

Also, resolution of general assembly of Connecticut, for consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter at third-class rate—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, for a dry dock at Pearl Harbor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Pequot Council, Knights of Columbus, against reclassification of rates on second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of McKinley Camp, No. 9, Spanish War Veterans, of Norwalk, Conn., for restoration of army canteen; also of Allan M. Osborn Camp, No. 1, U. S. W. V.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUFF: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to William H. Altman, Michael Connor, James M. Daly, William Eberhart, Amos Feathers, Daniel Forrest, and Jaboch Gaffney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: Joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for repeal of tariff on lumber—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for enactment of a uniform game law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for appropriation to improve upper Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for appropriation to survey ship canal to connect Great Lakes with Mississippi River via Portage Canal, Wisconsin—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for law fixing uniform standard of grading and inspecting grain—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of 18 citizens of Osceola, Wis., against parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for law to elect Senators of the United States by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., to equalize and fix pay of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of William J. Bryan, for appropriation for Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Resolution of United States Weighers' Laborers' Benevolent Association, for law for increase of wages of weighers' laborers of the United States Customs Service—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Paper to accompany bill for relief of the estate of D. B. Sanders—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolution of United States Weighers' Laborers' Benevolent Association, to support bill to be presented by Congressman WILLIAM S. BENNET, of New York—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Cassius M. C. Jones, John M. Dickerson, Austin Daugherty, Orville P. Boyden, Wm. B. Downey, Geo. H. Barnes, Richard McCandless, Jesse T. Power, W. C. McLaughlen, Saml. Hicks, Nelson F. Overmeyer, Florence Annetta Cox, Charles M. Montgomery, Jefferson Branham, Elias Shook, Charles W. Wheat, and John A. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Ralph De W. Hulbert et al., for legislation to equalize and fix pay of commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MCKINLEY of Illinois: Petition of H. J. Hamlin et al., for a volunteer retired list for surviving officers of the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARSONS: Resolution of United States Weighers' Laborers' Benevolent Association, of New York, for legislation looking to an increase of wages of weighers' laborers of the United States customs service—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of David W. Conrath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Walter C. Knight, Michael McCormick, John D. Moore, Mary P. Grindlay, Mary B. Dempster, and Mary H. Christian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STAFFORD: Resolution of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, for tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 3, 1907.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

Mr. MORGAN G. BULKELEY, a Senator from the State of Connecticut, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

## SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

Mr. CULBERSON presented the credentials of Joseph F. Johnston, chosen by the legislature of the State of Alabama a Senator from that State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edmund W. Pettus in the term beginning March 4, 1903.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. CULBERSON. The Senator-elect is present in the Chamber and ready to take the oath of office.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator-elect will present himself at the Vice-President's desk and take the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. Johnston was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. CULBERSON, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BROWNING, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that JOSEPH G. CANNON, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected Speaker; that Alexander McDowell, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, has been elected Clerk, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

Also, that a committee of three were appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and to notify him that a quorum of each of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, and that Mr. PAYNE of New York, Mr. TAWNEY of Minnesota, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

The message also transmitted resolutions of the House on the death of Hon. JOHN TYLER MORGAN and of Hon. EDMUND WINSTON PETTUS, late Senators of the United States from the State of Alabama.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. GEORGE W. SMITH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, and of Hon. CAMPBELL SLEMP, late a Representative from the State of Virginia, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also announced that the Speaker had appointed Mr. LORIMER, Mr. PRINCE, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. MCGAVIN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. ROSENBERG of Illinois, Mr. DAWES of Ohio, Mr. CHANEY of Indiana, Mr. RUCKER and Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri, Mr. MAYNARD of Virginia, Mr. STEENERSON of Minnesota, Mr. BROUSSARD of Louisiana, and Mr. LEGARE of South Carolina, members of the committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral of the deceased.

## NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALLISON and Mr. TELLER, the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared; and

Mr. ALLISON said: Mr. President, the committee of the two Houses appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the Houses are organized and ready to receive any communication he may have to make, have performed that duty; and the President informed the committee that he would immediately communicate to the two Houses in writing.

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Mr. M. C. LATTA, one of the secretaries of the President of the United States, appeared and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The message was received from the secretary and handed to the Vice-President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the annual message of the President of the United States, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary (Mr. CHARLES G. BENNETT) read the message, as follows:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish, when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering, and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

In my Message to the Congress on December 5, 1905, I said:

"If the folly of man mars the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community; but such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run, the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wage-worker, business man or professional man.

"In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man, who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself, must also benefit others. Normally, the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally, the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at, it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole, we must all go up or go down together.

"Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies, not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large, and vest such power in

those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the Government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy, and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

"\* \* \* The makers of our National Constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the General Government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming. But they are far stronger to-day, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by State action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the National Government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the Congress. \* \* \* Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the National Government by affirmative action.

"This is only in form an innovation. In substance it is merely a restoration; for from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the lawmaking bodies; and all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the Commonwealth abdicating the power it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before and since this country became a separate nation.

"It has been a misfortune that the National laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. \* \* \* The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public, as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition."

I have called your attention in these quotations to what I have already said because I am satisfied that it is the duty of the National Government to embody in action the principles thus expressed.

#### INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

No small part of the trouble that we have comes from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise, compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the Constitution provided that the National Government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the National Government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several States; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax, and in either case in-

effective for purposes of justice. Only the National Government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of Federal authority, for such authority already exists under the Constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of Federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face, and realizing that centralization in business has already come and can not be avoided or undone, and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the National Government by the Constitution itself. There must be no halt in the healthy constructive course of action which this Nation has elected to pursue, and has steadily pursued, during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the Congress and the administration of the law by the Department of Justice. The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the Commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroad. As I stated in my Message to the Congress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements, subject to these agreements being made public in minute detail and to the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission being first obtained. Until the National Government assumes proper control of interstate commerce, in the exercise of the authority it already possesses, it will be impossible either to give to or to get from the railroads full justice. The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come; the only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely exercise it. The courts will determine the limits within which the Federal authority can exercise it, and there will still remain ample work within each State for the railway commission of that State; and the National Interstate Commerce Commission will work in harmony with the several State commissions, each within its own province, to achieve the desired end.

#### SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Moreover, in my judgment there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in Messages to the Congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwisdom but the futility of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, to all big combinations of capital, as to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil, it should be promptly held to account; but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality, by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions, so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little, and often the doing of positive damage. In my Message to the Congress a year ago, in speaking of the antitrust laws, I said:

"The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element in our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such forms as inevitably to threaten injury. \* \* \* It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combina-

tions which do evil. \* \* \* Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. \* \* \* It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement, because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the willful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the willful wrongdoer into closer association, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level; for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the Interstate Commerce Commission when, in commenting upon the fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: 'The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri case and the Joint Traffic Association case has produced no practical effect upon the railway operations of the country. Such associations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions, and with the same general effect. In justice to all parties, we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind afforded through these associations.'

"This means that the law as construed by the Supreme Court is such that the business of the country can not be conducted without breaking it."

As I have elsewhere said:

"All this is substantially what I have said over and over again. Surely it ought not to be necessary to say that it in no shape or way represents any hostility to corporations as such. On the contrary, it means a frank recognition of the fact that combinations of capital, like combinations of labor, are a natural result of modern conditions and of our National development. As far as in my ability lies my endeavor is and will be to prevent abuse of power by either and to favor both so long as they do well. The aim of the National Government is quite as much to favor and protect honest corporations, honest business men of wealth, as to bring to justice those individuals and corporations representing dishonest methods. Most certainly there will be no relaxation by the Government authorities in the effort to get at any great railroad wrecker—any man who by clever swindling devices robs investors, oppresses wage-workers, and does injustice to the general public. But any such move as this is in the interest of honest railway operators, of honest corporations, and of those who, when they invest their small savings in stocks and bonds, wish to be assured that these will represent money honestly expended for legitimate business purposes. To confer upon the National Government the power for which I ask would be a check upon overcapitalization and upon the clever gamblers who benefit by overcapitalization. But it alone would mean an increase in the value, an increase in the safety of the stocks and bonds of law-abiding, honestly managed railroads, and would render it far easier to market securities. I believe in proper publicity. There has been complaint of some of the investigations recently carried on, but those who complain should put the blame where it belongs—upon the misdeeds which are done in darkness and not upon the investigations which brought them to light. The Administration is responsible for turning on the light, but it is not responsible for what the light showed. I ask for full power to be given the Federal Government, because no single State can by legislation effectually cope with these powerful corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and, while doing them full justice, exact from them in return full justice to others. The conditions of railroad activity, the conditions of our immense interstate commerce, are such as to make the Central Government alone competent to exercise full supervision and control.

"The grave abuses in individual cases of railroad management in the past represent wrongs not merely to the general public, but, above all, wrongs to fair-dealing and honest corporations and men of wealth, because they excite a popular anger and distrust which from the very nature of the case tends to include in the sweep of its resentment good and bad alike. From the standpoint of the public I can not too earnestly say that as soon as the natural and proper resentment aroused by these abuses becomes indiscriminate and unthinking, it also becomes not merely unwise and unfair, but calculated to defeat the very ends which those feeling it have in

view. There has been plenty of dishonest work by corporations in the past. There will not be the slightest let-up in the effort to hunt down and punish every dishonest man. But the bulk of our business is honestly done. In the natural indignation the people feel over the dishonesty, it is all essential that they should not lose their heads and get drawn into an indiscriminate raid upon all corporations, all people of wealth, whether they do well or ill. Out of any such wild movement good will not come, can not come, and never has come. On the contrary, the surest way to invite reaction is to follow the lead of either demagogue or visionary in a sweeping assault upon property values and upon public confidence, which would work incalculable damage in the business world and would produce such distrust of the agitators that in the revulsion the distrust would extend to honest men who, in sincere and sane fashion, are trying to remedy the evils."

The antitrust law should not be repealed; but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the Government over these big concerns engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the Government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the Bureau of Corporations.

The antitrust law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those the existence of which is on the whole of benefit to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished, there would remain as an equally objectionable feature the difficulty and delay now incident to its enforcement. The Government must now submit to irksome and repeated delay before obtaining a final decision of the courts upon proceedings instituted, and even a favorable decree may mean an empty victory. Moreover, to attempt to control these corporations by lawsuits means to impose upon both the Department of Justice and the courts an impossible burden; it is not feasible to carry on more than a limited number of such suits. Such a law to be really effective must of course be administered by an executive body, and not merely by means of lawsuits. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations, instead of waiting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings.

A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination to the public detriment. No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is formed for the purpose of, or whose operations create, a monopoly or general control of the production, sale, or distribution of any one or more of the prime necessities of life or articles of general use and necessity. Such combinations are against public policy; they violate the common law; the doors of the courts are closed to those who are parties to them, and I believe the Congress can close the channels of interstate commerce against them for its protection. The law should make its prohibitions and permissions as clear and definite as possible, leaving the least possible room for arbitrary action, or allegation of such action, on the part of the Executive, or of divergent interpretations by the courts. Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital, and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between, or combinations of, corporations should be permitted, provided they are first submitted to and approved by some appropriate Government body.

The Congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out Federal charters and new Federal corporations could be created. An essential provision of such a law should be a method of predetermining by some Federal board or commission whether the applicant for a Federal charter was an association or combination within the restrictions of the Federal law. Provision should also be made for complete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protection to the investing public and the shareholders in the matter of issuing corporate securities. If an incorporation law is not deemed advisable, a license act for big interstate corporations might be enacted; or a combination of the two might be tried.

The supervision established might be analogous to that now exercised over national banks. At least, the antitrust act should be supplemented by specific prohibitions of the methods which experience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combinations to crush out competition. The real owners of a corporation should be compelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on approval by the proper Government officials, and a prerequisite to such approval should be the listing with the Government of all owners and stockholders, both by the corporation owning such stock and by the corporation in which such stock is owned.

To confer upon the National Government, in connection with the amendment I advocate in the antitrust law, power of supervision over big business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, would benefit them as it has benefited the national banks. In the recent business crisis it is noteworthy that the institutions which failed were institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the National Government. Those which were under National control stood the test.

National control of the kind above advocated would be to the benefit of every well-managed railway. From the standpoint of the public there is need for additional tracks, additional terminals, and improvements in the actual handling of the railroads, and all this as rapidly as possible. Ample, safe, and speedy transportation facilities are even more necessary than cheap transportation. Therefore, there is need for the investment of money which will provide for all these things while at the same time securing as far as is possible better wages and shorter hours for their employees. Therefore, while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most careful consideration of all interests concerned and of the actual needs of the situation. Only a special body of men acting for the National Government under authority conferred upon it by the Congress is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

Those who fear, from any reason, the extension of Federal activity will do well to study the history not only of the national banking act but of the pure-food law, and notably the neat inspection law recently enacted. The pure-food law was opposed so violently that its passage was delayed for a decade; yet it has worked unmixed and immediate good. The neat inspection law was even more violently assailed; and the same men who now denounce the attitude of the National Government in seeking to oversee and control the workings of interstate common carriers and business concerns, then asserted that we were "discrediting and ruining a great American industry." Two years have not elapsed, and already it has become evident that the great benefit the law confers upon the public is accompanied by an equal benefit to the reputable packing establishments. The latter are better off under the law than they were without it. The benefit to interstate common carriers and business concerns from the legislation I advocate would be equally marked.

#### PURE-FOOD LAW.

Incidentally, in the passage of the pure-food law the action of the various State food and dairy commissioners showed in striking fashion how much good for the whole people results from the hearty cooperation of the Federal and State officials in securing a given reform. It is primarily to the action of these State commissioners that we owe the enactment of this law; for they aroused the people, first to demand the enactment and enforcement of State laws on the subject, and then the enactment of the Federal law, without which the State laws were largely ineffective. There must be the closest cooperation between the National and State governments in administering these laws.

In my Message to the Congress a year ago I spoke as follows of the currency:

#### CURRENCY.

"I especially call your attention to the condition of our currency laws. The national-bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country, and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$33.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 30

per cent, and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The Secretary of the Treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation. Even worse than such fluctuation is the advance in commercial rates and the uncertainty felt in the sufficiency of credit even at high rates. All commercial interests suffer during each crop period. Excessive rates for call money in New York attract money from the interior banks into the speculative field. This depletes the fund that would otherwise be available for commercial uses, and commercial borrowers are forced to pay abnormal rates, so that each fall a tax, in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country.

"The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. We must also rule out any plan which would materially impair the value of the United States 2 per cent bonds now pledged to secure circulation, the issue of which was made under conditions peculiarly creditable to the Treasury. I do not press any especial plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present Secretary of the Treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

"I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism. Such a plan would tend to prevent the spasms of high money and speculation which now obtain in the New York market; for at present there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumulation at New York tempts bankers to lend it at low rates for speculative purposes; whereas at other times when the crops are being moved there is urgent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bankers; especially is this true of stockmen, farmers, and business men in the West; for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the East and the West is from 6 to 10 per cent, whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but 2 per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of western and southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers, and must be drawn from the standpoints of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the city banker and the country banker."

I again urge on the Congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. There must always be the most rigid examination by the National authorities. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should, of course, be made with an effective guaranty, and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the Government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities approved by the Government, and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks; legislation to this effect should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Yet we must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative folly any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster; and when wealthy men, or men who pose as such, or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become such, indulge in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied

by dishonesty—they jeopardize not only their own future but the future of all their innocent fellow-citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress.

#### REVENUE.

The income account of the Nation is in a most satisfactory condition. For the six fiscal years ending with the 1st of July last, the total expenditures and revenues of the National Government, exclusive of the postal revenues and expenditures, were, in round numbers, revenues, \$3,465,000,000, and expenditures, \$3,275,000,000. The net excess of income over expenditures, including in the latter the fifty millions expended for the Panama Canal, was one hundred and ninety million dollars for the six years, an average of about thirty-one millions a year. This represents an approximation between income and outgo which it would be hard to improve. The satisfactory working of the present tariff law has been chiefly responsible for this excellent showing. Nevertheless, there is an evident and constantly growing feeling among our people that the time is rapidly approaching when our system of revenue legislation must be revised.

#### THE TARIFF.

This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue but which will at least make good the difference in the cost of production here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-being of the wage-worker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint; both the time and the manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum of agitation and disturbance in the business world, and to give the least play for selfish and factional motives. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes represents the public good. This means that the subject can not with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a Presidential election, because as a matter of fact experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election.

#### INCOME TAX AND INHERITANCE TAX.

When our tax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should be part of our system of Federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court; while in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical working, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very men whom it was most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would, of course, be worse than no tax at all; as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable feature of Federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one may be devised which the Supreme Court will declare constitutional. The inheritance tax, however, is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose of having the fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their increase in size a corresponding increase and burden of taxation. The Government has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which a man shall receive a bequest or devise from another, and this point in the devolution of property is especially appropriate for the imposition of a tax. Laws imposing such taxes have repeatedly been placed upon the National statute books and as repeatedly declared constitutional by the courts; and these laws contained the progressive principle, that is, after a certain amount is reached the bequest or gift, in life or death, is increasingly burdened and the rate of taxation is increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving the bequest. These principles are recognized already in the leading civilized nations of the world. In Great Britain all the estates worth \$5,000 or less are practically exempt from death duties, while the increase is such that

when an estate exceeds five millions of dollars in value and passes to a distant kinsman or stranger in blood the Government receives all told an amount equivalent to nearly a fifth of the whole estate. In France so much of an inheritance as exceeds \$10,000,000 pays over a fifth to the State if it passes to a distant relative. The German law is especially interesting to us because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure while allotting to the individual States of the Empire a portion of the proceeds and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the Imperial Government. Small inheritances are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that when the inheritance is still not very large, provided it is not an agricultural or a forest land, it is taxed at the rate of 25 per cent if it goes to distant relatives. There is no reason why in the United States the National Government should not impose inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the States, and when we last had an inheritance tax about one-half of the States levied such taxes concurrently with the National Government, making a combined maximum rate, in some cases as high as 25 per cent. The French law has one feature which is to be heartily commended. The progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate; so that each increase of rate will apply only to a certain amount above a certain maximum. The tax should if possible be made to bear more heavily upon those residing without the country than within it. A heavy progressive tax upon a very large fortune is in no way such a tax upon thrift or industry as a like tax would be on a small fortune. No advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of the enormous fortunes which would be affected by such a tax; and as an incident to its function of revenue raising, such a tax would help to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for the people of the generations growing to manhood. We have not the slightest sympathy with that socialistic idea which would try to put laziness, thriftlessness and inefficiency on a par with industry, thrift and efficiency; which would strive to break up not merely private property, but what is far more important, the home, the chief prop upon which our whole civilization stands. Such a theory, if ever adopted, would mean the ruin of the entire country—a ruin which would bear heaviest upon the weakest, upon those least able to shift for themselves. But proposals for legislation such as this herein advocated are directly opposed to this class of socialistic theories. Our aim is to recognize what Lincoln pointed out: The fact that there are some respects in which men are obviously not equal; but also to insist that there should be an equality of self-respect and of mutual respect, an equality of rights before the law, and at least an approximate equality in the conditions under which each man obtains the chance to show the stuff that is in him when compared to his fellows.

#### ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the Department of Justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that no man stands above the law, that no corporation is so wealthy that it can not be held to account. The Department of Justice has been as prompt to proceed against the wealthiest malefactor whose crime was one of greed and cunning as to proceed against the agitator who incites to brutal violence. Everything that can be done under the existing law, and with the existing state of public opinion, which so profoundly influences both the courts and juries, has been done. But the laws themselves need strengthening in more than one important point; they should be made more definite, so that no honest man can be led unwittingly to break them, and so that the real wrongdoer can be readily punished.

Moreover, there must be the public opinion back of the laws or the laws themselves will be of no avail. At present, while the average juryman undoubtedly wishes to see trusts broken up, and is quite ready to fine the corporation itself, he is very reluctant to find the facts proven beyond a reasonable doubt when it comes to sending to jail a member of the business community for indulging in practices which are profoundly unhealthy, but which, unfortunately, the business community has grown to recognize as well-nigh normal. Both the present condition of the law and the present temper of juries render it a task of extreme difficulty to get at the real wrongdoer in any such case, especially by imprisonment. Yet it is from every standpoint far preferable to punish the prime offender by imprisonment rather than to fine the corporation, with the attendant damage to stockholders.

The two great evils in the execution of our criminal laws to-day are sentimentality and technicality. For the latter the remedy must come from the hands of the legislatures, the courts, and the lawyers. The other must depend for its cure upon the gradual growth of a sound public opinion which shall insist that regard for the law and the demands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

#### INJUNCTIONS.

Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant; but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming more and more one of prime importance, and unless the courts will themselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many honest and law-abiding citizens to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I earnestly commend to the attention of the Congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably invades. Moreover, discontent is often expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts, not only in labor disputes, but where State laws are concerned. I refrain from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the Supreme Court.

The Federal courts must of course decide ultimately what are the respective spheres of State and Nation in connection with any law, State or National, and they must decide definitely and finally in matters affecting individual citizens, not only as to the rights and wrongs of labor but as to the rights and wrongs of capital; and the National Government must always see that the decision of the court is put into effect. The process of injunction is an essential adjunct of the court's doing its work well; and as preventive measures are always better than remedial, the wise use of this process is from every standpoint commendable. But where it is recklessly or unnecessarily used, the abuse should be censured, above all by the very men who are properly anxious to prevent any effort to shear the courts of this necessary power. The court's decision must be final; the protest is only against the conduct of individual judges in needlessly anticipating such final decision, or in the tyrannical use of what is nominally a temporary injunction to accomplish what is in fact a permanent decision.

#### ACCIDENTS.

The loss of life and limb from railroad accidents in this country has become appalling. It is a subject of which the National Government should take supervision. It might be well to begin by providing for a Federal inspection of interstate railroads somewhat along the lines of Federal inspection of steamboats, although not going so far; perhaps at first all that it would be necessary to have would be some officer whose duty would be to investigate all accidents on interstate railroads and report in detail the causes thereof. Such an officer should make it his business to get into close touch with railroad operating men so as to become thoroughly familiar with every side of the question, the idea being to work along the lines of the present steamboat inspection law.

#### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

The National Government should be a model employer. It should demand the highest quality of service from each of its employees and it should care for all of them properly in return. Congress should adopt legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the Federal power, including employees of navy yards and arsenals. In other words, a model employers' liability act, far-reaching and thoroughgoing, should be enacted which should apply to all positions, public and private, over which the National Government has jurisdiction. The number of accidents to wage-workers, including those that are preventable and those that are not, has become appalling in the mechanical, manufacturing, and transportation operations of the day. It works grim hardship to the ordinary wage-worker and his family to have the effect of such an accident fall solely upon him; and, on the other hand, there are whole classes of attorneys who exist

only by inciting men who may or may not have been wronged to undertake suits for negligence. As a matter of fact, a suit for negligence is generally an inadequate remedy for the person injured, while it often causes altogether disproportionate annoyance to the employer. The law should be made such that the payment for accidents by the employer would be automatic instead of being a matter for lawsuits. Workmen should receive certain and definite compensation for all accidents in industry irrespective of negligence. The employer is the agent of the public and on his own responsibility and for his own profit he serves the public. When he starts in motion agencies which create risks for others, he should take all the ordinary and extraordinary risks involved; and the risk he thus at the moment assumes will ultimately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the general public. Only in this way can the shock of the accident be diffused, instead of falling upon the man or woman least able to bear it, as is now the case. The community at large should share the burdens as well as the benefits of industry. By the proposed law, employers would gain a desirable certainty of obligation and get rid of litigation to determine it, while the workman and his family would be relieved from a crushing load. With such a policy would come increased care, and accidents would be reduced in number. The National laws providing for employers' liability on railroads engaged in interstate commerce and for safety appliances, as well as for diminishing the hours any employee of a railroad should be permitted to work, should all be strengthened wherever in actual practice they have shown weakness; they should be kept on the statute books in thoroughgoing form.

The constitutionality of the employers' liability act passed by the preceding Congress has been carried before the courts. In two jurisdictions the law has been declared unconstitutional, and in three jurisdictions its constitutionality has been affirmed. The question has been carried to the Supreme Court, the case has been heard by that tribunal, and a decision is expected at an early date. In the event that the court should affirm the constitutionality of the act, I urge further legislation along the lines advocated in my Message to the preceding Congress. The practice of putting the entire burden of loss to life or limb upon the victim or the victim's family is a form of social injustice in which the United States stands in unenviable prominence. In both our Federal and our State legislation we have, with few exceptions, scarcely gone farther than the repeal of the fellow-servant principle of the old law of liability, and in some of our States even this slight modification of a completely outgrown principle has not yet been secured. The legislation of the rest of the industrial world stands out in striking contrast to our backwardness in this respect. Since 1895 practically every country of Europe, together with Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, British Columbia, and the Cape of Good Hope has enacted legislation embodying in one form or another the complete recognition of the principle which places upon the employer the entire trade risk in the various lines of industry. I urge upon the Congress the enactment of a law which will at the same time bring Federal legislation up to the standard already established by all the European countries, and which will serve as a stimulus to the various States to perfect their legislation in this regard.

#### EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Congress should consider the extension of the eight-hour law. The constitutionality of the present law has recently been called into question, and the Supreme Court has decided that the existing legislation is unquestionably within the powers of the Congress. The principle of the eight-hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work carried on by the Government; and the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act has been construed to exclude. The general introduction of the eight-hour day should be the goal toward which we should steadily tend, and the Government should set the example in this respect.

#### COMPULSORY INVESTIGATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Strikes and lockouts, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending December 31, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any previous ten years and was double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery to deal with this class of disturbances in the interest alike of the employer, the employee, and the general public. I renew my previous recommendation that the Congress favorably consider the matter of creating

the machinery for compulsory investigation of such industrial controversies as are of sufficient magnitude and of sufficient concern to the people of the country as a whole to warrant the Federal Government in taking action.

The need for some provision for such investigation was forcibly illustrated during the past summer. A strike of telegraph operators seriously interfered with telegraphic communication, causing great damage to business interests and serious inconvenience to the general public. Appeals were made to me from many parts of the country, from city councils, from boards of trade, from chambers of commerce, and from labor organizations, urging that steps be taken to terminate the strike. Everything that could with any propriety be done by a representative of the Government was done, without avail, and for weeks the public stood by and suffered without recourse of any kind. Had the machinery existed and had there been authority for compulsory investigation of the dispute, the public would have been placed in possession of the merits of the controversy, and public opinion would probably have brought about a prompt adjustment.

Each successive step creating machinery for the adjustment of labor difficulties must be taken with caution, but we should endeavor to make progress in this direction.

The provisions of the act of 1898 creating the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor a board of mediation in controversies between interstate railroads and their employees, has, for the first time, been subjected to serious tests within the past year, and the wisdom of the experiment has been fully demonstrated. The creation of a board for compulsory investigation in cases where mediation fails and arbitration is rejected is the next logical step in a progressive program.

#### CAPITAL AND LABOR.

It is certain that for some time to come there will be a constant increase absolutely, and perhaps relatively, of those among our citizens who dwell in cities or towns of some size and who work for wages. This means that there will be an ever-increasing need to consider the problems inseparable from a great industrial civilization. Where an immense and complex business, especially in those branches relating to manufacture and transportation, is transacted by a large number of capitalists who employ a very much larger number of wage-earners, the former tend more and more to combine into corporations and the latter into unions. The relations of the capitalist and wage-worker to one another, and of each to the general public, are not always easy to adjust; and to put them and keep them on a satisfactory basis is one of the most important and one of the most delicate tasks before our whole civilization. Much of the work for the accomplishment of this end must be done by the individuals concerned themselves, whether singly or in combination; and the one fundamental fact that must never be lost track of is that the character of the average man, whether he be a man of means or a man who works with his hands, is the most important factor in solving the problem aright. But it is almost equally important to remember that without good laws it is also impossible to reach the proper solution. It is idle to hold that without good laws evils such as child labor, as the overworking of women, as the failure to protect employees from loss of life or limb, can be effectively reached, any more than the evils of rebates and stock-watering can be reached without good laws. To fail to stop these practices by legislation means to force honest men into them, because otherwise the dishonest who surely will take advantage of them will have everything their own way. If the States will correct these evils, well and good; but the Nation must stand ready to aid them.

No question growing out of our rapid and complex industrial development is more important than that of the employment of women and children. The presence of women in industry reacts with extreme directness upon the character of the home and upon family life, and the conditions surrounding the employment of children bear a vital relation to our future citizenship. Our legislation in those areas under the control of the Congress is very much behind the legislation of our more progressive States. A thorough and comprehensive measure should be adopted at this session of the Congress relating to the employment of women and children in the District of Columbia and the Territories. The investigation into the condition of women and children wage-earners recently authorized and directed by the Congress is now being carried on in the various States, and I recommend that the appropriation made last year for beginning this work be renewed, in order that we may have the thorough

and comprehensive investigation which the subject demands. The National Government has as an ultimate resort for control of child labor the use of the interstate commerce clause to prevent the products of child labor from entering into interstate commerce. But before using this it ought certainly to enact model laws on the subject for the Territories under its own immediate control.

There is one fundamental proposition which can be laid down as regards all these matters, namely: While honesty by itself will not solve the problem, yet the insistence upon honesty—not merely technical honesty, but honesty in purpose and spirit—is an essential element in arriving at a right conclusion. Vice in its cruder and more archaic forms shocks everybody; but there is very urgent need that public opinion should be just as severe in condemnation of the vice which hides itself behind class or professional loyalty, or which denies that it is vice if it can escape conviction in the courts. The public and the representatives of the public, the high officials, whether on the bench or in executive or legislative positions, need to remember that often the most dangerous criminals, so far as the life of the Nation is concerned, are not those who commit the crimes known to and condemned by the popular conscience for centuries, but those who commit crimes only rendered possible by the complex conditions of our modern industrial life. It makes not a particle of difference whether these crimes are committed by a capitalist or by a laborer, by a leading banker or manufacturer or railroad man, or by a leading representative of a labor union. Swindling in stocks, corrupting legislatures, making fortunes by the inflation of securities, by wrecking railroads, by destroying competitors through rebates—these forms of wrongdoing in the capitalist, are far more infamous than any ordinary form of embezzlement or forgery; yet it is a matter of extreme difficulty to secure the punishment of the man most guilty of them, most responsible for them. The business man who condones such conduct stands on a level with the labor man who deliberately supports a corrupt demagogue and agitator, whether head of a union or head of some municipality, because he is said to have "stood by the union." The members of the business community, the educators, or clergymen, who condone and encourage the first kind of wrongdoing, are no more dangerous to the community, but are morally even worse, than the labor men who are guilty of the second type of wrongdoing, because less is to be pardoned those who have no such excuse as is furnished either by ignorance or by dire need.

#### FARMERS AND WAGE-WORKERS.

When the Department of Agriculture was founded there was much sneering as to its usefulness. No Department of the Government, however, has more emphatically vindicated its usefulness, and none save the Post-Office Department comes so continually and intimately into touch with the people. The two citizens whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the Nation, and therefore to the welfare of all other citizens, are the wage-worker who does manual labor and the tiller of the soil, the farmer. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental, and there are other kinds of labor where, under existing conditions, very little demand indeed is made upon the mind, though I am glad to say that the proportion of men engaged in this kind of work is diminishing. But in any community with the solid, healthy qualities which make up a really great nation the bulk of the people should do work which calls for the exercise of both body and mind. Progress can not permanently exist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor, so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. Our school system is gravely defective in so far as it puts a premium upon mere literary training and tends therefore to train the boy away from the farm and the workshop. Nothing is more needed than the best type of industrial school, the school for mechanical industries in the city, the school for practically teaching agriculture in the country. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, doctor, merchant, or clerk. The schools should recognize this fact and it should equally be recognized in popular opinion. The young man who has the farsightedness and courage to recognize it and to get over the idea that it makes a difference whether what he earns is called salary or wages, and who refuses to enter the crowded field of the so-called professions, and takes to constructive industry instead, is reasonably sure of an ample reward in earnings, in health, in opportunity to marry early, and to establish a home with a fair amount of freedom from worry. It should be one of our prime objects to put both the farmer and the mechanic on a higher plane of

efficiency and reward, so as to increase their effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of their positions in the social world.

No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for any loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. We of the United States should realize this above almost all other peoples. We began our existence as a nation of farmers, and in every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it can not be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We can not afford to lose that preeminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own medium-sized farm. To have his place taken by either a class of small peasant proprietors, or by a class of great landlords with tenant-farmed estates would be a veritable calamity. The growth of our cities is a good thing but only in so far as it does not mean a growth at the expense of the country farmer. We must welcome the rise of physical sciences in their application to agricultural practices, and we must do all we can to render country conditions more easy and pleasant. There are forces which now tend to bring about both these results, but they are, as yet, in their infancy. The National Government through the Department of Agriculture should do all it can by joining with the State governments and with independent associations of farmers to encourage the growth in the open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of farmers, both for the improvement of their farms and for the betterment of the life itself. The Department of Agriculture has in many places, perhaps especially in certain districts of the South, accomplished an extraordinary amount by cooperating with and teaching the farmers through their associations, on their own soil, how to increase their income by managing their farms better than they were hitherto managed. The farmer must not lose his independence, his initiative, his rugged self-reliance, yet he must learn to work in the heartiest cooperation with his fellows, exactly as the business man has learned to work; and he must prepare to use to constantly better advantage the knowledge that can be obtained from agricultural colleges, while he must insist upon a practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce and Labor both deal with the fundamental needs of our people in the production of raw material and its manufacture and distribution, and therefore, with the welfare of those who produce it in the raw state, and of those who manufacture and distribute it. The Department of Commerce and Labor has but recently been founded but has already justified its existence; while the Department of Agriculture yields to no other in the Government in the practical benefits which it produces in proportion to the public money expended. It must continue in the future to deal with growing crops as it has dealt in the past, but it must still further extend its field of usefulness hereafter by dealing with live men, through a far-reaching study and treatment of the problems of farm life alike from the industrial and economic and social standpoint. Farmers must cooperate with one another and with the Government, and the Government can best give its aid through associations of farmers, so as to deliver to the farmer the large body of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the National and State governments and by the agricultural colleges and schools.

The grain producing industry of the country, one of the most important in the United States, deserves special consideration at the hands of the Congress. Our grain is sold almost exclusively by grades. To secure satisfactory results in our home markets and to facilitate our trade abroad, these grades should approximate the highest degree of uniformity and certainty. The present diverse methods of inspection and grading throughout the country under different laws and boards, result in confusion and lack of uniformity, destroying that confidence which is necessary for healthful trade. Complaints against the present methods have continued for years and they are growing in volume and intensity, not only in this country but abroad. I therefore suggest to the Congress the advisability of a National system of inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate and foreign commerce as a remedy for the present evils.

#### INLAND WATERWAYS.

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our National life. We must maintain for our civilization the adequate material basis without which that civilization can not exist. We must show foresight, we

must look ahead. As a nation we not only enjoy a wonderful measure of present prosperity but if this prosperity is used aright it is an earnest of future success such as no other nation will have. The reward of foresight for this Nation is great and easily foretold. But there must be the look ahead, there must be a realization of the fact that to waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed. For the last few years, through several agencies, the Government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as National water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf slopes. The National Government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present Congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive especial attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the East and the West. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of the country. It would be of incalculable benefit to our people. If begun at once it can be carried through in time appreciably to relieve the congestion of our great freight-carrying lines of railroads. The work should be systematically and continuously carried forward in accordance with some well-conceived plan. The main streams should be improved to the highest point of efficiency before the improvement of the branches is attempted; and the work should be kept free from every taint of recklessness or jobbery. The inland waterways which lie just back of the whole eastern and southern coasts should likewise be developed. Moreover, the development of our waterways involves many other important water problems, all of which should be considered as part of the same general scheme. The Government dams should be used to produce hundreds of thousands of horsepower as an incident to improve navigation; for the annual value of the unused water-power of the United States perhaps exceeds the annual value of the products of all our mines. As an incident to creating the deep waterway down the Mississippi the Government should build along its whole lower length levees which taken together with the control of the headwaters, will at once and forever put a complete stop to all threat of floods in the immensely fertile Delta region. The territory lying adjacent to the Mississippi along its lower course will thereby become one of the most prosperous and populous, as it is already one of the most fertile, farming regions in all the world. I have appointed an Inland Waterways Commission to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the Congress.

#### RECLAMATION WORK.

Irrigation should be far more extensively developed than at present, not only in the States of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains, but in many others, as, for instance, in large portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where it should go hand in hand with the reclamation of swamp land. The Federal Government should seriously devote itself to this task, realizing that utilization of waterways and water-power, forestry, irrigation, and the reclamation of lands threatened with overflow, are all interdependent parts of the same problem. The work of the Reclamation Service in developing the larger opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation is more important than almost any other movement. The constant purpose of the Government in connection with the Reclamation Service has been to use the water resources of the public lands for the ultimate greatest good of the greatest number; in other words, to put upon the land permanent home-makers, to use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children. There has been, of course, opposition to this work; opposition from some interested men who desire to exhaust the land for their own immediate profit without regard to the welfare of the next generation, and opposition from honest and well-meaning men who did not fully understand the subject or who did not look far enough ahead. This opposition is, I think, dying away, and our people are understanding that it would be utterly wrong to allow a few individuals to exhaust for their own temporary personal profit

the resources which ought to be developed through use so as to be conserved for the permanent common advantage of the people as a whole.

#### PUBLIC LANDS.

The effort of the Government to deal with the public land has been based upon the same principle as that of the Reclamation Service. The land law system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the Middle West has largely broken down when applied to the dryer regions of the Great Plains, the mountains, and much of the Pacific slope, where a farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-support. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud, and much land passed out of the hands of the Government without passing into the hands of the home-maker. The Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the law; and they have accomplished much, while where the administration of the law has been defective it has been changed. But the laws themselves are defective. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law, and defects, and recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great fraud upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public lands by putting it to its best use. Especial attention was called to the prevention of settlement by the passage of great areas of public land into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste caused by unrestricted grazing upon the open range. The recommendations of the Public Lands Commission are sound, for they are especially in the interest of the actual home-maker; and where the small home-maker can not at present utilize the land they provide that the Government shall keep control of it so that it may not be monopolized by a few men. The Congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations; but they are so just and proper, so essential to our National welfare, that I feel confident, if the Congress will take time to consider them, that they will ultimately be adopted.

Some such legislation as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply. These stretches amount in all to some 300,000,000 acres, and are open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and goats, without restriction. Such a system, or rather such lack of system, means that the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse. As the West settles the range becomes more and more over-grazed. Much of it can not be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the owners of nomad flocks which roam hither and thither, utterly destroying the pastures and leaving a waste behind so that their presence is incompatible with the presence of home-makers. The existing fences are all illegal. Some of them represent the improper exclusion of actual settlers, actual home-makers, from territory which is usurped by great cattle companies. Some of them represent what is in itself a proper effort to use the range for those upon the land, and to prevent its use by nomadic outsiders. All these fences, those that are hurtful and those that are beneficial, are alike illegal and must come down. But it is an outrage that the law should necessitate such action on the part of the Administration. The unlawful fencing of public lands for private grazing must be stopped, but the necessity which occasioned it must be provided for. The Federal Government should have control of the range, whether by permit or lease, as local necessities may determine. Such control could secure the great benefit of legitimate fencing, while at the same time securing and promoting the settlement of the country. In some places it may be that the tracts of range adjacent to the homesteads of actual settlers should be allotted to them severally or in common for the summer grazing of their stock. Elsewhere it may be that a lease system would serve the purpose; the leases to be temporary and subject to the rights of settlement, and the amount charged being large enough merely to permit of the efficient and beneficial control of the range by the Government, and of the payment to the county of the equivalent of what it would otherwise receive in taxes. The destruction of the public range will continue until some such laws as these are enacted. Fully to prevent the fraud in the public lands which, through the joint action of the Interior Department and the Department of Justice, we have been endeavoring to prevent, there must be further legislation, and especially a sufficient appropriation to permit the Department of the Interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground before they pass into private ownership. The Government should part with its title only to

the actual home-maker, not to the profit-maker who does not care to make a home. Our prime object is to secure the rights and guard the interests of the small ranchman, the man who plows and pitches hay for himself. It is this small ranchman, this actual settler and home-maker, who in the long run is most hurt by permitting thefts of the public land in whatever form.

#### FORESTS.

Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so. The mineral wealth of the country, the coal, iron, oil, gas, and the like, does not reproduce itself, and therefore is certain to be exhausted ultimately; and wastefulness in dealing with it to-day means that our descendants will feel the exhaustion a generation or two before they otherwise would. But there are certain other forms of waste which could be entirely stopped. The waste of soil by washing, for instance, which is among the most dangerous of all wastes now in progress in the United States, is easily preventable, so that this present enormous loss of fertility is entirely unnecessary. The preservation or replacement of the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss. We have made a beginning in forest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present lumbering is the fourth greatest industry in the United States; and yet, so rapid has been the rate of exhaustion of timber in the United States in the past, and so rapidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber famine which will be felt in every household in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but there is certain to be a more rapid and heavier rise in the future. The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three times as great as the annual growth; and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged, practically all our lumber will be exhausted in another generation, while long before the limit to complete exhaustion is reached the growing scarcity will make itself felt in many blighting ways upon our National welfare. About 20 per cent of our forested territory is now reserved in National forests; but these do not include the most valuable timber lands, and in any event the proportion is too small to expect that the reserves can accomplish more than a mitigation of the trouble which is ahead of the nation. Far more drastic action is needed. Forests can be lumbered so as to give to the public the full use of their mercantile timber without the slightest detriment to the forest, any more than it is a detriment to a farm to furnish a harvest; so there is no parallel between forests and mines, which can only be completely used by exhaustion. But forests, if used as all our forests have been used in the past and as most of them are still used, will be either wholly destroyed, or so damaged that many decades have to pass before effective use can be made of them again. All these facts are so obvious that it is extraordinary that it should be necessary to repeat them. Every business man in the land, every writer in the newspapers, every man or woman of an ordinary school education, ought to be able to see that immense quantities of timber are used in the country, that the forests which supply this timber are rapidly being exhausted, and that, if no change takes place, exhaustion will come comparatively soon, and that the effects of it will be felt severely in the every-day life of our people. Surely, when these facts are so obvious, there should be no delay in taking preventive measures. Yet we seem as a nation to be willing to proceed in this matter with happy-go-lucky indifference even to the immediate future. It is this attitude which permits the self-interest of a very few persons to weigh for more than the ultimate interest of all our people. There are persons who find it to their immense pecuniary benefit to destroy the forests by lumbering. They are to be blamed for thus sacrificing the future of the Nation as a whole to their own self-interest of the moment; but heavier blame attaches to the people at large for permitting such action, whether in the White Mountains, in the southern Alleghenies, or in the Rockies and Sierras. A big lumbering company, impatient for immediate returns and not caring to look far enough ahead, will often deliberately destroy all the good timber in a region, hoping afterwards to move on to some new country. The shiftless man of small means, who does not care to become an actual home-maker but would like immediate profit, will find it to his advantage to take up timber land simply to turn it over to such a big company, and leave it valueless for future settlers. A big mine owner, anxious only to develop his mine at the moment, will care only to cut all the timber that he wishes without regard to the future—probably not looking ahead to the condition of the country when the forests are exhausted, any more than he does to the condition when the mine is worked out. I do not blame these men nearly as much as I

blame the supine public opinion, the indifferent public opinion, which permits their action to go unchecked. Of course to check the waste of timber means that there must be on the part of the public the acceptance of a temporary restriction in the lavish use of the timber, in order to prevent the total loss of this use in the future. There are plenty of men in public and private life who actually advocate the continuance of the present system of unchecked and wasteful extravagance, using as an argument the fact that to check it will of course mean interference with the ease and comfort of certain people who now get lumber at less cost than they ought to pay, at the expense of the future generations. Some of these persons actually demand that the present forest reserves be thrown open to destruction, because, forsooth, they think that thereby the price of lumber could be put down again for two or three or more years. Their attitude is precisely like that of an agitator protesting against the outlay of money by farmers on manure and in taking care of their farms generally. Undoubtedly, if the average farmer were content absolutely to ruin his farm, he could for two or three years avoid spending any money on it, and yet make a good deal of money out of it. But only a savage would, in his private affairs, show such reckless disregard of the future; yet it is precisely this reckless disregard of the future which the opponents of the forestry system are now endeavoring to get the people of the United States to show. The only trouble with the movement for the preservation of our forests is that it has not gone nearly far enough, and was not begun soon enough. It is a most fortunate thing, however, that we began it when we did. We should acquire in the Appalachian and White Mountain regions all the forest lands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the Nation. These lands, because they form a National asset, are as emphatically national as the rivers which they feed, and which flow through so many States before they reach the ocean.

#### TARIFF ON WOOD PULP.

There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and, in especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp; due notice of the change being of course given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

#### MINERAL LANDS.

In the eastern United States the mineral fuels have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and those of the West are rapidly following. It is obvious that these fuels should be conserved and not wasted, and it would be well to protect the people against unjust and extortionate prices, so far as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the great oil fields of the Indian Territory by the action of the Administration, offers a striking example of the good results of such a policy. In my judgment the Government should have the right to keep the fee of the coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if the Congress will not adopt this method, the coal deposits should be sold under limitations, to conserve them as public utilities, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the soil. The regulations should permit coal lands to be worked in sufficient quantity by the several corporations. The present limitations have been absurd, excessive, and serve no useful purpose, and often render it necessary that there should be either fraud or else abandonment of the work of getting out the coal.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

Work on the Panama Canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. In March last, John F. Stevens, chairman of the Commission and chief engineer, resigned, and the Commission was reorganized and constituted as follows: Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, chairman and chief engineer; Maj. D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; Maj. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, U. S. Navy; Mr. J. C. S. Blackburn; Col. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. Army, and Mr. Jackson Smith, Commissioners. This change of authority and direction went into effect on April 1, without causing a perceptible check to the progress of the work. In March the total excavation in the Culebra Cut, where effort was chiefly concentrated, was 815,270 cubic yards. In April this was increased to 879,527 cubic yards. There was a considerable decrease in the output for May and June owing partly to the advent of the rainy season and partly to temporary trouble with the steam shovelmen over the question of wages. This trouble was settled sat-

isfactorily to all parties and in July the total excavation advanced materially and in August the grand total from all points in the canal prism by steam shovels and dredges exceeded all previous United States records, reaching 1,274,404 cubic yards. In September this record was eclipsed and a total of 1,517,412 cubic yards was removed. Of this amount 1,481,307 cubic yards were from the canal prism and 36,105 cubic yards were from accessory works. These results were achieved in the rainy season with a rainfall in August of 11.89 inches and in September of 11.65 inches. Finally, in October, the record was again eclipsed, the total excavation being 1,868,729 cubic yards; a truly extraordinary record, especially in view of the heavy rainfall, which was 17.1 inches. In fact, experience during the last two rainy seasons demonstrates that the rains are a less serious obstacle to progress than has hitherto been supposed.

Work on the lock and dams at Gatun, which began actively in March last, has advanced so far that it is thought that masonry work on the locks can be begun within fifteen months. In order to remove all doubt as to the satisfactory character of the foundations for the locks of the Canal, the Secretary of War requested three eminent civil engineers, of special experience in such construction, Alfred Noble, Frederic P. Stearns and John R. Freeman, to visit the Isthmus and make thorough personal investigations of the sites. These gentlemen went to the Isthmus in April and by means of test pits which had been dug for the purpose, they inspected the proposed foundations, and also examined the borings that had been made. In their report to the Secretary of War, under date of May 2, 1907, they said: "We found that all of the locks, of the dimensions now proposed, will rest upon rock of such character that it will furnish a safe and stable foundation." Subsequent new borings, conducted by the present Commission, have fully confirmed this verdict. They show that the locks will rest on rock for their entire length. The cross section of the dam and method of construction will be such as to insure against any slip or sloughing off. Similar examination of the foundations of the locks and dams on the Pacific side are in progress. I believe that the locks should be made of a width of 120 feet.

Last winter bids were requested and received for doing the work of canal construction by contract. None of them was found to be satisfactory and all were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of the present Commission that the work can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly by the Government than by private contractors. Fully 80 per cent of the entire plant needed for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops have been erected and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employees have been secured; an effective organization has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more labor than can be used advantageously; employees are well sheltered and well fed; salaries paid are satisfactory, and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sanguine anticipations. Under these favorable conditions, a change in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check progress, and increase the cost and lengthen the time of completing the Canal.

The chief engineer and all his professional associates are firmly convinced that the 85-foot level lock canal which they are constructing is the best that could be desired. Some of them had doubts on this point when they went to the Isthmus. As the plans have developed under their direction their doubts have been dispelled. While they may decide upon changes in detail as construction advances they are in hearty accord in approving the general plan. They believe that it provides a canal not only adequate to all demands that will be made upon it, but superior in every way to a sea-level canal. I concur in this belief.

#### POSTAL AFFAIRS.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the Postmaster-General. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift, and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies, and savings banks; individuals have hoarded their cash and the workmen their earnings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity.

Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

I further commend to the Congress the consideration of the Postmaster-General's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. There are now 38,215 rural routes, serving nearly 15,000,000 people who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper; otherwise, I should not favor them, for I believe that it is good policy for our Government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the country district. It is desirable that the country merchant should not be crushed out.

The fourth-class postmasters' convention has passed a very strong resolution in favor of placing the fourth-class postmasters under the civil-service law. The Administration has already put into effect the policy of refusing to remove any fourth-class postmasters save for reasons connected with the good of the service; and it is endeavoring so far as possible to remove them from the domain of partisan politics. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth-class postmasters in the classified service. It is possible that this might be done without Congressional action, but, as the matter is debatable, I earnestly recommend that the Congress enact a law providing that they be included under the civil-service law and put in the classified service.

#### OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma has become a State, standing on a full equality with her elder sisters, and her future is assured by her great natural resources. The duty of the National Government to guard the personal and property rights of the Indians within her borders remains, of course unchanged.

#### ALASKA.

I reiterate my recommendations of last year as regards Alaska. Some form of local self-government should be provided, as simple and inexpensive as possible; it is impossible for the Congress to devote the necessary time to all the little details of necessary Alaskan legislation. Road building and railway building should be encouraged. The Governor of Alaska should be given an ample appropriation wherewith to organize a force to preserve the public peace. Whisky selling to the natives should be made a felony. The coal land laws should be changed so as to meet the peculiar needs of the Territory. This should be attended to at once; for the present laws permitting individuals to locate large areas of the public domain for speculative purposes; and cause an immense amount of trouble, fraud, and litigation. There should be another judicial division established. As early as possible light-houses and buoys should be established as aids to navigation, especially in and about Prince William Sound, and the survey of the coast completed. There is need of liberal appropriations for lighting and buoying the southern coast and improving the aids to navigation in southeastern Alaska. One of the great industries of Alaska, as of Puget Sound and the Columbia, is salmon fishing. Gradually, by reason of lack of proper laws, this industry is being ruined; it should now be taken in charge, and effectively protected, by the United States Government.

The courage and enterprise of the citizens of the far Northwest in their projected Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held in 1909, should receive liberal encouragement. This exposition is not sentimental in its conception, but seeks to exploit the natural resources of Alaska and to promote the commerce, trade, and industry of the Pacific States with their neighboring States and with our insular possessions and the neighboring countries of the Pacific. The exposition asks no loan from the Congress but seeks appropriations for National exhibits and exhibits of the western dependencies of the General Government. The State of Washington and the city of Seattle have shown the characteristic western enterprise in large donations for the conduct of this exposition in which other States are lending generous assistance.

#### HAWAII.

The unfortunate failure of the shipping bill at the last session of the last Congress was followed by the taking off of certain Pacific steamships, which has greatly hampered the movement of passengers between Hawaii and the mainland. Unless the Congress is prepared by positive encouragement to secure proper facilities in the way of shipping between Hawaii and the mainland, then the coastwise shipping laws should be so far relaxed as to prevent Hawaii suffering as it is now suffering. I again call your attention to the capital importance from every standpoint of making Pearl Harbor available for the largest deep water vessels, and of suitably fortifying the island.

## THE PHILIPPINES.

The Secretary of War has gone to the Philippines. On his return I shall submit to you his report on the islands.

## PORTO RICO.

I again recommend that the rights of citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

## MINING.

A bureau of mines should be created under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior; the bureau to have power to collect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the accidents and dangers of the industry. If this can not now be done, at least additional appropriations should be given the Interior Department to be used for the study of mining conditions, for the prevention of fraudulent mining schemes, for carrying on the work of mapping the mining districts, for studying methods for minimizing the accidents and dangers in the industry; in short, to aid in all proper ways the development of the mining industry.

## THE HERMITAGE.

I strongly recommend to the Congress to provide funds for keeping up the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson; these funds to be used through the existing Hermitage Association for the preservation of a historic building which should ever be dear to Americans.

## VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

I further recommend that a naval monument be established in the Vicksburg National Park. This national park gives a unique opportunity for commemorating the deeds of those gallant men who fought on water, no less than of those who fought on land, in the great civil war.

## THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS.

Legislation should be enacted at the present session of the Congress for the Thirteenth Census. The establishment of the permanent Census Bureau affords the opportunity for a better census than we have ever had, but in order to realize the full advantage of the permanent organization, ample time must be given for preparation.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is a constantly growing interest in this country in the question of the public health. At last the public mind is awake to the fact that many diseases, notably tuberculosis, are National scourges. The work of the State and city boards of health should be supplemented by a constantly increasing interest on the part of the National Government. The Congress has already provided a bureau of public health and has provided for a hygienic laboratory. There are other valuable laws relating to the public health connected with the various departments. This whole branch of the Government should be strengthened and aided in every way.

## GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSIONS.

I call attention to two Government commissions which I have appointed and which have already done excellent work. The first of these has to do with the organization of scientific work of the Government, which has grown up wholly without plan and is in consequence so unwisely distributed among the Executive Departments that much of its effect is lost for the lack of proper coordination. This commission's chief object is to introduce a planned and orderly development and operation in the place of the ill-assorted and often ineffective grouping and methods of work which have prevailed. This can not be done without legislation, nor would it be feasible to deal in detail with so complex an administrative problem by specific provisions of law. I recommend that the President be given authority to concentrate related lines of work and reduce duplication by Executive order through transfer and consolidation of lines of work.

The second committee, that on Department methods, was instructed to investigate and report upon the changes needed to place the conduct of the executive force of the Government on the most economical and effective basis in the light of the best modern business practice. The committee has made very satisfactory progress. Antiquated practices and bureaucratic ways have been abolished, and a general renovation of departmental methods has been inaugurated. All that can be done by Executive order has already been accomplished or will be put into effect in the near future. The work of the main committee and its several assistant committees has produced a wholesome awakening on the part of the great body of officers and employees engaged in Government work. In nearly every Department and office there has been a careful self-inspection for the purpose of remedying any defects before they could be made the

subject of adverse criticism. This has led individuals to a wider study of the work on which they were engaged, and this study has resulted in increasing their efficiency in their respective lines of work. There are recommendations of special importance from the committee on the subject of personnel and the classification of salaries which will require legislative action before they can be put into effect. It is my intention to submit to the Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

Under our form of government voting is not merely a right but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to Presidential or National campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the Treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

## A NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.

There should be a National gallery of art established in the capital city of this country. This is important not merely to the artistic but to the material welfare of the country; and the people are to be congratulated on the fact that the movement to establish such a gallery is taking definite form under the guidance of the Smithsonian Institution. So far from there being a tariff on works of art brought into the country, their importation should be encouraged in every way. There have been no sufficient collections of objects of art by the Government, and what collections have been acquired are scattered and are generally placed in unsuitable and imperfectly lighted galleries.

## THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Biological Survey is quietly working for the good of our agricultural interests, and is an excellent example of a Government bureau which conducts original scientific research the findings of which are of much practical utility. For more than twenty years it has studied the food habits of birds and mammals that are injurious or beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry; has distributed illustrated bulletins on the subject, and has labored to secure legislative protection for the beneficial species. The cotton boll-weevil, which has recently overspread the cotton belt of Texas and is steadily extending its range, is said to cause an annual loss of about \$3,000,000. The Biological Survey has ascertained and given wide publicity to the fact that at least 43 kinds of birds prey upon this destructive insect. It has discovered that 57 species of birds feed upon scale-insects—dreaded enemies of the fruit grower. It has shown that woodpeckers as a class, by destroying the larvae of wood-boring insects, are so essential to tree life that it is doubtful if our forests could exist without them. It has shown that cuckoos and orioles are the natural enemies of the leaf-eating caterpillars that destroy our shade and fruit trees; that our quails and sparrows consume annually hundreds of tons of seeds of noxious weeds; that hawks and owls as a class (excepting the few that kill poultry and game birds) are markedly beneficial, spending their lives in catching grasshoppers, mice, and other pests that prey upon the products of husbandry. It has conducted field experiments for the purpose of devising and perfecting simple methods for holding in check the hordes of destructive rodents—rats, mice, rabbits, gophers, prairie dogs, and ground squirrels—which annually destroy crops worth many millions of dollars; and it has published practical directions for the destruction of wolves and coyotes on the stock ranges of the West, resulting during the past year in an estimated saving of cattle and sheep valued at upwards of a million dollars.

It has inaugurated a system of inspection at the principal ports of entry on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by means of which the introduction of noxious mammals and birds is prevented, thus keeping out the mongoose and certain birds which are so much to be dreaded as the previously introduced English sparrow and the house rats and mice.

In the interest of game protection it has cooperated with local officials in every State in the Union, has striven to promote uniform legislation in the several States, has rendered important service in enforcing the Federal law regulating interstate traffic in game, and has shown how game protection may be made to yield a large revenue to the State—a revenue amounting in the case of Illinois to \$128,000 in a single year.

The Biological Survey has explored the faunas and floras of America with reference to the distribution of animals and plants; it has defined and mapped the natural life areas—areas in which, by reason of prevailing climatic conditions, certain kinds of animals and plants occur—and has pointed out the adaptability of these areas to the cultivation of particular crops. The results of these investigations are not only of high educational value but are worth each year to the progressive farmers of the country many times the cost of maintaining the Survey, which, it may be added, is exceedingly small. I recommend to Congress that this bureau, whose usefulness is seriously handicapped by lack of funds, be granted an appropriation in some degree commensurate with the importance of the work it is doing.

#### OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

I call your especial attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American steamship lines is now largely done through foreign lines, and which, particularly so far as South and Central America are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our commerce.

The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our ocean mail service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and political development. A beginning was made by the ocean mail act of March 3, 1891, but even at that time the act was known to be inadequate in various particulars. Since that time events have moved rapidly in our history. We have acquired Hawaii, the Philippines, and lesser islands in the Pacific. We are steadily prosecuting the great work of uniting at the Isthmus the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. To a greater extent than seemed probable even a dozen years ago, we may look to an American future on the sea worthy of the traditions of our past. As the first step in that direction, and the step most feasible at the present time, I recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891. That act has stood for some years free from successful criticism of its principle and purpose. It was based on theories of the obligations of a great maritime nation, undisputed in our own land and followed by other nations since the beginning of steam navigation. Briefly those theories are, that it is the duty of a first-class Power so far as practicable to carry its ocean mails under its own flag; that the fast ocean steamships and their crews, required for such mail service, are valuable auxiliaries to the sea power of a nation. Furthermore, the construction of such steamships insures the maintenance in an efficient condition of the shipyards in which our battleships must be built.

The expenditure of public money for the performance of such necessary functions of government is certainly warranted, nor is it necessary to dwell upon the incidental benefits to our foreign commerce, to the shipbuilding industry, and to ship owning and navigation which will accompany the discharge of these urgent public duties, though they, too, should have weight.

The only serious question is whether at this time we can afford to improve our ocean mail service as it should be improved. All doubt on this subject is removed by the reports of the Post-Office Department. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, that Department estimates that the postage collected on the articles exchanged with foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico amounted to \$6,579,043.48, or \$3,637,226.81 more than the net cost of the service exclusive of the cost of transporting the articles between the United States exchange post-offices and the United States postoffices at which they were mailed or delivered. In other words, the Government of the United States, having assumed a monopoly of carrying the mails for the people, is making a profit of over \$3,600,000 by rendering a cheap and inefficient service. That profit I believe should be devoted to strengthening our maritime power in those directions where it will best promote our prestige. The country is familiar with the facts of our maritime impotence in the harbors of the great and friendly Republics of South America.

Following the failure of the shipbuilding bill we lost our only American line of steamers to Australasia, and that loss on the Pacific has become a serious embarrassment to the people of Hawaii, and has wholly cut off the Samoan islands from regular communication with the Pacific coast. Puget Sound, in the year, has lost over half (four out of seven) of its American steamers trading with the Orient.

We now pay under the act of 1891 \$4 a statute mile outward to 20-knot American mail steamships, built according to naval plans, available as cruisers, and manned by Americans. Steamships of that speed are confined exclusively to trans-Atlantic trade with New York. To steamships of 16 knots or over only \$2 a mile can be paid, and it is steamships of this speed and type which are needed to meet the requirements of mail service to South America, Asia (including the Philippines), and Australia. I strongly recommend, therefore, a simple amendment to the ocean mail act of 1891 which shall authorize the Postmaster-General in his discretion to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails to the Republics of South America, to Asia, the Philippines, and Australia at a rate not to exceed \$4 a mile for steamships of 16 knots speed or upwards, subject to the restrictions and obligations of the act of 1891. The profit of \$3,600,000 which has been mentioned will fully cover the maximum annual expenditure involved in this recommendation, and it is believed will in time establish the lines so urgently needed. The proposition involves no new principle, but permits the efficient discharge of public functions now inadequately performed or not performed at all.

#### THE ARMY.

Not only there is not now, but there never has been, any other nation in the world so wholly free from the evils of militarism as is ours. There never has been any other large nation, not even China, which for so long a period has had relatively to its numbers so small a regular army as has ours. Never at any time in our history has this Nation suffered from militarism or been in the remotest danger of suffering from militarism. Never at any time of our history has the Regular Army been of a size which caused the slightest appreciable tax upon the tax-paying citizens of the Nation. Almost always it has been too small in size and underpaid. Never in our entire history has the Nation suffered in the least particular because too much care has been given to the Army, too much prominence given it, too much money spent upon it, or because it has been too large. But again and again we have suffered because enough care has not been given to it, because it has been too small, because there has not been sufficient preparation in advance for possible war. Every foreign war in which we have engaged has cost us many times the amount which, if wisely expended during the preceding years of peace on the Regular Army, would have insured the war ending in but a fraction of the time and but for a fraction of the cost that was actually the case. As a Nation we have always been shortsighted in providing for the efficiency of the Army in time of peace. It is nobody's especial interest to make such provision and no one looks ahead to war at any period, no matter how remote, as being a serious possibility; while an improper economy, or rather niggardliness, can be practiced at the expense of the Army with the certainty that those practicing it will not be called to account therefor, but that the price will be paid by the unfortunate persons who happen to be in office when a war does actually come.

I think it is only lack of foresight that troubles us, not any hostility to the Army. There are, of course, foolish people who denounce any care of the Army or Navy as "militarism," but I do not think that these people are numerous. This country has to contend now, and has had to contend in the past, with many evils, and there is ample scope for all who would work for reform. But there is not one evil that now exists, or that ever has existed in this country, which is, or ever has been, owing in the smallest part to militarism. Declamation against militarism has no more serious place in an earnest and intelligent movement for righteousness in this country than declamation against the worship of Baal or Astaroth. It is declamation against a nonexistent evil, one which never has existed in this country, and which has not the slightest chance of appearing here. We are glad to help in any movement for international peace, but this is because we sincerely believe that it is our duty to help all such movements provided they are sane and rational, and not because there is any tendency toward militarism on our part which needs to be cured. The evils we have to fight are those in connection with industrialism, not militarism. Industry is always necessary, just as war is sometimes necessary. Each has its price, and industry in the United States now exacts, and has always exacted, a far

heavier toll of death than all our wars put together. The statistics of the railroads of this country for the year ended June 30, 1906, the last contained in the annual statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, show in that one year a total of 108,324 casualties to persons, of which 10,618 represent the number of persons killed. In that wonderful hive of human activity, Pittsburg, the deaths due to industrial accidents in 1906 were 919, all the result of accidents in mills, mines or on railroads. For the entire country, therefore, it is safe to say that the deaths due to industrial accidents aggregate in the neighborhood of twenty thousand a year. Such a record makes the death rate in all our foreign wars utterly trivial by comparison. The number of deaths in battle in all the foreign wars put together, for the last century and a quarter, aggregate considerably less than one year's death record for our industries. A mere glance at these figures is sufficient to show the absurdity of the outcry against militarism.

But again and again in the past our little Regular Army has rendered service literally vital to the country, and it may at any time have to do so in the future. Its standard of efficiency and instruction is higher now than ever in the past. But it is too small. There are not enough officers; and it is impossible to secure enough enlisted men. We should maintain in peace a fairly complete skeleton of a large army. A great and long-continued war would have to be fought by volunteers. But months would pass before any large body of efficient volunteers could be put in the field, and our Regular Army should be large enough to meet any immediate need. In particular it is essential that we should possess a number of extra officers trained in peace to perform efficiently the duties urgently required upon the breaking out of war.

The Medical Corps should be much larger than the needs of our Regular Army in war. Yet at present it is smaller than the needs of the service demand even in peace. The Spanish war occurred less than ten years ago. The chief loss we suffered in it was by disease among the regiments which never left the country. At the moment the Nation seemed deeply impressed by this fact; yet seemingly it has already been forgotten, for not the slightest effort has been made to prepare a medical corps of sufficient size to prevent the repetition of the same disaster on a much larger scale if we should ever be engaged in a serious conflict. The trouble in the Spanish war was not with the then existing officials of the War Department; it was with the representatives of the people as a whole who, for the preceding thirty years, had declined to make the necessary provision for the Army. Unless ample provision is now made by Congress to put the Medical Corps where it should be put disaster in the next war is inevitable, and the responsibility will not lie with those then in charge of the War Department, but with those who now decline to make the necessary provision. A well-organized medical corps, thoroughly trained before the advent of war in all the important administrative duties of a military sanitary corps, is essential to the efficiency of any large army, and especially of a large volunteer army. Such knowledge of medicine and surgery as is possessed by the medical profession generally will not alone suffice to make an efficient military surgeon. He must have, in addition, knowledge of the administration and sanitation of large field hospitals and camps, in order to safeguard the health and lives of men intrusted in great numbers to his care. A bill has long been pending before the Congress for the reorganization of the Medical Corps; its passage is urgently needed.

But the Medical Department is not the only department for which increased provision should be made. The rate of pay for the officers should be greatly increased; there is no higher type of citizen than the American regular officer, and he should have a fair reward for his admirable work. There should be a relatively even greater increase in the pay for the enlisted men. Especial provision should be made for establishing grades equivalent to those of warrant officers in the Navy which should be open to the enlisted men who serve sufficiently long and who do their work well. Inducements should be offered sufficient to encourage really good men to make the Army a life occupation. The prime needs of our present Army is to secure and retain competent noncommissioned officers. This difficulty rests fundamentally on the question of pay. The noncommissioned officer does not correspond with an unskilled laborer; he corresponds to the best type of skilled workman or to the subordinate official in civil institutions. Wages have greatly increased in outside occupations in the last forty years and the pay of the soldier, like the pay of the officers, should be proportionately increased. The first sergeant of a company, if a good man, must be one of such executive and administrative ability, and such knowledge of

his trade, as to be worth far more than we at present pay him. The same is true of the regimental sergeant major. These men should be men who had fully resolved to make the Army a life occupation and they should be able to look forward to ample reward; while only men properly qualified should be given a chance to secure these final rewards. The increase over the present pay need not be great in the lower grades for the first one or two enlistments, but the increase should be marked for the noncommissioned officers of the upper grades who serve long enough to make it evident that they intend to stay permanently in the Army, while additional pay should be given for high qualifications in target practice. The position of warrant officer should be established and there should be not only an increase of pay, but an increase of privileges and allowances and dignity, so as to make the grade open to noncommissioned officers capable of filling them desirably from every standpoint. The rate of desertion in our Army now in time of peace is alarming. The deserter should be treated by public opinion as a man guilty of the greatest crime; while on the other hand the man who serves steadily in the Army should be treated as what he is, that is, as preeminently one of the best citizens of this Republic. After twelve years' service in the Army my own belief is that the man should be given a preference according to his ability for certain types of office over all civilian applicants without examination. This should also apply, of course, to the men who have served twelve years in the Navy. A special corps should be provided to do the manual labor now necessarily demanded of the privates themselves.

Among the officers there should be severe examinations to weed out the unfit up to the grade of major. From that position on appointments should be solely by selection and it should be understood that a man of merely average capacity could never get beyond the position of major, while every man who serves in any grade a certain length of time prior to promotion to the next grade without getting the promotion to the next grade should be forthwith retired. The practice marches and field maneuvers of the last two or three years have been invaluable to the Army. They should be continued and extended. A rigid and not a perfunctory examination of physical capacity has been provided for the higher grade officers. This will work well. Unless an officer has a good physique, unless he can stand hardship, ride well, and walk fairly, he is not fit for any position, even after he has become a colonel. Before he has become a colonel the need for physical fitness in the officer is almost as great as in the enlisted man. I hope speedily to see introduced into the Army a far more rigid and thorough-going test of horsemanship for all field officers than at present. There should be a Chief of Cavalry just as there is a Chief of Artillery.

Perhaps the most important of all legislation needed for the benefit of the Army is a law to equalize and increase the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service. Such a bill has been prepared, which it is hoped will meet with your favorable consideration. The next most essential measure is to authorize a number of extra officers as mentioned above. To make the Army more attractive to enlisted men, it is absolutely essential to create a service corps, such as exists in nearly every modern army in the world, to do the skilled and unskilled labor, inseparably connected with military administration, which is now exacted, without just compensation, of enlisted men who voluntarily entered the Army to do service of an altogether different kind. There are a number of other laws necessary to so organize the Army as to promote its efficiency and facilitate its rapid expansion in time of war; but the above are the most important.

#### THE NAVY.

It was hoped The Hague Conference might deal with the question of the limitation of armaments. But even before it had assembled informal inquiries had developed that as regards naval armaments, the only ones in which this country had any interest, it was hopeless to try to devise any plan for which there was the slightest possibility of securing the assent of the nations gathered at The Hague. No plan was even proposed which would have had the assent of more than one first class Power outside of the United States. The only plan that seemed at all feasible, that of limiting the size of battleships, met with no favor at all. It is evident, therefore, that it is folly for this Nation to base any hope of securing peace on any international agreement as to the limitation of armaments. Such being the fact it would be most unwise for us to stop the up-building of our Navy. To build one battleship of the best and most advanced type a year would barely keep our fleet up to its present force. This is not enough. In my judgment, we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idle to

build battleships unless in addition to providing the men, and the means for thorough training, we provide the auxiliaries for them, unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific, and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, fortifications of the best type should be provided for all our greatest harbors.

We need always to remember that in time of war the Navy is not to be used to defend harbors and sea-coast cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications. The only efficient use for the Navy is for offense. The only way in which it can efficiently protect our own coast against the possible action of a foreign navy is by destroying that foreign navy. For defense against a hostile fleet which actually attacks them, the coast cities must depend upon their forts, mines, torpedoes, submarines, and torpedo boats and destroyers. All of these together are efficient for defensive purposes, but they in no way supply the place of a thoroughly efficient navy capable of acting on the defensive; for parrying never yet won a fight. It can only be won by hard hitting, and an aggressive sea-going navy alone can do this hard hitting of the offensive type. But the forts and the like are necessary so that the Navy may be footloose. In time of war there is sure to be demand, under pressure of fright, for the ships to be scattered so as to defend all kinds of ports. Under penalty of terrible disaster, this demand must be refused. The ships must be kept together, and their objective made the enemies' fleet. If fortifications are sufficiently strong, no modern navy will venture to attack them, so long as the foe has in existence a hostile navy of anything like the same size or efficiency. But unless there exists such a navy then the fortifications are powerless by themselves to secure the victory. For of course the mere deficiency means that any resolute enemy can at his leisure combine all his forces upon one point with the certainty that he can take it.

Until our battle fleet is much larger than at present it should never be split into detachments so far apart that they could not in event of emergency be speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as much as on the Atlantic. The interests of California, Oregon, and Washington are as emphatically the interests of the whole Union as those of Maine and New York, of Louisiana and Texas. The battle fleet should now and then be moved to the Pacific, just as at other times it should be kept in the Atlantic. When the Isthmian Canal is built the transit of the battle fleet from one ocean to the other will be comparatively easy. Until it is built I earnestly hope that the battle fleet will be thus shifted between the two oceans every year or two. The marksmanship on all our ships has improved phenomenally during the last five years. Until within the last two or three years it was not possible to train a battle fleet in squadron maneuvers under service conditions, and it is only during these last two or three years that the training under these conditions has become really effective. Another and most necessary stride in advance is now being taken. The battle fleet is about starting by the Straits of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast. Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two other battleships will meet him at San Francisco, whither certain torpedo destroyers are also going. No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be of very great educational use to all engaged in it. The only way by which to teach officers and men how to handle the fleet so as to meet every possible strain and emergency in time of war is to have them practice under similar conditions in time of peace. Moreover, the only way to find out our actual needs is to perform in time of peace whatever maneuvers might be necessary in time of war. After war is declared it is too late to find out the needs; that means to invite disaster. This trip to the Pacific will show what some of our needs are and will enable us to provide for them. The proper place for an officer to learn his duty is at sea, and the only way in which a navy can ever be made efficient is by practice at sea, under all the conditions which would have to be met if war existed.

I bespeak the most liberal treatment for the officers and enlisted men of the Navy. It is true of them, as likewise of the officers and enlisted men of the Army, that they form a body whose interests should be close to the heart of every good American. In return the most rigid performance of duty should be exacted from them. The reward should be ample when they do their best; and nothing less than their best should be tolerated. It is idle to hope for the best results when the men in the senior grades come to those grades late in life and serve too short a time in them. Up to the rank of lieutenant-commander

promotion in the Navy should be as now, by seniority, subject, however, to such rigid tests as would eliminate the unfit. After the grade of lieutenant-commander, that is, when we come to the grade of command rank, the unfit should be eliminated in such manner that only the conspicuously fit would remain, and sea service should be a principal test of fitness. Those who are passed by should, after a certain length of service in their respective grades, be retired. Of a given number of men it may well be that almost all would make good lieutenants and most of them good lieutenant-commanders, while only a minority will be fit to be captains, and but three or four to be admirals. Those who object to promotion otherwise than by mere seniority should reflect upon the elementary fact that no business in private life could be successfully managed if those who enter at the lowest rungs of the ladder should each in turn, if he lived, become the head of the firm, its active director, and retire after he had held the position a few months. On its face such a scheme is an absurdity. Chances for improper favoritism can be minimized by a properly formed board; such as the board of last June, which did such conscientious and excellent work in elimination.

If all that ought to be done can not now be done, at least a beginning be made. In my last three annual Messages, and in a special Message to the last Congress, the necessity for legislation that will cause officers of the line of the Navy to reach the grades of captain and rear-admiral at less advanced ages and which will cause them to have more sea training and experience in the highly responsible duties of those grades, so that they may become thoroughly skillful in handling battleships, divisions, squadrons, and fleets in action, has been fully explained and urgently recommended. Upon this subject the Secretary of the Navy has submitted detailed and definite recommendations which have received my approval, and which, if enacted into law, will accomplish what is immediately necessary, and will, as compared with existing law, make a saving of more than five millions of dollars during the next seven years. The navy personnel act of 1899 has accomplished all that was expected of it in providing satisfactory periods of service in the several subordinate grades, from the grade of ensign to the grade of lieutenant-commander, but the law is inadequate in the upper grades and will continue to be inadequate on account of the expansion of the personnel since its enactment. Your attention is invited to the following quotations from the report of the personnel board of 1906, of which the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was president:

"Congress has authorized a considerable increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and these midshipmen upon graduation are promoted to ensign and lieutenant (junior grade). But no provision has been made for a corresponding increase in the upper grades, the result being that the lower grades will become so congested that a midshipman now in one of the lowest classes at Annapolis may possibly not be promoted to lieutenant until he is between 45 and 50 years of age. So it will continue under the present law, congesting at the top and congesting at the bottom. The country fails to get from the officers of the service the best that is in them by not providing opportunity for their normal development and training. The board believes that this works a serious detriment to the efficiency of the Navy and is a real menace to the public safety."

As stated in my special Message to the last Congress: "I am firmly of the opinion that unless the present conditions of the higher commissioned personnel is rectified by judicious legislation the future of our Navy will be gravely compromised." It is also urgently necessary to increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Navy. Special legislation to this end has already been proposed; and I trust it may be enacted without delay.

It must be remembered that everything done in the Navy to fit it to do well in time of war must be done in time of peace. Modern wars are short; they do not last the length of time requisite to build a battleship; and it takes longer to train the officers and men to do well on a battleship than it takes to build it. Nothing effective can be done for the Navy once war has begun, and the result of the war, if the combatants are otherwise equally matched, will depend upon which power has prepared best in time of peace. The United States Navy is the best guaranty the Nation has that its honor and interest will not be neglected; and in addition it offers by far the best insurance for peace that can by human ingenuity be devised.

I call attention to the report of the official Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis which has been forwarded to the Congress. The report contains this paragraph:

"Such revision should be made of the courses of study and methods of conducting and marking examinations as will de-

velop and bring out the average all-round ability of the midshipman rather than to give him prominence in any one particular study. The fact should be kept in mind that the Naval Academy is not a university but a school, the primary object of which is to educate boys to be efficient naval officers. Changes in curriculum, therefore, should be in the direction of making the course of instruction less theoretical and more practical. No portion of any future class should be graduated in advance of the full four years' course, and under no circumstances should the standard of instruction be lowered. The Academy in almost all of its departments is now magnificently equipped, and it would be very unwise to make the course of instruction less exacting than it is to-day."

Acting upon this suggestion I designated three seagoing officers, Capt. Richard Wainwright, Commander Robert S. Griffin, and Lieut. Commander Albert L. Key, all graduates of the Academy, to investigate conditions and to recommend to me the best method of carrying into effect this general recommendation. These officers performed the duty promptly and intelligently, and, under the personal direction of Capt. Charles J. Badger, Superintendent of the Academy, such of the proposed changes as were deemed to be at present advisable were put into effect at the beginning of the academic year, October 1, last. The results, I am confident, will be most beneficial to the Academy, to the midshipmen, and to the Navy.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In foreign affairs this country's steady policy is to behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought into contact. In other words, our aim is disinterestedly to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the appearance of meddling with what does not concern us; to be careful to act as a good neighbor; and at the same time, in good-natured fashion, to make it evident that we do not intend to be imposed upon.

#### THE HAGUE.

The Second International Peace Conference was convened at The Hague on the 15th of June last and remained in session until the 18th of October. For the first time the representatives of practically all the civilized countries of the world united in a temperate and kindly discussion of the methods by which the causes of war might be narrowed and its injurious effects reduced.

Although the agreements reached in the Conference did not in any direction go to the length hoped for by the more sanguine, yet in many directions important steps were taken, and upon every subject on the programme there was such full and considerate discussion as to justify the belief that substantial progress has been made toward further agreements in the future. Thirteen conventions were agreed upon embodying the definite conclusions which had been reached, and resolutions were adopted marking the progress made in matters upon which agreement was not yet sufficiently complete to make conventions practicable.

The delegates of the United States were instructed to favor an agreement for obligatory arbitration, the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration to proceed judicially in the hearing and decision of international causes, the prohibition of force for the collection of contract debts alleged to be due from governments to citizens of other countries until after arbitration as to the justice and amount of the debt and the time and manner of payment, the immunity of private property at sea, the better definition of the rights of neutrals, and, in case any measure to that end should be introduced, the limitation of armaments.

In the field of peaceful disposal of international differences several important advances were made. First, as to obligatory arbitration. Although the Conference failed to secure a unanimous agreement upon the details of a convention for obligatory arbitration, it did resolve as follows:

"It is unanimous: (1) In accepting the principle for obligatory arbitration; (2) In declaring that certain differences, and notably those relating to the interpretation and application of international conventional stipulations are susceptible of being submitted to obligatory arbitration without any restriction."

In view of the fact that as a result of the discussion the vote upon the definite treaty of obligatory arbitration, which was proposed, stood 32 in favor to 9 against the adoption of the treaty, there can be little doubt that the great majority of the countries of the world have reached a point where they are now ready to apply practically the principles thus unanimously agreed upon by the Conference.

The second advance, and a very great one, is the agreement which relates to the use of force for the collection of contract debts. Your attention is invited to the paragraphs upon this subject in my Message of December, 1906, and to the resolution of the Third American Conference at Rio in the summer of 1906. The convention upon this subject adopted by the Conference substantially as proposed by the American delegates is as follows:

"In order to avoid between nations armed conflicts of a purely pecuniary origin arising from contractual debts claimed of the government of one country by the government of another country to be due to its nationals, the signatory Powers agree not to have recourse to armed force for the collection of such contractual debts.

"However, this stipulation shall not be applicable when the debtor State refuses or leaves unanswered an offer to arbitrate, or, in case of acceptance, makes it impossible to formulate the terms of submission, or, after arbitration, fails to comply with the award rendered.

"It is further agreed that arbitration here contemplated shall be in conformity, as to procedure, with Chapter III of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes adopted at The Hague, and that it shall determine, in so far as there shall be no agreement between the parties, the justice and the amount of the debt, the time and mode of payment thereof."

Such a provision would have prevented much injustice and extortion in the past, and I cannot doubt that its effect in the future will be most salutary.

A third advance has been made in amending and perfecting the convention of 1899 for the voluntary settlement of international disputes, and particularly the extension of those parts of that convention which relate to commissions of inquiry. The existence of those provisions enabled the Governments of Great Britain and Russia to avoid war, notwithstanding great public excitement, at the time of the Dogger Bank incident, and the new convention agreed upon by the Conference gives practical effect to the experience gained in that inquiry.

Substantial progress was also made towards the creation of a permanent judicial tribunal for the determination of international causes. There was very full discussion of the proposal for such a court and a general agreement was finally reached in favor of its creation. The Conference recommended to the signatory Powers the adoption of a draft upon which it agreed for the organization of the court, leaving to be determined only the method by which the judges should be selected. This remaining unsettled question is plainly one which time and good temper will solve.

A further agreement of the first importance was that for the creation of an international prize court. The constitution, organization and procedure of such a tribunal were provided for in detail. Anyone who recalls the injustices under which this country suffered as a neutral power during the early part of the last century can not fail to see in this provision for an international prize court the great advance which the world is making towards the substitution of the rule of reason and justice in place of simple force. Not only will the international prize court be the means of protecting the interests of neutrals, but it is in itself a step towards the creation of the more general court for the hearing of international controversies to which reference has just been made. The organization and action of such a prize court can not fail to accustom the different countries to the submission of international questions to the decision of an international tribunal, and we may confidently expect the results of such submission to bring about a general agreement upon the enlargement of the practice.

Numerous provisions were adopted for reducing the evil effects of war and for defining the rights and duties of neutrals.

The Conference also provided for the holding of a third Conference within a period similar to that which elapsed between the First and Second Conferences.

The delegates of the United States worthily represented the spirit of the American people and maintained with fidelity and ability the policy of our Government upon all the great questions discussed in the Conference.

The report of the delegation, together with authenticated copies of the conventions signed, when received, will be laid before the Senate for its consideration.

When we remember how difficult it is for one of our own legislative bodies, composed of citizens of the same country, speaking the same language, living under the same laws, and having the same customs, to reach an agreement, or even to

secure a majority upon any difficult and important subject which is proposed for legislation, it becomes plain that the representatives of forty-five different countries, speaking many different languages, accustomed to different methods of procedure, with widely diverse interests, who discussed so many different subjects and reached agreements upon so many, are entitled to grateful appreciation for the wisdom, patience, and moderation with which they have discharged their duty. The example of this temperate discussion, and the agreements and the efforts to agree, among representatives of all the nations of the earth, acting with universal recognition of the supreme obligation to promote peace, can not fail to be a powerful influence for good in future international relations.

#### CUBA.

A year ago in consequence of a revolutionary movement in Cuba which threatened the immediate return to chaos of the island, the United States intervened, sending down an army and establishing a provisional government under Governor Magoon. Absolute quiet and prosperity have returned to the island because of this action. We are now taking steps to provide elections in the island and our expectation is within the coming year to be able to turn the island over again to a government chosen by the people thereof. Cuba is at our doors. It is not possible that this Nation should permit Cuba again to sink into the condition from which we rescued it. All that we ask of the Cuban people is that they be prosperous, that they govern themselves so as to bring content, order and progress to their island, the Queen of the Antilles; and our only interference has been and will be to help them achieve these results.

#### THE JAPANESE EXPOSITION.

An invitation has been extended by Japan to the Government and people of the United States to participate in a great national exposition to be held at Tokyo from April 1 to October 31, 1912, and in which the principal countries of the world are to be invited to take part. This is an occasion of special interest to all the nations of the world, and peculiarly so to us; for it is the first instance in which such a great national exposition has been held by a great power dwelling on the Pacific; and all the nations of Europe and America will, I trust, join in helping to success this first great exposition ever held by a great nation of Asia. The geographical relations of Japan and the United States as the possessors of such large portions of the coasts of the Pacific, the intimate trade relations already existing between the two countries, the warm friendship which has been maintained between them without break since the opening of Japan to intercourse with the western nations, and her increasing wealth and production, which we regard with hearty goodwill and wish to make the occasion of mutually beneficial commerce, all unite in making it eminently desirable that this invitation should be accepted. I heartily recommend such legislation as will provide in generous fashion for the representative of this Government and its people in the proposed exposition. Action should be taken now. We are apt to underestimate the time necessary for preparation in such cases. The invitation to the French Exposition of 1900 was brought to the attention of the Congress by President Cleveland in December, 1895; and so many are the delays necessary to such proceedings that the period of four years and a half which then intervened before the exposition proved none too long for the proper preparation of the exhibits.

#### GERMAN TARIFF AGREEMENT.

The adoption of a new tariff by Germany, accompanied by conventions for reciprocal tariff concessions between that country and most of the other countries of continental Europe, led the German Government to give the notice necessary to terminate the reciprocal commercial agreement with this country proclaimed July 13, 1900. The notice was to take effect on the 1st of March, 1906, and in default of some other arrangements this would have left the exports from the United States to Germany subject to the general German tariff duties, from 25 to 50 per cent higher than the conventional duties imposed upon the goods of most of our competitors for German trade.

Under a special agreement made between the two Governments in February, 1906, the German Government postponed the operation of their notice until the 30th of June, 1907. In the meantime, deeming it to be my duty to make every possible effort to prevent a tariff war between the United States and Germany arising from misunderstanding by either country of the conditions existing in the other, and acting upon the invitation of the German Government, I sent to Berlin a commission composed of competent experts in the operation and administration of the customs tariff, from the Departments of the Treasury

and Commerce and Labor. This commission was engaged for several months in conference with a similar commission appointed by the German Government, under instructions, so far as practicable, to reach a common understanding as to all the facts regarding the tariffs of the United States and Germany material and relevant to the trade relations between the two countries. The commission reported, and upon the basis of the report, a further temporary commercial agreement was entered into by the two countries, pursuant to which, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon the President by the third section of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897, I extended the reduced tariff rates provided for in that section to champagne and all other sparkling wines, and pursuant to which the German conventional or minimum tariff rates were extended to about 96½ per cent of all the exports from the United States to Germany. This agreement is to remain in force until the 30th of June, 1908, and until six months after notice by either party to terminate it.

The agreement and the report of the commission on which it is based will be laid before the Congress for its information.

This careful examination into the tariff relations between the United States and Germany involved an inquiry into certain of our methods of administration which had been the cause of much complaint on the part of German exporters. In this inquiry I became satisfied that certain vicious and unjustifiable practices had grown up in our customs administration, notably the practice of determining values of imports upon detective reports never disclosed to the persons whose interests were affected. The use of detectives, though often necessary, tends towards abuse, and should be carefully guarded. Under our practice as I found it to exist in this case, the abuse had become gross and discreditable. Under it, instead of seeking information as to the market value of merchandise from the well-known and respected members of the commercial community in the country of its production, secret statements were obtained from informers and discharged employees and business rivals, and upon this kind of secret evidence the values of imported goods were frequently raised and heavy penalties were frequently imposed upon importers who were never permitted to know what the evidence was and who never had an opportunity to meet it. It is quite probable that this system tended towards an increase of the duties collected upon imported goods, but I conceive it to be a violation of law to exact more duties than the law provides, just as it is a violation to admit goods upon the payment of less than the legal rate of duty. This practice was repugnant to the spirit of American law and to American sense of justice. In the judgment of the most competent experts of the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor it was wholly unnecessary for the due collection of the customs revenues, and the attempt to defend it merely illustrates the demoralization which naturally follows from a long-continued course of reliance upon such methods. I accordingly caused the regulations governing this branch of the customs service to be modified so that values are determined upon a hearing in which all the parties interested have an opportunity to be heard and to know the evidence against them. Moreover our Treasury agents are accredited to the government of the country in which they seek information, and in Germany receive the assistance of the quasi-official chambers of commerce in determining the actual market value of goods, in accordance with what I am advised to be the true construction of the law.

These changes of regulations were adapted to the removal of such manifest abuses that I have not felt that they ought to be confined to our relations with Germany; and I have extended their operation to all other countries which have expressed a desire to enter into similar administrative relations.

#### CHINA.

I ask for authority to re-form the agreement with China under which the indemnity of 1900 was fixed, by remitting and canceling the obligation of China for the payment of all that part of the stipulated indemnity which is in excess of the sum of eleven million six hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, and interest at four per cent. After the rescue of the foreign legations in Peking during the Boxer troubles in 1900 the Powers required from China the payment of equitable indemnities to the several nations, and the final protocol under which the troops were withdrawn, signed at Peking, September 7, 1901, fixed the amount of this indemnity allotted to the United States at over \$20,000,000, and China paid, up to and including the 1st day of June, last, a little over \$6,000,000. It was the first intention of this Government at the proper time, when all claims had been presented and all expenses ascertained as fully as

possible, to revise the estimates and account, and as a proof of sincere friendship for China voluntarily to release that country from its legal liability for all payments in excess of the sum which should prove to be necessary for actual indemnity to the United States and its citizens.

#### CHINESE STUDENTS.

This Nation should help in every practicable way in the education of the Chinese people, so that the vast and populous Empire of China may gradually adapt itself to modern conditions. One way of doing this is by promoting the coming of Chinese students to this country and making it attractive to them to take courses at our universities and higher educational institutions. Our educators should, so far as possible, take concerted action toward this end.

#### MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

On the courteous invitation of the President of Mexico, the Secretary of State visited that country in September and October and was received everywhere with the greatest kindness and hospitality.

He carried from the Government of the United States to our southern neighbor a message of respect and good will and of desire for better acquaintance and increasing friendship. The response from the Government and the people of Mexico was hearty and sincere. No pains were spared to manifest the most friendly attitude and feeling toward the United States.

In view of the close neighborhood of the two countries the relations which exist between Mexico and the United States are just cause for gratification. We have a common boundary of over 1,500 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Much of it is marked only by the shifting waters of the Rio Grande. Many thousands of Mexicans are residing upon our side of the line and it is estimated that over 40,000 Americans are resident in Mexican territory and that American investments in Mexico amount to over seven hundred million dollars. The extraordinary industrial and commercial prosperity of Mexico has been greatly promoted by American enterprise, and Americans are sharing largely in its results. The foreign trade of the Republic already exceeds \$240,000,000 per annum, and of this two-thirds both of exports and imports are exchanged with the United States. Under these circumstances numerous questions necessarily arise between the two countries. These questions are always approached and disposed of in a spirit of mutual courtesy and fair dealing. Americans carrying on business in Mexico testify uniformly to the kindness and consideration with which they are treated and their sense of the security of their property and enterprises under the wise administration of the great statesman who has so long held the office of Chief Magistrate of that Republic.

The two Governments have been uniting their efforts for a considerable time past to aid Central America in attaining the degree of peace and order which have made possible the prosperity of the northern parts of the Continent. After the peace between Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador, celebrated under the circumstances described in my last Message, a new war broke out between the Republic of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador. The effort to compose this new difficulty has resulted in the acceptance of the joint suggestion of the Presidents of Mexico and of the United States for a general peace conference between all the countries of Central America. On the 17th day of September last a protocol was signed between the representatives of the five Central American countries accredited to this Government agreeing upon a conference to be held in the City of Washington "in order to devise the means of preserving the good relations among said Republics and bringing about permanent peace in those countries." The protocol includes the expression of a wish that the Presidents of the United States and Mexico should appoint "representatives to lend their good and impartial offices in a purely friendly way toward the realization of the objects of the conference." The conference is now in session and will have our best wishes and, where it is practicable, our friendly assistance.

#### INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

One of the results of the Pan American conference at Rio Janeiro in the summer of 1906 has been a great increase in the activity and usefulness of the International Bureau of American Republics. That institution, which includes all the American Republics in its membership and brings all their representatives together, is doing a really valuable work in informing the people of the United States about the other Republics and in making the United States known to them. Its action is now limited by appropriations determined when it was doing a work on a much

smaller scale and rendering much less valuable service. I recommend that the contribution of this Government to the expenses of the Bureau be made commensurate with its increased work.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 3, 1907.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The message of the President of the United States will lie on the table, and it will be printed with the accompanying documents.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

#### DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE W. SMITH.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I ask that the resolutions from the House of Representatives in reference to the death of my late colleague in the House, Mr. George W. Smith, may be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 2, 1907.

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. GEORGE W. SMITH, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

*Resolved*, That a committee of fifteen 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 provisions 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.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Illinois will be read by the Secretary.

The resolutions were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. GEORGE W. SMITH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three Senators be appointed by the Vice-President to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the Senate, under the second resolution just adopted, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. McCREARY].

Mr. CULLOM. As a further mark of respect to the memory of my late colleague, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 4, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 3, 1907.*

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Thomas J. O'Brien, of Michigan, lately envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Luke E. Wright, resigned.

H. Percival Dodge, of Massachusetts, lately secretary of the embassy at Tokyo, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Honduras and Salvador, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate to fill an original vacancy.

Maurice Francis Egan, of the District of Columbia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas J. O'Brien, promoted to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan.

John B. Jackson, of New Jersey, lately envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece and Montenegro and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Persia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Richmond Pearson, transferred and appointed to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece and Montenegro.

Horace G. Knowles, of Delaware, lately envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Roumania and Servia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Roumania and Servia and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina, lately envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece and Montenegro, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice John B. Jackson, transferred and appointed to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia.

Philip M. Brown, of Massachusetts, lately secretary of the legation at Guatemala and Honduras, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Peter Augustus Jay, transferred and appointed to be Secretary of the embassy at Tokyo.

Peter Augustus Jay, of Rhode Island, lately secretary of the embassy at Constantinople, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Tokyo, Japan, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice H. Percival Dodge, promoted to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Honduras and Salvador.

Irwin B. Laughlin, of Pennsylvania, lately second secretary of the legation at Peking, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert Woods Bliss, promoted to be secretary of the legation at Brussels.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, of New York, lately third secretary of the embassy at Berlin, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at Vienna, Austria, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Francis G. Landon, resigned.

Thomas Ewing Dabney, of Louisiana, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at Mexico, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Joseph C. Grew, transferred and appointed to be third secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg.

Joseph C. Grew, of Massachusetts, lately third secretary of the embassy at Mexico, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Basil Miles, transferred and appointed to be third secretary of the embassy at Berlin.

Basil Miles, of Pennsylvania, lately third secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at Berlin, Germany, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Nelson O'Shaughnessy, promoted to be second secretary of the embassy at Vienna.

Norman Hutchinson, of California, lately secretary of the legation at Stockholm, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States to Roumania and Servia and secretary of the diplomatic agency in Bulgaria, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

William H. Buckler, of Maryland, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Madrid, Spain, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Leonard M. Thomas, resigned.

James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, lately secretary of the legation to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador, to be secretary of the legation at Stockholm, Sweden, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Norman Hutchinson, transferred and appointed to be secretary of the legation to Roumania and Servia and secretary of the diplomatic agency in Bulgaria.

Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, lately secretary of the legation at Lisbon, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Peking, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas Ewing Moore, transferred and appointed to be secretary of the legation at Lisbon.

Gustavus L. Monroe, jr., of Mississippi, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at La Paz, Bolivia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas Ewing Moore, of the District of Columbia, lately secretary of the legation at Peking, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Lisbon, Portugal, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry P. Fletcher, promoted to be secretary of the legation at Peking.

Stanton Sickles, of New York, lately secretary of the legation to Greece and Montenegro and of the diplomatic agency in Bulgaria, to be secretary of the legation to Greece and Montenegro, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

William F. Sands, of the District of Columbia, lately secretary of the legation at Panama, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Guatemala, Guatemala, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles S. Wilson, of Maine, lately secretary of the legation at Habana, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles Dunning White, transferred and appointed to be secretary of the legation to the Netherlands and Luxemburg.

Charles Dunning White, of New Jersey, lately secretary of the legation at Buenos Aires, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Roger Sherman Gates Boutell, resigned.

George T. Weitzel, of Missouri, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Fred Morris Dearing, of Missouri, lately second secretary of the legation at Habana, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Peking, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Irwin B. Laughlin, promoted to be second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg.

A. Campbell Turner, of Missouri, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Habana, Cuba, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Fred Morris Dearing, promoted to be second secretary of the legation at Peking.

John Van A. Mac Murray, of New Jersey, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States at Bangkok, Siam, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Irwin B. Laughlin, transferred and appointed to be second secretary of the legation at Peking.

John H. Gregory, jr., of Louisiana, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Honduras and Salvador, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry Coleman May, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Panama, Panama, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William F. Sands, transferred and appointed to be secretary of the legation at Guatemala.

Harry B. Owsley, jr., of New Jersey, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

#### CONSULS-GENERAL.

Albert R. Morawetz, of Arizona, lately consul of class 5 at Bahia, to be consul-general at large of the United States, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Richard M. Bartleman, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 8 at Madrid.

William Harrison Bradley, of Illinois, lately consul of class 2 at Manchester, to be consul-general of the United States of class 3 at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Church Howe, transferred, and appointed to be consul of class 2 at Manchester.

Charles Denby, of Indiana, lately chief clerk of the Department of State, to be consul-general of the United States of class 2 at Shanghai, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice James Linn Rodgers, transferred and appointed to be consul-general of class 2 at Habana.

Thornwell Haynes, of South Carolina, lately consul of class 5 at Nanking, to be consul-general of the United States of

class 5 at Singapore, Straits Settlements, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice David F. Wilber, transferred and appointed to be consul-general of class 5 at Halifax.

Thomas E. Heenan, of Minnesota, lately consul of class 6 at Odessa, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Newchwang, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas Sammons, promoted to be consul-general of class 4 at Seoul.

Frank D. Hill, of Minnesota, lately consul of class 4 at Amsterdam, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Ethelbert Watts, transferred and appointed to be consul-general of class 4 at Brussels.

Frank R. Mowrer, of Ohio, lately consul of class 7 at Leghorn, to be consul-general of class 7 at Copenhagen, Denmark, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Ernest A. Man, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 7 at Leghorn.

Samuel E. Magill, of Illinois, lately consul of class 7 at Tampico, to be consul-general of the United States of class 6 at San Salvador, Salvador, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Jenkins, resigned.

Silas C. McFarland, of Iowa, lately consul of class 5 at Reichenberg, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at St. Gall, Switzerland, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas Willing Peters, transferred and appointed to be consul-general of class 5 at Munich.

Thomas Willing Peters, of the District of Columbia, lately consul-general of class 5 at St. Gall, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Munich, Bavaria, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice William F. Wright, resigned.

James Linn Rodgers, of Ohio, lately consul-general of class 2 at Shanghai, to be consul-general of the United States of class 2 at Habana, Cuba, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frank Steinhart, resigned.

Thomas Sammons, of Washington, lately consul-general of class 5 at Newchwang, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at Seoul, Korea, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Haywood, deceased.

James A. Smith, of Vermont, lately consul of class 7 at Leghorn, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Boma, Independent State of the Kongo, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Clarence Rice Slocum, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 8 at Zittau.

Ethelbert Watts, of Pennsylvania, lately consul-general of class 4 at St. Petersburg, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at Brussels, Belgium, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice George W. Roosevelt, deceased.

David F. Wilber, of New York, lately consul-general of class 5 at Singapore, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice William R. Holloway, resigned.

#### CONSULS.

Henry D. Baker, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Hobart, Tasmania, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alexander George Webster, retired.

David R. Birch, of Pennsylvania, lately consul of class 7 at Malaga, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Genoa, Italy, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice James Jeffrey Roche, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 6 at Berne.

Richard M. Bartleman, of Massachusetts, lately consul-general at large, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Madrid, Spain, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

James S. Benedict, of New York, lately consul of class 9 at Campbellton, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at St. Johns, Newfoundland, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice George O. Cornelius, resigned.

Wallace C. Bond, of Wyoming, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Aden, Arabia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alfred J. Fleming, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 8 at Yarmouth.

Robert S. S. Bergh, of North Dakota, lately consul of class 8 at Gothenburg, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Mainz, Germany, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Walter Schumann, resigned.

Theodosius Botkin, of Utah, lately consul of class 9 at Port Louis, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Campbellton, New Brunswick, Canada, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice James S. Benedict, promoted to be consul of class 8 at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Joseph I. Brittain, of Ohio, lately consul of class 7 at Kehl, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Prague, Austria, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Urbain J. Ledoux, resigned.

Jacob E. Conner, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Saigon, Cochinchina, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Arthur S. Cheney, of Connecticut, lately vice and deputy consul at Reichenberg, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Messina, Italy, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles M. Caughy, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Malaga.

Charles M. Caughy, of Maryland, lately consul of class 9 at Messina, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Malaga, Spain, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice David R. Birch, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Genoa.

Edward A. Creevey, of Connecticut, lately consul of class 8 at Yarmouth, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Colombo, Ceylon, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Morey, resigned.

Caspar S. Crowninshield, of the District of Columbia, lately consul of class 9 at Castellamare di Stabia, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Naples, Italy, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice A. Homer Byington, resigned.

Hernando de Soto, of California, lately consular clerk, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Warsaw, Russia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Albert Leffingwell, resigned.

Carl F. Deichman, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Manzanillo, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Philip Carroll, deceased.

Luther T. Ellsworth, of Ohio, lately consul of class 8 at Chihuahua, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lewis A. Martin, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 8 at Chihuahua.

Alfred J. Fleming, of Missouri, lately consul of class 8 at Aden, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward A. Creevey, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Colombo.

Charles M. Freeman, of New Hampshire, lately consul of class 9 at St. Pierre, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Durango, Mexico, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice James A. Le Roy, resigned.

P. Merrill Griffith, of Ohio, lately consul of class 8 at Matamoros, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Tampico, Mexico, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Samuel E. Magill, promoted to be consul-general of class 6 at San Salvador.

Roger S. Greene, of Massachusetts, lately consul of class 6 at Vladivostok, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Dalny, Manchuria, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Edward Jones, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 6 at Winnipeg.

Frederic W. Goding, of Illinois, lately consul of class 7 at Newcastle, New South Wales, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Montevideo, Uruguay, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice John W. O'Hara, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Santos.

Rea Hanna, of California, lately vice and deputy consul at Amoy, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Iquique, Chile, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles S. Winans, promoted to be consul of class 8 at Valencia.

William Dulany Hunter, of Minnesota, lately consular clerk, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Nice, France, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Harold S. Van Buren, deceased.

Joseph E. Haven, of Illinois, lately consul of class 9 at St. Christopher, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Crefeld, Germany, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas R. Wallace, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Jerusalem.

Charles B. Harris, of Indiana, lately consul of class 6 at Nagasaki, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Rei-

chenberg, Austria, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Elias C. McFarland, promoted to be consul-general of class 5 at St. Gall.

Church Howe, of Nebraska, lately consul-general of class 3 at Montreal, to be consul of the United States of class 2 at Manchester, England, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Harrison Bradley, promoted to be consul-general of class 3 at Montreal.

Heaton W. Harris, of Ohio, lately consul of class 6 at Mannheim, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Nuremberg, Bavaria, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice George E. Baldwin, resigned.

Edward Higgins, of Massachusetts, lately consul of class 6 at Berne, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry H. Morgan, promoted to be consul of class 4 at Amsterdam.

Henry Abert Johnson, of the District of Columbia, lately consul of class 8 at Valencia, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Liege, Belgium, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James C. McNally, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Nanking.

Jesse H. Johnson, of Texas, lately consul of class 5 at Santos, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Swansea, Wales, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Griffith W. Prees, resigned.

John Edward Jones, of the District of Columbia, lately consul of class 6 at Dalny, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to which office he was transferred during the late recess of the Senate, vice Samuel H. Shank, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 6 at Mannheim.

Lorin A. Lathrop, of California, lately consul of class 9 at Bristol, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Cardiff, Wales, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Daniel W. Williams, resigned.

Samuel T. Lee, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Nogales, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Albert R. Morawetz, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Bahia.

Drew Linard, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Ceiba, Honduras, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Dean R. Wood, resigned.

James Verner Long, of Pennsylvania, lately consul of class 9 at Patras, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Venice, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Paul Nash, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Vladivostok.

James C. McNally, of Pennsylvania, lately consul of class 7 at Liege, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Nanking, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thornwell Haynes, promoted to be consul-general of class 5 at Singapore.

Ernest A. Man, of Florida, lately consul-general of class 7 at Copenhagen, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Leghorn, Italy, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frank R. Mowrer, promoted to be consul-general of class 7 at Copenhagen.

Isaac A. Manning, of Oregon, former consular agent at Matagalpa, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Cartagena, Colombia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Luther T. Ellsworth, promoted to be consul of class 8 at Chihuahua.

Clarence A. Miller, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Matamoros, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice P. Merrill Griffith, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Tampico.

Henry H. Morgan, of Louisiana, lately consul of class 5 at Stuttgart, to be consul of the United States of class 4 at Amsterdam, Netherlands, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frank D. Hill, promoted to be consul-general of class 4 at St. Petersburg.

Lewis A. Martin, of West Virginia, lately consul of class 8 at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Chihuahua, Mexico, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Luther T. Ellsworth, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 8 at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.

Selah Merrill, of Massachusetts, lately consul of class 7 at Jerusalem, to be consul of class 6 at Georgetown, Guiana, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice John McMackin, deceased.

Paul Nash, of New York, lately consul of class 9 at Venice, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Vladivostok,

Siberia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Roger S. Greene, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 6 at Dalny.

Edward I. Nathan, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Patras, Greece, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James Verner Long, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 9 at Venice.

Edward J. Norton, of Tennessee, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Asuncion, Paraguay, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John N. Ruffin, resigned.

John W. O'Hara, of Indiana, lately consul of class 6 of Montevideo, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Santos, Brazil, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Jesse H. Johnson, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 7 at Swansea.

William J. Pike, of Pennsylvania, lately consul of class 8 at Zittau, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Kehl, Germany, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Joseph I. Brittain, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Prague.

James Jeffrey Roche, of Massachusetts, lately consul of class 6 at Genoa, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Berne, Switzerland, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward Higgins, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Stuttgart.

William H. Robertson, of Virginia, former consul at Hamburg, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Gothenburg, Sweden, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert S. S. Bergh, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Mainz.

Walter D. Shaughnessy, of Utah, lately consular agent at Charleroi, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Aguascalientes, Mexico, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Nathaniel B. Stewart, of Georgia, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Castellamare di Stabia, Italy, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Caspar S. Crowninshield, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Naples.

Samuel H. Shank, of Indiana, lately consul of class 6 at Winnipeg, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Mannheim, Germany, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Heaton W. Harris, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Nuremberg.

George H. Scidmore, of Wisconsin, lately consular clerk, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Nagasaki, Japan, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles B. Harris, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Reichenberg.

Clarence Rice Slocum, of New York, lately consul-general of class 5 at Boma, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Zittau, Saxony, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice William J. Pike, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Kehl.

Calvin F. Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Zanzibar, Zanzibar, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frederic MacMaster, resigned.

Frederick Van Dyne, of New York, lately Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State, to be consul of the United States of class 4 at Kingston, Jamaica, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice George H. Bridgman, resigned.

Thomas W. Voetter, of New Mexico, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Saltillo, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Victor L. Duhaime, resigned.

Charles S. Winans, of Michigan, lately consul of class 9 at Iquique, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Valencia, Spain, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry Abert Johnson, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Liege.

Thomas R. Wallace, of Iowa, lately consul of class 8 at Crefeld, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Jerusalem, Turkey, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Selah Merrill, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Georgetown, Guiana.

J. Perry Worden, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Bristol, England, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lorin A. Lathrop, promoted to be consul of class 8 at Cardiff.

#### APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

John G. Mattos, jr., of California, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California,

in place of John T. Dare, resigned. Mr. Mattos is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Charles W. Bunn, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Lyman B. Carhart, resigned. Mr. Bunn is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Adolph L. Kline, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Harvey T. Andrews, resigned.

Frank N. Petrie, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of John W. Burgess, resigned. Mr. Petrie is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John D. Smith, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Edwin A. Hartshorn, resigned. Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harry B. Stowell, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of William F. Comly, removed. Mr. Stowell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Jacob C. Pike, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, in place of George A. Curran, whose term of office expired by limitation on January 28, 1907. Mr. Pike is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cyrus G. Engle, of Mississippi, to be collector of customs for the district of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, in place of John Russell, deceased. Mr. Engle is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Chester W. Hill, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in place of C. Wesley Thomas, deceased. Mr. Hill is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank J. Howatt, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Augustine, in the State of Florida, in place of George A. Alba, resigned.

#### SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Henry C. M. Burgess, of Nebraska, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, in place of Lewellyn L. Lindsey, whose term of office expired by limitation on January 22, 1906. Mr. Burgess is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ernest I. Edgcomb, of New York, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Syracuse, in the State of New York, in place of Frederick A. Kuntzsch, deceased. Mr. Edgcomb is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John J. Gore, of Tennessee, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, in place of Joseph W. Dillin, whose term of office expired by limitation on January 13, 1907. Mr. Gore is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles T. Reed, of West Virginia, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Wheeling, in the State of West Virginia, in place of Charles H. Senseney, whose term of office expired by limitation on February 5, 1907. Mr. Reed is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. Ellsworth Price Berthoff to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 23, 1907, in place of David Allen Hall, retired. Mr. Berthoff is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Godfrey Lynet Rarden, to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 2, 1907, in place of Dorr Francis Tozier, retired. Mr. Carden is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Richard Owens Crisp, to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 23, 1907, in place of Thomas Dixon Walker, retired. Mr. Crisp is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Frederick Gilbert Dodge, to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 4, 1907, in place of Francis Tuttle, retired. Mr. Dodge is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Andrew James Henderson to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 2, 1907, in place of Edmond Charles Chaytor, retired. Mr. Henderson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Staley Marion Landrey to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States to rank as such from March 17, 1907, in place of William Foss Kilgore, retired. Mr. Landrey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Herman Howard Wolf to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 17, 1907, in place of Staley Marion Landrey, promoted. Mr. Wolf is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Walter Aquila Wiley to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 2, 1907, in place of Andrew James Henderson, promoted. Mr. Wiley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Asst. Engineer William Lindsay Maxwell to be first assistant engineer, with rank of second lieutenant, in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 27, 1907, in place of Byron Advance Minor, retired. Mr. Maxwell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George Wilson Cairnes, of Maryland, to be second assistant engineer with rank of third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from May 25, 1907. Mr. Cairnes is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Whitney Matthews Prall, of Michigan, to be second assistant engineer with rank of third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from May 3, 1907. Mr. Prall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

P. A. Surg. Benjamin W. Brown, to be surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 9, 1907, in place of John Godfrey, deceased.

P. A. Surg. John M. Eager, to be surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 9, 1907.

P. A. Surg. Milton J. Rosenau, to be surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 9, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Richard H. Creel, to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 5, 1907. Mr. Creel is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Ruel E. Ebersole, to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 7, 1907. Mr. Ebersole is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Albert D. Foster, to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 28, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Holcombe McG. Robertson to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 26, 1907.

Asst. Surg. William C. Rucker to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 9, 1907. Mr. Rucker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Arthur M. Stimson to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 6, 1907. Mr. Stimson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. John W. Trask to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 21, 1907. Mr. Trask is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. William K. Ward to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 5, 1907. Mr. Ward is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William Minor Bryan, of Virginia, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Bryan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles W. Chapin, of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, in place of Edward M. Steger, resigned. Mr. Chapin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James Raymond Hurley, of California, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Hurley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Emil Krulish, of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Krulish is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Anthony Joseph Lanza, of the District of Columbia, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Lanza is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edward R. Marshall, of Tennessee, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, in place of Henry D. Long, resigned. Mr. Marshall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Raymond B. Scofield, of Minnesota, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Scofield is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### MEMBERS OF BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Myer Cohen, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the term ending June 30, 1908, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Simon Wolf, resigned.

George M. Lightfoot, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the term of three years from July 1, 1907, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George W. Cook, resigned.

#### FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Frank Pierce, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was appointed October 25, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Thomas Ryan, appointed to another office.

#### COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

August E. Muentzer, of California, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of California, in place of John C. Lynch, resigned. Mr. Muentzer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Walter F. Drake, of Hawaii, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Hawaii, in place of Roy H. Chamberlain, resigned.

Michael J. Tobin, of Iowa, to be collector of internal revenue for the third district of Iowa, in place of Archibald C. Smith, resigned. Mr. Tobin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Bernhard Bettmann, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio, in place of Herman F. Cellarius, resigned. Mr. Bettmann is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William V. McMaken, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the tenth district of Ohio, in place of George P. Waldorf, resigned. Mr. McMaken is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert S. Sharp, of Tennessee, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Tennessee. New office. Mr. Sharp is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

William C. Ralston, of California, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., in place of Julius Jacobs, deceased. Mr. Ralston is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Edward Sweeny, of California, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., in place of Frank A. Leach, resigned. Mr. Sweeny is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### COINER.

William M. Cutter, of California, to be coiner of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., in place of August E. Muentzer, resigned. Mr. Cutter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF ASSAY OFFICE.

Kingsbery Foster, of New York, to be superintendent of the United States assay office at New York, N. Y., in place of Andrew Mason, resigned. Mr. Foster is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### TREASURER OF PORTO RICO.

Samuel D. Gromer, of Missouri, to be treasurer of the island of Porto Rico, in place of William F. Willoughby, resigned. Mr. Gromer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John G. Capers, of South Carolina, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of John W. Yerkes, resigned. Mr. Capers is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Frank A. Leach, of California, to be Director of the Mint, in place of George E. Roberts, resigned. Mr. Leach is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ralph W. Tyler, of Ohio, to be Auditor for the Navy Department, in place of William W. Brown, resigned. Mr. Tyler is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Beekman Winthrop, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Arthur F. Statter, resigned. Mr. Winthrop is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### AGENT TO PROTECT SALMON FISHERIES.

Millard C. Marsh, of New York, who was appointed April 23, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Labor.

#### DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

George Otis Smith, of Skowhegan, Me., who was appointed April 5, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be Director of the Geological Survey, vice Charles I. Walcott, resigned.

#### INDIAN INSPECTOR.

Z. Lewis Dalby, of Roanoke, Va., who was appointed April 22, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be an Indian inspector, vice Cyrus Beede, term expired.

#### INDIAN AGENT.

Ernest Stecker, of Baltimore, Md., who was appointed October 25, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Kiowa Agency in Oklahoma, vice John P. Blackmon, deceased.

#### RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Louis H. Arneson, of Hood River, Oreg., who was appointed April 10, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at The Dalles, Oreg., vice Miss Annie M. Lang, term expired.

Harry O. Collins, of Missoula, Mont., who was appointed September 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Missoula, Mont., vice Edward A. Winstanley, resigned.

Robert Gorman, of Towner, N. Dak., who was appointed August 10, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Minot, N. Dak., vice Thomas E. Fox, term expired.

Myron Willsie, of Rapid City, S. Dak., who was appointed November 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. Dak., vice John L. Burke, term expired.

William B. Hodge, jr., of Guthrie, Okla., to be receiver of public moneys at Guthrie, Okla., his term having expired November 23, 1907. (Reappointment.)

J. Frank Hunt, of Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Blackfoot, Idaho, vice George A. Robethan, term expired.

Lemuel B. Laughlin, of South Dakota, to be receiver of public moneys at Chamberlain, S. Dak., his term having expired December 18, 1905. (Reappointment.)

Frank L. Mallory, of De Queen, Ark., who was appointed March 13, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Camden, Ark., vice Edward A. Schieker, removed.

Walter Shanley, of Glasgow, Mont., who was appointed March 16, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Glasgow, Mont., a newly created office.

George Stone, of San Francisco, Cal., who was appointed November 14, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Oakland, Cal., vice Sargent S. Morton, term expired.

#### SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

Clark B. Alford, of Huron, S. Dak., who was appointed November 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of South Dakota, vice Frank A. Morris, term expired.

Frank S. Ingalls, of Yuma, Ariz., to be surveyor-general of Arizona, his term having expired November 23, 1907. (Reappointment.)

George A. Westgate, of Albany, Oreg., who was appointed October 15, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Oregon, vice John J. Daly, deceased.

#### REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

William T. Adams, of Wyoming, to be register of the land office at Lander, Wyo., his term having expired March 16, 1907. (Reappointment.)

William F. Brittain, of Sheridan, Wyo., who was appointed March 18, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo., vice Frederick W. Daniels, resigned.

John L. Burke, of South Dakota, to be register of the land office at Rapid City, S. Dak., vice George P. Bennett, term expired.

W. Hall Irons, of Plankinton, S. Dak., who was appointed November 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Chamberlain, S. Dak., vice Charles L. Brockway, term expired.

Paul D. Kribs, of Columbia, S. Dak., who was appointed November 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Aberdeen, S. Dak., vice John S. Vetter, term expired.

Alvin I. McMahon, of Shoshone, Idaho, who was appointed May 2, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Hailey, Idaho, vice Neal J. Sharp, term expired.

Charles W. Moore, of Grass Valley, Oreg., who was appointed April 10, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at The Dalles, Oreg., vice Michael T. Nolan, removed.

Truman M. Patten, of Glasgow, Mont., who was appointed March 16, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Glasgow, Mont., a newly created office.

John F. Squire, of Glenwood Springs, Colo., who was reappointed April 12, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Glenwood Springs, Colo., his term having expired March 13, 1907.

Brantley E. Sturdevant, of Atkinson, Nebr., who was appointed June 29, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at O'Neill, Nebr., vice Stephen J. Weekes, resigned.

Lyman W. Wakefield, of Tucson, Ariz., who was appointed June 26, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz., vice Milton R. Moore, deceased.

Thomas C. Burns, of South Dakota, now receiver of public moneys at Mitchell, to be register of the land office at Mitchell, S. Dak., vice George E. Foster, term expired.

#### ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Fred Dennett, of Milton, N. Dak., who was appointed March 18, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice George F. Pollock, transferred.

#### RECORDER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Henry W. Sanford, of Addison, N. Y., who was appointed April 9, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be recorder of the General Land Office, vice Chester H. Brush, resigned.

#### GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

George Curry, of Tularosa, N. Mex., who was appointed May 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be governor of New Mexico, vice Herbert J. Hagerman, resigned.

#### SECRETARY OF NEW MEXICO.

Nathan Jaffa, of Roswell, N. Mex., who was appointed August 15, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of New Mexico, vice James W. Reynolds, resigned.

#### MEMBERS OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, member and chairman; Maj. David DuB. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Maj. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Civil Engineer Harry H. Rousseau, United States Navy; Joseph C. S. Blackburn.

#### CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Walter C. Noyes, of Connecticut, to be United States circuit judge for the second judicial circuit, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William K. Townsend, deceased.

Henry Galbraith Ward, of New York, to be United States circuit judge for the second judicial circuit, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of William J. Wallace, resigned.

#### ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

George W. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant attorney-general (for the Interior Department), who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of Frank L. Campbell, resigned.

William Wallace Brown, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant attorney-general to defend suits before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William E. Fuller, resigned.

#### PRESIDENT OF SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

James P. Wood, of Ohio, to be president of the commission to carry into effect the provisions of article 7 of the treaty of 1898 between the United States and Spain, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William E. Chandler, resigned.

#### MEMBERS OF SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Harry K. Daugherty, of Pennsylvania, to be a commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain. Mr. Daugherty was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Gerrit J. Diekema, resigned.

Roswell P. Bishop, of Michigan, to be a commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of article 7 of the treaty of 1898 between the United States and Spain, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James P. Wood, nominated to be president of the commission.

#### ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Josiah A. Van Orsdel, of Wyoming, to be associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Louis E. McComas, deceased.

#### DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS.

Edward Dana Durand, of California, who was appointed March 5, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be Deputy Commissioner of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor.

#### DISTRICT JUDGES.

Silas H. Reid, of Oklahoma, to be judge of the district court for the district of Alaska, assigned to Division No. 3. Mr. Reid was appointed to this position during the last recess of the Senate, vice James Wickersham, resigned.

Oscar R. Hundley, of Alabama, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Alabama, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved February 25, 1907, entitled "An act providing for a United States judge for the northern judicial district of Alabama."

William C. Van Fleet, of California, to be United States district judge for the northern district of California, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved March 2, 1907, entitled "An act to provide for an additional district judge for the northern district of California."

William B. Sheppard, of Florida, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Florida, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles Swayne, deceased.

Frank S. Dietrich, of Idaho, to be United States district judge for the district of Idaho, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of James H. Beatty, resigned.

John E. Sater, of Ohio, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Ohio, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate under the provisions of the act approved February 25, 1907, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the southern district of Ohio."

Ralph E. Campbell, of Oklahoma, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Oklahoma, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

John H. Cotteral, of Oklahoma, to be United States district judge for the western district of Oklahoma, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

#### UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Oliver D. Street, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Alabama, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas R. Roulhac, term expired.

Frederick F. Faville, of Iowa, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Iowa, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Horace G. McMillan, term expired.

Marcellus L. Temple, of Iowa, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Iowa, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Lewis Miles, term expired.

Henry W. Blodgett, of Missouri, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice David P. Dyer, appointed United States district judge, eastern district of Missouri.

David J. Leahy, of New Mexico, to be United States attorney for the Territory of New Mexico, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice W. H. H. Llewellyn, resigned.

Sherman T. McPherson, of Ohio, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, who was reappointed during the last recess of the Senate, his term having expired November 16, 1907.

William J. Gregg, of Oklahoma, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

John Embry, of Oklahoma, to be United States attorney for the western district of Oklahoma. Mr. Embry was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

William C. Bristol, of Oregon, to be United States attorney for the district of Oregon, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Francis J. Heney, resigned. Mr. Bristol has been nominated for this position heretofore, but failed of confirmation.

Charles B. Witmer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice S. J. M. McCarrell, resigned.

Elmer Ely Todd, of Washington, to be United States attorney for the western district of Washington, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Potter Charles Sullivan, resigned.

Timothy F. Burke, of Wyoming, to be United States attorney for the district of Wyoming, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of Benjamin M. Ausherman, who declined appointment to the said position.

#### UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

William R. Flinn, of Delaware, to be United States marshal for the district of Delaware, who was reappointed during the last recess of the Senate, his term having expired March 17, 1907.

Edward Knott, of Iowa, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Iowa, who was reappointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Frank B. Clark, of Iowa, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Iowa, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of George M. Christian, term expired.

Cornelius C. Duson, of Louisiana, to be United States marshal for the western district of Louisiana, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice B. F. Oneal, removed. Mr. Duson was nominated for this position at the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, but failed of confirmation.

Grosvenor A. Porter, of Oklahoma, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Oklahoma, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

John R. Abernathy, of Oklahoma, to be United States marshal for the western district of Oklahoma, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

#### COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION OF PORTO RICO.

Edwin Grant Dexter, of Illinois, who was appointed July 2, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be commissioner of education of Porto Rico, vice Roland P. Falkner, resigned.

#### GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

Walter F. Frear, of Honolulu, Hawaii, who was appointed June 28, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be governor of Hawaii, vice George R. Carter, resigned.

#### SECRETARY OF HAWAII.

Ernest A. Mottsmith, of Honolulu, Hawaii, who was appointed August 10, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of Hawaii, vice Alatau L. C. Atkinson, resigned.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Alfred S. Hartwell, of Hawaii, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice W. F. Frear, appointed governor of Hawaii.

#### ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Sidney Meller Ballou, of Hawaii, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alfred S. Hartwell, nominated to be chief justice of the supreme court of Hawaii.

#### COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Edward B. Moore, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was appointed May 10, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be Commissioner of Patents, vice Frederick I. Allen, resigned.

#### ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Cornelius C. Billings, of Brattleboro, Vt., who was appointed May 16, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents, vice Edward B. Moore, promoted to Commissioner.

#### EXAMINERS IN CHIEF IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

Levin H. Campbell, of Washington, D. C., who was appointed May 16, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be an examiner in chief in the Patent Office, vice John H. Brickenstein, resigned.

John B. Macauley, of Maryland, who was appointed May 16, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be an examiner in chief in the Patent Office, vice Cornelius C. Billings, promoted.

#### SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

James T. McCleary, of Minnesota, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of William S. Shallenberger, resigned. Mr. McCleary is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Abraham L. Lawshe, of Indiana, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General in place of Edwin C. Madden, resigned. Mr. Lawshe is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

#### APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

##### Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, July 12, 1907, with rank from June 12, 1906.

*Field Artillery Arm.*

First Lieut. Ernest S. Wheeler, Coast Artillery Corps, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Field Artillery Arm, July 11, 1907, with rank from October 1, 1906.

First Lieut. Robert H. Lewis, Coast Artillery Corps, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Field Artillery Arm, August 13, 1907, with rank from July 26, 1907.

Second Lieut. Walter W. Merrill, First Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, July 27, 1907, with rank from June 15, 1907.

Second Lieut. John W. Downer, Fourth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, August 19, 1907, with rank from June 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, Fourth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, September 16, 1907, with rank from June 17, 1907.

Second Lieut. William F. Sharp, Fourteenth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, September 16, 1907, with rank from June 17, 1907.

Second Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., Twenty-seventh Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, September 16, 1907, with rank from June 17, 1907.

*Coast Artillery Corps.*

First Lieut. George A. Wiczorek (detailed first lieutenant in the Signal Corps), from the Infantry Arm to the Coast Artillery Corps, November 23, 1907, with rank from May 4, 1905.

First Lieut. Hartman L. Butler, Fourth Field Artillery, from the Field Artillery Arm to the Coast Artillery Corps, July 11, 1907, with rank from October 1, 1906.

First Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, Sixth Field Artillery, from the Field Artillery Arm to the Coast Artillery Corps, August 8, 1907, with rank from June 17, 1907.

*Infantry Arm.*

First Lieut. Guy E. Manning, Coast Artillery Corps, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Infantry Arm, November 23, 1907, with rank from May 4, 1905.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

## FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Sergt. Leroy Pierce Collins, Troop K, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, from June 8, 1907, to fill an existing vacancy.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Birchie Oliver Mahaffey, of Texas, late cadet United States Military Academy, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, from June 11, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in the Artillery Corps on July 1, 1906.

Sergt. John George Donovan, Eighty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, from June 8, 1907, to fill an existing vacancy.

Master Electrician Guy L. Gearhart, Coast Artillery Corps, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, from June 8, 1907, to fill an existing vacancy.

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Charles H. Whipple, assistant paymaster-general, to be paymaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general, for four years from January 1, 1908, with rank from that date, vice Sniffen, to be retired from active service.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

*To be major-generals.*

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey (since retired from active service), from April 15, 1907, vice Wade, retired from active service.

Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, from October 2, 1907, vice McCaskey, retired from active service.

*To be brigadier-generals.*

Col. Albert L. Myer, Eleventh Infantry, from March 23, 1907, vice Wint, deceased.

Col. Charles B. Hall, Eighteenth Infantry, from April 11, 1907, vice Duggan, retired from active service.

Col. Earl D. Thomas, Eleventh Cavalry, from April 18, 1907, vice McCaskey, appointed major-general.

Col. Charles Morton, Seventh Cavalry, from April 19, 1907, vice Markley, retired from active service.

Col. Charles L. Hodges, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from April 30, 1907, vice Bubb, retired from active service.

Col. John M. K. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1907, vice Williams, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, Nineteenth Infantry, from October 3, 1907, vice Duvall, appointed major-general.

Col. Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, from October 9, 1907, vice Godfrey, retired from active service.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. James B. Aleshire, quartermaster, to be quartermaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general, for four years from July 1, 1907, with rank from that date, vice Humphrey, retired from active service.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

*To be first lieutenants to fill original vacancies caused by an act of Congress approved January 25, 1907.*

Second Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell, Thirteenth Cavalry, from July 6, 1907.

Second Lieut. Walter S. Sturgill, Infantry, unassigned, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Sherman Miles, Eleventh Cavalry, from July 8, 1907.

Second Lieut. Cortlandt Parker, Fifth Cavalry, from July 8, 1907.

Second Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, infantry (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), from July 9, 1907.

Second Lieut. Albert Gilmore, Seventh Infantry, from July 10, 1907.

Second Lieut. Roy F. Waring, Eleventh Cavalry, from July 10, 1907.

Second Lieut. John R. Starkey, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Harry D. R. Zimmerman, Seventh Cavalry, from July 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Réne E. De R. Hoyle, Fifth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, Fifteenth Cavalry, from July 12, 1907.

Second Lieut. John C. Maul, Twentieth Infantry, from July 12, 1907.

Second Lieut. Albert L. Hall, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from July 13, 1907.

Second Lieut. George H. Paine, Seventh Infantry, from July 13, 1907.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

*To be first lieutenants to fill original vacancies caused by an act of Congress approved January 25, 1907.*

Second Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, Second Cavalry, from July 2, 1907.

Second Lieut. Riley E. Scott, Twelfth Infantry, from July 3, 1907.

Second Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, Third Infantry, from July 3, 1907.

Second Lieut. George E. Turner, Thirtieth Infantry, from July 3, 1907.

Second Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, Thirteenth Infantry, from July 4, 1907.

Second Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, Twentieth Infantry, from July 5, 1907.

Second Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, Eighth Cavalry, from July 6, 1907.

Second Lieut. Felix W. Motlow, Twentieth Infantry, from July 6, 1907.

Second Lieut. Walter J. Büttgenbach, Fourth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Charles O. Schudt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Chester H. Loop, Thirteenth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Philip Mathews, Fifth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. William R. McCleary, Eighteenth Infantry, from July 8, 1907.

Second Lieut. William W. Rose, Sixteenth Infantry, from July 8, 1907.

Second Lieut. John G. Hotz, First Infantry, from July 9, 1907.

Second Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from July 9, 1907.

Second Lieut. Howard K. Loughry, Ninth Infantry, from July 9, 1907.

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Mitchell, Fifteenth Infantry, from July 10, 1907.

Second Lieut. William P. Currier, Fifteenth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Ralph D. Bates, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from July 12, 1907.

Second Lieut. Edward A. Brown, Fifth Infantry, from July 13, 1907.

Second Lieut. Thomas L. Coles, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. John B. Rose, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. Charles T. Harris, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. Maxwell Murray, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. James A. Gallogly, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. Hunter B. Porter, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. Royal K. Greene, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. Harry K. Rutherford, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. Paul J. Horton, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant, from June 15, 1907.

Frederick Stevens Macy, of Massachusetts, vice Barron, deceased.

Guy Victor Rukke, of North Dakota, vice Deshon, promoted.

Henry Church Pillsbury, of Massachusetts, vice Geer, retired from active service.

Edgar King, of Arkansas, vice McCulloch, promoted.

Arthur Carlisle Christie, of New York, vice Mathews, retired from active service.

Howard Hiram Johnson, of Ohio, vice Turnbull, honorably discharged.

Ray Woodman Bryan, of Kentucky, vice Reynolds, promoted.

Bernard Singleton Gostin, of Georgia, vice Woodson, promoted.

William Hadley Richardson, of Ohio, vice Stiles, retired from active service.

William Kay Bartlett, of Minnesota, vice Hallock, promoted.

#### CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Oscar Jefferson Waldo Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from April 17, 1907, vice Allensworth, Twenty-fourth Infantry, retired from active service.

Rev. Charles Milford Brewer, of Alabama, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from September 12, 1907, vice Miller, retired from active service.

Rev. John Franklin Chenoweth, of Ohio, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from September 12, 1907, to fill an original vacancy created by an act of Congress approved June 12, 1906.

Rev. Neil Paul Brennan, of Massachusetts, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from September 12, 1907, to fill an original vacancy created by an act of Congress approved January, 25, 1907.

Rev. Horace Albert Chouinard, of Illinois, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from September 12, 1907, to fill an original vacancy created by an act of Congress approved January 25, 1907.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be second lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies.

Ballard Lyerly, of Tennessee, from June 9, 1907.

Wyatt Owen Selkirk, of Texas, from June 10, 1907.

Phillip Woodfin Booker, of Virginia, from June 11, 1907.

Henry Levenworth Harris, jr., of New Jersey, late first lieutenant of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, from June 13, 1907.

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be second lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies.

George Albert Wildrick, of New Jersey, from June 10, 1907.

Allen Kimberly, of Virginia, from June 10, 1907.

Thomas Aquila Clark, of Illinois, from June 10, 1907.  
William Stuart Dowd, of New York, late second lieutenant of the Fourth United States Cavalry, from June 12, 1907.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS FROM JUNE 14, 1907.

#### Corps of engineers.

1. Cadet James Gordon Steese.
2. Cadet Roger Gordon Alexander.
3. Cadet John Augur Holabird.
4. Cadet James Alexander O'Connor.
5. Cadet Lewis Hayes Watkins.
6. Cadet Gilbert Edwin Humphrey.
7. Cadet Richard Park.
9. Cadet Daniel Isom Sultan.

#### Field Artillery.

18. Cadet Edwin Eastman Pritchett.
25. Cadet Roy Boggess Staver.
26. Cadet Fred Taylor Cruse.
27. Cadet James Preston Marley.
33. Cadet Waldo Charles Potter.
34. Cadet Harry Pfeil.

#### Coast Artillery Corps.

8. Cadet Richard Herbert Somers.
10. Cadet Thomas Lee Coles.
11. Cadet John Boursiquot Rose.
12. Cadet Truman Darby Thorpe.
13. Cadet Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers, jr.
14. Cadet Charles Tillman Harris, jr.
15. Cadet Maxwell Murray.
16. Cadet Geoffrey Bartlett.
17. Cadet William Edgar Shedd, jr.
19. Cadet James Arthur Gallogly.
20. Cadet Hunter Ball Porter.
21. Cadet Royal Kemp Greene.
22. Cadet Robert Price Glassburn.
23. Cadet Harry Keneth Rutherford.
24. Cadet Paul Jones Horton.
28. Cadet Robert Arthur.
29. Cadet John Patrick Keeler.
30. Cadet Lucian Dent Booth.

#### Cavalry Arm.

31. Cadet Henry Lee Watson.
35. Cadet Thurman Harrison Bane.
55. Cadet Augustine Warner Robins.
57. Cadet William Ducachet Geary.
60. Cadet Hayden Waite Wagner.
61. Cadet Fred Hughes Coleman.
62. Cadet Emil Pehr Pierson.
63. Cadet Clark Porter Chandler.
68. Cadet Arthur William Hanson.
70. Cadet Richard Huntington Kimball.
71. Cadet Abbott Boone.
74. Cadet William Lewis Moose, jr.
75. Cadet Charles Dunbar Rogers.
78. Cadet Frederick Story Snyder.
80. Cadet William Carroll Christy.
81. Cadet Sloan Doak.
88. Cadet Robert Lee Lounsbury.
90. Cadet Ellwood Stokes Hand.
91. Cadet Leland Wadsworth, jr.
94. Cadet James Lawton Collins.
96. Cadet Lewis Vance Greer.
101. Cadet William Caldwell McChord, jr.
102. Cadet William Rudicil Henry.
107. Cadet George Francis Patten.
109. Cadet Robert Mercer Cheney.

#### Infantry Arm.

36. Cadet Clyde Leslie Eastman.
37. Cadet Jesse Cyrus Drain.
38. Cadet Wiley Evans Dawson.
39. Cadet Alexander Wheeler Chilton.
41. Cadet William Eric Morrison.
42. Cadet Donald James McLachlan.
43. Cadet Charles Henry Rice.
44. Cadet Warren Lott, jr.
45. Cadet Irving John Palmer.
46. Cadet Melvin Guy Faris.
47. Cadet Alexander William Maish.
48. Cadet William Jackson McCaughey.
49. Cadet Eugene Ross Householder.
50. Cadet James Gilbert Taylor.
51. Cadet Eugene Santschi, jr.
52. Cadet William Addleman Ganoce.
53. Cadet Elmer Franklin Rice.

54. Cadet Edwin Colyer McNeil.
56. Cadet Benjamin Frederic Castle.
58. Cadet Charles Lloyd Wyman.
59. Cadet Edward Hall Teall.
64. Cadet John Walton Lang.
65. Cadet George Thomas Everett.
66. Cadet Henry Harley Arnold.
67. Cadet Walter Raymond Wheeler.
69. Cadet George Frederick Ney Dailey.
72. Cadet Barton Kyle Yount.
73. Cadet Denham Bohart Crafton.
77. Cadet Lewis Cassidy Rockwell.
79. Cadet William Eliot Selbie.
83. Cadet John Logan Jenkins.
84. Cadet Charles Henry White.
85. Cadet Alvin Gustav Gutensohn.
86. Cadet Stanley Livingston James.
89. Cadet John Stephen Sullivan.
92. Cadet David Grover Cleveland Garrison.
93. Cadet Seth William Scofield.
95. Cadet Herbert Hayden.
97. Cadet Bruce Bradford Buttler.
98. Cadet Evan Elias Lewis.
99. Cadet Paul Alexander Larned.
100. Cadet Harry Stevens Gillespie.
103. Cadet James Howard Laubach.
104. Cadet George Richard Harrison.
105. Cadet Ralph Wayne Dusenbury.
106. Cadet Thomas Charles Spencer.
111. Cadet Fauntley Muse Miller.

*To be second lieutenants from June 15, 1907.*

76. Cadet Ray Corson Hill.
82. Cadet Patrick Joseph Morrissey.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

##### CHAPLAIN.

Capt. William T. Anderson, chaplain Tenth Cavalry, to be chaplain, with the rank of major, from August 29, 1907.

##### ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, to be colonel from April 5, 1907, vice Anderson, retired from active service.

Maj. Edward E. Gayle, Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from April 5, 1907, vice Macomb, promoted.

Maj. Samuel E. Allen, Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from April 11, 1907, vice White, detailed as adjutant-general.

Capt. William L. Kenly, Artillery Corps, to be major from April 5, 1907, vice Gayle, promoted.

Capt. William G. Haan, Artillery Corps, to be major from April 9, 1907, vice Hinds, detailed as adjutant-general.

Capt. Sidney S. Jordan, Artillery Corps, to be major, from April 11, 1907, vice Allen, promoted.

Capt. Morris K. Barroll, Artillery Corps, to be major, from April 13, 1907, vice Jordan, detailed as adjutant-general.

First Lieut. Granville Sevier, Artillery Corps, to be captain, from April 5, 1907, vice Kenly, promoted.

First Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman, Artillery Corps, to be captain, from April 9, 1907, vice Haan, promoted.

First Lieut. Hugh J. B. McElgin, Artillery Corps, to be captain, from April 11, 1907, vice Jordan, promoted.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Signal Corps), to be captain, from April 13, 1907, vice Barroll, promoted.

Second Lieut. Richard Farnival, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, from April 5, 1907, vice Sevier, promoted.

*To be majors, with rank from January 25, 1907.*

Capt. John K. Cree, Artillery Corps, vice Hoyle, promoted.  
Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Artillery Corps, vice Adams, promoted.

Capt. John E. McMahon, Artillery Corps, vice Marsh, promoted.

Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Artillery Corps, vice Woodward, promoted.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Richmond P. Davis, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Ernest Hinds, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Wirt Robinson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. George F. Landers, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. George W. Gatchell, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Herman C. Schumm, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. John L. Hayden, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Peyton C. March, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Edmund M. Blake, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Wilmot E. Ellis, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

*To be captains, with rank from January 25, 1907.*

First Lieut. George O. Hubbard, Artillery Corps, vice Cree, promoted.

First Lieut. James M. Wheeler, Artillery Corps, vice Berry, promoted.

First Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, Artillery Corps, vice McMahon, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank J. Miller, Artillery Corps, vice Menoher, promoted.

First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, Artillery Corps, vice Mott, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, Artillery Corps, vice Stevens, promoted.

First Lieut. George F. Connolly, Artillery Corps, vice Davis, promoted.

First Lieut. Louis T. Boiseau, Artillery Corps, vice Hinds, promoted.

First Lieut. Samuel S. O'Connor, Artillery Corps, vice Robinson, promoted.

First Lieut. William McK. Lambdin, Artillery Corps, vice Landers, promoted.

First Lieut. Philip Yost, Artillery Corps, vice Gatchell, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward N. Macon, Artillery Corps, vice Straub, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, Artillery Corps, vice Schumm, promoted.

First Lieut. John S. Johnston, Artillery Corps, vice Hunter, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, Artillery Corps, vice Hayden, promoted.

First Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, Artillery Corps, vice March, promoted.

First Lieut. Louis E. Bennett, Artillery Corps, vice Wilson, promoted.

First Lieut. George L. Hicks, jr., Artillery Corps, vice Blake, promoted.

First Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Artillery Corps, vice Ellis, promoted.

First Lieut. George M. Brooke, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Harry C. Williams, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Alden Trotter, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Frank S. Long, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. John P. Spurr, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Adna G. Clarke, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Samuel G. Shartle, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Michael H. Barry, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. George M. Apple, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William H. Tobin, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Harry J. Watson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William H. Raymond, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Jacob E. Wyke, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles O. Zollars, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. John Storck, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Robert B. McBride, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Willis R. Vance, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Jacob M. Coward, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. John L. Roberts, jr., Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles R. Lawson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Artillery Corps (detailed captain in the Ordnance Department), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, Artillery Corps (detailed captain in the Ordnance Department), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Upton Birnie, jr., Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Clarence Deems, jr., Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Edward P. Nones, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. James P. Robinson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. George T. Perkins, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. John B. Murphy, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Jairus A. Moore, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. George R. Greene, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Harry W. McCauley, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Robert W. Collins, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Samuel D. McAlister, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William A. Covington, Artillery Corps (detailed in the Signal Corps), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Francis W. Griffin, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Samuel M. English, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. John M. Dunn, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Carroll Power, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. James L. Long, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Richard H. Williams, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Kenneth C. Masteller, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Tilman Campbell, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Joseph Matson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Jesse G. Langdon, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Daniel F. Craig, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William H. Wilson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Edward D. Powers, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles E. N. Howard, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Edwin C. Long, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Howard L. Landers, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

*To be first lieutenants, with rank from January 25, 1907.*

Second Lieut. Bruce Cotten, Artillery Corps, vice Hand, promoted.

Second Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, Artillery Corps, vice Woods, promoted.

Second Lieut. John B. W. Corey, Artillery Corps, vice Thompson, promoted.

Second Lieut. George A. Taylor, Artillery Corps, vice Steele, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ralph E. Herring, Artillery Corps, vice Gilmer, promoted.

Second Lieut. William E. De Sombre, Artillery Corps, vice McBride, promoted.

Second Lieut. Carl E. Wiggin, Artillery Corps, vice Cravens, promoted.

Second Lieut. Glen F. Jenks, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Hubbard, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, Artillery Corps, vice Jenks, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, Artillery Corps, vice Wheeler, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, Artillery Corps, vice Kerrick, promoted.

Second Lieut. Howard L. Martin, Artillery Corps, vice Harrison, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, Artillery Corps, vice Miller, promoted.

Second Lieut. John M. Page, Artillery Corps, vice Golderman, promoted.

Second Lieut. William F. Jones, Artillery Corps, vice Lanham, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel C. Cardwell, Artillery Corps, vice Connolly, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles J. Ferris, Artillery Corps, vice Boiseau, promoted.

Second Lieut. James B. Taylor, Artillery Corps, vice O'Connor, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, Artillery Corps, vice Lambdin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, Artillery Corps, vice Yost, promoted.

Second Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, Artillery Corps, vice Macon, promoted.

Second Lieut. Richard P. Winslow, Artillery Corps, vice Stuart, promoted.

Second Lieut. Avery J. Cooper, Artillery Corps, vice Johnston, promoted.

Second Lieut. Nelson E. Margetts, Artillery Corps, vice Donnelly, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank Geere, Artillery Corps, vice Hardin, promoted.

Second Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker, Artillery Corps, vice Bennett, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Baker, Artillery Corps, vice Hicks, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert Davis, Artillery Corps, vice Edwards, promoted.

Second Lieut. George P. Hawes, jr., Artillery Corps, vice Brooke, promoted.

Second Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, Artillery Corps, vice Taylor, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Clark, Artillery Corps, vice Williams, promoted.

Second Lieut. James M. Fulton, Artillery Corps, vice Trotter, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, Artillery Corps, vice Long, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph E. Myers, Artillery Corps, vice Spurr, promoted.

Second Lieut. William Paterson, Artillery Corps, vice Faulkner, promoted.

Second Lieut. Earl Biscoe, Artillery Corps, vice Raiston, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford, Artillery Corps, vice Lansing, promoted.

Second Lieut. William S. Wood, Artillery Corps, vice Shartle, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wade H. Carpenter, Artillery Corps, vice Barry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederic W. Hinrichs, jr., Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Apple, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel Frankenberger, Artillery Corps, vice Hinrichs, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Adam F. Casad, Artillery Corps, vice Bunker, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Allen, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Tobin, promoted.

Second Lieut. John E. Munroe, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Watson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Stephen Abbot, Artillery Corps, vice Allen, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. William F. Morrison, Artillery Corps, vice Munroe, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, Artillery Corps, vice Raymond, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, Artillery Corps, vice Wyke, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, Artillery Corps, vice Zollars, promoted.

Second Lieut. John P. Terrell, Artillery Corps, vice Storck, promoted.

Second Lieut. Malcolm P. Andruss, Artillery, vice Yule, promoted.

Second Lieut. Offnere Hope, Artillery Corps, vice Metcalf, promoted.

Second Lieut. Franc Lecocq, Artillery Corps, vice McBride, promoted.

Second Lieut. John O'Neil, Artillery Corps, vice Vance, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles E. T. Lull, Artillery Corps, vice Coward, promoted.

Second Lieut. Owen G. Collins, Artillery Corps, vice Roberts, promoted.

Second Lieut. Scott Baker, Artillery Corps, vice Lawson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, Artillery Corps, vice Davis, promoted.

Second Lieut. Marion W. Howze, Artillery Corps, vice Buck, promoted.

Second Lieut. George W. Cocheu, Artillery Corps, vice Hopkins, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, Artillery Corps, vice Birnie, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lewis Turtle, Artillery Corps, vice Sunderland, promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., Artillery Corps, vice Deems, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clifford Jones, Artillery Corps, vice Fenner, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wilford J. Hawkins, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Frohwitter, promoted.

Second Lieut. Louis C. Brinton, jr., Artillery Corps, vice Hawkins, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, Artillery Corps, vice Nones, promoted.

Second Lieut. Henning F. Colley, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department) vice Hyde, promoted.

Second Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, Artillery Corps, vice Colley, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Quinn Gray, Artillery Corps, vice Carson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Louis R. Dice, Artillery Corps, vice Mitchell, promoted.

Second Lieut. William M. Colvin, Artillery Corps, vice Doyle, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis M. Hinkle, Artillery Corps, vice Robinson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Bunn, Artillery Corps, vice Brice, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Harry L. Morse, Artillery Corps, vice Perkins, promoted.

Second Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice McIntyre, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Lesley J. McNair, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice McIntyre, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles R. Alley, Artillery Corps, vice Ireland, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Chauncey L. Fenton, Artillery Corps, vice McNair, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Lucian B. Moody, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Britt, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. George R. Allin, Artillery Corps, vice Moody, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, Artillery Corps, vice Murphy, promoted.

Second Lieut. William Bryden, Artillery Corps, vice Moore, promoted.

Second Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, Artillery Corps, vice Edwards, promoted.

Second Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Artillery Corps, vice Greene, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, Artillery Corps, vice Merriam, promoted.

Second Lieut. John W. McKie, Artillery Corps, vice Briggs, promoted.

Second Lieut. Philip Worcester, Artillery Corps, vice Bunker, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, Artillery Corps, vice McCauley, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles T. Smart, Artillery Corps, vice Collins, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert M. Danford, Artillery Corps, vice McAlister, promoted.

Second Lieut. James B. Dillard, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Covington, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leo P. Quinn, Artillery Corps, vice Dillard, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. James K. Crain, Artillery Corps, vice Abbott, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, Artillery Corps, vice English, promoted.

Second Lieut. Carr W. Waller, Artillery Corps, vice Hasbrouck, promoted.

Second Lieut. David McC. McKell, Artillery Corps, vice Dunn, promoted.

Second Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Power, promoted.

Second Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, Artillery Corps, vice Cross, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, Artillery Corps, vice Long, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter Singles, Artillery Corps, vice Welsh, promoted.

Second Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, Artillery Corps, vice Mitchell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, Artillery Corps, vice Dangler, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth, Artillery Corps, vice Williams, promoted.

Second Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, Artillery Corps, vice Cotchett, promoted.

Second Lieut. William T. Carpenter, Artillery Corps, vice Mason, promoted.

Second Lieut. John L. Holcombe, Artillery Corps, vice Taylor, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Artillery Corps, vice Ryan, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas Duncan, Artillery Corps, vice Masteller, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, Artillery Corps, vice Matson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas B. Doe, Artillery Corps, vice Langdon, promoted.

Second Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, Artillery Corps, vice Lincoln, promoted.

Second Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, Artillery Corps, vice Craig, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, Artillery Corps, vice Wilson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Otho V. Kean, Artillery Corps, vice Powers, promoted.

Second Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, Artillery Corps, vice Shelton, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. David C. Seagrave, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Howard, promoted.

Second Lieut. William H. Dodds, jr., Artillery Corps, vice Seagrave, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, Artillery Corps, vice Long, promoted.

Second Lieut. John Lund, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Warfield, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, Artillery Corps, vice Lund, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, Artillery Corps, vice Landers, promoted.

Second Lieut. John S. Hammond, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Basil G. Moon, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. James F. Walker, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Charles Roemer, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Adelno Gibson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Albert T. Bishop, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. James S. Dusenbury, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Lewis, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Francis B. Upham, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. George M. Morrow, jr., Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. James W. Riley, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Joseph H. Pelot, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Morgan L. Brett, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Torney, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Forrest E. Williford, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. James S. Bradshaw, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Earl McFarland, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Joseph A. Green, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Alexander G. Pendleton, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. John C. Henderson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Harold W. Huntley, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Walter M. Wilhelm, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Walter E. Donahue, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Edwin De L. Smith, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. John S. Pratt, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Cullen, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Amos W. Kimball, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, from July 3, 1907, vice Aleshire, appointed Quartermaster-General.

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, deputy commissary-general, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel, from October 13, 1907, vice Osgood, retired from active service.

Maj. Frank F. Eastman, commissary, to be deputy commissary-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from October 13, 1907, vice Allison, promoted.

Capt. Henry G. Cole, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major, from October 13, 1907, vice Eastman, promoted.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, from May 10, 1907, vice Moseley, retired from active service.

Maj. Aaron H. Appel, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from May 10, 1907, vice Maus, promoted.

Capt. James M. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, from March 20, 1907, vice Wakeman, deceased.

Capt. Deane C. Howard, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, from April 24, 1907, vice Newgarden, retired from active service.

Capt. William H. Wilson, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, from May 10, 1907, vice Appel, promoted.

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, deputy paymaster-general, to be assistant paymaster-general with the rank of colonel, from April 15, 1907, vice Towar, retired from active service.

Maj. Harry L. Rogers, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from April 15, 1907, vice Tucker, promoted.

Maj. Webster Vinson, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from September 4, 1907, vice Halford, retired from active service.

Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, from April 15, 1907, vice Rogers, promoted.

Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, from July 23, 1907, vice Coffin, deceased.

Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, from September 4, 1907, vice Vinson, promoted.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel, from June 9, 1907, vice Quinn, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel, from August 27, 1907, vice Stickney, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Willard, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel, from November 15, 1907, vice Lydecker, retired from active service.

Maj. John Millis, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 7, 1907, vice Derby, retired from active service.

Maj. John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 9, 1907, vice Hoxie, promoted.

Maj. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, from August 27, 1907, vice Marshall, promoted.

Maj. James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, from November 15, 1907, vice Willard, promoted.

Capt. Charles S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, to be major, from June 7, 1907, vice Millis, promoted.

Capt. Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers, to be major from June 9, 1907, vice Biddle, promoted.

Capt. John S. Sewell, Corps of Engineers, to be major from August 27, 1907, vice Hodges, promoted.

Capt. James F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, to be major from November 15, 1907, vice Warren, promoted.

First Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from June 7, 1907, vice Bromwell, promoted.

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from June 9, 1907, vice Cosby, promoted.

First Lieut. Paul S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from August 27, 1907, vice Sewell, promoted.

First Lieut. William P. Stokey, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from November 15, 1907, vice McIndoe, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from June 7, 1907, vice Pope, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarence S. Ridley, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from June 9, 1907, vice Youngberg, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from August 27, 1907, vice Bond, promoted.

Second Lieut. William F. Endress, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from November 15, 1907, vice Stokey, promoted.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, to be colonel, from March 26, 1907, vice Taylor, deceased.

Lieut. Col. James Rockwell, Ordnance Department, to be colonel, from August 9, 1907, vice Phipps, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Andrew H. Russell, Ordnance Department, to be colonel, from September 19, 1907, vice Greer, deceased.

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, to be colonel, from October 10, 1907, vice Smith, appointed brigadier-general.

Maj. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 26, 1907, vice Lyle, promoted.

Maj. J. Walker Benét, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel, from August 9, 1907, vice Rockwell, promoted.

Maj. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel, from September 19, 1907, vice Russell, promoted.

Maj. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel, from October 10, 1907, vice Birnie, promoted.

Capt. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, to be major, from March 26, 1907, vice Hobbs, promoted.

Capt. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, to be major, from August 9, 1907, vice Benét, promoted.

Capt. William H. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, to be major, from September 19, 1907, vice Gibson, promoted.

Capt. John H. Rice, Ordnance Department, to be major, from October 10, 1907, vice Babbitt, promoted.

## CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. James Parker, Thirteenth Cavalry, to be colonel, from April 18, 1907, vice Thomas, Eleventh Cavalry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard, Fourteenth Cavalry, to be colonel, from April 20, 1907, vice Morton, Seventh Cavalry, appointed brigadier-general.

Maj. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from April 18, 1907, vice Parker, Thirteenth Cavalry, promoted.

Maj. Charles G. Ayres (since retired from active service), Eighth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from April 20, 1907, vice Garrard, Fourteenth Cavalry, promoted.

Maj. John C. Gresham, Ninth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from July 24, 1907, vice Ayres, Fourteenth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Maj. George H. G. Gale, Sixth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from October 31, 1907, vice Varnum, Fourth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, Fourth Cavalry, to be major, from April 18, 1907, vice Finley, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. Henry T. Allen, Sixth Cavalry, to be major, from April 20, 1907, vice Ayres, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. Samuel D. Freeman, Tenth Cavalry, to be major, from July 24, 1907, vice Gresham, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. John W. Heard, Third Cavalry, to be major, from October 31, 1907, vice Gale, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. William L. Luhn, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, from March 18, 1907, vice Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, Second Cavalry, to be captain, from April 18, 1907, vice Cornish, Ninth Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Samuel Van Leer, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be captain, from April 18, 1907, vice Rivers, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Hu B. Myers, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, from April 20, 1907, vice Allen, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, First Cavalry, to be captain, from June 1, 1907, vice Pershing, Tenth Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. John J. Ryan, Twelfth Cavalry, to be captain, from July 24, 1907, vice Freeman, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Osmun Latrobe, jr., Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, from September 7, 1907, vice Suplee, Fourteenth Cavalry, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Ryan, Eleventh Cavalry, to be captain, from September 23, 1907, vice Dorcy, Thirteenth Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. William M. Connell, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, from October 24, 1907, vice Holbrook, Fifth Cavalry, detailed as commissary.

First Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, from October 31, 1907, vice Heard, Third Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Rawson Warren, Eleventh Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from March 18, 1907, vice Luhn, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John H. Read, jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 6, 1907, vice Culver, Third Cavalry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, Twelfth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, from April 18, 1907, vice Craigie, Second Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Marr O'Connor, Tenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 18, 1907, vice Van Leer, Fifteenth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 20, 1907, vice Myers, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Rodman Butler, Sixth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from May 17, 1907, vice Mangum, Sixth Cavalry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Clarence Lininger, First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from June 1, 1907, vice Richmond, First Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward M. Offley, First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from July 24, 1907, vice Ryan, Twelfth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John Cocke, Eleventh Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from September 5, 1907, vice McCullough, Fifteenth Cavalry, dismissed.

Second Lieut. John T. Donnelly, Thirteenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from September 7, 1907, vice Latrobe, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin L. Cox, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from September 23, 1907, vice Ryan, Eleventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Fourteenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from October 24, 1907, vice Connell, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from October 31, 1907, vice Taylor, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from November 8, 1907, vice Haskell, Fourth Cavalry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. Lotus Niles, Third Field Artillery, to be colonel from August 12, 1907, vice Grimes, Third Field Artillery, retired from active service.

Maj. Edwin St. J. Greble, Fourth Field Artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel from August 12, 1907, vice Niles, Third Field Artillery, promoted.

Capt. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., Fourth Field Artillery, to be major, from August 12, 1907, vice Greble, Fourth Field Artillery, promoted.

First Lieut. William H. Burt, Fifth Field Artillery, to be captain, from June 12, 1907, vice Lanza, unassigned, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, Sixth Field Artillery, to be captain, from July 26, 1907, vice Burt, Fourth Field Artillery, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. Laurin L. Lawson, Third Field Artillery, to be captain, from August 12, 1907, vice McGlachlin, Fourth Field Artillery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leroy P. Collins, Field Artillery, unassigned, to be first lieutenant, from July 16, 1907, vice Burt, Fifth Field Artillery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ballard Lyerly, Field Artillery, unassigned, to be first lieutenant, from July 19, 1907, vice Burleson, unassigned, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, Field Artillery, unassigned, to be first lieutenant, from July 26, 1907, vice Hennessy, Sixth Field Artillery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Phillip W. Booker, Third Field Artillery, to be first lieutenant, from August 12, 1907, vice Lawson, Third Field Artillery, promoted.

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, Coast Artillery Corps, to be colonel from May 27, 1907, vice Davis, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. George F. E. Harrison, Coast Artillery Corps, to be colonel from October 29, 1907, vice Walker, deceased.

Maj. Frederick S. Strong, Coast Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from May 27, 1907, vice Wisser, promoted.

Maj. Albert C. Blunt, Coast Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from October 29, 1907, vice Harrison, promoted.

Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from May 27, 1907, vice Strong, promoted.

Capt. Archibald Campbell, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major, from October 29, 1907, vice Blunt, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry R. Casey, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain, from May 27, 1907, vice Skerrett, promoted.

First Lieut. Fred L. Perry, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain, from July 1, 1907, vice Schull, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. Francis H. Lomax, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain, from August 26, 1907, vice England, resigned.

First Lieut. William K. Moore, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain, from October 20, 1907, vice Campbell, promoted.

Second Lieut. John G. Donovan, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, from July 16, 1907, vice Seaman, promoted.

Second Lieut. Guy L. Gerhart, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, from July 16, 1907, vice McElgin, promoted.

Second Lieut. George A. Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, from July 16, 1907, vice Buck, dropped for desertion.

Second Lieut. Allen Kimberly, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907, vice McKay, resigned.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907, vice Casey, promoted.

Second Lieut. Barchie O. Mahaffey, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907, vice Perry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William S. Dowd, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907, vice Doe, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Somers, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 19, 1907, vice Horsfall, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Robert Arthur, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from August 7, 1907, vice Terrell, resigned.

Second Lieut. John P. Keeler, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from August 26, 1907, vice Lomax, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lucian D. Booth, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from September 10, 1907, vice Gillmore, resigned.

#### INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, Sixth Infantry, to be colonel, from March 7, 1907, vice Markley, Thirteenth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to be colonel, from March 26, 1907, vice Myer, Eleventh Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Davis, detailed adjutant-general, to be colonel, from April 11, 1907, vice Hall, Eighteenth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, detailed inspector-general, to be colonel, from May 4, 1907, vice Hodges, Twenty-fourth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, to be colonel, from October 1, 1907, vice Brown, Twenty-sixth Infantry, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, Seventeenth Infantry, to be colonel, from October 25, 1907, vice Robertson, Ninth Infantry, retired from active service.

Maj. William A. Mann, Nineteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 7, 1907, vice Loughborough, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Millard F. Waltz, Sixteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 26, 1907, vice Yeatman, Twenty-seventh Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Robert F. Ames, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from May 6, 1907, vice French, Twelfth Infantry, detailed as inspector-general.

Maj. Robert N. Getty, First Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from October 1, 1907, vice Booth, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Frank B. Jones, Ninth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from October 4, 1907, vice Wotherspoon, Nineteenth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Maj. Charles Byrne, Thirtieth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from October 25, 1907, vice Crane, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, unassigned, to be major, from March 7, 1907, vice Mann, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, Eleventh Infantry, to be major, from March 12, 1907, vice Truitt, Twenty-third Infantry, detailed as adjutant-general.

Capt. James K. Thompson, Eighth Infantry, to be major, from March 26, 1907, vice Waltz, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Henry D. Styer, Eleventh Infantry, to be major, from May 6, 1907, vice Ames, Twenty-ninth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, Thirtieth Infantry, to be major, from October 1, 1907, vice Getty, First Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Robert H. Noble, Third Infantry, to be major, from October 4, 1907, vice Jones, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be major, from October 20, 1907, vice Emery, Twenty-seventh Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. John P. Finley, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to be major, from October 23, 1907, vice Strother, Twenty-eighth Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. Frederick R. Day, unassigned, to be major from October 25, 1907, vice Byrne, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Carl Reichmann, Seventeenth Infantry, to be major from November 8, 1907, vice Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. James Justice, Twenty-second Infantry, to be captain from March 2, 1907, vice McIntyre, Nineteenth Infantry, detailed as principal assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

First Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain from March 7, 1907, vice Hirsch, Twentieth Infantry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Ephriam G. Peyton, Eighteenth Infantry, to be captain, from March 12, 1907, vice Palmer, Seventeenth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, Fourth Infantry, to be captain from March 12, 1907, vice Dentler, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William L. Reed, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain, from March 26, 1907, vice Thompson, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles L. McKain, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain, from April 4, 1907, vice Folwell, Eighteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. James D. Reams, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be captain, from April 16, 1907, vice Carey, Thirtieth Infantry, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be captain, from April 29, 1907, vice Bent, Thirtieth Infantry, resigned.

First Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to be captain from May 6, 1907, vice Styer, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Joel R. Lee, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, from June 24, 1907, vice Hamilton, Twenty-second Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. George E. Stewart, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain, from July 15, 1907, vice Hannay, Twenty-second Infantry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Bernard Sharp, Third Infantry, to be captain, from August 19, 1907, vice Biddle, Twenty-second Infantry, resigned.

First Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, from October 1, 1907, vice Ayer, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, from October 4, 1907, vice Noble, Third Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Earnest M. Reeve, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain, from October 20, 1907, vice Morse, Twenty-ninth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, Seventh Infantry, to be captain, from October 23, 1907, vice Finley, Twenty-seventh Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. James W. Furlow, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain, from October 28, 1907, vice Smith, Fourth Infantry, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. John W. Wright, Fifth Infantry, to be captain, from November 8, 1907, vice Reichmann, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William J. Davis, Eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from August 9, 1906, vice James, Eighth Infantry, deceased.

Second Lieut. John F. Clapham, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from August 15, 1906, vice Yates, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, first Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from August 20, 1906, vice Trott, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William A. Alfante, Eighteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from September 11, 1906, vice Burt, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan, Fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from September 12, 1906, vice Brown, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 6, 1906, vice Minus, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, Seventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 16, 1906, vice Calvert, Twenty-fourth Infantry, deceased.

Second Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, Seventeenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 16, 1906, vice Kelso, Thirteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 20, 1906, vice Bundel, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Goodwin Compton, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 20, 1906, vice Halstead, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Launcelot M. Purcell, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 25, 1906, vice Wilson, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. William R. Leonard, First Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 29, 1906, vice Schmidt, Fourteenth Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Clarence H. Farnham, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 31, 1906, vice Van Duyne, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James E. McDonald, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from November 2, 1906, vice Herron, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William F. C. Jepson, Seventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from December 2, 1906, vice Hanson, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Carl F. von dem Bussche, Eighteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from December 4, 1906, vice Brown, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, Twelfth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from December 15, 1906, vice Merry, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from January 5, 1907, vice Wiczorek, Seventeenth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, Second Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from January 9, 1907, vice Cabell, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Bloom, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from January 24, 1907, vice Game, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, jr., Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from January 31, 1907, vice Stuart, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leighton Powell, Sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from February 1, 1907, vice Patten, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles Keller, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from February 4, 1907, vice Willard, Twentieth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. John Scott, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from February 4, 1907, vice Beck, Fifth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. George C. Rockwell, Tenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from February 14, 1907, vice McElroy, Thirteenth Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Smith A. Harris, Fourteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from February 16, 1907, vice Major, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, Fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 2, 1907, vice Justice, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., Thirtieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 7, 1907, vice Cowan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Meador, Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 12, 1907, vice Peyton, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 12, 1907, vice Tanner, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Herman, jr., Third Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 15, 1907, vice Bessell, Eighteenth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 26, 1907, vice Reed, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Short, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from April 4, 1907, vice McKain, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John C. Waterman, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from April 6, 1907, vice Crowne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, dismissed.

Second Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, Twentieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from April 16, 1907, vice Reams, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, First Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from April 20, 1907, vice Bury, Twenty-third Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Hunter Harris, Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from April 23, 1907, vice Sager, Eighteenth Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 29, 1907, vice Dougherty, Twenty-eighth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, jr., Seventeenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from May 6, 1907, vice Eskridge, Twenty-seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James W. Everington, Third Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 4, 1907, vice Richardson, Twenty-sixth Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 12, 1907, vice Murphy, Fourth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Samuel G. Talbott, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 24, 1907, vice Lee, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from July 1, 1907, vice Penfield, Fourteenth Infantry, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. John E. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from July 15, 1907, vice Stewart, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Jason M. Walling, Eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from August 19, 1907, vice Sharp, Third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George F. Brady, Fourteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 1, 1907, vice Knowles, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, Thirtieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 4, 1907, vice Hanigan, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 20, 1907, vice Reeve, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, Twelfth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 23, 1907, vice Erickson, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 28, 1907, vice Furlow, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

#### REAPPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY—QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey (since retired from active service), Quartermaster-General, to be Quartermaster-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, for the period of four years, beginning April 12, 1907, with rank from April 12, 1903, his former appointment as Quartermaster-General having expired April 12, 1907.

#### PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST OF THE ARMY WITH THE RANK OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Col. Harry R. Anderson, retired, from April 5, 1907.

Col. Edward B. Moseley, retired, from May 10, 1907.

Col. George S. Grimes, retired, from August 12, 1907.

#### TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST OF THE ARMY.

Freeman V. Walker, of Georgia, late captain, assistant surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain from July 27, 1891.

Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general from the date on which he shall be retired from active service.

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

George E. T. Stevenson, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be a chaplain in the Navy from the 16th day of April, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named citizens to be assistant civil engineers in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Carroll Paul, a citizen of Nebraska.

Glenn S. Burrell, a citizen of Ohio.

Ralph Whitman, a citizen of Massachusetts.

Carl A. Bostrom, a citizen of Ohio.

Ralph M. Warfield, a citizen of Vermont.

July 27, 1907.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 5th day of March, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Reynolds Hayden, a citizen of the District of Columbia.

Edward V. Valz, a citizen of Virginia.

Frederick W. Smith, a citizen of New York.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 4th day of May, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Montgomery A. Stuart, a citizen of Michigan.

Rudolph I. Longabaugh, a citizen of California.

Frank X. Koltes, a citizen of Illinois.

William H. Short, a citizen of New Jersey.

Herbert L. Kelley, a citizen of New Hampshire, to be an assistant surgeon from the 6th day of June, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 27th day of June, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Otto V. Huffman, a citizen of Ohio.

Julian T. Miller, a citizen of Virginia.

George B. Tribble, a citizen of Missouri.

Harry A. Garrison, a citizen of West Virginia.

Maurice E. Rose, a citizen of New York.

Charles G. Alderman, a citizen of Indiana, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 9th day of July, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 12th day of July, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Henry L. Dollard, a citizen of New York.

Earle P. Huff, a citizen of New York.

Harry R. Hermes, a citizen of Indiana.

Henry L. Smith, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Willard G. Steadman, jr., a citizen of Connecticut.

Martin Donelson, a citizen of Tennessee.

Myron C. Baker, a citizen of Tennessee.

Elmer E. Curtis, a citizen of Kansas.

Micajah Boland, a citizen of New York.

Dow H. Casto, a citizen of West Virginia.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 21st day of September, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Charles W. O. Bunker, a citizen of Nebraska.

Howard F. Lawrence, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Charles J. Holeman, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Gordon D. Hale, a citizen of Rhode Island, and

Alexander B. Hayward, a citizen of Maryland.

Montgomery E. Higgins, a citizen of Maryland, and David A. Spear, a citizen of Ohio, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, from the 4th day of October, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

George W. Shepard, a citizen of Ohio, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 25th day of October, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Asst. Surg. Francis M. Munson to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 5th day of April, 1906, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

P. A. Surg. James S. Taylor to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 7th day of October, 1906, vice Surg. James C. Byrnes, promoted.

Asst. Surg. Robert G. Heiner to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 26th day of December, 1906, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

P. A. Surg. Joseph A. Murphy to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 20th day of March, 1907, vice Surg. David B. Kerr, deceased.

Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey to be a medical director in the Navy from the 7th day of May, 1907, vice Medical Director James R. Waggener, retired.

P. A. Surg. John T. Kennedy to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 7th day of May, 1907, vice Surg. Averley C. H. Russell, promoted.

Asst. Surg. Benjamin H. Dorsey to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 2d day of March, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Harry L. Brown to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 12th day of April, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. William J. Zalesky to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 12th day of April, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Henry A. May to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 22d day of April, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Owen J. Mink to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 7th day of June, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Medical Inspector Walter A. McClurg to be a medical director in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1907, vice Medical Director George P. Bradley, retired.

P. A. Surg. Karl Ohnesorg to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1907, vice Surg. Clement Biddle, promoted.

Asst. Surg. Norman T. McLean to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of June, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Cary T. Grayson to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of June, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Harold W. Smith to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 27th day of September, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Addison B. Clifford to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 27th day of September, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Lieut. Eugene L. Bisset to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 22d day of November, 1906, vice Lieut. Commander LeRoy M. Garrett, deceased.

Lieut. Commander John H. Gibbons to be a commander in the Navy from the 25th day of December, 1906, vice Commander Alfred B. Canaga, deceased.

Commander Vincendon L. Cottman to be a captain in the Navy from the 8th day of February, 1907, vice Capt. George A. Bicknell, promoted.

Lieut. William K. Gise to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of February, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Thomas Snowden, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Thomas F. Carter to be a commander in the Navy from the 18th day of February, 1907, vice Commander Frank E. Sawyer, promoted.

Lieut. Thomas S. Wilson to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 18th day of February, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Thomas F. Carter, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Frederic C. Bowers to be a commander in the Navy from the 24th day of February, 1907, vice Commander Thomas B. Howard, promoted.

Lieut. Henry A. Pearson to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 24th day of February, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Frederic C. Bowers, promoted.

Capt. John P. Merrell to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Tilley, deceased.

Commander Walter C. Cowles to be a captain in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907, vice Capt. John P. Merrell, promoted.

Lieut. Commander George R. Salisbury to be a commander in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907, vice Commander Walter C. Cowles, promoted.

Lieut. Commander John L. Purcell, an additional number in grade, to be a commander in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander George R. Salisbury, promoted.

Lieut. Orton P. Jackson to be lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander George R. Salisbury, promoted.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants, junior grade, in the Navy from the 2d day of May, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in their present grade:

Henry G. S. Wallace.  
 Horace S. Klyce.  
 Frank W. Sterling.  
 James O. Richardson.  
 Franklin W. Osburn, jr.  
 Gilford Darst.  
 Roe R. Adams.  
 Semmes Read.  
 Harry A. Baldrige.  
 William L. Pryor.  
 James P. Murdock.  
 Edward J. Marquart,  
 Andrew A. Peterson,  
 Leroy Brooks, jr.,  
 Donald C. Bingham,  
 Robert Wallace, jr.,  
 Ralph M. Griswold,  
 William W. Smith,  
 Francis S. Whitten,  
 Thomas L. Ozburn,  
 Lewis B. Porterfield,  
 Walter G. Diman,  
 Gilbert J. Rowcliff,  
 James P. Lannon,  
 Richard Wainwright, jr.,  
 Frank C. Martin,  
 Ralph P. Craft,  
 Adolphus Staton,  
 David A. Weaver,  
 Neil E. Nichols,  
 James A. Campbell, jr.,  
 Otto C. Dowling,  
 Charles W. Early,  
 Wilson Brown, jr.,  
 Robert Henderson,  
 Edward C. S. Parker,  
 Joseph O. Fisher,  
 William T. Conn, jr.,  
 John H. Blackburn,  
 Frank B. Freyer,  
 Carlos Bean,  
 Oscar F. Cooper,  
 Roscoe C. Davis,

Earl P. Finney,  
 William D. Puleston,  
 Charles S. Kerrick,  
 Merritt S. Corning,  
 William J. Moses, and  
 George P. Brown.

The following-named lieutenants, junior grade, to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 2d day of May, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Henry G. S. Wallace.  
 Horace S. Klyce.  
 Frank W. Sterling.  
 James O. Richardson.  
 Franklin W. Osburn, jr.  
 Gilford Darst.  
 Roe R. Adams.  
 Semmes Read.  
 Harry A. Baldrige.  
 William L. Pryor.  
 James P. Murdock.  
 Edward J. Marquart.  
 Andrew A. Peterson.  
 Leroy Brooks, jr.  
 Donald C. Bingham.  
 Robert Wallace, jr.  
 Ralph M. Griswold.  
 William W. Smith.  
 Francis S. Whitten.  
 Thomas L. Ozburn.  
 Lewis B. Porterfield.  
 Walter G. Diman.  
 Gilbert J. Rowcliff.  
 James P. Lannon.  
 Richard Wainwright, jr.  
 Frank C. Martin.  
 Ralph P. Craft.  
 Adolphus Staton.  
 David A. Weaver.  
 Neil E. Nichols.  
 James A. Campbell, jr.  
 Otto C. Dowling.  
 Charles W. Early.  
 Wilson Brown, jr.  
 Robert Henderson.  
 Edward C. S. Parker.  
 Joseph O. Fisher.  
 William T. Conn, jr.  
 John H. Blackburn.  
 Frank B. Freyer.  
 Carlos Bean.  
 Oscar F. Cooper.  
 Roscoe C. Davis.  
 Earl P. Finney.  
 William D. Puleston.  
 Charles S. Kerrick.  
 Merritt S. Corning.  
 George P. Brown.

Commander Austin M. Knight to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. William H. Reeder, retired.

Lieut. Commander Robert F. Lopez to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Austin M. Knight, promoted.

Commander Charles J. Badger to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. John M. Hawley, retired.

Lieut. Commander Frank W. Kellogg to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Charles J. Badger, promoted.

Commander Samuel W. B. Diehl to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Perry Garst, retired.

Lieut. Percy N. Olmsted to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Reuben O. Bitler, promoted.

Commander Reginald F. Nicholson to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Albion V. Wadhams, retired.

Lieut. Commander Harry Phelps to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Reginald F. Nicholson, promoted.

Lieut. John R. Brady to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Harry Phelps, promoted.

Commander Edmund B. Underwood to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Charles G. Bowman, retired.

Lieut. Commander Albert A. Ackerman to be commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Edmund B. Underwood, promoted.

Lieut. Allen M. Cook to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Albert A. Ackerman, promoted.

Commander Frank A. Wilner to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. William H. Beehler, retired.

Lieut. Commander Leo D. Miner to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Frank A. Wilner, promoted.

Lieut. Christopher C. Fewell to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Leo D. Miner, promoted.

Commander Henry Morrell to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Richard G. Davenport, retired.

Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Henry Morrell, promoted.

Lieut. Frank B. Upham to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack, promoted.

Lieut. André M. Procter, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Frank B. Upham, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Harry Hall to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Charles B. T. Moore, promoted.

Lieut. John L. Sticht to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Harry Hall, promoted.

Commander Ten Eyck De W. Veeder to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Rogers H. Galt, retired.

Lieut. Commander Edward Simpson to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Ten Eyck De W. Veeder, promoted.

Commander Alfred Reynolds to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Frank E. Sawyer, retired.

Lieut. Commander Thomas W. Kinkaid to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Alfred Reynolds, promoted.

Lieut. Commander William S. Sims to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander William F. Halsey, retired.

Lieut. Emmet R. Pollock to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander William S. Sims, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Louis S. Van Duzer to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander William Winder, retired.

Lieut. John P. J. Ryan to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Louis S. Van Duzer, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Wilson W. Buchanan to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander John F. Parker, retired.

Lieut. Chester Wells to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Wilson W. Buchanan, promoted.

Lieut. Commander William J. Maxwell to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander John C. Colwell, retired.

Lieut. Irvin V. G. Gillis to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander William J. Maxwell, promoted.

Lieut. Commander William S. Smith to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander William G. Cutler, retired.

Lieut. Ridley McLean to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander William S. Smith, promoted.

Lieut. Raymond Stone to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander John F. Luby, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Hugh Rodman to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Arthur W. Dodd, retired.

Lieut. David F. Sellers to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Hugh Rodman, promoted.

Lieut. John T. Tompkins to be a lieutenant-commander in

the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Lewis J. Clark, retired.

Lieut. Provoost Babin to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Charles S. Stanworth, retired.

Lieut. Simon P. Fullinwider to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander William H. McGrann, retired.

Lieut. Stephen V. Graham to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander George Mallison, retired.

Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral George C. Reiter, retired.

Commander John M. Robinson to be a captain in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze, promoted.

Lieut. Commander John A. Hoogewerff to be a commander in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907, vice Commander John M. Robinson, promoted.

Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander John A. Hoogewerff, promoted.

Capt. Uriel Sebree to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson, retired.

Commander John K. Barton to be a captain in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Uriel Sebree, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Edward E. Capehart, to be a commander in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, vice Commander John K. Barton, promoted.

Lieut. Ernest L. Bennett, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Edward E. Capehart, promoted.

Lieut. William P. Scott, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, with Lieut. Ernest L. Bennett, promoted.

Lieut. Joseph M. Reeves, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, with Lieut. William P. Scott, promoted.

Capt. Albert R. Couden, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral James H. Sands, retired.

Commander Robert G. Denig, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Albert R. Couden, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Henry B. Wilson, to be a commander in the Navy from the 12th day of July, 1907, vice Commander Robert G. Denig, promoted.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Henry B. Wilson, promoted.

Commander George H. Peters, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 26th day of July, 1907, vice Capt. John C. Wilson, retired.

Lieut. Commander Gustav Kaemmerling, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of July, 1907, vice Commander George H. Peters, promoted.

Lieut. Fritz L. Sandoz, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Gustav Kaemmerling, promoted.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 30th day of July, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in their present grade:

Francis D. Burns,  
Charles W. Densmore,  
Owen Hill,  
Joseph F. Daniels,  
Walter E. Whitehead,  
Gaston De P. Johnstone, and  
Frank Rorschach.

Lieutenants (Junior Grade) Francis D. Burns, Joseph F. Daniels, and Walter E. Whitehead to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, retired.

Commander Bradley A. Fiske to be a captain in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907, vice Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Emil Theiss to be a commander in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907, vice Commander Bradley A. Fiske, promoted.

Lieut. Leland F. James to be a lieutenant-commander in the

Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Emil Theiss, promoted.

Lieut. Frank Lyon, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907, vice Lieut. Leland F. James, promoted.

Capt. Albert Ross to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 13th day of October, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Charles H. Stockton, retired.

Commander Hamilton Hutchins to be a captain in the Navy from the 13th day of October, 1907, vice Capt. Albert Ross, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Spencer S. Wood to be a commander in the Navy from the 13th day of October, 1907, vice Commander Hamilton Hutchins, promoted.

Capt. Richardson Clover to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Henry W. Lyon, retired.

Capt. James M. Miller to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Albert S. Snow, retired.

Commander John M. Bowyer to be a captain in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907, vice Capt. Richardson Clover, promoted.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from the 31st day of January, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Hugo Frankenberger.  
Roy C. Smith.  
Ormond L. Cox.  
Royal E. Ingersoll.  
Herbert F. Leary.  
Lee S. Border.  
Chester W. Nimitz.  
Reuben B. Coffey.  
Joseph V. Ogan.  
Ernest A. Swanson.  
John C. Sweeney, jr.  
Albert T. Church.  
Winfield Liggett, jr.  
Logan Cresap.  
James O. Gawne.  
Alva B. Court.  
John N. Ferguson.  
Louis C. Farley.  
Arthur C. Stott, jr.  
William S. McClintic.  
Byron McCandless.  
Roscoe C. MacFall.  
Turner F. Caldwell.  
Bruce L. Canaga.  
Walter B. Woodson.  
Charles H. Shaw.  
Edward L. McSheehy.  
Edmund S. Root.  
Earl R. Shipp.  
Arthur B. Cook.  
Simeon B. Smith.  
Herbert E. Kays.  
Louis P. Davis.  
Glenn O. Carter.  
Arthur W. Sears.  
George C. Pegram.  
Harold G. Bowen.  
Lucian Minor.  
George V. Stewart.  
Arthur K. Atkins.  
Isaac F. Dortch.  
John A. Mandeville.  
Jonathan S. Dowell.  
Nelson H. Goss.  
Coburn S. Marston.  
Stanford C. Hooper.  
Walter H. Lassing.  
Edward S. Robinson.  
John M. Poole.  
Harry E. Shoemaker.  
Andrew F. Carter.  
Albert Norris.  
Theodore G. Ellyson.  
Grafton A. Beall, jr.  
William T. Lightle.  
William L. Culbertson, jr.  
Hugh Brown.  
Burton H. Green.  
Carl A. Lohr.  
Duncan I. Selfridge.

Gordon W. Haines.  
John W. Wilcox, jr.  
Laurance N. McNair.  
Horace C. Laird.  
Benjamin Dutton, jr.  
Reed M. Fawell.  
James S. Woods.  
Lloyd W. Townsend.  
Edward G. Hargis.  
John C. Sumpter.  
Ralph B. Strassburger.  
John M. Smeallie.  
William F. Gaddis.

Harold D. Childs, a citizen of Vermont, and late a midshipman in the Navy, to be an ensign in the Navy from the 4th day of March, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

P. A. Paymaster James S. Beecher to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1907, vice Paymaster George M. Lukesh, resigned.

Asst. Paymaster Elijah H. Cope to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1907, vice P. A. Paymaster James S. Beecher, promoted.

P. A. Paymaster Henry A. Wise, jr., to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1907, vice Paymaster Walter T. Camp, resigned.

Asst. Paymaster Brainerd M. Dobson to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1907, vice P. A. Paymaster Henry A. Wise, jr., promoted.

Pay Inspector Richard T. M. Ball to be a pay director in the Navy from the 3d day of May, 1907, vice Pay Director James E. Cann, deceased.

Paymaster Henry A. Dent to be a pay inspector in the Navy from the 3d day of May, 1907, vice Pay Inspector Richard T. M. Ball, promoted.

P. A. Paymaster Henry de F. Mel to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 3d day of May, 1907, vice Paymaster Henry A. Dent, promoted.

Asst. Paymaster William W. Lamar to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 3d day of May, 1907, vice P. A. Paymaster Henry de F. Mel, promoted.

Haskell Dial, a citizen of South Carolina, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 18th day of March, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Fred E. McMillen, a citizen of Maryland, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 21st day of June, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Maurice H. Karker, a citizen of New York, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 7th day of July, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Paymasters Barron P. Du Bois and Harry E. Biscoe, with the rank of lieutenant, to be paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Asst. paymasters Gordon A. Helmicks, John M. Hancock, Graham M. Adee, George R. Crapo, Thom Williamson, jr., and William N. Hughes, with the rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, from the 2d day of May, 1907.

Asst. Paymasters Howard H. Alkire, John N. Jordan, and Harold W. Browning, with the rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, from the 1st day of November, 1907.

Chaplain Carroll Q. Wright, with the rank of commander, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of captain from the 6th day of March, 1907, vice Chaplain Henry H. Clark, retired.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickins, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 6th day of March, 1907, vice Chaplain Carroll Q. Wright, promoted.

Chaplain John F. Fleming, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 6th day of March, 1907, vice Chaplain Curtis H. Dickins, promoted.

Chaplain Louis P. Reynolds, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 22d day of August, 1907, vice Chaplain Harry W. Jones, dismissed.

Chaplain Eugene E. McDonald, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander, from the 22d day of August, 1907, vice Chaplain Louis P. Reynolds, promoted.

Herbert L. Rice, a citizen of Maryland, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy from the 26th day of August, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Professors of Mathematics Harry E. Smith and Daniel M. Garrison, additional numbers in grade, and Milton Updegraff,

with the rank of lieutenant, to be professors of mathematics in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 10th day of August, 1907, vice Professor of Mathematics Aaron N. Skinner, retired.

Assistant Naval Constructors William G. Du Bose and Ernest F. Eggert to be naval constructors in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, upon the completion of eight years' service in present grade.

Ensigns John E. Otterson, Charles A. Harrington, and Herbert S. Howard, to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy from the 23d day of May, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

Naval Constructors William P. Robert, Thomas G. Roberts, and Laurence S. Adams, with the rank of lieutenant, to be naval constructors in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Asst. Civil Engineer Frederick H. Cooke to be a civil engineer in the Navy from the 26th day of November, 1906, vice Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, retired.

Midshipman Norman M. Smith to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy from the 13th day of April, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Leonard M. Cox, a citizen of Kentucky, to be a civil engineer in the Navy from the 16th of April, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 4, 1907.

Ensign Robert S. Furber to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy from the 9th day of May, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named boatswains to be chief boatswains in the Navy from the dates set opposite their names, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade:

William Juraschka, from April 11, 1907,  
Gustav Sabelstrom, from April 11, 1907,  
Gustav Freudendorf, from April 27, 1907,  
Robert Rohange, from July 11, 1907, and  
Joseph Clancey, from May 7, 1907.

The following-named gunners to be chief gunners in the Navy from the dates set opposite their names, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade:

Otto E. Reh, from August 1, 1906,  
Robert E. Cox, from April 11, 1907,  
Thomas P. Clark, from April 11, 1907,  
Harry A. Davis, from April 11, 1907,  
William G. Smith, from April 11, 1907,  
John J. Murray, from April 11, 1907,  
Bert E. Staples, from April 13, 1907, and  
John T. Swift, from May 7, 1907.

The following-named carpenters to be chief carpenters in the Navy from the dates set opposite their names, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Walter W. Toles, from April 3, 1907,  
William C. Hardie, from April 3, 1907,  
Frederick W. Witte, from April 3, 1907,  
William F. Hamberger, from April 3, 1907,  
Harry L. Demarest, from May 1, 1907,  
Charles S. Kendall, from May 1, 1907,  
Joseph F. McCole, from May 1, 1907, and  
Thomas J. Logan, from May 1, 1907.

Naval Constructors Frank B. Zahm, Horatio G. Gillmor, and Richard M. Watt to be naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, from the 1st day of July, 1905, to correct the date from which they take rank as confirmed on the 12th day of December, 1905.

Paymaster Eugene D. Ryan to be a paymaster in the Navy, with rank of lieutenant-commander, from the 1st day of July, 1905, to correct the date from which he takes rank, as confirmed on December 12, 1905.

Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, who was promoted to be a surgeon to fill a vacancy occurring on December 15, 1904, to take rank as a surgeon in the Navy from January 31, 1904, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney-General dated April 24, 1906.

Capt. John H. A. Day, who was promoted to be a captain in the Marine Corps to fill a vacancy occurring on March 6, 1904, to have the rank of captain in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904, to correct the date from which he takes rank, as confirmed on April 27, 1904.

Capt. William W. Low, who was promoted to be a captain in the Marine Corps to fill a vacancy occurring on December 1, 1904, to have the rank of captain in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904, to correct the date from which he takes rank as confirmed on January 13, 1905.

Capt. Leof M. Harding, who was promoted to be a captain in the Marine Corps to fill a vacancy occurring on December 9, 1904, to have the rank of captain in the Marine Corps from

March 3, 1904, to correct the date from which he takes rank as confirmed on January 13, 1905.

The above nominations are submitted to correct the date from which the officers take rank, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney-General, dated March 24, 1906 (25 Op., 569).

First Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlin to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 22d day of February, 1907, vice First Lieut. Thomas A. Mott, retired.

Second Lieut. Edward B. Cole to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 22d day of February, 1907, vice First Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlin, promoted.

Second Lieut. John Newton to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 16th day of May, 1907, vice First Lieut. Harvey C. Egan, resigned.

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Ross E. Rowell, a citizen of Idaho, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 3d day of August, 1906, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of March, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Harold H. Utley, a citizen of Illinois.  
Howard C. Judson, a citizen of Massachusetts.  
Paul A. Capron, a citizen of Virginia.  
Allen M. Sumner, a citizen of Massachusetts.  
William F. Bevan, a citizen of Maryland.  
John Potts, a citizen of Virginia.  
Edward P. Roelker, a citizen of the District of Columbia.  
Edward A. Ostermann, a citizen of Ohio.  
Edward S. Willing, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Reginald F. Ludlow, a citizen of Wisconsin, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 8th day of May, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Robert E. Adams and Edwin N. McClelland, citizens of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 18th day of June, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

Littleton W. T. Waller, a citizen of Virginia, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 17th day of September, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

#### POSTMASTERS.

##### ALABAMA.

Joe S. Franklin to be postmaster at Alabama City, in the county of Etowah and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

W. S. Mullins to be postmaster at Elba, in the county of Coffee and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Cicero A. Ross to be postmaster at Good Water, in the county of Coosa and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Dora G. Wendel to be postmaster at Tallassee, in the county of Elmore and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

William J. Leppert to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Wilcox and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Clyde P. Loran to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Clarke and State of Alabama, in place of Joseph Loran. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Sidney J. Petree to be postmaster at Russellville, in the county of Franklin and State of Alabama, in place of Daniel V. Sevier, jr., removed.

G. C. Thompson to be postmaster at Tuskegee, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama, in place of George W. Griffin, jr., resigned.

##### ALASKA.

Frank J. Kolash to be postmaster at Nome, in the Territory of Alaska, in place of Frank W. Swanton, resigned.

##### ARIZONA.

Louisa Ferrall to be postmaster at Grand Canyon, in the county of Coconino and Territory of Arizona, in place of John G. Verkamp, failed to qualify.

##### ARKANSAS.

Harry E. Courtney to be postmaster at Lake Village, in the county of Chicot and State of Arkansas, in place of James A. Maxwell, resigned.

C. A. Dawson to be postmaster at Marked Tree, in the county of Poinsett and State of Arkansas, in place of Ernest Ritter, resigned.

Claude R. Ferguson to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas, in place of James T. Reding, resigned.

Eva V. Moss to be postmaster at Earl, in the county of Crit-

tenden and State of Arkansas, in place of Eva V. Harrington, name changed by marriage.

T. B. Murphy to be postmaster at Alma, in the county of Crawford and State of Arkansas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

James H. Wright to be postmaster at Hartford, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas, in place of James M. Hill, jr., removed.

## CALIFORNIA.

L. C. Edwards to be postmaster at Fullerton, in the county of Orange and State of California, in place of Vivian Tresslar, removed.

C. O. Gillette to be postmaster at Hemet, in the county of Riverside and State of California, in place of William Bradford, removed.

Nettie L. Hefton to be postmaster at Coalinga, in the county of Fresno and State of California, in place of Albert B. Hill, deceased.

Otto Jensen to be postmaster at Rio Vista, in the county of Solano and State of California, in place of Ernest J. Foord, removed.

Elbert S. Lamberson to be postmaster at Visalia, in the county of Tulare and State of California, in place of George F. Beales, resigned.

Edgar W. Loyd to be postmaster at Portersville, in the county of Tulare and State of California, in place of John W. Loyd, deceased.

Clarence S. Merrill to be postmaster at Berkeley, in the county of Alameda and State of California, in place of George Schmidt, removed.

Frank A. Smith to be postmaster at Arcata, in the county of Humboldt and State of California, in place of Austin Wiley, deceased.

H. R. Warner to be postmaster at Del Monte, in the county of Monterey and State of California, in place of George P. Snell, resigned.

George W. Wentner to be postmaster at Weed, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California, in place of Charles E. Evans, resigned.

## COLORADO.

H. J. Bostwick to be postmaster at Pagosa Springs, in the county of Archuleta and State of Colorado, in place of Joseph T. Martinez. Incumbent's commission expired March 11, 1907.

E. E. Fordham to be postmaster at Meeker, in the county of Rio Blanco and State of Colorado, in place of Frank E. Sheridan, resigned.

David F. Strain to be postmaster at Palsades, in the county of Mesa and State of Colorado. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

## CONNECTICUT.

Thomas S. Brown to be postmaster at East Hampton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, in place of Delos D. Brown, deceased.

## FLORIDA.

George A. Alba to be postmaster at St. Augustine, in the county of St. John and State of Florida, in place of Henry J. Ritchie, deceased.

W. A. Allen to be postmaster at De Land, in the county of Volusia and State of Florida, in place of John H. Hibbard, removed.

John C. Beekman to be postmaster at Tarpon Springs, in the county of Hillsboro and State of Florida, in place of George F. Fernald, resigned.

Charles F. Haskins to be postmaster at Sanford, in the county of Orange and State of Florida, in place of Horace C. Whiteman, removed.

David P. Morgan to be postmaster at Perry, in the county of Taylor and State of Florida, in place of Thomas W. Lundy, resigned.

## GEORGIA.

William H. Carroll to be postmaster at La Fayette, in the county of Walker and State of Georgia, in place of Richard O. Rogers, removed.

William E. Dunham to be postmaster at Cochran, in the county of Pulaski and State of Georgia, in place of Anna P. Grimsley, resigned.

Augusta Glover to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of Jasper and State of Georgia, in place of Edward Y. Swanson, resigned.

Mary C. Heinsohn to be postmaster at Sylvester, in the county of Worth and State of Georgia, in place of Thomas K. Heinsohn, deceased.

William M. Wakeford to be postmaster at Adel, in the county of Berrien and State of Georgia, in place of James M. Sutton, resigned.

## IDAHO.

Henry A. Brown to be postmaster at Shoshone, in the county of Lincoln and State of Idaho, in place of John M. Butler, resigned.

Edward Waring to be postmaster at Emmett, in the county of Canyon and State of Idaho, in place of David E. Smithson, removed.

## ILLINOIS.

Henry C. Bothwell to be postmaster at Clay City, in the county of Clay and State of Illinois, in place of William S. Bothwell, removed.

Daniel A. Campbell to be postmaster at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in place of Fred A. Busse, resigned.

John J. Carson to be postmaster at Melrose Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in place of Thomas E. Burgoyne, resigned.

Edwin P. Edsall to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Jersey and State of Illinois, in place of George N. Slaten, resigned.

August Kalbitz to be postmaster at Red Bud, in the county of Randolph and State of Illinois, in place of William C. Heining, deceased.

Joseph B. Messick to be postmaster at East St. Louis, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, in place of Henry F. Bader, resigned.

Samuel R. Thomas to be postmaster at Oblong, in the county of Crawford and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

## INDIANA.

William F. Bunnell to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of White and State of Indiana, in place of George W. Van Alstine, resigned.

James E. Carson to be postmaster at Hebron, in the county of Porter and State of Indiana, in place of John M. Morrow, resigned.

Josephine B. Cox to be postmaster at Fowler, in the county of Benton and State of Indiana, in place of Robert L. Cox, deceased.

Cadmus E. Crabill to be postmaster at South Bend, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, in place of Demas D. Bates, resigned.

Thomas L. Dehority to be postmaster at Anderson, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in place of Robert P. Grimes, resigned.

Elmer E. Fornshell to be postmaster at Elwood in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in place of Weldon A. Finch, resigned.

Elery B. McDonald to be postmaster at Lagrange, in the county of Lagrange and State of Indiana, in place of Romie B. Dryer. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1906.

Joseph W. Morrow to be postmaster at Charlestown, in the county of Clark and State of Indiana, in place of Charles Schalk. Incumbent's commission expired March 17, 1907.

Willard Z. Smith to be postmaster at Churubusco, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana, in place of Virgil A. Geiger, resigned.

Frank Walsman to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana, in place of Frederick Schrader, deceased.

Charle C. Weingart to be postmaster at Kendallville, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana, in place of George P. Alexander, removed.

Robe C. White to be postmaster at Muncie, in the county of Delaware and State of Indiana, in place of David A. Lambert, resigned.

## IOWA.

Charles W. Briggs to be postmaster at Sutherland, in the county of O'Brien and State of Iowa, in place of Edna Chesley, removed.

L. D. Curtis to be postmaster at Adair, in the county of Adair and State of Iowa, in place of William H. Crooks. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

William Horsfall to be postmaster at George, in the county of Lyon and State of Iowa, in place of Luder D. Eilers, resigned.

U. G. Mauk to be postmaster at Tabor, in the county of Fremont and State of Iowa, in place of Herbert W. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1906.

Arthalinda Mills to be postmaster at Ossian, in the county of Winneshiek and State of Iowa, in place of Charles J. Mills, deceased.

Bruce R. Mills to be postmaster at Woodbine, in the county

of Harrison and State of Iowa, in place of Chester A. Van Scoy, resigned.

Frank Scammon to be postmaster at Northwood, in the county of Worth and State of Iowa, in place of Walter Gillrup, resigned.

Howard L. Rann to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Delaware and State of Iowa, in place of Thomas W. Summersides. Incumbent's commission expired March 5, 1906.

Eugene Secor to be postmaster at Forest City, in the county of Winnebago and State of Iowa, in place of Joseph E. Howard. Incumbent's commission expired February 3, 1907.

## KANSAS.

W. H. Bondurant to be postmaster at Ness City, in the county of Ness and State of Kansas, in place of Pearl E. Frayer, resigned.

W. R. Childs to be postmaster at Kansas City, in the county of Wyandotte and State of Kansas, in place of Ulysses S. Sartin. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1906.

Thomas B. Evans to be postmaster at Scammon, in the county of Cherokee and State of Kansas, in place of Peter Graham, resigned.

David D. McIntosh to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Marion and State of Kansas, in place of Orley C. Billings, resigned.

Jesse L. Prichard to be postmaster at National Military Home, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, in place of David J. Keller. Incumbent's commission expired March 11, 1907.

John Q. Roberts to be postmaster at La Harpe, in the county of Allen and State of Kansas, in place of Isaac S. Coe. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1907.

Clyde B. Scott to be postmaster at Greenleaf, in the county of Washington and State of Kansas, in place of Simon Skovgaard, resigned.

Edward H. Wilson to be postmaster at Osawatomie, in the county of Miami and State of Kansas, in place of John T. Walthall, resigned.

Thomas J. Wright to be postmaster at Esbon, in the county of Jewell and State of Kansas, in place of John M. McCammon, resigned.

## KENTUCKY.

James N. Coffey to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Adair and State of Kentucky. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Musker L. Heavrin to be postmaster at Hartford, in the county of Ohio and State of Kentucky, in place of Woodbury Tinsley. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1907.

Joseph Insko to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Bracken and State of Kentucky, in place of Benjamin F. Ginn. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1906.

William H. Turner to be postmaster at Middlesboro, in the county of Bell and State of Kentucky, in place of George W. Albrecht. Incumbent's commission expired March 11, 1907.

Wallace R. Wood to be postmaster at Elkton, in the county of Todd and State of Kentucky, in place of Frank H. Bristow. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1907.

## LOUISIANA.

Mary N. Allen to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, in place of Caroline G. Lyman, resigned.

Charlton Fort to be postmaster at Minden, in the county of Webster and State of Louisiana, in place of Edward E. Fitzgerald, resigned.

Pierre Eloi Theriot to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of St. Tammany and State of Louisiana, in place of Louise Alvarez, removed.

## MAINE.

Ellery W. Wentworth to be postmaster at Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in place of Elliott Wood, deceased.

William I. Wood to be postmaster at Corinna, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, in place of Will I. Burrill, resigned.

## MARYLAND.

Samuel K. Herr to be postmaster at Westminster, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland, in place of George E. Baughman. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1907.

McClellan C. Kiefer to be postmaster at Union Bridge, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland, in place of Winfield S. Wolfe. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

George T. Durfee to be postmaster at Fall River, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, in place of George A. Ballard, resigned.

Joseph F. Smith to be postmaster at East Walpole, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of William E. Freese, deceased.

Lester E. Libby, to be postmaster at South Hamilton (late Winham Depot), in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907, to change name of office.

James H. Whetton to be postmaster at Needham Heights (late Highlandville), in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of James H. Whetton, to change name of office.

## MICHIGAN.

Charles B. Collingwood to be postmaster at East Lansing (late Agricultural College), in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, in place of Charles B. Collingwood, to change name of office.

Peter Johnson to be postmaster at Thompsonville, in the county of Benzie and State of Michigan, in place of Isaac J. Quick. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1906.

John C. Ketcham to be postmaster at Hastings, in the county of Barry and State of Michigan, in place of William R. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1907.

Frederick A. Roethlisberger to be postmaster at Hillsdale, in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan, in place of Edwin J. March. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1907.

## MINNESOTA.

Henry E. Hanson to be postmaster at Windom, in the county of Cottonwood and State of Minnesota, in place of Archibald J. DeWolfe. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1907.

L. D. Lammon to be postmaster at Bovey, in the county of Itasca and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Peter Schaefer to be postmaster at Ely, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, in place of William J. Cowling, resigned.

George P. Tawney to be postmaster at Winona, in the county of Winona and State of Minnesota, in place of Frank E. Gartside. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

Abram L. Vanderpoel to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Vallie B. Alexander to be postmaster at Shaw, in the county of Bolivar and State of Mississippi, in place of Alma Stephens, resigned.

Allen R. Frazier to be postmaster at Lexington, in the county of Holmes and State of Mississippi, in place of Drewy W. Rhyne, removed.

Ella M. Harper to be postmaster at Raymond, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

James R. S. Pitts to be postmaster at Waynesboro, in the county of Wayne and State of Mississippi. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

William D. McClellan to be postmaster at McHenry, in the county of Harrison and State of Mississippi, in place of Emma Harris, removed.

Seaborn McDowell to be postmaster at Natchez, in the county of Adams and State of Mississippi, in place of William T. Martin, resigned.

Urithon B. Parker to be postmaster at Wiggins, in the county of Harrison and State of Mississippi, in place of Henry E. Davis, resigned.

Edward N. Thompson to be postmaster at Brookhaven, in the county of Lincoln and State of Mississippi, in place of William F. Jobes, resigned.

Beatrice Williams to be postmaster at Houston, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Mississippi, in place of Rosa M. Ruff, deceased.

## MISSOURI.

George H. Allen to be postmaster at Oregon, in the county of Holt and State of Missouri, in place of Thomas Curry, resigned.

Elizabeth Cornwall to be postmaster at Rolla, in the county of Phelps and State of Missouri, in place of Edwin Long, resigned.

W. G. Howard to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Dade and State of Missouri, in place of Robert P. Underwood. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1907.

George P. Huckyey to be postmaster at Rich Hill, in the

county of Bates and State of Missouri, in place of John K. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

Thomas H. Irwin to be postmaster at Green City, in the county of Sullivan and State of Missouri, in place of John F. Jones, resigned.

## MONTANA.

John S. Clapp to be postmaster at Basin, in the county of Jefferson and State of Montana, in place of Elmer H. Pond, removed.

W. L. Cronk to be postmaster at Townsend, in the county of Broadwater and State of Montana, in place of Peter M. Worthingham, resigned.

Malcolm Gillis to be postmaster at Butte, in the county of Silver Bow and State of Montana, in place of George W. Irvin, deceased.

George W. Hardin to be postmaster at White Sulphur Springs, in the county of Meagher and State of Montana, in place of Julia A. Kline. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1907.

Edwin W. Winn to be postmaster at Boulder, in the county of Jefferson and State of Montana, in place of Alonzo H. Foster, deceased.

## NEBRASKA.

W. A. Danley to be postmaster at Chadron, in the county of Dawes and State of Nebraska, in place of George A. Eckles, resigned.

E. F. Fassett to be postmaster at Arlington, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska, in place of Theodore A. Gierens, resigned.

Ethel Hopkins to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Burt and State of Nebraska, in place of William W. Hopkins, deceased.

Clayton Kellam to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Franklin and State of Nebraska, in place of William H. Austin, resigned.

Edward H. Mack to be postmaster at Bancroft, in the county of Cuming and State of Nebraska, in place of Edmund J. Burke, resigned.

Robert J. Marsh to be postmaster at O'Neill, in the county of Holt and State of Nebraska, in place of Dennis H. Cronin. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1907.

Wallace T. Morse to be postmaster at Friend, in the county of Saline and State of Nebraska, in place of Caroline A. McDougall, resigned.

Frank H. Taylor to be postmaster at Table Rock, in the county of Pawnee and State of Nebraska, in place of Jessie W. Phillips, resigned.

Thomas Wright to be postmaster at Ansley, in the county of Custer and State of Nebraska, in place of Thomas T. Varney, resigned.

## NEVADA.

W. S. Johnson to be postmaster at Manhattan, in the county of Nye and State of Nevada. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

M. J. Moore to be postmaster at Rhyolite, in the county of Nye and State of Nevada. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

J. W. Stewart to be postmaster at Tonopah, in the county of Nye and State of Nevada, in place of Leo L. Mushett, resigned.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Alpheus L. Faunce to be postmaster at Somersworth, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, in place of Prescott B. Kinsman, removed.

Clarence N. Garvin to be postmaster at Derry (late West Derry), in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in place of Clarence N. Garvin, to change name of office.

## NEW JERSEY.

George W. Branin to be postmaster at Millville, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey, in place of Thomas F. Austin, deceased.

Joseph E. Fulper to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, in place of Oscar Jeffery. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

George E. Kessler to be postmaster at Millburn, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in place of Caroline E. Condit, resigned.

O. C. W. Lang to be postmaster at Bayonne, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, in place of Edwin Cadmas, deceased.

William R. Poe to be postmaster at Glenridge, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in place of Thomas Moritz, resigned.

James E. Taylor to be postmaster at Cape May, in the county of Cape May and State of New Jersey, in place of William F. Williams, resigned.

## NEW MEXICO.

John T. Bolton to be postmaster at Carlsbad, in the county of Eddy and Territory of New Mexico, in place of Louis O. Fullen, resigned.

## NEW YORK.

Charles B. Bassett to be postmaster at Walton, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, in place of Henry S. White. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

Harry L. Becker to be postmaster at Little Falls, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, in place of Nelson E. Ransom. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

Charles A. Beeman to be postmaster at Depew, in the county of Erie and State of New York, in place of George A. Cotton, removed.

Samuel G. Cornish to be postmaster at Carmel, in the county of Putnam and State of New York, in place of E. E. Sprague, removed.

George H. Hager to be postmaster at Stamford, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, in place of John K. Grant. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Hans C. Hansen to be postmaster at Fishers Island, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, in place of George C. Lane, resigned.

William Ingleby to be postmaster at Belfast, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, in place of Volney I. Cook, deceased.

Byron N. Marriott to be postmaster at Clyde, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, in place of George G. Roe. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

Edward M. Morgan to be postmaster at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, in place of William R. Willcox, resigned.

Walter N. Pike to be postmaster at Floral Park, in the county of Nassau and State of New York, in place of Arthur H. Goldsmith, resigned.

Frank M. Potter to be postmaster at Chautauqua, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, in place of William J. Cornell. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1906.

Thomas G. Ross to be postmaster at Watervliet, in the county of Albany and State of New York, in place of Charles H. McOmber, deceased.

Blanche M. Smith to be postmaster at Franklinville, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, in place of James H. Smith, deceased.

John S. Van Orden to be postmaster at Spring Valley, in the county of Rockland and State of New York, in place of David C. Inglis, removed.

Samuel H. Williams to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, in place of Marcus L. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1906.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

William H. Cox to be postmaster at Laurinburg, in the county of Scotland and State of North Carolina, in place of William H. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Thomas H. Dickens to be postmaster at Enfield, in the county of Halifax and State of North Carolina, in place of Elijah C. Shearin. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1906.

Robert B. Douglas to be postmaster at Greensboro, in the county of Guilford and State of North Carolina, in place of Tyre Glenn. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1906.

Willis P. Edwards to be postmaster at Franklinton, in the county of Franklin and State of North Carolina. Office became Presidential January 1, 1906.

Thomas L. Green to be postmaster at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood and State of North Carolina, in place of John E. Crymes. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1907.

S. M. Hambrick to be postmaster at Hickory, in the county of Catawba and State of North Carolina, in place of Columbus F. Blalock. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1907.

Charles A. Jonas to be postmaster at Lincolnton, in the county of Lincoln and State of North Carolina, in place of Franklin A. Barkley, removed.

J. R. Joyce to be postmaster at Reidsville, in the county of Rockingham and State of North Carolina, in place of James F. Wray. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1906.

William J. Leary, sr., to be postmaster at Edenton, in the county of Chowan and State of North Carolina, in place of Leroy L. Brinkley, resigned.

W. Eugene Miller to be postmaster at Lenoir, in the county of Caldwell and State of North Carolina, in place of Thomas F. Sehorn, removed.

John R. Mobley to be postmaster at Williamston, in the

county of Martin and State of North Carolina, in place of Joseph M. Sitterson, removed.

Frank Roberts to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Madison and State of North Carolina. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

John B. Spence to be postmaster at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, in place of Robert W. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

H. J. Whitt to be postmaster at Roxboro, in the county of Person and State of North Carolina, in place of William H. Long. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1907.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Minnie M. Luce to be postmaster at Hope, in the county of Steele and State of North Dakota, in place of Mary A. Milligan, removed.

John McC. McMaster to be postmaster at Lakota, in the county of Nelson and State of North Dakota, in place of Frederick L. Johnson, removed.

George B. Mansfield to be postmaster at McHenry, in the county of Foster and State of North Dakota, in place of Francis R. Cruden, resigned.

L. J. Ransler to be postmaster at Cando, in the county of Towner and State of North Dakota, in place of Albert F. Hill, deceased.

Andrew Thompson to be postmaster at Kensal, in the county of Stutsman and State of North Dakota, in place of Otto E. Holmes, resigned.

M. W. Woodworth to be postmaster at Wilton, in the county of McLean and State of North Dakota, in place of Philip K. Eastman, resigned.

## OHIO.

Charles E. Albright to be postmaster at Eaton, in the county of Preble and State of Ohio, in place of John W. Ammerman. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1907.

Charles R. Austin to be postmaster at Byesville, in the county of Guernsey and State of Ohio, in place of David S. Burt. Incumbent's commission expired April 18, 1906.

William T. Cole to be postmaster at Leipsic, in the county of Putnam and State of Ohio, in place of Henry S. Enck, resigned.

John H. Culhan to be postmaster at Washington Court House, in the county of Fayette and State of Ohio, in place of Joseph G. Gest. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

William E. Halley to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Darke and State of Ohio, in place of Alonzo L. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

George H. Lewis to be postmaster at Bluffton, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, in place of Russell B. Day. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

David C. Mahon to be postmaster at Dennison, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, in place of William A. Pittenger. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Charles B. Marble to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, in place of Eliza B. Lockwood, resigned.

W. A. Morrison to be postmaster at Struthers, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, in place of Arthur H. Lyon. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

John K. Niesz to be postmaster at Maumee, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, in place of David H. Perrin, removed.

Lee G. Pennock to be postmaster at Urbana, in the county of Champaign and State of Ohio, in place of Roger H. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired March 13, 1907.

Clifford N. Quirk to be postmaster at Chardon, in the county of Geauga and State of Ohio, in place of Richard King. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1906.

H. A. Shafer to be postmaster at Navarre, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Charles L. Thompson to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of Brown and State of Ohio, in place of Mary L. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Helen M. Vincent to be postmaster at Hiram, in the county of Portage and State of Ohio, in place of George R. Vincent, deceased.

Cary A. Watts to be postmaster at Peebles, in the county of Adams and State of Ohio, in place of Edward L. Watts, resigned.

John F. Wetherill to be postmaster at Spencerville, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, in place of Harry M. Ashton. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Charles R. White to be postmaster at Millersburg, in the county of Holmes and State of Ohio, in place of James W. Hull. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

George W. White to be postmaster at Uhrichsville, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, in place of William H. Stouff. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Henry S. Winsper to be postmaster at East Palestine, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, in place of George B. Alaback. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

## OKLAHOMA.

Frances K. Ahern to be postmaster at Frederick, in the county of Comanche and State of Oklahoma, in place of George A. Ahern, resigned.

George C. Barber to be postmaster at Prague, in the county of Lincoln and State of Oklahoma, in place of David Barrett, resigned.

Lyman F. Beard to be postmaster at Madill, in the county of Marshall and State of Oklahoma, in place of Richard H. Everett. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1906.

Harry S. Bockes to be postmaster at Duncan, in the county of Stephens and State of Oklahoma, in place of James E. Elliott, resigned.

Harry C. Clark to be postmaster at McAlester (late South McAlester), in the county of Pittsburg and State of Oklahoma, in place of William Noble, to change name of office.

C. H. Eldred to be postmaster at Alva, in the county of Woods and State of Oklahoma, in place of William C. Douglass. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1906.

George W. Ferguson to be postmaster at Watonga, in the county of Blaine and State of Oklahoma, in place of Harrison Brown. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1906.

C. S. Gillette to be postmaster at Hobart, in the county of Kiowa and State of Oklahoma, in place of Willie M. English. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1906.

Cyrus Howenstine to be postmaster at Arapaho, in the county of Custer and State of Oklahoma, in place of Jesse W. Lawton. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

O. F. Mason to be postmaster at Afton, in the county of Ottawa and State of Oklahoma, in place of Frederick S. Walker, resigned.

John L. Morgan to be postmaster at Waurika, in the county of Comanche and State of Oklahoma. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Walter I. Reneau to be postmaster at Tulsa, in the county of Tulsa and State of Oklahoma, in place of John D. Seaman, deceased.

Albert S. Yates to be postmaster at Texhoma, in the county of Beaver and State of Oklahoma. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

J. S. West to be postmaster at Willston, in the county of Lincoln and State of Oklahoma, in place of Thomas D. Craddock, resigned.

## OREGON.

Edwin S. Abbott to be postmaster at Seaside, in the county of Clatsop and State of Oregon. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Lucien R. Farris to be postmaster at Rainier, in the county of Columbia and State of Oregon. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

Henry B. Steward to be postmaster at Myrtle Point, in the county of Harney and State of Oregon, in place of August H. Bender, resigned.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Charles C. Craig to be postmaster at Vandergrift Heights, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

John S. Edmundson to be postmaster at Duquesne, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of James Bickerton, resigned.

Robert Campbell to be postmaster at Eddystone, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John W. Armstrong. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1907.

John N. Dearsam to be postmaster at McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William V. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

Edward B. Farr to be postmaster at Tunkhannock, in the county of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George S. Baldwin. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1907.

Thomas F. Heffernan to be postmaster at Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Jacob D. Laciard, deceased.

Martin L. Hershey to be postmaster at Hershey, in the county

of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

John A. Leap to be postmaster at Lilly, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Francis A. Thompson, resigned.

Samuel O. McCormick to be postmaster at New Salem, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Joseph T. Russell, resigned.

John H. McDermott to be postmaster at McKees Rocks, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Charles Sutter, removed.

William W. McQuown to be postmaster at Mahaffey, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Crawford H. McGee, removed.

Eliza Mitchell to be postmaster at Spangler, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Eliza Kirkpatrick, name changed by marriage.

W. E. Moody to be postmaster at Tremont, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Joseph Moody, deceased.

Sarah V. Patton to be postmaster at Aliquippa, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Charles Wolfenden to be postmaster at Sheridanville, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William F. Heidenreich, resigned.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

R. C. Gettys to be postmaster at Blacksburg, in the county of Cherokee and State of South Carolina. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

George H. Huggins to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Richland and State of South Carolina, in place of Joshua F. Ensor, deceased.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

William P. Antrim to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of McCook and State of South Dakota, in place of John W. Walsh, removed.

J. R. Calder to be postmaster at Edgemont, in the county of Fall River and State of South Dakota, in place of James A. Stewart, resigned.

John D. Fargo to be postmaster at Redfield, in the county of Spink and State of South Dakota, in place of Frank S. Myers. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

Robert E. Grimshaw to be postmaster at Deadwood, in the county of Lawrence and State of South Dakota, in place of Willis H. Bonham. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1906.

Leonard T. Hoaglin to be postmaster at Platte, in the county of Charles Mix and State of South Dakota, in place of Charles W. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1906.

Fred Huston to be postmaster at Gregory, in the county of Gregory and State of South Dakota. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Allen M. Nixon to be postmaster at Milbank, in the county of Grant and State of South Dakota, in place of William W. Downie. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1907.

William H. Ochsner to be postmaster at Chamberlain, in the county of Brule and State of South Dakota, in place of Thomas A. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired February 13, 1906.

Frank Smith to be postmaster at Sturgis, in the county of Meade and State of South Dakota, in place of John C. McMillan, resigned.

James E. Wells to be postmaster at Mitchell, in the county of Davison and State of South Dakota, in place of Harry L. Bras. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1906.

## TENNESSEE.

J. A. Holderman to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Tipton and State of Tennessee, in place of Joseph Marks, removed.

John W. Jackson to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Maury and State of Tennessee, in place of Archelaus M. Hughes, removed.

Jettie Lee to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Cocke and State of Tennessee, in place of Haynes O. Lee, deceased.

John T. Moore to be postmaster at Jellico, in the county of Campbell and State of Tennessee, in place of William O. Douglas, deceased.

Leonidas T. Reagor to be postmaster at Shelbyville, in the county of Bedford and State of Tennessee, in place of James H. Neil, jr. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

C. H. Whitney to be postmaster at Cookeville, in the county of Putnam and State of Tennessee, in place of Lewis J. Garner, removed.

## TEXAS.

J. D. Anderson to be postmaster at Miles Station, in the county of Runnels and State of Texas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1906.

Otis T. Bacon to be postmaster at Wichita Falls, in the county of Wichita and State of Texas, in place of Henry T. Canfield, removed.

Effie J. Cochran to be postmaster at Marble Falls, in the county of Burnet and State of Texas, in place of William P. Cochran, resigned.

Charles W. Burr to be postmaster at Eagle Pass, in the county of Maverick and State of Texas, in place of Erwin W. Owen. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1907.

John S. Edmundson to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Titus and State of Texas, in place of William T. Black. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1907.

James S. Evans, sr., to be postmaster at Livingston, in the county of Polk and State of Texas, in place of Talvus D. Wilson, resigned.

G. R. Goldbeck to be postmaster at Uvalde, in the county of Uvalde and State of Texas, in place of David W. Barnhill, resigned.

James W. Griffin to be postmaster at West, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas, in place of Lida T. Robinson, resigned.

Fred W. Guffy to be postmaster at Belton, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, in place of William H. Harvey, resigned.

Dallas Harbert to be postmaster at Commerce, in the county of Hunt and State of Texas, in place of Charles W. Rush. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1902.

Louis Elmer Hill to be postmaster at Alvarado, in the county of Johnson and State of Texas, in place of Joseph B. Campbell, resigned.

W. H. Hoffman to be postmaster at Waco, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas, in place of William A. Stoner. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1907.

Oscar Hunt to be postmaster at Canyon, in the county of Randall and State of Texas, in place of Bayles E. Cobb. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1907.

Everet Johnson to be postmaster at Jacksboro, in the county of Jack and State of Texas, in place of Jeannette D. McConnell. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1904.

Henry Jones to be postmaster at Silsbee, in the county of Hardin and State of Texas. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Arthur P. McCauley to be postmaster at Sabinal, in the county of Uvalde and State of Texas, in place of Abel J. Durham, resigned.

J. V. McManis to be postmaster at Baird, in the county of Callahan and State of Texas, in place of William McManis, deceased.

Laura Martin to be postmaster at Bonham, in the county of Fannin and State of Texas, in place of Harry Martin, deceased.

Allen Mills to be postmaster at Jewett, in the county of Leon and State of Texas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

R. B. Milliken to be postmaster at Weatherford, in the county of Parker and State of Texas, in place of Charles C. Littleton, resigned.

E. A. Potts to be postmaster at Caldwell, in the county of Burleson and State of Texas, in place of John S. Snook, resigned.

W. J. Scott to be postmaster at Denison, in the county of Grayson and State of Texas, in place of William M. Nagle, removed.

Sloan Simpson to be postmaster at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, in place of William A. O'Leary, deceased.

Clarence Smith to be postmaster at Hereford, in the county of Deaf Smith and State of Texas, in place of William J. Walters, removed.

N. D. Smith to be postmaster at Dublin, in the county of Erath and State of Texas, in place of Henry H. Andrew, removed.

H. O. Stansbury to be postmaster at Rosebud, in the county of Falls and State of Texas, in place of Harvey H. Twyman, removed.

Effie Walton to be postmaster at Walnut Springs, in the county of Bosque and State of Texas, in place of Robert H. Walton, deceased.

J. S. Wells to be postmaster at Bowie, in the county of Montague and State of Texas, in place of William C. Smith, removed.

## VIRGINIA.

Alexander W. Harrison to be postmaster at Lawrenceville, in the county of Brunswick and State of Virginia, in place of Mary D. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1907.

Annie G. Hogshead to be postmaster at Gordonsville, in the county of Orange and State of Virginia, in place of Annie G. Davenport, name changed by marriage.

John C. Tucker to be postmaster at National Soldiers Home, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia, in place of Herbert D. Woodfin, resigned.

## WASHINGTON.

Margaret Harney to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of King and State of Washington. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

Ralph L. Philbrick to be postmaster at Hoquiam, in the county of Chehalis and State of Washington, in place of George W. France, deceased.

Edson S. Phipps to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Skagit and State of Washington, in place of George E. Hartson, resigned.

L. C. Weik to be postmaster at Odessa, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington, in place of Richard Connell, resigned.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Henry N. Bradley to be postmaster at Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia, in place of George Porterfield, deceased.

S. S. Buzzard to be postmaster at Berkeley Springs, in the county of Morgan and State of West Virginia, in place of William H. Somers. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1906.

Romeo H. Freer to be postmaster at Harrisville, in the county of Ritchie and State of West Virginia, in place of J. W. Fiddler, deceased.

George D. Goshorn to be postmaster at Piedmont, in the county of Mineral and State of West Virginia, in place of James F. Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1906.

Ernest L. Love to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Taylor and State of West Virginia, in place of Franklin B. Blue, deceased.

Charles W. Marple to be postmaster at Gassaway, in the county of Braxton and State of West Virginia. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Thomas E. Pownall to be postmaster at Romney, in the county of Hampshire and State of West Virginia, in place of Alice Keller. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

T. K. Scott to be postmaster at Beckley, in the county of Raleigh and State of West Virginia, in place of Thomas J. Honaker, removed.

## WISCONSIN.

Herman Anderson to be postmaster at Phillips, in the county of Price and State of Wisconsin, in place of E. D. Sperry, removed.

Myra W. Blanding to be postmaster at St. Croix Falls, in the county of Polk and State of Wisconsin, in place of Cyrus D. Emery, resigned.

John C. Kinsman to be postmaster at Manawa, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin, in place of Christian D. Dick, resigned.

## WYOMING.

H. A. Bucher to be postmaster at Lander, in the county of Fremont and State of Wyoming, in place of Newton H. Brown, resigned.

Edward Redmond to be postmaster at Sunrise, in the county of Laramie and State of Wyoming, in place of Harry A. Thompson, resigned.

## CONFIRMATION.

*Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 3, 1907.*

## ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, to be a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 3, 1907.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

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

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TAWNEY, and Mr. WILLIAMS, the committee appointed to wait on the President and notify him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, appeared at the bar of the House.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the House to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have assembled and that a quorum of each House is present, and that they are ready to proceed to business and to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make, beg leave to report that they have performed that duty, and the President replies that he will at once send a message in writing.

## GREETINGS FROM OKLAHOMA.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has a communication which would ordinarily go through the box, but if there be no objection the Chair will lay it before the House. It is a communication from the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of the Oklahoma legislature.

The Clerk read as follows:

GUTHRIE, OKLA., December 2, 1907.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
Speaker of the House, Washington, D. C.:

Oklahoma's first State legislature, just organized, inspired by the fond reality of local self-government, sends greeting to the Sixtieth Congress of the greatest nation on earth and conveys to her sister States a message of progress and prosperity and loyal devotion to the Union and the common good.

GEO. W. BELLAMY,

President of the Senate.

W. H. MURRAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Applause].

## SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Watson of Indiana and Mr. Marshall of North Dakota appeared at the bar of the House, and the Speaker administered to them the oath of office.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. MEYER indefinitely on account of sickness.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. GEORGE W. SMITH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three Senators be appointed by the Vice-President to join a committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

And that in compliance with the foregoing the Vice-President had appointed as said committee Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. HEMENWAY, and Mr. MCCREARY.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess until 12.30 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly the House was in recess from 12.15 p. m. until 12.30 o'clock p. m.

## AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTI, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk.

[For message see Senate proceedings of this day.]

The Clerk concluded the reading of the message at thirteen minutes past 3.