dependent mother of Roy D. Miller, late of the United States Navy.

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 Mary E. Michaud, widow of Henry Michaud, late of Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana 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 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 Infantry, 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, 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary B. Morris, widow of William F. Morris, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Illinois 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, Pettis County Volunteers, 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, Wright County Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruth Ann Breedlove, widow of Thomas D. Breedlove, late of Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri 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 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 Effie Wilson, widow of Nathan Wilson, late of Company E, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Hermanstorfer, widow of John Hermanstorfer, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, 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 Light Artillery, 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. McKarnin, widow of Charles McKarnin, alias Charles McCarnin, 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 Nellie M. Benjamin, widow of William H. Benjamin, late of Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment New York Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louise Kerner, widow of Frederick, or Fred, Kerner, late of Capt. Henry J. Lewis' Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret D. Fonda, widow of Wesley H. Fonda, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Keyser, widow of Jacob Keyser, late of the United States Navy, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bettie L. Lomax, widow of Henry C. Lomax, late of Capt. Robert W. Holland's Linn County Provisional Company, Sixty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Manwarren, widow of George Manwarren, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Cavalry, 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 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emily J. Poe, widow of Meredith Poe, late of Companies F and D, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucinda McDaniel, widow of Arthur McDaniel, late of Captain 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 Emeline Gambrel, widow of Joseph Gambrel, alias Joseph Gambrel, late of Capt. Francis M. Vaughn's Company B, Three Forks Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Smith, widow of Henry Smith, 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 Minerva Wells, widow of William Wells, late of Company D, Three Forks Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie M. Spaulding, widow of Dennison F. Spaulding, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Vermont 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 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 Laura A. Donnelly, widow of James C. Donnelly, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Infantry, 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 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 Agnes E. Kimmel, widow of David F. Kimmel, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, 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 Cavalry, 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 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, Pulaski and Texas Counties Enrolled Missouri Militia, 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 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 Company G, Twenty-first Regiments Missouri 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 F. Wilson, widow of James H. Wilson, late of Companies D and G, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, 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 Cavalry, 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 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 deter-

mined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

The name of Mary E. Bussard, widow of Salem Bussard, late of Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Edna A. Cole, widow of Henry Cole, late of the Ninth Independent Battery Wisconsin 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 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 T. W. Simmons, widow of Harry Simmons, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Ohio 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 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 Lizzie Lawson, widow of George N. Lawson, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio 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 Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy Triplet, widow of George Triplet, late of Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana 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 Sarah J. Wilder, widow of John W. Wilder, late of Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Infantry, 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy J. Miller, widow of Greenbury Miller, late of Company C, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie M. Swingle, widow of Calvin F. Swingle, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois 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 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 Susan McKay Young, widow of Marcus Young, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan 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 Della Means, widow of Jacob A. Means, late of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna M. Fay, widow of Frank A. Fay, late of Company H, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rachel M. A. C. Frum, widow of Jerome C. Frum, late of Capt. N. Allstop's Company, Independent Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, 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 Light Artillery, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Arminta E. McCarty, widow of Peter McCarty, alias William McCarty, late of Capt. Samuel Young's Company, Pocahontas County West Virginia State Troops, and Capt. Isaac W. Allen's Company, Pocahontas County West Virginia Independent Scouts, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Abbie C. Day, widow of Henry J. Day, late of Company F, Fifty-second Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora Turner, widow of George W. Turner, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, 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 Regi-

ment New York 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 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 Dreibleibies, late of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza James, widow of Calvin James, late of Troop G, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Caroline Hoffman, widow of Valentine Hoffman, late of the Eighth Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lavina M. Jones, widow of John W. Jones, alias John W. Jonen, late of Company B, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ozetta M. Taylor, widow of David Taylor, Jr., late captain Company B, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. R. Dolphin, widow of John Dolphin, late of Company E, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin 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 J. Lloyd, widow of William E. Lloyd, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania 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 J. Edwards, widow of Robert C. Edwards, late of Tanner's Independent Company, Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lottie Newton, widow of Decatur Newton, late of Companies K and D, Eighth Regiment Kentucky 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 Joanna Gray, widow of David Gray, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored 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 Infantry, 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 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, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida M. Hoyt, widow of Stephen A. Hoyt, late of Company L, Second Regiment New York Veteran Cavalry, 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 Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Beemer, widow of Frederick Beemer, late of Company F, First Regiment Michigan Cavalry, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Matilda Roach, widow of Harvey T. Roach, late of Company K, Third Regiment Michigan Cavalry, 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 Infantry, and second lieutenant, Company K, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Effie T. McElhiney, widow of Robert T. McElhiney, alias Robert McElhaney, late of Capt. C. B. Owens' Company, Missouri Home Guards, and Capt. G. H. Rumbaugh's Company of Cavalry (Berry's Battalion), Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Bates, widow of George W. Bates, late of Company A, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clifffe Frederick, widow of Jacob Frederick, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Indiana Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara A. Farwell, widow of Corydon J. Farwell, late of Companies A and K, Third Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret E. Stephens, widow of John E. A. Stephens, late of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet E. Myers, widow of James H. Myers, late of Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Grace A. Good, widow of John C. Good, late of Company B, Forty-first Regiment, and Company G, Fifty-third Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ada Epperson, widow of Arter Epperson, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Tennessee 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 Helen I. Velle, widow of William W. Velle, late of Company F, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Infantry, 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 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. Allen, widow of Henry Allen, late captain, Company A, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment New York Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Norton, widow of William R. Norton, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, 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 Capt. 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 Grace Gerecke, widow of Herman Gerecke, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and Company C, Seventh Regiment Iowa 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 Flavia F. Kile, widow of Ransome Kile, late of Company A, Seventy-third Regiment, and Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Indiana 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, Independent Scouts for Wirt County, West Virginia State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia C. Messamore, widow of Thomas Messamore, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Celia Mae Miller, widow of William A. Miller, late of Sixth unattached Company, Massachusetts Militia 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 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 Ruth L. McMeans, widow of John W. McMeans, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and Eightieth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jessie M. Bowen, widow of Elisha Bowen, late of Company G, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Newton, widow of William B. Newton, late of Kentucky State Militia, 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 Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary F. Harper, widow of David A. Harper, late captain, Company C, Seventeenth Regiment New York Veteran Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora Green, widow of Joseph W. Green, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella S. Montgomery, widow of James W. Montgomery, late of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry, 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 Alice Mears, widow of William C. Mears, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Dona Citizen, widow of Calvin Citizen, late of Company E, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan Melugin, widow of Amos W. Melugin, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Iowa Cavalry, and Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lily C. Kern, widow of George V. Kern, late of Company A, Loudoun County, Va., Independent Rangers, 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 Emma Hilliker, widow of John Hilliker, late of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carrie W. Warren, widow of William Warren, late of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lottie L. Stoner, widow of Martin G. Stoner, late of Company C, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah H. Chase, widow of Eben C. Chase, late of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Infantry, 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 Infantry, 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 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.

CIVIL WAR PENSIONS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6898, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain helpless and dependent children of veterans of the Civil War.

There being 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 Louise E. Stockwell, helpless and dependent daughter of David Stockwell, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Vermont Infantry, and pay her 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 Infantry, and pay him 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 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 Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Isabelle Scott, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry B. Scott, late of Companies D and H, Fifth Regiment Kansas 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 Infantry, and Company D, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, 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 Infantry, and pay him 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 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Azelle V. Crawford, helpless and dependent daughter of William Crawford, alias Thomas S. Carter, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment New York Veteran Infantry, and Company I, Second Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery, 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 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 Lewis Congrove, helpless and dependent son of Amos Congrove, late of Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth

Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Samuel C. Warner, helpless and dependent son of John Warner, late of Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Michael Thomas Tipple, helpless and dependent son of John M. Tipple, late of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay him 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 Infantry, and pay him 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 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 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 Heavy Artillery, and pay her 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 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 Cavalry, and pay her 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 Cavalry, 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 Cavalry, 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 Infantry, and pay her 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 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 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 Infantry, 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 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 Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay him 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 Infantry, and pay him 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 Infantry, and Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and pay her 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 Infantry, and pay him 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 Infantry, and pay him 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 Infantry, and pay her 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 Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Orvey Raymond Fry, helpless and dependent son of Lymus Fry, late of Company C, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay him 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 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 Henry Friedrich, helpless and dependent son of Conrad Friedrich, late of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Illi-

nois Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clarence Leslie Skipper, helpless and dependent son of Nathan Skipper, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Illinois 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 Infantry, 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 Ollie Hamilton, helpless and dependent son of William H. Hamilton, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and pay him 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 Cavalry, 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 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 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 Infantry, and pay her 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 Cavalry, 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 Infantry, and pay her 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 Infantry, 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 Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Gilbert Walton, helpless and dependent son of Lewis F. Walton, late of Companies K and F, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, 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 Cavalry, and pay her 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 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 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 Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of George Meredith, helpless and dependent son of Alexander Meredith, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and pay him 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hattie Simpson, helpless and dependent daughter of William A. Simpson, late of Company D, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio 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, who served and was pensioned as George O. Vannatta, late of Company E, Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Winnie Alexander, helpless and dependent daughter of Edwin R. Alexander, late of Company G, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillie Haupt, helpless and dependent daughter of Edward Haupt, late of Company D, Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania 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 Infantry, and pay her 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 Infantry, and first lieutenant, Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment United States Colored 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 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 Cavalry, 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 Cavalry, 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 National Guard, and pay him 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 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 Cavalry, and pay him 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mamie Cartmill, helpless and dependent daughter of James A. Cartmill, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia 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 Effie M. Anderson, helpless and dependent daughter of Robert Anderson, late of Company B, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her 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 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 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 Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Henry William Means, helpless and dependent son of John Means, late of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio 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 Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay her 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 Heavy Artillery, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John William Marshall, helpless and dependent son of William T. Marshall, late of Company B, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay her 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 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 Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Emma J. Fulton, helpless and dependent daughter of Isaac B. Fulton, late of Company G, One Hundred and First Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

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 Infantry, and pay her 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 Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Thomas J. Robinson, helpless and dependent son of William A. Robinson, late of Company K, Seventieth Regiment

Illinois Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Carrie M. Gould, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Gould, late an acting third assistant engineer, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Jesse Morse, helpless and dependent son of Garrett C. Morse, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment New York Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John J. Cook, helpless and dependent son of Oliver M. Cook, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Corriilla Silver, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas W. Silver, late a landsman, United States Navy, and pay her 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 Infantry, and pay him 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 Infantry, and pay her 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 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 Cavalry, and pay her 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 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 Edith Pyle, helpless and dependent daughter of James W. Pyle, late of Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Amelia Arminta Thomas, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Thomas, late of Company G, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her 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 Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William Chadwick, helpless and dependent son of Edmond B. Chadwick, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John Chadwick, helpless and dependent son of Edmond B. Chadwick, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William Frederick Kildow, helpless and dependent son of William Kildow, late of Company G, Thirty-first and Eighty-eighth Regiments Ohio Infantry, and pay him 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 Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay him 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Blanche Pharr, helpless and dependent daughter of David W. Pharr, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, and pay her 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 Ida Jones, helpless and dependent daughter of William D. Jones, late of Company C, Third Regiment New York Light Artillery, 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 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 of Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ruby L. Knapp, helpless and dependent daughter of William B. Knapp, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Infantry, and hospital steward, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mettie Grace Cameron, helpless and dependent daughter of John S. Cameron, late a first lieutenant, Company G, and adjutant, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Infantry, 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 Captain 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 Lola Frances Sumner, helpless and dependent daughter of William D. Sumner, late of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Thomas J. McWilliams, helpless and dependent son of John F. McWilliams, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia 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 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 Infantry, 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ella May Wilkinson, helpless and dependent daughter of Willard W. Wilkinson, late of Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and pay her 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 Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Peter Russell Eikenberry, helpless and dependent son of Henry Eikenberry, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Orville Hunter, helpless and dependent son of David L. Hunter, late of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Florence Jones, helpless and dependent daughter of William Jones, late a first lieutenant, Company E, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Minnie L. Clark, helpless and dependent daughter of Adolphus P. Clark, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Alice G. Townsend, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph G. Townsend, late a lieutenant colonel, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Cora S. Day, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas G. Day, late of Company E, Third Regiment Indiana Cavalry, 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nannie B. Floyd, helpless and dependent daughter of Aaron Floyd, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Arellia E. Ferguson, helpless and dependent daughter of Green C. Ferguson, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary S. Thompson, helpless and dependent daughter of Robert A. Thompson, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rose B. Sutherlin, helpless and dependent daughter of Elias Sutherlin, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles Smith, helpless and dependent son of John Fletcher Smith, late of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary B. Pigg, helpless and dependent daughter of John C. Pigg, late of Companies B and A, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and pay her 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 Infantry, and pay him 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Richard Emmett Wadden, helpless and dependent son of John Wadden, late of Company C, Forty-first Regiment Missouri Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William Edward Coughlin, helpless and dependent son of William Coughlin, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and pay him 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.

CIVIL WAR PENSIONS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6899, granting pensions to certain veterans of the Civil War.

There being 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 Alfred Daugherty, late of Capt. Richard T. 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 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 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.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6900, granting pensions to certain former widows of veterans of the Civil War.

There being 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 Ada M. Huffman, former widow of Wilson B. Beeson, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Iowa 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes B. Currey, former widow of Elias Baker, late of Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment Ohio 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 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 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 Light Artillery, 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 Cavalry, 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Idella Waid, former widow of Samuel Waid, late of Company A, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lizzie Collins, former widow of Franklin Parker, late of Company B, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky 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 Dona Samples, former widow of William Conkin, late of Company E, First Regiment Tennessee 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 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 Christine M. Hartley, former widow of William D. Mugridge, alias George Mugridge, late of the Thirty-third Independent Battery, New York Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara L. Landis, former widow of John A. Landis, late captain Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry, 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 Infantry, and Company K, Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Georgia Hupp Williams, former widow of Harvey Hupp, late of Company F, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth R. Davis, former widow of Alva S. Taber, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ona Gross, former widow of William S. Gross, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia 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 Emma Temple, former widow of Joseph Cavins, late of Company C, First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Edith E. Cleaveland, former widow of William T. Cleaveland, late of Company K, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna E. Pollitt, former widow of Benjamin W. Edgar, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sophie Felner, former widow of Henry Hyams, late a first-class boy, United States Navy, 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.

CIVIL WAR PENSIONS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6901, granting increases of pensions to certain widows of veterans of the Civil War.

There being 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 Emma A. Trumble, widow of Russell A. Trumble, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment New York 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 C. Hoyt, widow of William L. Hoyt, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment New York 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 Kate M. Farrell, widow of John Farrell, late of Company H, First Regiment Connecticut 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. Scarritt, widow of Erasmus B. Scarritt, late first lieutenant and quartermaster, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio 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 Everson, widow of George J. Everson, late of Company H, First Regiment Vermont 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 Simpson, widow of George Simpson, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment New York 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 Devine, widow of John Devine, late of Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louise E. Van Norden, widow of James W. Van Norden, late of Company K, First Regiment New York Engineers, 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 principal musician, Ninety-third Regiment New York 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 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 Belle C. Taylor, widow of Charles G. Taylor, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maggie A. Foster, widow of Lyman T. Foster, late of Companies D and A, Third Regiment Indiana 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. Cline, widow of Valentine Cline, late of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Indiana 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 Young, widow of Robert Young, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Flora Gifford, widow of John Gifford, late of Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment Iowa 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 E. Richards, widow of John Richards, late of Company A, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments Iowa 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 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 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 Clark, widow of Niles Clark, late of Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois 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 Trader, widow of Samuel P. Trader, late of Company F, Forty-second Regiment Missouri 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 Light Artillery; first lieutenant, Company G, and first lieutenant and commissary, Fourteenth Regiment Kansas 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. Hart, widow of Orvis Y. Hart, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry, 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 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 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 S. Garbison, widow of Daniel Garbison, late of Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana 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 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 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 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 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 Elizabeth S. Primm, widow of David Primm, late of Company H, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 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 Cavalry, 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 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 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 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 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 Dunfee, widow of Thomas Dunfee, late of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Infantry, 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 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 L. Grover, widow of John W. Grover, late of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment Ohio 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 C. Kanef, widow of George W. Kanef, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment Ohio 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 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 Cavalry, 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 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 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 Adabelle Brown, widow of Anderson Brown, late of Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment Ohio 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. Collins, widow of William C. Collins, late of Company B, First Regiment West Virginia Veteran 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 Conaway, widow of George Conaway, late of Battery B, First Regiment West Virginia 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 A. Dougherty, widow of Ezra Dougherty, late of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 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 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 Sims, widow of William B. Sims, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 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 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 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 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 Charity West, widow of Charles L. West, late of Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois 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. Belrose, widow of Charles H. Belrose, late of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois 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 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 Thorson, widow of John Thorson, late of Company E, Ninety-first Regiment Illinois 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 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. Russell, widow of Cornelius Russell, late of Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio 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 Tharp, widow of Isaac Tharp, late of Company C, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio 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 King, widow of Garland King, late of Company I, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio 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 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 Jesse P. Brown, late of Company D, Eighty-third Regiment, and Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jerucia S. Platter, widow of Joseph Platter, late of Company B, Second Regiment Ohio 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 Lizzie Boehm, widow of Frederick Boehm, late of Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio

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

The name of Fannie J. Barber, widow of Allen Barber, late of Company I, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie A. Guthrie, widow of Sorency B. Guthrie, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida Webb, widow of David Webb, late of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry, 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 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. Davis, widow of John R. Davis, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julietta Waltermire, widow of David E. Waltermire, late of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment New York 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. Ozenberger, widow of Frederick T. Ozenberger, late of Company A, First Regiment Missouri State 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 Catherine Field, widow of William F. Field, late second lieutenant, Battery H, Third Regiment New York 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 Frances A. Fulkerson, widow of John E. Fulkerson, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Michigan 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 Harer, widow of Henry Harer, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, 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 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. Grange, widow of Charles E. Grange, late of Company F, Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania 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 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 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 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 Flint, widow of Myron L. Flint, late of Company F, Fortieth Regiment Wisconsin 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. DeGross, widow of Burrill M. DeGross, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Illinois 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 R. Schreiber, widow of Andrew E. Schreiber, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amella J. Kyle, widow of Samuel Kyle, late of Company B, One Hundred and Second Regiment Ohio 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 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 M. Beaumont, widow of Lucien Beaumont, late of Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio 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 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 S. D'Yarmett, widow of Edward B. D'Yarmett, late of Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio 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. Rodman, widow of Alp J. Rodman, late of Company A, Second Regiment Ohio 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 Julia A. Dunaway, widow of Thomas Dunaway, late of Company F, First Regiment Ohio 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 McClay, widow of William McClay, late of Company E, One Hundred and Second Regiment Ohio 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 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 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 and Forty-second Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adella L. Welch, widow of Rankin F. Welch, late of Company F, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and Company E, Battalion Forty-eighth, Ohio Veteran 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 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 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 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 N. Peckinpaugh, widow of John E. Peckinpaugh, late first lieutenant, Company H, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana 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. Carlisle, widow of Hugh T. Carlisle, late of Company D, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio 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 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 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 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 Brown, widow of James L. Brown, alias Lemon Stiles, late of Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment United States Colored 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 Wright, widow of George H. Wright, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Michigan 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 Cavalry, 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 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. Blacketer, widow of George H. Blacketer, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Tennessee 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 Woods, widow of Thomas Woods, late of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment New York

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 M. Sheldon, widow of Orson Sheldon, late of Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louise Newton, widow of Cassius Newton, late of Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment New York 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 Delane, widow of David Delane, late of Company F, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York 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 L. Tift, widow of James H. Tift, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment New York 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 Selena M. Combs, widow of John Combs, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment New York 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 quartermaster sergeant, Company D, Twentieth Regiment New York 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 H. Ackley, widow of William P. Ackley, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York 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 Cora A. Townsend, widow of Hiram L. Townsend, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment New York 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 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 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 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. Brownell, widow of Danford Brownell, late of Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment New York 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 Joles, widow of William A. Joles, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment New York 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 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 Ella A. Hart, widow of Charles H. Hart, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment New York 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 Jane M. French, widow of Edwin Y. French, late of Company C, Sixty-first Regiment New York 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 Nancy Fish, widow of Orville Fish, late unassigned, Twentieth Regiment New York Cavalry, 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 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 Nellie Pettengill, widow of Manford A. Pettengill, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York 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 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 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 A. Hayes, widow of Horace N. Hayes, late of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment New York Infantry, and Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lenora D. Stone, widow of Monroe J. Stone, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment New York 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 Infantry, and Company D, Twentieth Regiment New York 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 Goldsmith, widow of Ira Goldsmith, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and Company A, Fifth 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 F. Emma Bates, widow of Oliver Bates, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment, and Company I, Second Regiment, New York 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 B. McCarthy, widow of Lawrence D. McCarthy, late of Company F, Third Regiment New York 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 Carrie H. Wood, widow of Gilbert E. Wood, late of Company I, Thirty-seventh Regiment New York 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 E. Miller, widow of John Miller, late of Company K, Seventy-fifth Regiment New York 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 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. Seager, widow of Peter Seager, late of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment New York 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 Flynn, widow of John Flynn, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin 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 Jondro, widow of Peter Jondro, alias Jaunderson, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Michigan 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 Frost, widow of Leonard F. Frost, late of Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio 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 Maime F. Presley, widow of Henry A. Presley, alias Henry A. Plesley, late of Company G, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 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 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. Borts, widow of Jacob Borts, late of Company M, Third Regiment Pennsylvania 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 Weltner, widow of Joseph C. Weltner, late of Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio 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 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 Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kattie G. Bozard, widow of Ashbel L. Bozard, late of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment New York 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 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 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 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 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 Cavalry, 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 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 G. Millsbaugh, widow of Pathuel Millsbaugh, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 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 Miriam E. Crampton, widow of John H. Crampton, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment New York Infantry (subsequently Third New York Cavalry), and Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment New York National Guard 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 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 Treese, widow of Frank Treese, late of Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fannie Stevens, widow of Jacob Stevens, late of Company C, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania 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. Meiser, widow of John S. Meiser, late of Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-first 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 Elizabeth Guy, widow of Daniel Guy, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee 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. Powell, widow of Joseph Powell, late of Company E, First Regiment Tennessee 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isabel Gammon, widow of Richard J. Gammon, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment New York 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 Roush, widow of James Roush, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of America E. Dye, widow of Ivan E. Dye, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia 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 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 N. Nichols, widow of Parker P. Nichols, late of Companies D and L, Seventh Regiment New York 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 Quirk, widow of Thomas Quirk, late unassigned, Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Millie F. Wells, widow of Perry Wells, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Kentucky 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 M. Honsaker, widow of David Honsaker, late of Company K, Second Regiment Pennsylvania 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 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 D. Stauffer, widow of William D. Stauffer, late captain, Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania 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 Campbell, widow of George W. Campbell, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Hebble's Independent Company, Pennsylvania Cavalry, 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 Pennsyl-

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

The name of Almira Kshinka, widow of Robert C. R. Kshinka, late of Company D, Fiftieth Regiment New York Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hanna Sophia Westcott, widow of Hiram B. Westcott, late of Company G, First Regiment New York 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 Saxton, widow of Burton Saxton, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania 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 M. Card, widow of Charles H. Card, late of Company A, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania 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 A. Tyrrel, widow of Curtis B. Tyrrel, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania 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 McHale, widow of Thomas McHale, 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 Mary Hart, widow of Martin Hart, late of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio 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 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 Augusta E. Cutler, widow of Alvin Cutler, late of Company C, First Battalion Maine 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 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 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. Lawrence, widow of John W. Lawrence, late of Company B, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment New York 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. Green, widow of Francillo A. Green, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment New York 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 Tarno, widow of Henry L. Tarno, late of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania 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 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 R. Forrester, widow of James D. Forrester, late first lieutenant, Company G, One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cordelia E. Sims, widow of James C. Sims, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri 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. Stone, widow of James R. Stone, late of Companies H and K, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri 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. Dill, widow of Henry Dill, late of Company B, First Regiment Maryland 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 L. Brownfield, widow of Samuel A. Brownfield, late of Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio 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 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 a private, Company A, Sixty-eighth Regiment, and a first lieutenant, Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Illinois 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. Teegarden, widow of Aaron Teegarden, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, 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 Engineers, 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 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 Hammond, widow of Francis M. Hammond, late of Company I, One Hundred and Second Regiment Ohio 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 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'Flaherty, widow of Edward O'Flaherty, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment, and Company I, Second Regiment, New York 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 Katharina Reis, widow of Robert Reis, late of Company C, Second Regiment Missouri 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 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 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 Benjamin Hall, late of Company K, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Estline Baker, widow of William D. Baker, late of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois 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 Infantry, and Company D, Fourth Regiment New York 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 Gavin, widow of Patrick J. Gavin, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Connecticut 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 W. Butts, widow of Daniel D. Butts, late of Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment New York 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 Frazier, widow of Leo Frazier, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont 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 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 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 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 Noble, widow of Henry S. L. Noble, late of Company D, Seventy-third Regiment Ohio 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 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 Cavalry, and Company A, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana 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

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 Turner, widow of James Turner, late of Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio 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 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 Jane Miley, widow of William B. Miley, late of Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Ohio National Guard 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 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 Webster, widow of Roswell I. Webster, late of Company K, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Arzilla A. Bailey, widow of Gould S. Bailey, late of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment New York 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 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 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 Jennie Bean, widow of James Bean, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment New York 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 Luella McEwen, widow of William W. McEwen, late of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment New York Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maryette Vannatta, widow of William Vannatta, late of Companies C and A, Sixty-fourth Regiment New York 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 B. Norwood, widow of William Norwood, late of Company G, Fiftieth Regiment New York Engineers, 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 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. Westlake, widow of Mathew M. Westlake, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois 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 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 N. Washburn, widow of Pliny E. Washburn, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont 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 Dow, widow of Otis Dow, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lois E. Garrett, widow of Daniel Garrett, late of Company F, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio 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 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 I. Pingrey, widow of Henry C. Pingrey, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Vermont Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adaline Loftus, widow of James F. Loftus, late of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louise Essenmacher, widow of Charles Essenmacher, Jr., late of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana 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 Margraffe, widow of Louis Margraffe, late of Company E, First Regiment Pennsylvania Rifles, and pay her a

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

The name of Catharine Gillaspie, widow of Thomas L. Gillaspie, late of Company E, Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriett Morris, widow of Mordica Morris, late of Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment Ohio 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 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 Cavalry, and Company G, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional 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 C. Mills, widow of Franklin G. Mills, late of Company D, One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adelia Van Wormer, widow of Theodore F. Van Wormer, late of Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment New York 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. Boze, widow of William Boze, late of Company E, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana 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 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 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 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 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 Jenkins, widow of Jared W. Jenkins, late of Company L, First Regiment New York Veteran 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 M. Bagley, widow of William A. Bagley, late of Company A, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, New York 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 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 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 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 Straley, widow of John Straley, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Ohio 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 J. Wilson, widow of Addison W. Wilson, late of Company K, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Indiana 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. Bruce, widow of Henry L. Bacon, known as Henry L. Bruce, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 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 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 J. Armacost, widow of Levi B. Armacost, late of the First Independent Battery Ohio 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 Melissa D. Smith, widow of John Mc. Smith, late unassigned, Ringgold Battalion Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania 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 Hunter, widow of Sullivan Hunter, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment California 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. Blake, widow of William H. Blake, late of Company C, Second Regiment New York 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 Frances K. Knoblock, widow of John Knoblock, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment New York 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 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 Cleo T. Warren, widow of John W. Warren, late second lieutenant, Company C, Third Regiment Kentucky 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 M. Gibbs, widow of Joseph F. Gibbs, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia 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 Perez, widow of Thomas Perez, late chief musician, First Regiment New Mexico 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 Buhrer, widow of Martin Buhrer, late of Company C, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio 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. Alspaugh, widow of James Alspaugh, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa 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. Kuder, widow of Albert D. Kuder, late of Company G, First Regiment Ohio 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 Christena Huffman, widow of Christian Huffman, late of Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio 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 Infantry, 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 Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Saturna A. Smith, widow of George H. Smith, late of Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment New York 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 Stephen D. Howard, late of Company G, Eightieth Regiment New York 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. Jones, widow of Thomas A. Jones, late of Company D, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio 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 Wornom, widow of Charles T. Wornom, late of Company L, Twelfth Regiment Illinois 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 A. Holmes, widow of George P. Holmes, late of Company A, Twentieth Regiment New York Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma C. Orr, widow of Adelbert L. Orr, late unassigned, Maine 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. Kafroth, widow of Jeremiah Kafroth, late of Thompson's Independent Battery C, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and Company L, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania 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 J. Goundry, widow of William W. Goundry, late of Company E, First Regiment Minnesota 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 Schurr, widow of Christian Schurr, late of Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Ohio 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. Doughty, widow of Samuel Doughty, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dora Elizabeth Perry, widow of Albert H. M. Perry, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment Maine 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 Anderson, widow of William H. Anderson, late of Companies M and B, Ninth Regiment Tennessee 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 B. Mills, widow of Cleveland W. Mills, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Indiana 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 Haney, widow of Francis Haney, late of Company K, First Regiment Wisconsin 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 Ruth E. Spurgeon, widow of Simeon Spurgeon, late of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana 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. Loveland, widow of Thomas J. Loveland, late of Company H, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Almyra Vancil, widow of John Vancil, late of Company B, Second Regiment Illinois 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 Edith Pullen, widow of Disbrow Pullen, late of Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin 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 Smith, widow of John Smith, late of Company M, One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania 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. Dearborn, widow of Thomas H. Dearborn, late sergeant, Company C, and captain Company A, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire 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 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. Green, widow of William B. Green, late of Company K, First Regiment Connecticut 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 G. Swisher, widow of James Swisher, alias James Jackson, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Ohio 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 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 M. Lewis, widow of Redman C. Lewis, late of Company K, Second Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy K. Farnham, widow of George W. Farnham, late of Company K, First Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, 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. Schlick, widow of Henry N. Schlick, late second lieutenant, Company K, 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 Sarah A. Troutt, widow of James A. Troutt, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut 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 Bowman, widow of Francis M. Bowman, late of Company L, Eleventh Regiment Illinois 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 B. Atwater, widow of William H. Atwater, late of Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment New York 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 Reynolds, widow of Hayden Reynolds, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Iowa 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 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 French, widow of William A. French, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Illinois 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. Brewer, widow of Lafayette W. Brewer, late of Company I, Fourth and Twelfth Regiments Illinois Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva P. Black, widow of Erastus F. Black, late of Company F, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maella L. Morris, widow of James K. Morris, late Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio 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 Walton, widow of Washington R. Walton, late of Company B, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Agnes Hitchcock, widow of Albert Hitchcock, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment New York 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 Evans, widow of John D. Evans, late of Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and Company G, Twenty-third 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 Helen Lyman, widow of Smith P. Lyman, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment New York 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. Gage, widow of Augustus M. Gage, late of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment New York 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 Sarah L. Mackey, widow of Matthew Mackey, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois 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 Morris, widow of Theodore H. Morris, late of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio 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. Frank, widow of Cyrus Frank, late of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois 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 A. Jackman, widow of Richard O. Jackman, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Michigan Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alzina McKey, widow of James A. McKey, late of Company C, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin 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.

CIVIL WAR PENSIONS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6902, granting increase of pensions to certain former widows of veterans of the Civil War.

There being 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 rolls, 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 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 B. Kaiser, former widow of William Bohne, late of the band, Seventy-first Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 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 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, Thirty-fifth Regiment Missouri 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 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 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 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 Pickard, former widow of Frederick Wieber, late of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment New York 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 Hoil, late of Company D, Second Regiment California 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 Infantry, and Company I, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, 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 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 E. Laton, former widow of Samuel H. Harrison, late second lieutenant, Company D, and first lieutenant, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and private, Company B, Seventh Regiment Minnesota 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. Wetmiller, former widow of Samuel Hummel, late of Companies E and F, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, 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 Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 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 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. Ward, former widow of Asa Hassell, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Missouri 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 Frances Davenport, former widow of Thomas M. Kelly, late of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adelia A. Truesdell, former widow of Lyman Barber, late of Company F, First Regiment New York Veteran Cavalry, 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.

GRIZELDA HULL HOBSON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 474, granting an increase of pension to Grizelda Hull Hobson.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. MOTT objected and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ADELAIDE WESTOVER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4574, granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Westover.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana and Mr. MOTT objected and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of Calendar No. 322.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HANCOCK. Was it not agreed to dispense with further proceedings under the Private Calendar?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan asked unanimous consent to take up a bill that appears on the Private Calendar.

Mr. HANCOCK. It was thoroughly understood that we would dispense with further proceedings under the call of the Private Calendar with No. 306.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That does not preclude the gentleman's submitting a unanimous-consent request.

Is there objection?

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

VARIABLE PAYMENT OF CONSTRUCTION CHARGE ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS

Mr. DEMPSEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following resolution for printing under the rules:

House Resolution 242

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the considera-

tion of H. R. 6984, a bill to provide a feasible and comprehensive plan for the variable payment of construction charges on United States reclamation projects, to protect the investment of the United States in such projects, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Calendar Wednesday. The Clerk will call the roll of the committees.

BRIDGE ACROSS NIAGARA RIVER

Mr. BLOOM (when the Committee on Foreign Affairs was called). Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I call up the bill (H. R. 6928) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the city of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River, at or near the city of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the city of Niagara Falls, Canada, authorized to be built by the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission by an act of Congress approved June 16, 1938, are hereby extended 1 and 3 years, respectively, from June 16, 1939: *Provided*, That the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission shall have received offers for the sale of its bonds and securities for the said bridge from responsible interested parties and the contract made as a result of such offers shall have the approval of the comptroller and the attorney general of the State of New York.

SEC. 2. That so much of section 4 of Public Resolution Numbered 117 of the Seventy-fifth Congress which reads as follows: "and said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from all Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation" is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, strike out all of section 2, and insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 2. That so much of section 4 of Public Resolution Numbered 117 of the Seventy-fifth Congress which reads as follows: 'The bridge constructed under the authority of this joint resolution shall be deemed to be an instrumentality for international commerce authorized by the Government of the United States, and said bridge and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from all Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation, and said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from all Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation' is hereby repealed."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLOOM. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell us the difference between this bill and the one vetoed by the President?

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, this bill was perfected in committee after the President vetoed the previous bill. It is drawn now to conform with the President's veto. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS], who originally introduced the bill, has been in communication with the different departments, and the bill has been perfected so as to meet the President's requirements in the matter. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS] can tell you anything further about this matter.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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.

PAYMENT OF BURIAL AND LAST-ILLNESS EXPENSES OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE ABROAD

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I call up the bill (S. 1523) to authorize the payment of burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of native employees who die while serving in offices abroad of executive departments of the United

States Government, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. BLOOM. 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. 120]

Allen, Pa.	Delaney	Keefe	Reed, Ill.
Angell	DeRouen	Kelly	Reed, N. Y.
Ashbrook	Dickstein	Kennedy, Martin	Rees, Kans.
Austin	Dies	Kennedy, Michael	Richards
Ball	Dirksen	Keogh	Risk
Barton	Ditter	Kitchens	Rockefeller
Bates, Mass.	Douglas	Kleberg	Rogers, Mass.
Beam	Eaton, Calif.	Knutson	Routzohn
Bell	Edmiston	Landis	Sabath
Bender	Ellis	Lea	Sandager
Blackney	Elston	Lemke	Satterfield
Bland	Evans	McAndrews	Schiffler
Boehne	Fay	McDowell	Secombe
Boland	Fernandez	McGranery	Seeger
Bolton	Fitzpatrick	McKeough	Shafer, Mich.
Boykin	Flaherty	McLean	Smith, Conn.
Bradley, Mich.	Flannery	McLeod	Smith, Ill.
Bradley, Pa.	Ford, Leland M.	McMillan, Thos. S.	Smith, W. Va.
Brewster	Ford, Thomas F.	McReynolds	Snyder
Brown, Ohio	Gamble	Marcantonio	Somers, N. Y.
Buckley, N. Y.	Gavagan	Marshall	Starnes, Ala.
Bulwinkle	Gifford	Martin, Ill.	Starnes, N. H.
Burch	Grant, Ala.	Mason	Sullivan
Burdick	Halleck	Massingale	Summer, Ill.
Burgin	Hare	Mouton	Summers, Tex.
Byrne, N. Y.	Harrington	Murdock, Utah	Sweeney
Byron	Harter, N. Y.	Myers	Vinson, Ga.
Cannon, Fla.	Hartley	Nichols	Vorys, Ohio
Cartwright	Hawks	Norton	Wallgren
Casey, Mass.	Healey	O'Brien	Walter
Clark	Hennings	O'Leary	Warren
Claypool	Hess	Oliver	Welch
Cole, Md.	Hinshaw	O'Neal	White, Idaho
Cole, N. Y.	Hobbs	Osmers	Wigglesworth
Connery	Hoffman	O'Toole	Williams, Del.
Crowe	Hull	Patrick	Wood
Crowthier	Jacobsen	Pfeifer	Youngdahl
Culkin	Jarrett	Polk	
Curley	Jeffries	Rabaut	
Darrow	Jones, Ohio	Reece, Tenn.	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Two hundred and seventy-two Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

On motion of Mr. BLOOM, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an address by the Honorable Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, delivered at the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, on July 4.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. BUCK]?

There was no objection.

PAYMENT OF BURIAL AND LAST-ILLNESS EXPENSES OF NATIVE EMPLOYEES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE ABROAD

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] asks unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the head of any executive department which maintains permanent staffs of employees in foreign countries is hereby authorized to pay out of any appropriation available to the department concerned for miscellaneous or contingent expenses, burial expenses, and expenses in connection with last illness and death, not in excess of \$100 in any one case, of the native employees of such departments in those countries with respect to which the Secretary of State shall determine it is customary for employers to pay such expenses; and the head of any executive department, which maintains permanent staffs of employees in foreign countries where such custom does not exist, is authorized, upon finding that the immediate family of

the deceased is destitute, to make such payments within the limitations prescribed above to the family, heirs-at-law, or persons responsible for the debts of the deceased, as the officer in charge of the office abroad in which the deceased was employed shall determine to be proper.

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

CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING OF FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I call up the bill (H. R. 6836) to amend the act entitled "An act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor," approved February 23, 1931, as amended, and ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York, Mr. BLOOM?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (n) of section 26 of the act entitled "An act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor," approved February 23, 1931, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(n) Any diplomatic secretary or consular officer who has been, or any Foreign Service officer who may hereafter be promoted from the classified service to the grade of Ambassador or Minister, or appointed to a position in the Department of State, shall be entitled to all the benefits of this section in the same manner and under the same conditions as Foreign Service officers: *Provided*, That any officer now included under the act of May 24, 1924, and the amendment thereto of July 3, 1926, shall be entitled to the benefits of this section: *And provided further*, That hereafter an Ambassador or Minister, or a former Ambassador or Minister who is not otherwise entitled to an annuity under this section and who shall have served as such for the period mentioned in the following paragraph (1), shall nevertheless be entitled to the benefits thereof in the same manner and under the same conditions as Foreign Service officers, but subject to the following terms and conditions:

"(1) Any person who has served as Ambassador or Minister continuously or at different times for an aggregate period of 20 years or more, in which period may be included any periods of service in any of the capacities and as provided in paragraph (o) of this section, may become entitled to the benefits of this section as hereinafter provided by paying into the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund a special contribution equal to 5 percent of his annual salary for each year of such employment subsequent to July 1, 1924, with interest thereon to date of payment compounded annually at 4 percent.

"(2) Any Ambassador or Minister who becomes entitled to the benefits of this section as provided in the preceding paragraph (1) shall receive an annuity computed in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section, including the right to voluntary retirement as provided by paragraph (d) of this section: *Provided, however*, That in case any Ambassador or Minister is retired from active service at less than 65 years of age and with at least 20 but less than 30 years of service, computed in accordance with this section, and assuming that he shall have complied with the requirements of the law entitling him to such annuity, he shall receive an annuity computed in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section on the basis of the total period of service thus computed, including extra service credits as provided in paragraph (k) of this section, the fractional part of a month, if any, to be eliminated from such total period of service; or if he is over 65 years of age (unless he is retained in active service as provided in paragraph (d) of this section), or not in active service, on the effective date of this act such annuity shall begin on the date he complies with all the requirements of law to entitle him to such annuity."

With the following Committee amendments:

Page 2, line 10, after the word "Minister", insert "or a person appointed to a position in the Department of State after serving as Ambassador, Minister, or Foreign Service officer."

Page 2, line 17, after the word "Minister", insert "or a person appointed to a position in the Department of State after serving as Ambassador, Minister, or Foreign Service officer."

Page 3, line 3, after the word "Minister", insert "or a person appointed to a position in the Department of State after serving as Ambassador, Minister, or Foreign Service officer."

Page 3, line 9, after the word "Minister", insert "or a person appointed to a position in the Department of State after serving as Ambassador, Minister, or Foreign Service officer."

The Committee amendments were agreed to.

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.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN NATIONALS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I call up the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 315) to provide for the adjudication by a commissioner of claims of American nationals against the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a Commissioner learned in the law to determine the validity and amounts of the claims of American nationals against the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to fill any vacancy in the same manner that the original appointment was made.

SEC. 2. The salary of the Commissioner shall be at the rate of \$9,000 a year. He shall have a secretary and such additional legal, clerical, and other assistants as may be approved and appointed by the Secretary of State, and at such rates of compensation as may be fixed by him within the limits of appropriated funds. Such persons may be appointed without reference to civil-service laws and rules or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

SEC. 3. The Commissioner shall be allowed the necessary actual expenses of office rent, furniture, stationery, books, printing, travel expenses when on official business outside the city of Washington, and other incidental expenses which he may certify as necessary and which shall be approved by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 4. Before entering upon his duties the Commissioner shall take a solemn oath faithfully and impartially to examine the claims and to give his decisions in accordance with his best judgment and such principles of law as may be applicable. The decisions of the Commissioner shall be in writing and shall be final and conclusive as to the merits of all cases decided. No claim within the Commissioner's jurisdiction which shall not have been presented to him within 12 months from the date he enters upon the duties of his office shall be considered by him.

SEC. 5. (a) The Commissioner shall perform his duties in the city of Washington beginning within a period of 15 days from the date of his appointment. He shall as soon as practicable make all necessary rules and regulations not inconsistent with this resolution or the laws of the United States governing the method of procedure before him in carrying into effect the provisions of this resolution.

(b) For the purpose of any investigation which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act, he is empowered to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, take evidence, and require the production of books, papers, or other documents which he considers relevant to any case within his jurisdiction. Any person knowingly and willfully swearing or affirming falsely in any such proceedings shall be deemed guilty of perjury and shall, upon conviction, suffer the punishment provided by the laws of the United States for that offense when committed in its courts of justice.

(c) The attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing. Any failure to attend as a witness or to testify as a witness or to produce documentary evidence in an appropriate case may be regarded as a contempt of the authority of the Commissioner and shall be punishable in any court of the United States in the same manner as is provided by the laws of the United States for that offense when committed in its courts of justice.

SEC. 6. The work of the Commissioner shall be completed within 2 years from the date on which he undertakes the performance of his duties, at which time the authority vested in him by this resolution shall terminate.

SEC. 7. The Commissioner shall upon the completion of his work submit a written report to the Secretary of State. This report shall include a statement of the expenses of the Commissioner, a list of all claims presented to him, and his decision in each case.

SEC. 8. When the work of the Commissioner is terminated, the records, books, documents, and all property of the United States in the possession of the Commissioner or his staff shall be turned over to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 9. Appropriations are hereby authorized for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this resolution.

SEC. 10. Any and all expenditures made in carrying out this resolution shall be a first charge on any moneys which have been received, or may hereafter be received, in settlement of the claims described in section 1.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from New York kindly explain the bill a little in detail?

Mr. BLOOM. I shall be very pleased to do so. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE], who reported the bill,

will explain it in detail, but before he does so I wish to state that the total amount of the claims between the United States and the Soviet Government is \$827,000,000. The claims of the United States amount to \$366,000,000, and the private claims amount to \$461,000,000.

This Commission, the life of which would run for 2 years, is merely to decide what the claims amount to and to adjudicate the claims of both sides. Some of these claims go back to 1919. The Soviet Government has been trying to settle these claims of both the United States Government and private citizens of the United States.

All the expenses incurred by the Commission which it is proposed to set up shall be a first charge against any moneys received by the claimants, so having these claims adjudicated will not cost the Government of the United States one penny.

The President and the Secretary of State have sent letters approving of this legislation and are very eager to get these claims out of the way. They believe that within 2 years from the time this Commission is appointed the various claims of private citizens of the United States and of the United States Government against the Soviet Government can be adjudicated.

Mr. FISH. Has the Soviet Government shown any disposition whatever to pay any of these claims?

Mr. BLOOM. I may say that there is a sum of money now in the United States Treasury that has been paid and we have certain assets that have been turned over by the Soviet Government to the Government of the United States. This money now remains in the Treasury of the United States. I do not know what the amount is, but I believe it is a substantial sum.

Mr. FISH. What I wanted to find out is, Will the Soviet Government pay for property they have seized from foreign nationals? Are they willing to do that?

Mr. BLOOM. That is what this Commission is supposed to be for, to find out what the claims are. Up to now they have never been able to determine what the claims really are or whether a claim is a just or a legal one. As the gentleman knows, there has never before been a commission established to determine what are rightful claims and the amount of the claims of our nationals against the Soviet Government. That is the purpose of this Commission. However, there is money in the Treasury today that has been paid over by the Soviet Government. This Commission is to determine the claims against not only the Soviet Government but previous governments.

Mr. FISH. And it is recommended by both the President and the Secretary of State?

Mr. BLOOM. That is so.

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

Mr. BLOOM. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Are any of these claims for money loaned to Soviet Government by our Government?

Mr. BLOOM. I do not know. That is what this commission is for.

Mr. KEE. If the gentleman will yield, I will answer the inquiry of the gentleman from Michigan.

The claims of our Government against the Soviet Government are supposed to be included in the claims intended to be considered by the commissioner to be appointed under the terms of this resolution.

As has been stated by the acting chairman of our committee, this joint resolution briefly authorizes the appointment of a commissioner, who shall be, as it is expressed in the measure, "learned in the law," to determine the amounts of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Russia, officially known as the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The salary of the commissioner is to be \$9,000 a year. He is authorized to have a secretary and such additional legal and clerical and other assistance as may be approved by the Secretary of State, who is given the authority to fix the rate of compensation for such employees.

The joint resolution provides that the work of this commissioner shall be completed within 2 years from the date on which he undertakes the performance of his duties, and

that his office shall be terminated at that time. The Secretary of State advises us that there has already been filed with the Department of State a number of claims of individual American citizens against the Soviet Government. The Department of State has been very active for a number of years in an effort to secure from all the citizens of the United States having claims against the Soviet Government a statement of their claims together with proof of the amount and validity of such claims. However, as suggested by the State Department, it seems that a number of the citizens having these claims are of modest means and have refrained from going to the expense of perfecting their claims without some assurance of having some return from that expense.

In addition, there is at the present time no authority established in this country for the purpose of marshaling all these claims and determining their validity and aggregate amount. The figure given by the acting chairman a moment ago as the total of all these private claims is merely an estimate, because the private claims have not been filed, and it is impossible to estimate accurately just what the total is.

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

Mr. KEE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. Does the gentleman know whether the Soviet Government proposes to offer as an offset the occupation of Archangel by American troops after the World War?

Mr. KEE. While negotiations have been in process between our Government and the Soviet Government for adjustment of these matters there has been no result from the negotiations except that back in 1933 the Soviet Government transferred to our Government a considerable amount of assets, to be applied upon the claims of our Government against the Soviet Government as well as the claims of our citizens. Part of those assets have been liquidated and covered into the Treasury in a special fund. Part of the assets are still in litigation, but as soon as the litigation is completed and anything collected from the assets, all the receipts will be turned into this same fund.

Mr. FISH. Suppose this commission is appointed, could the commission award money now in the Treasury to pay awards to American nationals under the decisions of the commission?

Mr. KEE. The commission is not given authority by this joint resolution to make payments, but only to determine the amount and validity of the claims. The result will be that when the amount and validity of these claims are determined, it will then be up to Congress to make provision for distribution of this fund equitably between the Government and our citizens, or to prorate the fund among them.

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

Mr. KEE. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Could the gentleman tell us about how much money will be involved in appropriations out of the Treasury under this bill?

Mr. KEE. It is impossible, except I can tell the gentleman just what it contemplates in the way of employment of personnel; a commissioner at \$9,000 a year and a small office force at a rate of salary to be fixed by the Secretary of State, all of which is to terminate at the end of 2 years.

Mr. TABER. Would the gentleman object to a limitation in the bill, limiting the amount, say, to \$20,000 a year as the total?

Mr. KEE. Before accepting that, I think the committee would want to have some information from the State Department as to whether that would cover it or not. Twenty thousand dollars probably would not cover it, because the salary of the commissioner for 2 years would be \$18,000.

Mr. TABER. I mean \$20,000 a year, which ought to take care of all the office force they have. If we do not do this, they will come in here with a very elaborate set-up and have the set-up before they come in and will be all set to go, and our last chance to put on a limitation is right here.

Mr. KEE. I should think that would be a matter to determine when they come to the House for appropriations to meet these expenses.

Mr. BLOOM. If the gentleman will permit, this is simply an effort to collect some money and it does not come out of the Treasury eventually.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KEE. Before yielding further, I would like to answer the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] by the statement that this measure provides that all of the expenses incurred shall be a charge against this fund, and as I understand, we have in the Treasury today, although I cannot give you the exact amount, sufficient funds to meet these expenses.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman has answered the question I was about to ask him.

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

Mr. KEE. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. It is true, according to your report, that there are assets in the Federal Treasury that have been turned over to the United States Government by the Russian Government in connection with settlement of claims of our Government, but not of our nationals against Russia. You are now proposing to take part of that money that is now in the Treasury of the United States to pay the expenses in connection with an investigation of the claims of American nationals.

Mr. KEE. Oh, no; the expenses of this 2-year job during which this commissioner has to marshal these claims will be taken out of the fund after it is all collected from Russia.

Mr. COCHRAN. Is the gentleman really sincere in his belief that there will be a day when the Russian Government will pay this?

Mr. KEE. The Secretary of State indicates that negotiations are proceeding and that they are hopeful it will not be long until they will have some indication from the Russian Government, as they intimated in 1933, that they will pay these claims or a part of them.

Mr. COCHRAN. As the gentleman knows, we have had some mixed-claims commissions, so-called, that have gone on for a period of years and we have spent an awful lot of money in determining the claims of our nationals against certain governments, but can the gentleman tell us any instance where such governments have ever paid the claims of our nationals?

Mr. KEE. Oh, yes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Where?

Mr. KEE. We are collecting some money from Mexico now, \$500,000 a year, and they have been paying this for 5 years upon a special Mexican Claims Commission award.

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

Mr. KEE. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. I am very much interested in this bill and I notice the gentleman who is now speaking seems to be the only one who knows very much about it. I notice on my side of the aisle very few Members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs seem to know very much about the details of this measure. There is nothing in this bill that is a limitation and there is nothing in the bill whatsoever which would assure Members of Congress that any of this money would be returned to us. I do not understand why some mention of this has not come to our Committee on Appropriations, especially those of us who are making appropriations for the State Department where we make appropriations for various commissions. This will come later, I understand, but I would like to see something in this bill that would act as a limitation.

Mr. KEE. You mean a limitation on how long they shall proceed?

Mr. STEFAN. No; there is a limitation in the measure as to the life of the commission, but here you have a bill

calling for the employment of a commissioner at \$9,000 a year, who will have a secretary, legal assistance, clerical assistance, and any amount of money for travel expense. The gentleman has not yet told us what in his opinion this is really going to cost, and there is nothing in the resolution which would limit the expense or assure us of something definite which would give Congress some assurance that we are going to get some of this money back.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, that was the question asked by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] just a moment ago. The resolution distinctly puts a limit upon the salary of the commissioner, the office force that he is to have, and the time in which the service is to be completed.

Mr. STEFAN. But that is not a limit upon the money that is to be expended.

Mr. KEE. There is a limit on the time that they are employed, and the gentleman can figure that out as well as I can.

Mr. STEFAN. There is no limit as to the expense, and no assurance to Congress that we will ever get any of this money back. It is merely appointing another commission with all kinds of expense at its disposal. They can travel any place in the United States or all over the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has again expired.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time be extended for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, section 10 provides as follows:

Any and all expenditures made in carrying out this resolution shall be a first charge on any moneys which have been received, or may hereafter be received, in settlement of the claims described in section 1.

Of course, it would be impossible to answer the gentleman's question and say what the expenses of this commission will be, because nobody knows what the claims are to be. This is the first time that any commission has ever been set up to settle these claims between the Soviet Government and the Government of the United States, and within 2 years after these claims have been made we can then determine what the amount will be.

Mr. STEFAN. When is the gentleman coming in to make application for the appropriation?

Mr. KEE. I could not tell when we will ask for the appropriation to pay this \$9,000 salary and the wages of the office force. I do not think the amount of these claims would have anything to do with the cost of this commission.

Mr. STEFAN. But the gentleman will have to come to the Appropriations Committee to get the appropriation.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. The question of the appropriation will be brought before the Committee on Appropriations, and that committee will scrutinize any request very carefully. The appropriation will not be granted unless a good case is made out.

Mr. KEE. That is true. I know that the Committee on Appropriations will scrutinize the matter very closely.

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

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. Would the committee accept an amendment to the effect that any expense on the part of this commission will be paid out of this money? The resolution simply says that the amount will be a charge against the money collected. I suggest that the words "and paid out" be added.

Mr. BLOOM. I do not believe that an amendment of that kind is necessary. If the gentleman thinks it is necessary, I have no objection to it.

Mr. DONDERO. If the language is sufficient, in the judgment of the committee, I do not care to offer it.

Mr. BLOOM. I again quote section 10:

Any and all expenditures made in carrying out this resolution shall be a first charge on any moneys which have been received, or may hereafter be received, in settlement of the claims described in section 1.

Mr. DONDERO. If that language is strong enough to make the payment out of that fund, I would have no objection to it.

Mr. BLOOM. The committee believes it is, but if the gentleman wishes to amend it in the manner suggested, I would be glad to accept the amendment, if he thinks it would make it stronger.

Mr. DONDERO. I suggest that we add to it that it shall not only be made a charge, but shall be paid out.

Mr. BLOOM. It says it shall be a first charge on any moneys which have been received. I do not believe that we can make it any stronger than that. However, I do not object to the amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. I think such an amendment should be in the bill, but I say to the gentleman from New York, the acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that if we have the same experience with Russia in respect to the collection of this money that we have had with other foreign nations, we will get nothing out of this.

Mr. BLOOM. If we do not start to do something to try to get this money and have a commission appointed to find out how much money is owing to the United States Government and to the citizens of the United States and vice versa, we will never get anything. At least let us make the gesture and try to find out how much is coming to us.

Mr. STEFAN. But we should know how much money we will have to pay out for the expense of this commission.

Mr. BLOOM. I do not believe it will be very much.

Mr. STEFAN. I guess it will run over \$200,000.

Mr. BLOOM. The Committee on Appropriations will have that in charge when the time comes. I think this is the sensible way of determining how much money is due the citizens of the United States and to the United States Government, so that we can determine and make these claims against that government.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 4, line 16, after the word "resolution", strike out the period, insert a comma and the following: "not exceeding \$20,000 in any year."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that the committee will accept this amendment. It is designed to limit the expenditures in any 1 year to \$20,000. The salary of the commissioner is \$9,000. He is entitled to a secretary, legal, clerical, and other assistants which may be approved. If we do not have any limitation on it we will have an elaborate set-up which will run into \$75,000 or \$100,000 a year. The only way we can put a limitation on these set-ups is by doing it at this time.

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

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BLOOM. Of course, I personally believe that \$20,000 is not a sufficient sum, but I agree with what the gentleman says, that there should be some limit. If the gentleman would make that \$25,000 so as not to hamper the commission in any way, I will be glad to accept it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to amend my amendment to make it \$25,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAYBURN). Without objection the amendment will be amended as requested.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: Page 2, line 3, after the word "funds", strike out the remainder of line 3 and all of lines 4 and 5.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I hope that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will accept this amendment. In these days we hear a great

deal of talk in favor of the civil-service selective merit system for appointments which are made in the Government service. We have the Ramspeck bill pending, which would cover political spoils-system appointees into civil-service lifetime positions providing said appointees make a grade of 70 in a noncompetitive civil-service examination.

If we favor the merit system, we should act as well as talk about it.

If my amendment is adopted, the new positions created by this bill will not be exempt from the provisions of the civil-service merit system.

I sincerely hope that the chairman will accept this amendment.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I do hope this amendment will not prevail. This commission must do its work within 2 years. It is limited in time. We have now limited the amount to \$25,000 a year. We are trying to do something so as to bring about a settlement of these claims. It may be that they would be compelled to have special service—people who are not on the civil-service list. I do not think the hands of the commission should be tied any more than has been done. It is a difficult task for these men to adjudicate or settle claims running up to nearly a billion dollars. You have allowed them \$25,000 a year to do this. They have only allowed them 2 years' time within which to do it. I think the commissioner should be entitled to select those people who are especially able and qualified to do this work.

Therefore, I do hope this amendment will not be agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin) there were ayes 48 and noes 56. Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present. This is a very important amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DONDERO: Page 4, after the comma in line 19, insert "and paid out of any such moneys."

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to take the full 5 minutes on this amendment. My only purpose is to make sure that the appointment of this commissioner and whatever personnel he may require shall not be a charge against the taxpayers and Treasury of the United States, and that these moneys shall be paid out of this fund or moneys which may be collected. That is the only purpose of it.

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

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Suppose there are no recoveries?

Mr. DONDERO. Then apparently there will be no payment.

I trust the committee will accept this amendment. It is simply to strengthen the language and strengthen the bill in order to not make any charge against the taxpayers of this country, and to be sure that it is paid out of the moneys recovered.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will recall, with reference to previous commissions of this kind it has cost \$100,000 or \$200,000 a year. There is no question about how the money is going to be paid out, and that the money is going to come back to the Government.

I think this will probably complicate the bill a great deal, and I hope the gentleman will not insist upon his amendment. We are trying to do a difficult job here for a very few dollars. But \$25,000 is asked for this commission. Other commissions doing similar work have cost the Government from \$200,000 to \$250,000. The gentleman's amendment would complicate things very much.

Mr. DONDERO. I have no desire to complicate the work of the commission. My aim and effort is not to add further to the burden of the taxpayers.

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

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. KEE. Section 10 of this resolution provides that the expenses of this commission shall be a first charge on the moneys received. Ultimately these expenses will be paid out of that money. Should the gentleman's amendment be adopted, it would require that the Government every month pay the stenographers and other employees of the commission from this special fund. The gentleman will recall that a moment ago I mentioned the fact that Russian moneys had already been placed in a special fund earmarked for this purpose in the banks.

Mr. DONDERO. Does the gentleman think the language in the bill sufficiently broad to permit the Government to reimburse itself out of the fund?

Mr. KEE. Yes, indeed. It was inserted for that purpose.

Mr. BLOOM. That is provided for in the bill.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] has asked a very embarrassing question: In the event there is no recovery, where would the money come from to reimburse the commission.

Mr. BLOOM. The money is in hand now. It would be deducted from that money. It is in existence at the present time.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee a question.

On the Private Calendar today was a bill commonly called the Russian shoe bill, for the relief of the International Sales Corporation, an outfit that wants to collect nearly \$1,000,000 from the United States Government. That bill passed the House and the Senate several years ago and was vetoed by the President. On a record vote in this House only four Members voted to override the President's veto. It came back to the House today not in the form of a direct appropriation from the Treasury, as before, but to refer the case to the Court of Claims to determine whether or not this corporation was entitled to be reimbursed by the Government. I assisted in sending this bill back to the committee today.

The claim grows out of the sale of shoes by this corporation to Russian municipalities. This corporation was doing business in Russia long before the World War. When the value of the Russian ruble fell to nothing, this corporation claimed that it was in possession of a very large amount of rubles paid for shoes that it had sold to the municipalities. It further claims, because the Federal Reserve Board had issued orders to Federal Reserve banks not to accept Russian rubles, the United States Government is responsible for their loss.

What I want to know from the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is: Does he feel this claim would be one for consideration of this commissioner? I want the information so that if the gentleman says it is such a claim I can use that information if an attempt is made to bring the bill back to the House at a future date. I want to use that as an argument in my effort to keep this bill from passing.

Mr. BLOOM. I cannot, of course, answer the gentleman's question offhand whether that claim would come within the purview of this bill; but I may say to the gentleman that every claim that is made by any citizen of the United States must under this bill have some consideration to find out whether it is a just claim. Should the commission find that it is not a just claim, they would discard it. If it be a just claim, it then goes to the Soviet Government or to the representative of any previous government before the Soviet Government. I hope the gentleman does not expect me to answer offhand whether this claim is permissible under this bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. I express the hope that it will be a claim that will come under the jurisdiction of this commission so we can get rid of it and so the United States Government will not be robbed by a lot of lawyers who have been trying

to get about \$1,000,000 out of the Treasury for the last 10 years.

Mr. BLOOM. The gentleman is right. That is what this commission is for, to do away with lawyers and find out what the just claims are.

Mr. COCHRAN. In view of what the gentleman says, I will tell the House, when the bill is called up again, that the acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs thinks it should be considered under the provisions of the bill now before us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was rejected.

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.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I call up House Joint Resolution 320, to amend Public Resolution No. 46, approved August 9, 1935, entitled "Joint resolution requesting the President to extend to the International Statistical Institute an invitation to hold its twenty-fourth session in the United States in 1939," and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

Resolved, etc., That Public Resolution No. 46, approved August 9, 1935, entitled "Joint resolution requesting the President to extend to the International Statistical Institute an invitation to hold its twenty-fourth session in the United States in 1939" be amended as follows:

After the word "hereby", insert the words "authorized and."

After the word "its", strike out the word "twenty-fourth" and insert the word "twenty-fifth."

After the word "year", strike out the figures "1939" and insert the following: "1940; and to invite foreign governments to be represented by delegates at that session.

"Sec. 2. That the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of participation by the Government of the United States in the meeting of the International Statistical Institute to be held in the United States in 1940, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; communication services; stenographic, translating, and other services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); travel expenses; hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; transportation of things; rental of necessary equipment; entertainment; and such other expenses as may be actually and necessarily incurred by the Government of the United States by reason of observance of appropriate courtesies in connection therewith under the authorization of the Secretary of State, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified."

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

There was no objection.

The resolution 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.

SAN DIEGO-CABRILLO QUADRICENTENNIAL

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I call up Senate Joint Resolution 124, authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in the San Diego-Cabrillo Quadricentennial Celebration, to be held in 1942.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

Be it resolved, etc., That the President is authorized to invite by proclamation, or in such other manner as he may deem proper, foreign countries to send naval (or merchant) vessels to San Diego, California, to participate in the San Diego-Cabrillo Quadricentennial Celebration, to be held in 1942, in commemoration of the discovery of California and the west coast of the United States by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a native of Portugal, who, while in the service of the King of Spain, entered San Diego Harbor on September 28, 1542.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This bill is on the House Calendar.

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

Mr. BLOOM. I shall be pleased to yield.

Mr. RICH. At the present time a fair is being held in California, the Treasure Island Fair. I understand Congress is to be asked for an additional \$600,000 contribution to this fair, an amount in addition to what Congress contributed several years ago.

They are going to ask for another fair to be held in San Diego.

Mr. BLOOM. This is a special exposition. It is not a fair.

Mr. RICH. What is the difference between an exposition and a fair?

Mr. BLOOM. This is celebrating a special event. This is not for an industrial exposition or fair. It is in celebration of a special event. This calls for participation in an event commemorating the discovery of California and the west coast.

Mr. RICH. California—where is that?

Mr. BLOOM. Can the gentleman from New York [Mr. Fish] tell us where it is? The gentleman from California [Mr. Izac] is sponsor of this bill.

Mr. RICH. I would like to have that question explained.

Mr. IZAC. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that several years before the *Mayflower* came to the east coast of the United States a gentleman by the name of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed around the Horn and came up into the Pacific Ocean and discovered land east of the Pacific Ocean. We on the west coast claim that from that day the history of California begins. That applies not only to California but to the whole west coast of the United States. It was discovered for the first time by a white man. And in commemoration of that we will celebrate 3 years from now the four hundredth anniversary of that discovery—the greatest, we think, that was ever made.

Mr. RICH. Let me ask the gentleman what it is going to cost the Federal Government to help the State of California celebrate this great exposition, since we know where it is now.

Mr. IZAC. It should not cost anything at all, because we are merely inviting foreign nations to send men-of-war or merchant vessels around to congregate there, celebrate the original discovery, and go through the motion of discovering California again.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman assure us he is not going to ask for any funds from the Federal Government for the celebration if we permit this bill to pass?

Mr. IZAC. That is a rather embarrassing question. At the present time there is no intention to ask for any funds for the participation.

Mr. RICH. At the present time you are not asking; but after a resolution of this kind goes through, the promoters of that resolution come back and ask us for funds to carry on the fair or exposition.

Mr. IZAC. The cost of this will be very small.

Mr. RICH. What does the gentleman mean by "small"?

Mr. IZAC. A million dollars or so.

Mr. RICH. A million dollars, small? Where are you going to get the money?

Mr. IZAC. That is only a celebration. It is not an exposition or fair of any kind. I am sure it will cost the Federal Government little, if anything.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman means a million dollars?

Mr. IZAC. I was being facetious, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. If California is going to have this celebration and it will cost the Federal Government a million dollars, I think the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs should be careful about bills and proposals of this kind which are being brought in here. All we have had during the past 6 years is bill after bill after bill calling for fairs. The statement has been made that they will not cost anything, but according to my knowledge the bills that have been brought in have been for a small amount, as the gentleman says, a million dollars at the minimum. May I say that a million dollars to me seems like a mountain. Where are you going to get all this money? You on that side have been spending and spending. You have brought in bill

after bill after bill, and all you think about is how to spend the taxpayers' money. The way you are doing you will ruin America and not honor it by a celebration of an event like this. I think it is time for the New Deal to stop bringing in a lot of bills of this kind that are cluttering up our calendar.

[Here the gavel fell.]

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.

RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS FROM THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 5031) for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in Chile, and ask unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM]?

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I think it would be better if we went into committee on this bill.

Mr. BLOOM. If the gentleman thinks so, we can do that.

Mr. FISH. I would like a little time, and, Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House automatically resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5031, with Mr. ZIMMERMAN in the Chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman from New York if we can make an agreement on allowing less time for general debate than the 2 hours allowed under the rule? I do not believe the consideration of this bill will take much time.

Mr. FISH. I would suggest 20 minutes on a side.

Mr. BLOOM. I agree to that.

Mr. Chairman, this is a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in Chile. According to the report, every other nation in the Western Hemisphere contributed very largely to the sufferers from this Chilean earthquake. The \$500,000 provided in this bill is to be expended as follows:

That the President is hereby authorized, through such agency or agencies as he may designate, to purchase in the United States and transport and distribute or make available for rehabilitation and relief in the earthquake area in Chile such materials, equipment, and supplies as he may determine to be needed. The President is hereby authorized to expend or cause to be expended, out of the funds of the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

This is not an appropriation direct to the Chilean Government or to any other organization.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLOOM. I shall be pleased to yield.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I thought it was understood that we would not consider controversial bills today. I cannot imagine that the gentleman would without a quorum present call up a bill appropriating a half million dollars as a hand-out to a foreign country, in view of the almost bankrupt condition of our Federal Treasury. I sincerely hope the gentleman will withdraw his request for consideration of this highly controversial bill so that we may keep faith with Members who thought we would not have any controversial legislation considered this afternoon.

Mr. BLOOM. I do not know whether the gentleman was on the floor when I was asked previously what bills I was going to call up, but I may say that I have put aside several bills that I know are highly controversial. I took this matter up with the ranking minority member of the Committee on

Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH], and also with the minority leader. I hope the gentleman does not believe I have done anything that is contrary to my original thought of not bringing up any highly controversial bill.

This bill, Mr. Chairman, merely deals with something I believe a majority of the Members think should be done. The bill calls for the expenditure of \$500,000 on building materials to be sent to Chile to be used by the sufferers from the earthquake to build homes for themselves. This is not an outright gift. All the other countries in the Western Hemisphere have contributed handsomely to these sufferers in Chile, and I believe the United States should do something for them. Our neighbors to the south of us have been very friendly. We have friendly relations with all of them. This bill has the approval of the President of the United States and the State Department. The money is to be expended in this country.

The money stays here. I sincerely believe this bill should have favorable consideration, and I hope the gentleman does not believe I have done anything I should not have done as acting chairman of this committee in calling up this bill at this time.

By the way, all this material is to be sent from this country to Chile free of any cost or charges by the various steamship companies which serve that part of the world.

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

Mr. BLOOM. I shall be pleased to yield.

Mr. RICH. Is this to be given to them in the form of commodities or in cash, so they can buy commodities?

Mr. BLOOM. No; this is to be given in commodities. The Government buys the building materials that are necessary in that part of that country and the materials are then sent to Chile, not the money. The money stays in this country. Not one dollar of this \$500,000 is to be spent out of this country. The building materials, whatever may be necessary to build these homes, are the only things the Chileans get. The money is spent in this country. Not one dollar of it goes for any other claim, not even for the payment of freight from the United States to Chile.

Mr. RICH. Where will you get the \$500,000 to buy the material?

Mr. BLOOM. From money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. RICH. There is nothing in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. BLOOM. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania there will be a lot by that time. A lot of money is going to be paid in.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLOOM. I shall be pleased to yield.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. What was the date of that earthquake?

Mr. BLOOM. January 24.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Does not the gentleman believe it is very late now to do anything?

Mr. BLOOM. No; I do not believe it is too late now. Further, I may say to the gentleman, as he knows, we tried to bring this matter up on the floor on several occasions on the Consent Calendar. The bill was reported in April, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. THORKEKELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLOOM. I shall be pleased to yield.

Mr. THORKEKELSON. Does not the gentleman believe we are extending this good-neighbor policy too far? I understand the Chilean Government is now going to expel all American interests from Chile, even the copper companies. Why should we put ourselves out and provide material for them when they are going to take our property away from us?

Mr. BLOOM. I doubt if any Member of this House believes we can extend the good-neighbor policy too far. I do not believe there is any distance to the good-neighbor policy, not only as it applies to the Chileans but to all the peoples of the world if there is affliction anywhere. The

United States has always shown its good-fellowship and friendliness to everyone.

Mr. THORKELESON. Yes; but does not the gentleman believe it is a good idea to extend that policy to our own people?

Mr. BLOOM. I believe, with the gentleman, that we should extend it to our own people, but at the same time we should not forget our neighbors.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLOOM. I shall be pleased to yield.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman made the statement that this bill does not provide for an outright gift. Did the gentleman mean by that statement that it is not an outright gift of money, but is the appropriation of money with which to buy materials which will be given outright?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes; that is true. The materials are to be contributed to the sufferers in Chile, but the money is to be spent here. The materials are to go to Chile free. There is no question about that.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes of my time out of order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, we are only to have 20 minutes on this bill, which proposes to spend \$500,000 of the taxpayers' money. When the people of this country are suffering from taxation we certainly ought to give a little more than 20 minutes of consideration to a matter involving that amount of money.

Mr. FISH. I am going to oppose the bill, I may say to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's objection comes entirely to late. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time as this is the first opportunity I have had to make a statement as to why I voted for the Bloom bill on final passage.

In the consideration of the Bloom bill I stated on the floor that if section 3 were stricken out and the Verys arms embargo amendment was adopted I would vote for it as a compromise measure, and in order to keep my word I reluctantly voted for the final passage of the bill, although I much prefer the existing neutrality law to the Bloom bill as amended, and I am as much opposed to the Bloom bill in its original form, as reported to the House and before amendment, as I have ever been.

President Roosevelt has been releasing columns to the press as to what he proposed to do to force the unneutral Bloom bill through Congress in its original form. The Bloom bill, with its attempt to wipe out the arms embargo and entangle us in the eternal wars of Europe, is a dead cock in the pit. The American people have expressed to Congress their opposition to this interventionist and war-making proposal. They will have none of it, and are opposed to the sale and export of arms and ammunition to warring nations as being the first step toward sending our youth to be slaughtered on the battlefields of Europe.

The American people do not trust President Roosevelt on account of his interventionist views, and do not agree with him that our participation in another World War is a "virtual certainty." The Congress is determined to exert its constitutional prerogative to keep America out of foreign wars unless we are attacked.

The continued pressure on the Congress by the President to obtain greater interventionist powers to police and quarantine the world with American blood and treasure will have no more effect on the Senate than it did on the House of Representatives. The Congress does not propose to per-

mit President Roosevelt to usurp its constitutional power to declare war by entering into entangling alliances with any group of nations.

The American people went to war once to oust the Kaiser and opened the way for Hitler, and are not disposed to send our soldiers to throw out Hitler and establish communism in Germany, Italy, and all of Europe.

If we must go to war, let it be in defense of America, but not in defense of the munitions makers, war profiteers, Communists, to cover up the failures of the New Deal, or to provide an alibi for a third term.

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

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. RICH. May I ask the gentleman who is the author of this bill to give \$500,000 worth of supplies to Chile? Who made the request?

Mr. FISH. I will tell the gentleman the whole story. I put in the first bill soon after the earthquake in Chile, one of the most disastrous earthquakes in the history of the world. My bill provided for an appropriation to purchase foodstuffs and medical supplies for the victims of this disaster, which I think would have been a very wonderful gesture some 6 months ago when the earthquake occurred. I was unable to get a hearing on the bill and then, later on, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] put in this bill. I am opposed to this bill because the emergency of the disaster has passed and it is no longer necessary to provide foodstuffs, medical supplies, or clothing to the earthquake victims in Chile.

I am opposed to the principle involved in this bill, because it establishes an entirely new precedent. These relief measures are emergency measures, to help the destitute and the needy and the sufferers from acts of God. We have done this before repeatedly. We did it in Japan, in Italy, and in other countries, but this bill, as it was introduced and as it now comes before you, provides \$500,000 to build houses, to provide concrete or steel or whatever may be necessary to build houses in Chile.

I think this is a wrong precedent to establish. This can no longer be considered as an emergency measure and for immediate relief of sufferers from the earthquake. Building new permanent homes for them is not emergency relief for sufferers from earthquakes.

Chile is a great country, and being a Pan-American I want to trade with Chile and I would, in such an emergency, vote for a bill to provide medical supplies, foodstuffs, and clothing. But I will not support this bill.

Another reason I do not intend to vote for this bill is the fact that Chile has repudiated \$200,000,000 of bonds she has sold the American people. She is not paying us 1 cent of interest on those \$200,000,000 worth of bonds. Instead of paying interest on them, she is buying up the bonds herself at \$10, or 10 cents on the dollar, at the expense of American investors; and it seems to me, in view of that situation, and the fact that we will have established a most unfortunate precedent which will plague us in the future, we should not pass this legislation. We should have acted at the time of the emergency. A stitch in time saves nine. It was an emergency, and it would have been a fine gesture of good will. Other nations in South America did the same thing, but they did it at the time; and I beg of the House now not to establish such a precedent, 6 months after the emergency has passed, not giving them food, medical supplies, and clothing, but housing material, steel, concrete, and so forth, to build houses for the future. If we are to build houses, let us build houses in the United States of America for our own citizens. [Applause.]

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

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. RICH. Did not the American Red Cross at the time of this disaster send medical supplies there to assist Chile?

Mr. FISH. Yes; they sent a number of airplane loads of medical supplies, which were very much needed at the time. Of course, food and clothing and medical supplies were needed, but they are no longer required. If we had acted at

the time it would have been a fine gesture on our part, but I think this will be very unfortunate now.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Certainly.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Does the gentleman know that 3 weeks ago we had a hurricane in Indiana and Illinois, which Members probably read of and saw pictures of in the news reels, and that when requests came through for help to the department here we were told that there was no provision under our law to build up the houses that were torn down in that hurricane area in this country?

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, that is a very logical and strong reason why we should not build houses 5,000 miles away when we ought to be building them back home.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I might say that the administration took the same attitude when the hurricane occurred in New England.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, am I in control of the time?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has control of the time.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CARTER. Would a motion that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out be in order at this time, or must we wait until debate closes?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the motion is not in order at this time.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this bill for the reason that the emergency has passed. This hurricane took place on January 24 last, at which time American Army planes, by direction of the President, flew at the first possible moment to Chile, carrying urgently needed medicines and medical supplies. The American Red Cross did considerable work there, and in addition to that made a cash contribution to the Chilean Red Cross, and appealed for further donations on the part of the American people, who I am informed, sent considerable money to Chile. In addition to that, the American people doing business in Chile contributed considerable money and supplies and did considerable relief work there. If gentlemen will take the report and look on page 2 they will find that this half million dollars is to be used for the purpose of building permanent homes in Chile. The report itself tells that. We have 10,000,000 people out of jobs in America. We have our slums. You heard a little while ago one of your colleagues tell you that aid was refused in our own country, in two States, where we had hurricanes and storms and where houses were destroyed. In my own district some of my own people need permanent homes, and I feel that during the Chilean emergency America and the American people and the American Red Cross matched what some other countries had done to help the Chilean people when the help was actually needed. There is no evidence here that Chile is asking for this money.

Now that the emergency has passed, we are asked to go a little further with this good-neighbor policy by dipping into the people's Treasury to the tune of half a million dollars to send materials into a foreign country to build permanent homes at a time when our own people need homes.

Now, this foreign policy of ours is a good policy up to a certain point. I am not opposed to all of it. I am not going to take the floor today and say anything derogatory about Chile and what she has done about defaulting of millions of dollars worth of her bonds, held by Americans, but I want to call attention to the report on page 2, where it is stated that the additional aid which could now be furnished under the authority of this bill would not only be a form of aid which may properly be extended to a friendly

nation and to a neighbor in distress, but that this assistance would likewise strengthen even more the very close ties which unite the two countries.

Now, let us be fair about this. Let us be sane. Let us be fair to the American taxpayers. We want to be friends. We are going to do business with our South American neighbors, but in my personal opinion this goes too far. It means that we go into permanent home building in a foreign country.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I want to make one observation in connection with the help needed for homes in this country. In my district we had a flood which occurred in 1935, which swept away people's homes and buildings and ruined their farms. At least 110 people were drowned. That valley has not been taken care of yet. I am opposed to this bill, for the spending of huge sums to rehabilitate the country of Chile, when we have portions of our own country that have been neglected as the Republican valley in Nebraska has.

Mr. STEFAN. Of course the gentleman is right. There are delegations from my own district here today who say they cannot get money to save their homes. They are losing them by foreclosures. There are Indians in my district who live in homes where three or four families live in one little house. We cannot get the money to build permanent homes for our own people. I wish I had time to tell you what is happening to the farmers in my district who are forced off their farms.

Mr. Chairman, this sort of good neighborhood policy business is going too far. Here we have a bill asking that we spend half a million dollars of taxpayers' money to build permanent homes for people in Chile. You will recall that we stopped an effort only recently to spend many thousands of dollars to translate all kinds of agriculture books and other pamphlets into foreign languages and send them broadcast into Latin America to teach the farmers down there how to grow more beef, more corn, more wheat, more cotton, and other farm commodities which come to our country to compete in the market which belongs to our own farmers. In this bill we go further in spending money than what we do for our own people. Do not forget that every penny of this money will have to be borrowed and American taxpayers will have to pay this money sometime. We American people are not heartless. We feel sorry and we do help our neighbors when they are in distress. This earthquake occurred 6 months ago. The report itself says that they do not need anything in the way of emergency help. The report says that they now have plenty of food, clothing, medicine, and supplies. You know that in Chile the climate is temperate. It does not get as cold as it does in Nebraska. What the bill really asks is that we take this money and build permanent homes for the people in Chile. We have already sent money there. We have sent medicine, food, and supplies, and the American Red Cross has sent money and other necessary things. Private people in America have given money. Our own Government has sent supplies. Why are we now suddenly asked to do permanent building work down there? Is it because somebody feels that it would make Chile feel more friendly toward us? I think those people appreciate what we have already done. That was not begrudged by us. I think this is overdoing it and is not necessary, especially at a time when we need this money ourselves. I am sincere in telling you that today—at this very moment—I am being called upon by a delegation of Winnebago Indians who live in my district. They are headed by Mr. Frank Beaver, who is chairman of the Winnebago tribal council. These people tell me of the bad conditions under which some of our own people must live. They do not have enough houses. Their wells are dry and they need water and many other things which we deny them. They are American citizens. Other people in my district would be glad if this Government would build them a permanent home. When

we consider that we have already done much for the people of Chile in a time of distress we should consider the distress of our own people and begin permanent charity at home. There must be a limit to these expenditures which I feel are not absolutely necessary. I hope the chairman of the committee will withdraw this bill. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. RAYBURN] having resumed the chair, Mr. ZIMMERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5031, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 5031 be withdrawn from the calendar of bills for consideration at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FOUR HUNDREDETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EXPLORATIONS OF FRANCISCO VASQUEZ DE CORONADO

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 6852) authorizing Federal participation in the commemoration and observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the explorations of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, establishing a commission for that purpose, and authorizing an appropriation therefor, and I ask unanimous consent that the same may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Senate bill 2197, an identical bill, be considered in lieu of the bill H. R. 6852.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This bill is on the Union Calendar. The House automatically resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6852, with Mr. Lewis of Colorado in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the first reading of the bill will be dispensed with.

Mr. BLOOM. Would it be possible to agree upon time with reference to this matter?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, there will be objection unless I can have the gentleman answer a question.

Mr. BLOOM. You can ask all the questions you want.

Mr. RICH. I want to know what the object of this Committee on Foreign Affairs is, in bringing in all these bills for the expenditure of additional funds?

Mr. BLOOM. Is that a parliamentary question?

Mr. RICH. With reference to this bill you are asking for \$250,000 to take care of this celebration.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, the regular order.

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there can be no agreement as to time.

Mr. BLOOM. We just agreed upon time on the other bill.

Mr. SCHIFFLER. I beg to differ with the gentleman. My understanding was that we were to take the time allowed by the rule, and we might terminate that in less time if the speakers did not want the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is entitled to an hour and the gentleman from New York [Mr. Bloom] is entitled to an hour.

Mr. BLOOM. I understand that. The gentleman is entitled to an hour and I am entitled to an hour, but I am

asking the gentleman if we cannot agree on less time so we can get through with this bill. If the gentleman desires to use his full hour, then he does not want to agree on time. That is up to him.

Mr. SCHIFFLER. But we cannot agree at this time.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Chairman, that agreement should have been made in the House instead of in Committee of the Whole. We are now under the rule. That is a rule of the House and the time should have been fixed in the House before the House went into Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee can limit time by unanimous consent if it so desires.

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

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established a commission, to be known as the United States Coronado Exposition Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission), to be composed of the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce; which Commission shall serve without additional compensation and shall represent the United States in connection with the holding of an exposition and celebration during the observance and commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado.

Sec. 2. The heads of the various executive departments and independent offices and establishments of the Government are authorized to cooperate with the Commission in the procurement, installation, and display of exhibits, and to lend to the Commission and to the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Commission, established by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, for exhibition during the period of such observance and commemoration such articles, materials, documents, specimens, exhibits, or papers in the possession of the Government which the Commission shall deem to be in the interest of the United States and in keeping with the purposes of such commemoration and observance and which relate to the exploration of such States, or illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in the advancement of industry, science, invention, agriculture, the arts, and peace, or demonstrate the nature of our institutions, particularly with regard to their adaptation to the needs of the people. Any such articles, materials, documents, specimens, exhibits, or papers so lent shall be lent only under such conditions as will assure their return in good condition and without expense to the Government.

Sec. 3. The Commission is authorized and directed to prepare, print, bind, and distribute a pamphlet on the explorations of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, and for such purpose is authorized to have printing, binding, photolithography, and other work done at establishments other than the Government Printing Office.

Sec. 4. The Commission is authorized to procure advice and assistance from any governmental agency and to procure advice and assistance from and cooperate with individuals and agencies, public or private. The Commission is authorized to accept and utilize voluntary and uncompensated services of any person and, without additional compensation, the services of such experts, consultants, research assistants, clerks, and stenographers as may be detailed by the heads of the various executive departments and establishments of the Government for the purpose of assisting the Commission to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$250,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and such sum when appropriated shall remain available until expended. Subject to the provisions of this act and any subsequent act appropriating the money authorized herein, the Commission is authorized to make any expenditures or allotments deemed necessary by it to fulfill properly the purposes of this act and to allocate such sums to the said Coronado Cuarto Centennial Commission for expenditure as the Commission deems necessary and proper in carrying out the purposes of this act for (1) the erection of monuments; (2) the erection and enlargement of museum facilities for the housing of historical and anthropological material and material illustrative of the native arts and crafts of such States; (3) the preparation and publication of historical pamphlets; (4) aiding in defraying the expenses of National, State, and local programs in celebration of such anniversary; and (5) aiding in defraying any other expenses incurred in properly observing and commemorating such anniversary.

All amounts and vouchers covering expenditures shall be approved by such person as the Commission may designate, but this provision shall not be construed to waive the submission of accounts and vouchers to the General Accounting Office for audit, nor to permit any obligations to be incurred in excess of the amount authorized to be appropriated herein. In the construction of buildings and exhibits requiring skilled and unskilled labor,

the prevailing rate of wages, as provided in the act of March 3, 1931, shall be paid.

Sec. 6. The Commission shall transmit to Congress on or before January 3, 1941, a detailed statement of the manner of expenditure of any funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization contained in this act.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY].

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, this bill provides for Federal participation in the four hundredth anniversary of the expedition of Coronado into Arizona, New Mexico, and the Panhandle of Texas and Kansas. Of all the brilliant and heroic exploits of human history few surpass this unique expedition in its thrilling human interest. Likewise, the results which flowed from this opening up of the northern borderlands of New Spain to Spanish settlement and culture was of great historical moment. This exposition, then, in its full significance, will probably be considered one of the most important ever held on these shores, for Coronado's expedition brought to that part of the world, which is now the southwestern corner of the United States, the first horse, the first cow, and the first sheep. It brought something greater than all that; it brought Christianity to our Southwest. The soldiers of the Cross achieved greater results than did the soldiers of the King.

This bill has the approval of the Director of the Budget; it has the strong endorsement of the Secretary of State. It was reported unanimously by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and received the unanimous approval of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and passed that body by unanimous consent. I cannot conceive any opposition to an exposition celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of an event as important as this. The historical significance in itself would justify the very small appropriation we are asking the Federal Government to contribute. The South American countries have been invited to participate and have accepted.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield.

Mr. PARSONS. Is not this the second four hundredth-anniversary celebration, preceded only by the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893?

Mr. DEMPSEY. The gentleman is correct. This exposition is naturally second in point of time and otherwise is second only in importance to that of Columbus.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. This is not to be a fair or an exposition; it is merely a celebration of this great historic event; and the total amount the Federal Government is to appropriate, as I understand, is \$250,000. How much has the State of New Mexico appropriated for this purpose?

Mr. DEMPSEY. As the gentleman from Texas states, this is not an affair that is to be commercialized. There will be no side shows, or things of that kind. We are marking the trail that Coronado and his followers traversed, marking it by monuments. We are building a small building to house certain relics. There will be pageants and other events of educational value.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Is this the same celebration to which the gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC] referred a few moments ago?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Not at all; it is quite different.

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

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman from New Mexico was asked how much money the State of New Mexico had already appropriated for this purpose.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I am very happy the gentleman asked me that question.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman tell me about that?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Yes. At the session of our legislature in January the question of appropriation for this event came up. It is largely a matter of building roads and trails. The State Legislature of New Mexico appropriated \$6,000,000 to build roads and trails, not all of which will be used in connection with this, but whatever amount is necessary to be used will be used.

Mr. RICH. What is the significance of building roads and trails for the celebration?

Mr. DEMPSEY. The gentleman should keep in mind that it is quite significant to us who appreciate the great good done by this expedition to know of the route traveled and to mark that very historic trail for all time to come. To us it means a great deal. I do not know what it means to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but even when I lived in Pennsylvania myself it meant something to me.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman will yield for a further question, how much money is being spent by the C. C. C. camps in the State of New Mexico to build roads and trails, and what part of that is applicable to this exposition?

Mr. DEMPSEY. None of it. When the gentleman talks about C. C. C. camps in the State of New Mexico I would remind him that the Federal Government owns 55 percent of all the acreage of the entire State of New Mexico. Were I the owner of property I would certainly do something to improve it. The Federal Government is not doing anything to improve the land it owns in New Mexico but the carrying out of this plan will certainly do so.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I shall be very happy to yield.

Mr. RICH. Suppose we give all that land back to the State of New Mexico so they will own it; would not that be the best thing the Federal Government could do?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. DEMPSEY. We would be very happy if that were done, because we have very valuable oil lands in New Mexico owned by the Federal Government. The royalty from these oil lands goes to the Federal Government. We have forestry and grazing lands all owned by the Federal Government. While the Federal Government participates to some extent in the building of roads in New Mexico, as it does in other States, the burden of maintaining the roads in the State devolves upon 45 percent of the total acreage.

What we are asking, I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, is not in any sense charity. I should think this House would be happy and proud to have the United States contribute to such an undertaking as this.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman refers to the State of New Mexico, and the interests of the Federal Government in the State, the Federal Government contributed \$5,000,000 to continue and make worth while a project started by the President of the United States out of W. P. A. funds. It seems to me we are doing pretty well by New Mexico.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I am sorry the gentleman brings up such questions in connection with this bill. We are discussing an entirely different proposition. Any Member who thinks this important historic event should not be celebrated should vote against this bill, but I cannot conceive such a thing. So long as I am a Member of the House, irrespective of where the event may be, I shall vote for the Federal Government to participate in such celebrations.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. May I say to the gentleman that there are other States besides New Mexico interested in this celebration, because the route of Coronado traversed six States in all, as I understand it? May I ask the gentleman whether it is his understanding that under the provisions of the pending bill some of the money might be spent in other States which are on the route traversed by Coronado in his exploration?

Mr. DEMPSEY. That is my understanding. I may say to the gentleman that there is a representative on this Com-

mission from the gentleman's State of Kansas, Mr. Jones. It is also my understanding that the Commission as set up can use this money where and how it sees fit, provided it conforms to the authorization. May I say further that in my experience in the House I have never met anyone who has been more generous to New Mexico than that splendid man from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] and I deeply appreciate it. [Applause.]

Mr. HOUSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HOUSTON. I may say to the gentleman that I was on a committee that has been very interested in this celebration, which includes the State chambers of commerce, industrial organizations, and so forth. May I say to the gentleman that I expect to support this worthy cause and the only question that occurs to me is whether the \$250,000 is enough.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Personally I do not think so, but the Director of the Budget thought it was. I was in the position where I thought I better dicker with him.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It is my privilege to know something about this great celebration in Arizona, New Mexico, and other States. I know and highly regard several of the leading men back of this move. Is it not one of the greatest educational proposals which has been offered this country for many years?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I think it is. It is rather embarrassing to me to note that there is so little known of the great things that these Spanish explorers have done to advance our country. They deserve credit far beyond that which my use of words can express.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. What permanent benefit, if any, will come from the educational standpoint from this commemoration of the journey of Coronado?

Mr. DEMPSEY. There will be this building which will house all these relics. We have the uniforms worn out there by the Spanish explorers going back several hundred years. The monuments will mark the trail and the whole history will be reopened, reviewed, and impressed.

Mr. CURTIS. Will there be any compilation and publications of the valuable records pertaining to this journey?

Mr. DEMPSEY. We have been working for several years to bring up-to-date the literature in order that the people of this continent may be better informed of the importance of that expedition and of the Spanish phase of our American history.

Mr. CURTIS. Part of this money will be used for that purpose?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. I am very much interested in this bill. There is good authority for the statement that Coronado reached southwest Nebraska. Such is the conclusion of Mr. Addison E. Sheldon, historian of Lincoln, Nebr., in his book Nebraska, Its Land and People, published in 1931.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. JONES of Texas. It is my understanding that the idea is to mark out the entire route that Conorado took?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. During his journey throughout this entire southwestern area?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Yes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. The journey was made before the Pilgrim Fathers landed in America?

Mr. DEMPSEY. A long time before that. This was made in 1540.

Mr. JONES of Texas. And covered practically all the territory in that great southwestern area. It goes back into the early history of that section of the country and brings to life in more vivid form that area, does it not?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Yes. That is the purpose.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. It might be helpful to know what route that great Spaniard, Coronado, covered.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Coronado entered what is now the United States from Mexico in the southeastern part of Arizona. From there he entered the western part of New Mexico and traveled across and located near where Albuquerque now stands, where he made his headquarters for a long time. From there he went over into what is now known as the panhandle of Texas, thence into Kansas and back into Colorado.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Did he start from Mexico City?

Mr. DEMPSEY. From Mexico City; yes.

Mr. PARSONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PARSONS. I understand there are a lot of old records that have never been translated, on which they are working now, written in Italian and Spanish. Does the gentleman know whether those records are being explored?

Mr. DEMPSEY. They are being explored and recently copies of some very old records have been brought to the museum at Santa Fe, N. Mex., where is located what was formerly known as the Palace of the Governor. It is situated at the plaza in Santa Fe, N. Mex.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I take this occasion to answer the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], when he asked why we are at this time bringing in this bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. May I say that I personally took this matter up with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH]. I told him what bills we expected to call up and asked him if there were any bills to which he had objection and if he would let me know those bills to which he objected I would not call them up, realizing there are many Members out of town who may be interested in certain bills or anything that may be controversial. That is the reason these bills were brought up today and they were brought up with this understanding. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] agreed that these bills could be brought up, and also that agreement, I may say, was made with the minority leader.

I can assure you that it was not the intention of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to bring up anything that is controversial. As soon as I saw that one measure was controversial I immediately withdrew it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLOOM. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do not want the gentleman to imply that I passed on whether or not these bills are controversial.

Mr. BLOOM. No; I did not say that, and if I did I want to correct the statement. I said I took this matter up with the minority leader and told him we would not bring up any bills that are controversial. There are several bills that are very controversial and we did not want to bring them up at this time.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is that why the gentleman is going to withdraw this bill now?

Mr. BLOOM. I am not going to withdraw this bill. I would not have brought up the other bill if I had known that the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] is opposed to it. The gentleman from New York told me he was not opposed to the Chilean bill. If I had thought he was opposed to it I would not have brought it up at this time.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I did not know but that the gentleman, having found that controversy had developed among other Members of the House, was ready to withdraw the bill.

Mr. BLOOM. I am not going to withdraw this bill. I know this bill is going to prevail.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman maintain a bill is not controversial when he thinks he can pass it?

Mr. BLOOM. I should be very pleased to argue this question at some other time with the minority leader, but I do not care to do it now.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I hold in high esteem the acting chairman of this committee and my good friend the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY], who has introduced this bill. They are both fine fellows; but we go beyond the point of being fine fellows when we agree to everything that is brought up on the floor of the House and permit it to be passed just because some good fellow would like to have passed a particular bill in which he is interested.

My principal objection to this bill at this particular time is that it will require the expenditure of \$250,000 of Federal funds in order to have this celebration. When we asked the gentleman from New Mexico how much his State has expended directly for carrying on this exposition his reply was, "\$5,000,000 for building roads." Spending \$5,000,000 for building roads ought to be a good thing for the State of New Mexico. It would be mighty fine for them to spend \$5,000,000 for that particular purpose. However, that money will not be spent directly on the celebration on which we are asked here to spend \$250,000. If it were, that would be a different proposition; but the \$5,000,000 is for the direct benefit of the people of the State of New Mexico.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this celebration is for the benefit of not only the people of New Mexico and Arizona but the people of the entire United States who may come there and see the pageant that will be put on in many places in those two States, showing a real picture of what took place there 400 years ago. This celebration will not only be entertaining but will be educational, and will bring to life a large part of the history of our country that has never received very much prominence.

Mr. RICH. Will this celebration be put on in the same form as if it were being put on in the good old "horse and buggy" days, or will it be put on as we would figure it ought to be put on now, with automobiles and airplanes?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I may say to the gentleman it was the good old horse but there were no buggies.

Mr. RICH. They did not have any buggies? Did you go beyond the period of the good old "horse and buggy" days?

Mr. DEMPSEY. That is right.

Mr. RICH. What would the President of the United States have to say about that?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I do not know about that.

Mr. RICH. Thank goodness, we are going to get back to the good old horseback days, and I think that is what we ought to do.

Let us just see how much money we can afford to spend for this celebration. The past 6 years this administration has made a lot of promises. Here is a promise that was made by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his Budget message of January 3, 1934. I quote:

Furthermore, the Government during the balance of this calendar (1934) year should plan to build its 1936 expenditures, including recovery and relief, within the revenues expected within the fiscal year 1936. We should plan to have a definitely balanced Budget for the third year of recovery and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt.

That is what the President of the United States said in 1934, but what have been the results since then? We have had the largest national deficit since that time this country has ever known. In the last fiscal year, which ended on the 30th of June, we were over \$3,600,000,000 in the red, although the President promised not only a balanced Budget but a reduction of the national debt.

The newspapers carried in headlines the other day, trying to make excuses, that the deficit this past year was not as great as was anticipated. They thought that was a real achievement. When the President thought he would be over \$3,600,000,000 in the red, it was a real achievement for the deficit to be under \$4,000,000,000. Achievement? There is just nothing to that claim. That was one of the most outstandingly disgraceful expenditures of Government funds that ever occurred in the history of this Nation, yet the newspapers of Washington would have you believe that we are achieving something under this administration.

If they are trying to fool or hoodwink the people of this country any longer by such headlines, I can tell you now that the taxpayers of this country are not going to stand for it. The taxpayers of this country are becoming so fed up, they are becoming so disillusioned about the things that you men on that side are proposing, they are now ready to say they want no more of it.

Mr. GEYER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. And if you are going to continue to bring in all these bills that require the expenditure of Government funds which means an increase of our national debt more and more annually, then I believe the people of this country ought to say that you can go so far and no farther; and they will say this in 1940. You just mark that.

I now yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEYER of California. Is the gentleman accusing the newspapers of being pro-New Deal? If so, that is interesting.

Mr. RICH. I refer to the newspapers that speak of this as an achievement and refer with some satisfaction to the fact that we are only going into debt \$3,600,000,000 this year. I say to you that when anyone can find any satisfaction in a matter of that sort, there is something wrong with him from the neck up.

Mr. GEYER of California. Then, evidently, they see the handwriting on the wall and want to be on the winning side. Is that the gentleman's interpretation?

Mr. RICH. These newspapers, I think, are being subsidized to use such propaganda as that.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNS. I think the interpretation the gentleman has been giving us of these deficits should be changed. You know that has all been changed now so that they are investments rather than deficits. Does not the gentleman understand that?

Mr. RICH. If anybody can see where there is an investment in any deficit, I must say that I fail to see it myself. I was never brought up in that way. I have always believed that if you saved your pennies, after a while you would begin to accumulate a few dollars, and when you are spending your pennies and your dollars and have nothing, you are bound to come to ruin, and if this policy of government is continued they are going to bring everybody in this country to a condition of want, and, eventually, we are going to wreck our present system of government.

Mr. JOHNS. I suppose the gentleman understands that the President has said that now we have reached the point where these deficits are investments?

Mr. RICH. The President of the United States knows nothing about financing. He has always been in the red, and I sometimes think he is punch drunk from his spending.

Mr. JOHNS. But from now on, all the money we borrow is going to be self-liquidating.

Mr. RICH. I cannot understand how the President can get any foundation for a statement of that kind.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. And it will not be very long before our American dollar and our American Government bonds will be about as worthless as the Camco Slot Machine stock, which our President peddled before he went into the White House.

Mr. RICH. I presume that stocks that are worthless will be no more worthless eventually than our Government bonds will be if we continue the course we have followed during the past 6 years of this administration.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. And about as worthless as the German inflation marks that our ex-international banker President peddled prior to entering the White House.

Mr. RICH. Let me call your attention to the President's statement on October 19, 1932, in Pittsburgh:

Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors. * * * If excessive, they are reflected in idle factories, tax-sold farms and, hence, in hordes of the hungry tramping the streets and seeking jobs in vain. Our workers may never see a tax bill, but they pay in deductions from wages, in increased cost of what they buy or (as now) in broad cessation of employment. * * * Our people and our business cannot carry its excessive burdens of taxation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. RICH. The President, before the election, having made such fine statements with respect to the carrying on of our Government, I cannot understand how he can permit the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to grant all of the requests that Members of Congress make of that Bureau. Gentlemen seem to think that it is a great achievement when the Bureau of the Budget recommends a certain thing. I think we ought to have an investigation of the Bureau of the Budget, because apparently they are giving no consideration to the amount of income in comparison to the amount of outgo. It is no honor, nor is it any achievement, to have the Bureau of the Budget say that he approves of these expenditures because they are only leading to this great downfall that surely will come. If Members on the Democratic side of the aisle ask for these bills carrying these expenditures then they must assume the responsibility, but as for me, I want no part in it, notwithstanding the fact that my good friend from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY] is one of the finest fellows in the House of Representatives and that he wants to take something more down to his State. We cannot hate him for that, although he has gotten more things for the State of New Mexico and has done more for that State than any Representative in any year, that I know of. He is a fine fellow and an honorable gentleman, but the time has come when we should say to our friend that we have gone so far, and that we cannot go any farther.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to close debate upon this bill in 1 hour, 30 minutes on a side.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. BLOOM. I thought that that was acceptable to the other side. I move that we close debate in 1 hour.

Mr. TABER. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman cannot do that.

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to closing debate within 1 hour, so far as this side is concerned, the time to be equally divided.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I understand that unless there is unanimous consent the time cannot be changed.

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I object unless the gentleman withdraws the bill.

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, sometimes I believe that we are losing our perspective and fail to understand exactly what \$500,000 or \$250,000 or the \$350,000 such as was appropriated for a South Pole expedition the other day, while the House was not looking, really means. When I think of the \$250,000 in this bill for a little folderol, as I would call it, when I think of the \$500,000 embodied in the bill brought up by the genial acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for donation to Chile, a country which has reneged on millions of bonds due American people; when I think of the \$350,000 put through Congress the other day with very few Members of the House even knowing anything about it, although we were present, I think of what we

could have done with all of that money frittered away up in our State. Just the other week we had a severe storm, killing 12 or 15 people back in Minnesota, doing \$1,000,000 worth of damages, or better. My colleague came in here asking for some money to help those people, my people and your people, in the way of rehabilitating themselves, and we received what? Thirty-five thousand dollars to help people reestablish their homes, which had been blown over by a tornado. Yet here you are asking for \$250,000 to have a little pageant or something of that kind, for 1 day's time, to be forgotten next week—in my opinion, money merely thrown away, doing no permanent good. If the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] were here, I would be glad to ask him by what right the \$350,000 is to be used for an expedition to the South Pole, without it being brought up for your attention and my attention for debate here in the House. I would like to have asked him what that same money was for, which was being slipped through, as you might say, on slides greased with soap, so quietly that nobody knew it was going through.

You and I know if that particular item to finance a trip to the South Pole had been voted on its merits, it would never have passed. That may be parliamentary procedure, the way this affair was handled, but it means far more than that to me. It means the squandering of money that the farmers back in the State of Minnesota, many of whom do not have a decent place to live, many of whom cannot afford to paint their buildings, have to pay eventually in taxes. It means to me that thousands of those people now without a decent living could have been provided with useful work at decent wages. It means that this \$1,000,000 we are speaking of in these three so-called small items would have helped two or three thousand old people to the extent of \$30 or \$40 a month, to give them the bare necessities of life, for at least 1 year or more.

I repeat in conclusion, as I stated in the beginning, I sometimes think that we are losing our perspective in this House of Representatives and in this Congress. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in committee today.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, on first reading of the bill, not knowing quite the parliamentary situation, I rose to offer an amendment to the House bill. This was the amendment I proposed:

On page 4, line 6, after the word "act," insert the following: "including the expenditure of not more than \$10,000 for the erection of a suitable monument at or near a point on the international boundary between the United States and Mexico where Coronado first entered what is now the United States."

I hope to offer that amendment later at the proper time.

Members of the Committee, a few weeks ago up in New England, for the first time in my rather mature life, I looked with awe upon Plymouth Rock where some of the fathers of this country landed in the year 1620. On day before yesterday, with my family, I journeyed south several hundred miles to Jamestown and spent an hour or two on the 3d of July examining that historic island, that ivy-covered tower of the old church, in which the House of Burgesses met to establish representative government in America in the year 1619.

As a student of history, I was awed and deeply impressed at Plymouth Rock and again at that old ivy-covered tower at Jamestown, for I assure you that in my study of American history I have imbibed much from the early sources of the founding of this Nation. My history has its beginning at Jamestown and at Plymouth Rock. It took a long while for our forefathers in covered wagons to pass from the Atlantic coast westwardly, as the star of empire moves, until they reached the Pacific. Some of them stopped on the way, and some were brought back, in the backwash of the tide of migration, into the interior country which I represent, Arizona.

I assure you that I have recently revised my history greatly, and I find that at an earlier date than the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, or the heroic efforts of Capt. John Smith on the Atlantic coast, the Spaniards entered this land from the south. I want to remind you that our southwestern culture is today a composite picture, a mixture of Anglo-Saxon and Spanish-American elements. It took our Spanish forbears in the Southwest about as long—in fact, a little longer—to come by way of the oxcart from Mexico City northward to Phoenix, or to that part of Arizona where I live, as it took our Anglo-Saxon forebears moving westward in covered wagons to reach that same locality.

We are proud all through the Southwest of our heroic past. Remember, Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas were fringes and northern border lands of New Spain. They were Spain's outposts of empire in a wilderness of barbarism. I want to assure you gentlemen that in American colleges and universities little has been taught of that remarkable phase of American history which is even now being written in textbooks by such authors as the California School of Historians, headed by Dr. Herbert Bolton, of the University of California at Berkeley, Calif.; Dr. Leonard, in southern California; Dr. Zimmerman, of the University of New Mexico, and many of their disciples, of which I count myself one, men who are searching the archives in Spain and Mexico, translating manuscripts. Oh, what a glamorous story this is.

Of course, California is not included in this particular celebration, but it is a part of the whole sweep of Spanish history on this continent. Four hundred years ago those Spaniards came to our Southwest. My friends over on the left side of the aisle say, "Why can we not celebrate this without the expenditure of a lot of money?" We can and I will suggest one way.

For more than a year I have been trying to get a postage stamp issued to commemorate the coming of the first white man, Fray Marcos de Niza, who came into Arizona in April 1539, just a year before the coming of Coronado himself. We can celebrate that by the mere issuing of a commemorative postage stamp. This humble Franciscan monk was the forerunner of a great host of "soldiers of the cross" who brought civilization and Christianity to this beautiful, but barbarous land. Many times in Spain's long career of conquest, when the soldiers failed the padres prevailed. Their work should not be forgotten.

You ask: What is the value of such an effort as this? Why should we spend money on it? I assure you that this is to be something more than a pageant. My friend from Pennsylvania asked, "What are you going to do, build roads and trails?" That is part of the program, not only in New Mexico but in Arizona, and I assure you that Arizona has put up as much money as has New Mexico. About a year ago I made it a point to drive with my wife and son over the Coronado Trail, over the White Mountains, from Springville, Ariz., to Clifton, Ariz. The White Mountains are the Alps of America. No more magnificent scenery can be found on earth, and I make no exception whatever. I traveled many miles over the White Mountains along the course that Coronado took. On what kind of roads? I feared for my life all the time. I take off my hat to Coronado and the men who first covered that trail nearly 400 years ago.

They did not have horses and buggies, they had only horses; and right in this connection, it was Coronado who introduced horses into the Southwest, horses, cows, sheep, and hogs; and I want to tell you that the mission fathers, who founded the missions all over California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, as well as in Sonora, brought to the Southwest citrus and other fruits, especially oranges. They planted vineyards, and they developed that which is now the Sunkist glory of the Southwest. This certainly is of some pecuniary importance as well as of cultural importance. But the thing I am speaking of now particularly is the cultural aspect.

We Anglo-Americans, having been brought up on the Jamestown-Plymouth Rock variety of history, have been entirely too narrow in our conception of the civilizing influences in this country. We look across the Atlantic to one small portion of Europe as the source and fountain of all of our culture. This is too narrow, for a vast portion of this continent received contributions from the south of Europe, coming by way of New Spain or Mexico. We have not properly appraised our history until we learn what the Spanish conquerors, the Spanish padres, did in bringing all the elements of their culture and planting it with indelible impress upon our portion of the Americas. It is more or less to give this particular form, but particularly to emphasize it in our schools and colleges and to make it a vital, living part of our history that I ask you to vote this appropriation to make this celebration possible. Remember, man does not live by bread alone. We cannot value these things in dollars and cents. You cannot value the work of the soldiers and conquerors who brought civilization to this country on a dollars-and-cents basis.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. How many men were in Coronado's company?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. Coronado brought several hundred souls into this country; he brought many who never went back. He spent about 2 years in this country. He entered southern Arizona in the spring of 1540, coming by way of Tuscon, by way of what is now Safford, Ariz., entered the White Mountains near Clifton, crossed over into New Mexico, and spent about a year there. While in northern Arizona he sent Pedro de Tovar west to the Grand Canyon, the first white man ever to lay eyes on that great natural spectacle in Arizona. The Spaniards were astonished at the humpback cattle, as they called the buffalo; and I assure you that the humpback cattle were no more queer to the Spaniards than were the Spanish horses to the Pueblo Indians. Those Indians had never seen a horse before. They thought that horse and rider were all one piece and were astonished at the man-animal.

Coronado after spending 2 years in fruitless search for the seven cities of gold, crossing the Panhandle of Texas returned to Mexico. They say it was a fruitless search, but it opened up the Northern Mystery, as the unknown region to the north was called, to Spanish exploration and settlement. The text of our history books must be revised to eliminate from the elementary text the thought that the Spaniards did nothing but run around and search for gold. This notion is far from true. On the other hand they left an indelible impress upon our civilization which extends all the way from where I live southward to Cape Horn, an indelible impress. Spain did not fail as a colonizer. It is true her colonies broke away from her just as the Thirteen Original Colonies broke away from our mother country; but what, after all, is a mother for if not to bring forth children? Spain surely takes her place in the family of nations as one of the greatest mother countries of the world.

Mr. SHANLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. SHANLEY. The gentleman referred to a great Hispanic scholar. Did he have reference to Dr. Irving Leonard?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. Yes; I mentioned Dr. Leonard among others. I spoke of Dr. Bolton, who is the father of the movement in which so many students are now engaged, the study of Mexican and Spanish diaries for the purpose of reconstructing a picture which has never been adequately presented.

Mr. SHANLEY. I thank the gentleman for his observation as I know the House recognizes him as one of the outstanding scholars on the Spanish contributions to the making of Colonial America. Your mention of the high caliber of Dr. Leonard's attainments are particularly pleasing to me for

I spent some very treasured moments with Dr. Leonard. We were in the same high school and worked together in the New Haven Public Library. While under a common teacher, Miss Warren, we learned values that have been immeasurable to us. Only recently I have had the occasion to read chapter 9 of the Colonial Society by Irving A. Leonard, and I am sure that that chapter is one of high scholastic attainment.

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. The gentleman is entirely correct. Dr. Leonard is, I believe, one of the disciples of Dr. Bolton and certainly one of the leaders of this new school of historical research.

Mr. GEYER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. GEYER of California. The gentleman from Arizona is a school man. He can tell us whether it is true or not that in our schools up to the sixth and seventh grade in the matter of social studies most of the time is spent in studying this Spanish phase of American history.

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. That is a correct statement for the States of the Southwest. That is certainly true in my State and is quite generally true in the other States which have received the impress of Spanish culture. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, there are a great many recreational and educational things that we might devise for the people of this country, if we would only stop spending long enough to work ourselves into a position where we could afford them.

Since coming here I have just about decided that the difference between a liberal and a conservative is that the conservatives are the "whys" and the liberals are the "why nots." But the real distinction, perhaps, is in the way they look at the taxpayers. The liberals seem to look at taxpayers as sheep in ogres' clothing, or as goats. A conservative looks at the taxpayers as lambs. We conservatives want our lambs to grow and thrive. We encourage them to do so in order that we may shear them yearly. But we do not wish to slaughter them.

Mr. Chairman, \$250,000 is a fortune. How many people do you know who have made \$250,000 in their lifetime? It would be difficult to do so since 1928. Unless one had the kind of glamour which can be liquidated either in Hollywood or in Washington.

When I think of the man who has made \$250,000 I think of the fellow who wears a suit until his wife has to burn it, a man who never thinks he has enough money to go to fairs.

When I think of taxpayers I do not think of the people on Wall Street, because there are not any rich people in the district I have the honor to represent. Our taxpayers are home owners and farmers. The railroads now ask you to bail them out, with the rest of the taxpayers having to pay the bill. I think that it would be better at present to save our pennies so that we may later afford to do these things which we would like to do for our people. I doubt if our people at home feel like celebrating just at present. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, the fact that this celebration really goes back to the pre-"horse and buggy" days is best attested by the fact that the modest sum of only \$250,000 is being asked. If we were to celebrate an event of the historical importance of the journeys of Coronado on the basis of other similar events, we would be asking a good deal more on this occasion than \$250,000.

I agree with what has been said by preceding speakers that this phase of the history of our country has been very much neglected. This is a part of our history that goes back long before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, long

before the State of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was founded, long before William Penn or William Penn's father was born. It was then that Coronado was making history out on the plains of the Southwest.

This is not a local celebration that will be held in commemoration of this great journey, one of the greatest land journeys of all time. It is a national celebration. There are six States which were included in the journeys of Coronado. The celebration that I understand is contemplated is not one that will necessarily be confined to the State of New Mexico. It may embrace parts of all these six States and, more than that, it will be a national celebration for the benefit of the people of the entire United States. Its benefits will not be so much to the people of the Southwest who are already familiar with that important part of our history, but to the people of the entire country because it will make available to them the story of these great journeys which contributed very much to the history of this country.

There is another phase of this matter that I think ought to be considered. The journey of Coronado was part of the great Spanish explorations. The history of the Southwest is a history that we have in common with all of the nations to the south of us and in this day, in view of the international situation, it is important that we build up and maintain a spirit of good will and amity with those people. A celebration of this kind can do more than can be counted in dollars and cents toward bringing about better international relations.

I agree with the gentleman from Minnesota that sometimes we do lose our perspective and I think we are losing it today if we regard this expenditure in any other light than as a great expenditure for education, because that is what it is. We are losing our perspective if we hesitate when it comes to spending the small sum of \$250,000 for this purpose. That is approximately one-fifth of a cent for everyone of 125,000,000 or 130,000,000 people in the United States. Just a small fraction of a cent to perpetuate in the minds and hearts of the people of this country the memory of one of the great exploratory journeys of all time.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOK].

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I have the highest regard and respect for the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY]. I know of no man in the House whom I regard with more respect. He is able, lovable, and energetic. The State of New Mexico should be proud of their Representative and should return him as long as he wishes to present himself for their consideration. I think he is a wonderful Member of Congress, and I would like to be able to go along with him on this bill. But it just so happens that I am getting thoroughly disgusted with the actions of some of the so-called economy bloc and their double-dealing as has happened in this House lately. I have had occasion to check on some of the behind-the-scene actions of some of the spokesmen of the so-called economy bloc. The revelations have been amazing. I feel it is about time to stop and expose what they are actually doing. There is no one on the floor of the House who would have the audacity to say that I have not been liberal. I have been, I am, and I intend to continue to be a liberal. That kind of a liberal that acts and speaks in the open with the cards on the table. The kind of liberal that will oppose the expenditure of any money not necessary to the proper administration of government and the welfare of the great mass of people in the interest of the taxpayer. We have problems in this Nation that need more attention than celebrations and centennials.

There are people in this Nation who actually need jobs to clothe and feed their families. Let us study the problem of recovery so that every able-bodied man and woman will be employed, but in the interim extend to them the necessary relief. What we ought to do is use more money for the purpose of studying out a program of recovery. I have a bill before this Congress, H. R. 933, which will if put into effect by this Congress provide 9,000,000 jobs in this Nation

and at the same time cost less than the present relief program. It will bring recovery with a program of abundance, and not scarcity. But the great self-styled economy Members are not interested from that angle. Let this House pass this bill and end our unemployment problem. I sat on the floor of this House and witnessed the great program of the friendly enemies, the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from New York, in their comedy act of the hands-across-the-aisle. I witnessed a great program of what was supposed to be economy by a coalition between the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from New York. Above their walls and cries of economy I heard the pleas of the needy, the jobless, that fell on deaf ears of these two gentlemen. Last Friday, June 30, I had occasion to stand in the rear of this Chamber and beg for recognition from both the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Virginia to ask for information with regard to conference reports that they submitted to the House. We did not have time to read their reports, and in view of all the false economy that had been preached on the floor of this House by them I wanted to know whether or not the reports on the relief bill or the report on the deficiency-appropriation bill carried the sum of \$340,000 for the purpose of sending Admiral Byrd to the South Pole to try to discover coal. Of course, the admiral hails from Virginia, the home State of the Democratic end of the New York-Virginia economy axis. It is my understanding that there was not enough information from the last Byrd expedition submitted to the State Department on which that Department could take any worth-while action. I note that among the managers on the part of the House was named the great economist the gentleman from Virginia, C. A. WOODRUM. I am informed that the Appropriations Committee in the House refused to approve this item, and it was inserted in the Senate and then accepted in conference and slipped by the House in a very clever move of the steamroller tactics.

If such actions as this are the basis of their idea of a program of economy, I do not know what economy is. Both of these gentlemen refused even to yield for a question. After it was put through, I read in the conference report that amendment No. 9, proposed by the Senate, inserts an appropriation of \$340,000 to enable the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior to conduct an investigation and survey of the natural resources of the land and sea areas of the Antarctic regions. In other words another expedition to be headed by a great Virginian proposed by another Virginia economist.

We came in here this afternoon with a bill for \$500,000 proposing to send materials to Chile to build homes for the people of that country. I believe in the good-neighbor policy but we should take care of our own citizens first. Now it is proposed that we appropriate another \$250,000 to celebrate a four hundredth anniversary of the explorations of Coronado. No doubt at the proper time we should recognize the part played by this great explorer in the development of the Southwest. A wonderful historical event. Probably when we have reached the days of recovery, the days when men will not be begging for jobs, we can properly, fairly, and honestly celebrate these occasions; but I say if we are going to have economy let us have economy in the best interests of the preservation of democracy, in the interest of general welfare, as is proposed by our great President, and not by hands across the aisle, as was done on the relief bill and on some of the appropriation bills. I understand that the two gentlemen to whom I have referred knew that the Appropriations Committee had turned down the \$340,000 appropriation. I should like to have those two great economists explain some of that economy to this House.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, we are now considering a bill authorizing the appropriation of \$250,000. We have had thrown up here an intimation that some items were included in the deficiency bill that perhaps the House might not have approved of. Let me say that I did not have the

floor while that bill was under consideration. No one would have any trouble finding out just exactly what was in it.

When you go to conference you cannot control everything that you bring back to the House. I believe that as far as dollars and cents go, as a general proposition the deficiency committee has brought back to the House fewer increases in items added by the Senate than any other committee that has gone over to deal with them.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Not at this time.

With reference to this particular item, if we are going to take care of every celebration that anyone asks us to on a liberal basis we are doing it out of money that may come into the Treasury and that has not yet been borrowed. We are not doing it out of money that is in the Treasury. This is something we must think about. Forever and ever in these days there has been a demand on the House that it appropriate large sums of money to do all sorts of things that are not even thought of in good times. I believe our expenditures in the last 6 years for such activities as this have been 3, 4, and perhaps 10 times as large as they have been in ordinary, normal times; and the Treasury is empty, the people are broke, and we are doing nothing constructive to get them out of that condition.

Let us begin not by saying that this Coronado proposition is not as good as something else but by saying that we are setting our face toward the rising sun and are not going further to deplete the Treasury of the United States for things that do not have to be done at this time. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I wish every Member of the House might have heard my friends, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY] and the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK], as well as some of the other Members, who described in detail what this particular celebration means. I am thoroughly in accord with the thought that we should not spend money uselessly; on the other hand, you cannot hold a nation or a people together or build a nation on mechanical things alone. I love the rocks and the hills and the vales and the mountains and the springs and the rivulets and the rivers of this country. I glory in our material wealth. But most of these can be duplicated in other lands. You cannot build strong character, a strong people, and a strong nation, without taking into consideration something besides silver and gold.

I recall as a boy in school reading of the hanging-out of the lantern in the old North Church as a signal to Paul Revere. I said then I would rather see the old North Church than any other spot in North America, and I have kept that feeling through the years. That is where the whole thing started. A few years ago I had the privilege of visiting the old North Church and standing in the same spot where stood the man who gave those signals. I believe we get something out of the sentiment, the tradition, the history, and the background that build a nation and hold together and cement the lives of a people.

This is a very small sum to be spent in a great project like this. Some of the Members who spoke against it, I recall, were very ardent in their support of the provision for memorializing the Lewis and Clark expedition, a celebration that commemorated the conquest of the great Northwest and the bringing of that country into our land and into the activities of the National Government, making it a part of the development of this broad, big country. I am glad that was done. I believe such commemorations help us to be what we are and what we should be in the future of this country of ours. We have said that it is all right to spend a great many millions of dollars in commemorating happenings in various sections of the country, and we have done that. We have spent large sums for the New York World's Fair. We have spent a considerable sum in helping the world's fair in San Francisco. We have built monuments and markers all over America. I do not know of anything particularly that has been done in the

great Southwest in the way of marking or memorializing the historical background of that great section, whose history began as early as that of the other sections of the country.

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

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes; I yield to my friend.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman think it is necessary to have so many of these celebrations in 1 or 2 particular years? Instead of having the four hundredth anniversary, why do we not celebrate the four hundred and fiftieth year and scatter them over a longer period of time?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Perhaps there are too many, but why pick on the least expensive of them all and yet one of the most important. They may want to have a celebration a hundred years from now, but the gentleman and I will not be here to arrange it. This is the four hundredth anniversary of this particular event, one of the oldest in American history, one that commemorates the discovery and the exploration of one great section of the United States of America.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. Does not the gentleman think we have waited quite a while, inasmuch as we have waited 400 years to celebrate this event, while in Pennsylvania they waited only 100 years to celebrate the centennial or 150 years to celebrate the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence?

Mr. JONES of Texas. And I think if a people never go back in their minds and get their anchoring places, a country is headed for the downhill grade rather than uphill, and so long as they maintain the ties that bind them in the tradition and in the background and in the bottom and the mudsills of the building of their country, they have hope for the future. This Republic is anchored in the sentiment and patriotism that are inspired by the heroism of the pioneers and trailblazers of the early days.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. I yield.

Mr. PARSONS. In reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] we cannot very well turn the clock back for a few years or wait for some future time to have such a celebration.

Mr. JONES of Texas. No; and it seems that these gentlemen waited for a long time, and the people have been very modest in their request for funds to commemorate a great event that is of special significance to the people of Arizona and the great Southwest, who have a part in our national history as well as the other sections of the country. After all, if we are going to simply say that we shall worship at the shrine of silver and gold alone or that we are going to depend wholly on material things, may I say that a country cannot be any more held together in that way than an engine can be made to run without steam. It may be the most perfect engine in the world, it might have all the painting they have been talking about, it may have the pistons ground, it may have had all the workshop efforts placed upon it to make it a most perfect engine, and you might write all the theories about running an engine you could think of or conceive and pile them into the firebox and still it would not run. It takes something in the mind and heart of folks to build a country and hold it solid, especially in troublous times. I believe the small amount the gentleman has asked is modest enough to commemorate an event that marked the beginning of a section of the country that if you will get your map you will find means a large portion of the United States.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. JONES of Texas. And if we make the appropriations for the other celebrations and turn down the one in which all the South American countries have manifested an interest and in which they have a great sentiment themselves, it would seem like a slap at those countries. We are intimately linked with the South American countries. We are

at peace with them. Much of the commerce and trade of the future will be with them. We are touched by the same geography. We are joined in many respects by a common interest. That interest has been sealed for a hundred years by the Monroe Doctrine. Is it too much to hope that it will continue through the coming centuries?

I hope the House, notwithstanding it may be economy-minded, will not undertake to start on this great celebration. [Applause.]

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Chairman, I announced a few moments ago that we had concluded, but I find that a member of our committee, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM] would like to have 3 minutes, and I would like to yield him that time now.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, the House of Representatives on Friday last, by a decisive vote, repudiated the foreign policy of intervention in the political affairs of other nations which President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have been pursuing for the last 6 years. At last, the House of Representatives has declared its independence of Executive domination.

By that decisive vote, the President and Secretary of State Hull were given a mandate that the foreign policy of the United States must continue to be one of genuine neutrality, the traditional foreign policy which for 150 years kept this country out of foreign wars.

If President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull persist in following a foreign policy which is unneutral and in contradiction to American traditions they are not representing the American people. They are working in the interest of alien governments.

The decisive vote of the House of Representatives on Friday last means three things:

First, it means that the United States refuses to join the London-Paris-Moscow axis or group of powers, as well as the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis or group of powers, both of which axes or groups of powers are now in conflict, not in support of principles of government or of morality, but wholly to gain their own selfish, material, imperialistic ends.

Second, it means that the United States refuses in time of war to arm other nations for a wholesale slaughter of the human race; and

Third, it means that the United States intends to stand steadfastly as a monument to peace in a warring world, as it has stood resolutely since the declaration of its independence as a monument to liberty and freedom. [Applause.]

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield now to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, as Representative of the Nineteenth Congressional District of Texas, a portion of the great Southwest, I have been very much interested in this proposed celebration and heartily endorse the bill. I hope that we may pass it by a very substantial vote. I predict that we will, and in view of the very appropriate remarks already made concerning this matter I shall not undertake to say more.

The CHAIRMAN. The time for general debate having expired, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. RAYBURN having resumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. LEWIS of Colorado, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 6852, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 2197, a similar bill, be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that on the final passage the bill, S. 2197, be substituted for the House bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is informed that there is an omission in the printing of the Senate bill respecting the date on which the commission shall transmit a statement of expenditure. Is there objection to an amendment being made to correct that omission?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment to the Senate bill which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLOOM to the Senate bill 2197: Page 5, line 4, after the word "before" insert "January 3," and after the figures "194" insert the figure "1", so that it will read: "The Commission shall transmit to Congress on or before January 3, 1941, a detailed statement of the manner of expenditure of any funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization contained in this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question now is on the passage of the Senate bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SCHIFFLER) there were—ayes 52, noes 24.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

A House bill, H. R. 6852, was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. EATON of California, for 1 week, on account of illness.

To Mr. PATRICK, for 1 day, on account of official business.

To Mr. FERNANDEZ, for 10 days, on account of important official business.

To Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, indefinitely, on account of illness in family.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein certain letters from people, which letters are very short.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therewith a brief editorial from the Baltimore Sun.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Washington Daily News.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio colloquy between ex-Congressman Charles G. Binderup and Etta Russel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a brief editorial from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the July issue of Amerasia, entitled "The United States Still Continues to Arm Japan."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include an address delivered by our distinguished minority leader, Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts, at Springfield on last Saturday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein quotations from an article in the American Magazine by Herbert Hoover.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

WICHITA, KANS., THE LOGICAL SITE FOR AN AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, it has been conclusively shown by the testimony of Colonel Lindbergh, General Arnold, and others having a comprehensive understanding of the operations of our air force and those of foreign countries that there is a very definite need for new research facilities for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The development program now being carried on at Langley Field should be supplemented by at least two new laboratories, one on the west coast and the other in the interior, and Wichita, Kans., is the logical location for the interior research center.

Wichita's geographical location between the mountain chains provides for remoteness from aerial attack; its terrain and landing facilities are suitable for flight testing, and its climate affords a high percentage of flying days.

Wichita is now the center of a great civil airway network; it now possesses commercial research and production facilities and general cooperative facilities; it offers a minimum hazard of sabotage and espionage; it has the type of labor required for such facilities, and it has the transportation systems, utility resources, housing, and available sites for the laboratory, all of which make it the strategic interior point for the facilities needed for national defense.

WICHITA, A LEADING INTERIOR INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Wichita is Kansas' greatest city and one of the leading industrial cities of the Southwest. The leading industry classifications—in addition to her livestock, grain, broomcorn, and dairy markets—are meat packing, poultry packing, dairy manufacturing, petroleum refining, milling, airplanes, grain storage, electric and gasoline household appliances, foundry and metal products, steel fabrication, oil-field equipment, food products, railroad cars, building materials and specialties, woodworking, air-conditioning equipment, printing and publishing.

Wichita's population of 125,000 is more purely American than that of any other metropolitan city, being 91.9 percent native white, 2 percent foreign-born white, 5.1 percent Negro, and 1 percent all others.

STRATEGICAL LOCATION OF WICHITA

Wichita's location in the center of the United States, between the country's mountain chains, situated in the Great Plains region, is a strategical and logical location for an N. A. C. A. research center. Wichita is more remote from aerial attack and more convenient to all aircraft manufacturers than any other metropolitan city.

CENTER OF CIVIL AIRWAY NETWORK

Wichita is at the hub of the civil airway system, and her municipal airport, or an aerodrome in conjunction with a research center, could be utilized as a central refueling base in the transcontinental movement of group or squadron operations. Practically all direct transcontinental flights could well use Wichita as a central or middle refueling base.

If it is advisable to locate an N. A. C. A. research center in conjunction with a military flying field, there is ample justification for a central refueling base at Wichita, and the two could be planned for the same aerodrome at the same time so that future development would not conflict as it has at Langley Field.

MINIMUM HAZARD OF SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGE

Wichita's 91.9 percent native white population with its agricultural and pioneer background, and her excellent police department guarantees a minimum hazard from sabotage and espionage.

TERRAIN AND LANDING FACILITIES SUITABLE FOR FLIGHT TESTING

The nature of the terrain in the vicinity of Wichita is especially adaptable to flying activities that are likely to require emergency landings. Wichita is situated in the Great Plains region and the surrounding area is smooth and gently rolling and suitable landing areas can be found on practically every square section of ground.

WICHITA RANKS NEAR THE TOP IN NUMBER OF FLYING DAYS

Municipal airport records show 356 days of active operation during 1938, with only 9 days of limited operations. There are various ways of recording flying days. A detailed study of Weather Bureau records for 1938, based on Civil Aeronautics Authority contact-flying requirements of visibility of over 2½ miles, and ceiling of over 1,000 feet, showed that the visibility was greater than 2½ miles 96.5 percent of the total hours in 1938 and that the ceiling was greater than 1,000 feet during 93.65 percent of the total hours during 1938. The ceiling and visibility of Wichita are mainly affected by precipitation rather than heavy fogs, and as a result, periods of low ceiling and poor visibility are of short duration.

The winters are mild to a degree, permitting aviation activities practically every day of the year. The few snows are of slight duration and the summers are tempered with constant breezes with an average velocity of 10 miles per hour. The relative humidity is low, averaging 78 at 7 a. m., 53 at 12 noon, and 56 at 7 p. m. The average mean temperatures of the extreme months are: January, 32°; February, 33.8°; July, 79.2°; August, 78.6°. The average annual rainfall is 30.14 inches.

ALTITUDE OF WICHITA WILL NOT MATERIALLY INCREASE MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONS IN RESEARCH STUDIES

Wichita and vicinity has an altitude averaging around 1,350 feet. Even though a laboratory were located at sea level there are very few days when standard sea-level conditions exist, that is, when the barometer is 29.92 and the temperature is 15° C. It is necessary, therefore, to make corrections to standard sea-level conditions, whether the laboratory is located at sea level or at an altitude of 1,350 feet. The results obtained in most wind-tunnel operations are independent of altitude, inasmuch as they are set up in a nondimensional coefficient form. The effect that this altitude might have on the Reynolds number can be compensated for by increasing slightly the size of the wind-tunnel model.

COMMERCIAL RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Wichita has four aircraft-manufacturing plants, namely, the Beech Aircraft Corporation, Cessna Aircraft Co., Stearman Aircraft Division of the Boeing Airplane Co., and the Swallow Airplane Co., all of which maintain extensive production and research facilities. Due to the location of these plants in Wichita there has developed many local sources of supply and services that would be a distinct aid and convenience to a research facility.

Wichita is also the center of the petroleum-refining industry in Kansas and all local and area refineries maintain commercial research laboratories that would be of assistance in the development of aircraft engine fuels.

GENERAL COOPERATIVE FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES AVAILABLE

The Wichita Public Library (the largest library in the State of Kansas) and the Wichita Municipal University Library maintain extensive files of magazines, publications, and scientific books on aviation, petroleum, and chemistry, which are available for reference by a research staff.

Many national scientific societies function through local branches in Wichita, including the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Petroleum Institute, American Society of Automotive Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Kansas Academy of Science, Wichita Engineers Club, and others that would be of particular interest to personnel connected with a research center.

THE FINEST OF LABOR AVAILABLE

Practically all Wichita labor is native to this region, being of pioneer parentage and is progressive, patriotic, loyal, steady, reliable, and has a relatively high degree of education.

The diversified nature of Wichita industries provides a good supply of labor in practically all classifications of trades. The vocational department of the Wichita Board of Education is set up to train semiskilled workers in such classifications as current demands warrant. Labor difficulties are unheard of in Wichita. There has not been one strike since the passage of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act. Open-shop conditions prevail throughout the manufacturing industries. The type of workmen found in Wichita do not readily lend themselves to labor agitation. The efficiency of Wichita labor is high due to characteristics of workers, climatic conditions, good housing, excellent recreation facilities, and low living costs.

WICHITA CAN COPE WITH ANY UTILITY NEEDS

The Kansas Gas & Electric Co. has a total generating capacity of 89,000 kilovolt-amperes, of which 26,000 kilovolt-amperes is available through a stand-by plant located within the city limits of Wichita. This company also has interconnections with a capacity available totaling 44,000 kilovolt-amperes.

The Gas Service Co. and the Consolidated Gas Utilities Co. serve Wichita with industrial and domestic gas and can supply unlimited quantities of natural gas at rates running as low as 12 to 15 cents per thousand cubic feet of 1100 British thermal unit gas.

The city of Wichita and the Wichita Water Co. has under construction a new soft-water plant capable of supplying water for over 100,000 additional population, which assures an ample supply of good water.

LOW CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Construction costs in Wichita and vicinity run from 15 to 20 percent less than construction costs in most metropolitan districts, especially when reinforced concrete is the basis of the structure. This would mean quite a saving to the Federal Government in case of a large construction program.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FITS CENTRAL LOCATION

Wichita transportation facilities are equal to those of most any other city in the Middle West in relation to production and supply centers. Her railway lines connect her with practically all of the important railway termini west of a line drawn from Chicago through St. Louis, Memphis, Birmingham, and Pensacola, which makes available fast and convenient freight, parcel post, and express service to and from all parts of the United States. Bus and truck lines connect directly with such production and supply centers and gateways as Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas, Denver, Omaha, and Los Angeles.

Wichita enjoys the most convenient air mail, passenger, and express service of any city in the Nation through Transcontinental and Western Airlines, Inc., Braniff Airways, Inc., and Continental Airlines, Inc.

WICHITA CAN MEET REASONABLE HOUSING DEMANDS

Wichita has many fine residential areas being developed in practically every direction from the city, and without

question, convenient housing facilities could be provided by private enterprise in the vicinity of a research center.

LIVING CONDITIONS UNSURPASSED

Wichita, with her pure American population, ranks fourth from the lowest tax rate of the country's major cities; is one of the five lowest in the cost of living, according to American Magazine survey; has efficient and responsive government; unexcelled police and fire protection; low insurance rates; low utility costs; 5-cent bus fare; no back-of-the-yards districts; 83 percent live in single and two-family detached houses; and with her nationally famous park system and unsurpassed public-school system, providing instruction from kindergarten to a college master's degree, is one of the most wholesome cities in the Nation in which to live and do business.

WICHITA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT IDEAL FOR INTERIOR REFUELING BASE

The mile-square Wichita Municipal Airport, with its hard-surface runways under construction; Department of Agriculture Aerological Station, 24-hour service; Civil Aeronautics Authority Airways Communication Station, a junction of two circuits; airway radio and radio-range facilities, and freedom from obstructions, together with excellent climatological conditions in this area, is probably the finest location in this interior region for a refueling base, which would permit mass movement of aircraft through this center region.

EXCELLENT SITES AVAILABLE

There are many excellent sites that can be made available for either a research center or a combination research center and interior refueling station. The following is a description of a number of available sites:

First. One hundred and forty-seven acres, on which is located an aircraft plant containing 37,000 square feet of ground-floor space and 15,000 feet of second-story floor space, located adjacent to one of Wichita's exclusive residential districts.

Second. Two hundred and eighty acres one-half mile north of Wichita Municipal Airport, which contains a group of buildings formerly used as the Sedgwick County poor farm.

Third. If traffic on the municipal airport would not interfere, a tract of 60 acres on the airport, or a tract of 160 acres adjacent to the airport could be made available, which would also provide an airdrome suitable for the largest of military equipment.

Fourth. Six hundred and forty acres, located approximately 3 miles from the city limits and 5 miles from the Wichita Municipal Airport.

There is, without question, need for additional research facilities, and a portion of these facilities should be located in the interior in the interests of national economy and encouraging the aircraft industry to expand into the interior.

On May 18, 1939, I introduced H. R. 6399, a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the construction and equipment at Wichita of research facilities for aeronautical research, and I earnestly ask the support of my colleagues for passage of this bill, back of which there is no profit motive whatever, as a group of prominent Wichita civic air-minded citizens have offered as a gift to the Federal Government a tract of land valued at \$75,000 for the site of this proposed laboratory. The establishment of this facility will, I can honestly assure you, be in the public interest.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks by including a letter from a constituent of mine with reference to woolen and paper makers' felts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 28. An act to provide for the erection of a public historical museum in the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, Mont.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 163. An act directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Albert W. Gabbey a patent to certain lands in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 507. An act to provide allowances for inactive-status training and for uniforms and equipment for certain officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 878. An act to amend the act of August 26, 1937; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 1398. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917, as amended, to increase the penalties for peacetime violations of such act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1442. An act for the relief of Max J. Mobley; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1672. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to permit Salt Lake City, Utah, to construct and maintain certain roads, streets, and boulevards across the Fort Douglas Military Reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1723. An act to correct the military record of George M. Ruby; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1918. An act relating to the retired pay of certain retired Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1955. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to delegate certain regulatory functions, and to create the position of Second Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2018. An act for the relief of Nile Shaw and Edgar C. Bardin; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2174. An act to provide for the appointment of James W. Grose as a sergeant 1st class (master sergeant), United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2176. An act for the relief of the Delaware Dredging Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2227. An act for the relief of John B. Jones; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

S. 2236. An act for the relief of Benjamin F. Longenecker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2316. An act for the relief of Emil Navratil; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2336. An act to authorize an exchange of lands at the Fort Francis E. Warren Military Reservation, Wyo.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2350. An act to amend the act of Congress approved May 3, 1935, entitled "An act to promote safety on the public highways of the District of Columbia by providing for the financial responsibility of owners and operators of motor vehicles for damages caused by motor vehicles on the public highways in the District of Columbia, to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2370. An act for the relief of Corinne W. Bienvenu (nee Corinne Wells); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2399. An act for the relief of certain former employees of the Farm Security Administration; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2467. An act authorizing cash relief for certain employees of the War and Navy Departments in the Canal Zone not coming within the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Civil Service.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2310. An act to provide national flags for the burial of honorably discharged former service men and women;

H. R. 4674. An act to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station at or near the city of Monterey, Calif.;

H. R. 5722. An act for the relief of Evelyn Gurley-Kane; and

H. J. Res. 133. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1939, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

THE LATE HON. HARRY W. GRISWOLD

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret and personal sorrow that I announce, on behalf of our Wisconsin delegation, the death of our esteemed and beloved colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, Hon. HARRY W. GRISWOLD.

Mr. GRISWOLD was a man of exemplary character, exceptional ability, and devotion to the public service. He was born on a farm near West Salem, Wis., on May 19, 1886, and he was an expert on farm problems. His great soul was not satisfied with the dead past, its glooms and its shadows. He dealt with realities, not fancies. Life to him was an objective; he saw things as they were. He did not fashion them by the more subtle forces of the brain and live in the realm of dreams. In his passing his district, our State, and the Nation have suffered a distinct and irreparable loss.

We read in Holy Writ:

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend.

Our departed colleague did lay down his life in the service of his country and his countrymen.

He was an able, diligent, and conscientious legislator, who unstintingly devoted his energies toward the solution of the distressing and perplexing problems confronting our country. In his zeal he disregarded the physical limitations of an ordinary man, and he laid down his earthly life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country's welfare.

HARRY GRISWOLD was loved by his constituents and his colleagues, regardless of their party affiliations, as he was ever looking for an opportunity to perform some kind deed or act for others.

His devotion to his wife and children and to their welfare was unexcelled, and I know that the sympathy of the entire membership of this House goes out to them in this, their sad hour of bereavement.

Our colleague has passed into the great beyond, but his spirit will forever dwell in the hearts of his countrymen. Although we shall miss him in our councils, we know that while his earthly body is dead, he has just commenced to live in the mansions prepared by our Heavenly Father. He had the works of godliness as well as faith in God, and we know that he who dies in the name of the Lord shall have everlasting life.

Mr. Speaker, at a later date it is my purpose to ask the indulgence of the House for sufficient time to speak at greater length on the character and public service of our departed colleague.

Mr. THILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. THILL. Mr. Speaker, in the death of HARRY W. GRISWOLD this Nation has lost a conscientious student of legislation and a true statesman. His loss is more keenly felt in Wisconsin, where he devoted so many years of his life to State affairs. It was my good fortune to know HARRY GRISWOLD and my life was enriched by his counsel and legislative wisdom.

HARRY GRISWOLD religiously and indefatigably sought information and factual data, then he analyzed and arranged his thoughts in logical order to substantiate his conclusions. With keen intelligence and high-mindedness he approached the legislative problems facing this country. His judgment

was to be relied upon because it was based upon profound study and intellectual honesty.

We mourn the passing of a great and sincere soul. HARRY GRISWOLD left behind him a gleaming record of devotion and service to State and country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNS].

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked this morning when on my way back to Washington I picked up a paper at the Pittsburgh Airport and learned of the sudden death of my colleague, HARRY GRISWOLD.

I have known HARRY GRISWOLD for many years. He has been a devoted servant to the people of his State of Wisconsin, having represented his district in the State senate for 4 years prior to his election to the Congress of the United States. He was a young man, in his prime, and was devoted to his work in the Congress.

It is true, of course, that the shadows which have been falling to the West for him, had turned and for 3 years were passing to the East, but he was in good health, and it was a shock to all of his friends to learn that he had passed on so suddenly. As I reflect on those who have preceded him here in the House since I came here on the 1st of January, I feel that it behooves all of us to be prepared for these sudden changes that take us away from our friends.

HARRY GRISWOLD is going to be greatly missed here in the House among his colleagues, and especially by the delegation from Wisconsin. He is going to be more missed in his home State, and in his home city of West Salem, where he is so well and favorably known.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. GEHRMANN].

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly shocked when last evening I heard over the radio news of the sudden death of HARRY GRISWOLD.

I had the honor and pleasure of serving with HARRY GRISWOLD in the Wisconsin State Senate, and that is where I learned to respect and love him. Although we were oftentimes on opposite sides of the different issues before the Wisconsin Senate, he was the type of man who never held anything against another because the other opposed him. He was honest, he was honorable, he was sincere; and above all, he was loyal to the people he represented. As I said before, though we were oftentimes opposed to each other, at the same time we were the best of friends.

I shall miss HARRY GRISWOLD perhaps more than anyone else, because he was my colleague in the State senate and he was a colleague here. I shall never forget his memory.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in respect to the memory of our departed colleague, I offer a resolution which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 243

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. HARRY WILBUR GRISWOLD, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That a committee of four Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provision of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair appoints as members of the funeral committee Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. JOHNS, and Mr. HULL.

The Clerk will report the further resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 6, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10:30 a. m., Thursday, July 6, 1939, for the consideration of H. J. Res. 341.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Naval Affairs at 10:30 a. m., Thursday, July 6, 1939, for the consideration of H. R. 6942, to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at a memorial concert for the benefit of the families of the victims of the United States submarine *Squalus* disaster at Rye, N. H., July 30, 1939, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

On Friday, July 7, 1939, beginning at 10 a. m., there will be continued a public hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary on the bill (H. R. 6369) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto; to create a Railroad Reorganization Board; and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

A meeting of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation will be held at 10 a. m., Thursday, July 6, in room 128, House Office Building, for the consideration of H. R. 6629.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on Thursday, July 6, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., the meeting to be an executive session of the committee on Senate private bills.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold public hearings in room 219, House Office Building, at 10 a. m., on the bills and dates listed below:

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries at 10 a. m., Tuesday, July 11, 1939, for the consideration of H. R. 6881, to implement the provisions of the Shipowners' Liability (sick and injured seamen) Convention, 1936.

The notice of June 27, 1939, advised that public hearings would be held on Tuesday, July 11, 1939, at 10 a. m. on H. R. 6881, a bill to implement the provisions of the Shipowners' Liability (sick and injured seamen) Convention, 1936.

On the same day hearings will be held on H. R. 6726, a bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to officers and members of the crew of vessels under the jurisdiction of the United States, and for other purposes. It has been decided to hold hearings jointly on these bills because of the relation between the two.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

949. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year 1940 amounting to \$102,000 (H. Doc. No. 388); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

950. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the draft of proposed provisions pertaining to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, branch supply, Procurement Division," Treasury Department, fiscal year 1940 (H. Doc. No. 389); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

951. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to prohibit the maintenance of gambling establishments within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

952. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 23, 1939, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on survey of Brazos

River and its tributaries, Texas (Whitney Dam), authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937, and the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 390); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with four illustrations.

953. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Authority, transmitting a report on all contracts entered into under authority conferred by the first proviso of the act of June 23, 1938 (Public, No. 706, 75th Cong.); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

954. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to eradicate, suppress, control, or prevent the spread of injurious and noxious pests; to the Committee on Agriculture.

955. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 2, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Tombigbee River, Ala., from vicinity of Jackson Landing south, and between lock and dam No. 1 and Sunflower Bend, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved June 20, 1938; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

956. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 2, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and review of reports on, Keyapaha River, S. Dak., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937, and requested by resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted August 18, 1937; to the Committee on Flood Control.

957. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 2, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Fourche La Fave River, in Perry, Yell, and Scott Counties, Ark., and The Narrows on Fourche La Fave River in Scott County, Ark., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937; to the Committee on Flood Control.

958. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 2, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Sans Bois Creek, in Haskell and Latimer Counties, Okla., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937; to the Committee on Flood Control.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. COLMAR: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 241. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 6634, a bill amending previous flood-control acts, and authorizing certain preliminary examinations and surveys for flood control, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1026). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DEMPSEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 242. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 6984, a bill to provide a feasible and comprehensive plan for the variable payment of construction charges on United States reclamation projects, to protect the investment of the United States in such projects, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1027). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1871. An act to prevent pernicious political activities; with amendment (Rept. No. 1028). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SECREST: Committee on the Library. House Joint Resolution 123. Joint resolution to provide for the utilization of a part of the unfinished portion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol to portray the story of aviation; without amendment (Rept. No. 1029). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PIERCE of Oregon: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 2418. A bill to extend the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act, as amended, to certain lands, so that they may become parts of the Whitman, Malheur, or Umatilla National Forests; without amendment (Rept. No. 1030). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PIERCE of Oregon: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 5404. A bill to extend the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act, as amended, to certain lands so that they may become part of the Ochoco National Forest, Oreg.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1031). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KELLER: Committee on the Library. House Joint Resolution 125. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Arlington National Cemetery; without amendment (Rept. No. 1032). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KELLER: Committee on the Library. House Joint Resolution 219. Joint resolution to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of the patriot priest, Father Pierre Gibault; with amendment (Rept. No. 1033). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KELLER: Committee on the Library. H. R. 4872. A bill to establish the Benjamin Harrison Commission to formulate plans for the construction of a permanent memorial to the memory of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1034). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5151. A bill for the relief of the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation; with amendment (Rept. No. 1035). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EBERHARTER: Committee on Claims. S. 1322. An act for the relief of Dorothy Clair Hester, daughter of E. R. Hester; without amendment (Rept. No. 1036). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 2056. An act for the relief of N. F. Clower and Elijah Williams; with amendment (Rept. No. 1037). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

ADVERSE REPORTS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 232. Resolution requesting the President to transmit information to the House of Representatives. (Rept. No. 1025). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON:

H. R. 7077. A bill to amend the Social Security Act approved August 14, 1935; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SUTPHIN:

H. R. 7078. A bill to authorize the acquisition by the United States of lands in Manchester and Jackson Townships of the county of Ocean and State of New Jersey for use in connection with the naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 7079. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional district and circuit judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 7080. A bill amending paragraph "Fourth," section 3244, of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1938 Cumulative Supplement, title 26, sec. 1394 (a), (b), (c), and (d)); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 7081. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain surplus land owned by the United States in Bremerton, Wash.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MONKIEWICZ:

H. R. 7082. (By request.) A bill to revise and codify the naturalization laws of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 7083. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations to prevent and control the spread of communicable and preventable diseases; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 7084. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate proceedings in adoption in the District of Columbia," approved August 25, 1937; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SCHULTE:

H. R. 7085. A bill relating to the sale of milk and certain milk products in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. VREELAND:

H. R. 7086. A bill to provide for insanity proceedings in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BEAM:

H. R. 7087. A bill for the relief of John and Brigita Nastar; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CROSSER:

H. R. 7088. A bill to enroll a certain person on the citizenship rolls of the Apache Tribe; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. R. 7089. A bill to provide for the presentation of a medal to Howard Hughes in recognition of his achievements in advancing the science of aviation; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

4165. By Mr. GROSS: Petitions of citizens of York County, Pa., to the Seventy-sixth Congress, for the enactment of the improved General Welfare Act (H. R. 11) as perfected by House bill 5620; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4166. By Mr. HARTER of New York: Petition of 69 railroad men favoring House bill 2313; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4167. By Mr. MICHAEL J. KENNEDY: Petition of the Emergency Committee for Preserving the Fair Labor Standards Act, opposing proposed changes in the act; to the Committee on Labor.

4168. Also, petition of the firm of Trowbridge & Livingston, of New York City, opposing erection of the Battery-Brooklyn Bridge by the Triborough Bridge Authority; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

4169. Also, petition of the United Wholesale and Warehouse Employees of New York, Local 65, pertaining to the 1940 relief bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4170. Also, petition of Local 933-4, Deck Scow Captains Union, opposing the enactment of the Wheeler-Lea bills for the regulation of water transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4171. Also, petition of the United Home Owners of Illinois, urging enactment of House bill 6971, containing amendments to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation Act of 1933; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4172. Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, representing 135,000 members, opposing the resolution which calls for an investigation of the National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Labor.

4173. Also, petition of the employees of the Shamrock Towing Co., Inc., of New York City, recording their objection to passage of Senate bill 2009, or any substitute measure designed to regulate water carriers by placing them under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4174. Also, petition of the United Marine Division, Local 333, of the International Longshoremen's Association, having a membership of 5,500 members, opposing enactment of the Wheeler-Lea bills for the regulation of water transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4175. Also, petition of the New York State Industrial Union Council, of New York City, favoring passage of the Wagner-Rogers bill pertaining to the admission of German refugee children; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4176. Also, petition of New York City central committee of the International Workers Order, pertaining to the passage of the Bloom neutrality bill; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4177. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of Local 933-4, Deck Scow Captains Union, International Longshoremen's Association, New York City, opposing the passage of the Wheeler-Lea bills; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4178. Also, petition of Grand Lodge, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio, concerning an investigation of the National Labor Relations Board and its administration of the Wagner Act; to the Committee on Labor.

4179. By Mr. PATMAN: Petition of the Cass County Agricultural Association, Cass County, Tex., favoring House bill 193, a bill providing for the payment of the 1935-36 cotton certificates presented by Frank W. Thompson; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4180. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the New York State Farm Federation, Ithaca, N. Y., concerning House bill 6208, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4181. Also, petition of the Deck Scow Captains Union, International Longshoremen's Association, Local 933-4, New York City, opposing the Wheeler-Lea bills; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4182. Also, petition of the United Marine Division, Local 333, International Longshoremen's Association, New York City, opposing the Wheeler-Lea bills; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4183. Also, petition of the Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., opposing the business-privilege tax in the District of Columbia, House bill 6577; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

4184. Also, petition of the American Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., urging support and passage of Philippine legislation limiting importation of cordage and twine; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

4185. Also, petition of the Grand Lodge, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio, opposing the resolution for an investigation of the National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4186. By the SPEAKER: Petition of George Walsh, of San Francisco, Calif., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 6470, Works Progress Administration appropriation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

4187. Also, petition of the Sheffield Board of Trade, Sheffield, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Unworthy though we be, with thoughts unsanctified and full of doubts and fears, we come to Thee, O Righteous Father, for Thou alone canst make us worthy. We can find purity and peace only at Thy feet; we can see light only as we stand in the light of Thy countenance. Take, Thou, our hand in Thine and lead us where Thou wilt; e'en though the way be long and the shadows deep we cannot be afraid when Thou art near, and only with Thee can we find strength and know the meaning of our life. May it be our chief concern, as servants of our country, to lead men unto Thee and to fight in Thy battle for righteousness, with the courage and the tenderness of Christ, that we may find our joy as He found His in being and in doing good. We ask it in His name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, July 5, 1939, 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.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MINTON. 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	Donahey	La Follette	Schwartz
Ashurst	Ellender	Lee	Schwellenbach
Austin	George	Lodge	Sheppard
Bailey	Gerry	Logan	Shipstead
Bankhead	Gibson	Lucas	Slattery
Barbour	Gillette	Lundeen	Smathers
Barkley	Glass	McKellar	Stewart
Bilbo	Green	Maloney	Taft
Bone	Guffey	Mead	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Gurney	Miller	Tobey
Bridges	Hale	Minton	Townsend
Bulow	Harrison	Murray	Truman
Burke	Hatch	Neely	Tydings
Byrd	Hayden	Norris	Vandenberg
Byrnes	Herring	Nye	Van Nuys
Capper	Hill	O'Mahoney	Wagner
Chavez	Holman	Overton	Walsh
Clark, Idaho	Holt	Pepper	Wheeler
Clark, Mo.	Hughes	Pittman	White
Connally	Johnson, Calif.	Radcliffe	Wiley
Danaher	Johnson, Colo.	Reed	
Davis	King	Russell	

Mr. MINTON. I announce that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is detained from the Senate because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BROWN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent on important public business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is detained on official business.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is absent because of illness, and that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER] is necessarily detained from the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House