

WEST VIRGINIA.

Chesley S. Harper to be postmaster at Webster Springs, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1907.

John E. Houston to be postmaster at Davis, W. Va., in place of John E. Houston. Incumbent's commission expired April 2, 1912.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 10, 1912.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

David M. Little, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Dr. Howard Andrew Knox to be assistant surgeon.
Dr. Charles Laval Williams to be assistant surgeon.
Asst. Surg. Harry Jackson Warner to be passed assistant surgeon.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner to be captain.
Second Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, jr., to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Charles E. Ide to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. William D. Frazer to be first lieutenant.

CAVALRY ARM.

First Lieut. Leonard L. Deitrick to be captain.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

Harrie Sheridan Baketel.
William Morgan Case Bryan.
Harry Silsby Finney.
Joseph Ralston Hollowbush.
Raymond Barnett McLaws.
Jerome Morley Lynch.
Charles Evert Paddock.
William Robertson Watson.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be first lieutenant.

Thomas James Leary.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade):

Emil A. Lichtenstein,
Charles W. Crosse,
Bruce R. Ware, jr., and
Harry J. Abbett.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns:

Roy C. Smith, jr.,
Francis S. Craven,
Edward B. Lapham,
Carlos A. Bailey, and
Robert P. Mohle.

Boatswain John C. Lindberg to be a chief boatswain.

Ensign Ralph D. Weyerbacher to be an assistant naval constructor.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Jethro D. Dennis, Marion.

ARKANSAS.

Samuel P. Beck, Cabot.
James H. Cook, Ola.
Charles B. Eaton, Cotter.
Addison M. Hall, Marmaduke.
William H. Trimble, Nettleton.
George W. Wells, Imboden.

ILLINOIS.

Alfred Schuler, Mound City.

INDIANA.

Melville B. Carter, Newport.
Hugh S. Espey, Rising Sun.
Charles C. Fesler, Clay City.
William O. Goecker, Crothersville.
George H. Griffith, Fremont.
Charles F. Keck, North Liberty.
Francis H. Manring, Greentown.
Horace H. Mosier, Bristol.
Will K. Penrod, Loogootee.
Frank M. Pickerl, Argos.

Preston B. Settlemyre, Roanoke.
Charles Smith, Westfield.

KANSAS.

David D. Wickins, Sabetha.

LOUISIANA.

Robert B. Johnson, Lake Arthur.
Leo Vandegaer, Many.

MINNESOTA.

A. L. Hamilton, Aitkin.
Burton J. Robertson, Lyle.

MISSISSIPPI.

Effie R. Du Berry, Baldwin.

MISSOURI.

W. C. Plains, Fayette.

MONTANA.

William R. Crockett, Red Lodge.

OHIO.

Thomas G. Moore, Barnesville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Arthur A. Benkert, Morton.
Harvey E. Brinley, Birdsboro.
John J. Mather, Benton.

WISCONSIN.

James H. Elmore, Green Bay.
Charles Marriner, Cadott.
Benjamin T. Prideaux, Mineral Point.
George Watson, Fond du Lac.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 10, 1912.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father in heaven, without whom nothing is pure, nothing is strong, nothing enduring, be with us that we may think right and do right as it is thus given us to see the right, in all that pertains to the duties of this day that we may honor ourselves, our country, and our God; in Christ's name. Amen.

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

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file the views of the minority of the Committee on Military Affairs to accompany House Document No. 619, relative to the relief of The Adjutant General of the Army from the duties of his office. (H. Rept. 508, pt. 2.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to file the views of the minority on the document named. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

DAM ACROSS CLINCH RIVER, TENN.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rivers and Harbors be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 23571) authorizing and permitting Clinch River Power Co., its successors and assigns, to build and maintain a dam and a water-power development in and across Clinch River, in Anderson County, State of Tennessee, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the change of reference will be made.

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the bill (H. R. 24023) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes, and the previous question has been ordered on the bill and the amendments to the final passage. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put the amendments in gross.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote—

On the amendment, on page 20, line 2, increasing the pay of Members' clerks from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum.

On the amendment, on page 62, lines 13 to 21, inclusive, abolishing certain mints and assay offices, and inserting appropriations for such mints and assay offices.

On the amendment, on page 139, striking out the last two provisos to section 5.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the amendment, on page 31, lines 17 and 18, striking out the appropriation for the Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures and Trade Relations, and on the amendment, on page 32, striking out the paragraph headed "Advancement of commercial and other interests as provided in the act approved August 5, 1909, and March 4, 1911." As I have no desire to occupy the time of the House unnecessarily, and as these two amendments are practically united, I ask unanimous consent that they be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. RODDENBERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RODDENBERY. I could not hear whether a separate vote was demanded on the amendment providing for an increase of compensation of clerks to Members.

The SPEAKER. Yes; a separate vote was asked upon that. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the amendment striking out the item on page 16, line 19, "department messenger, \$2,000."

The SPEAKER. The vote will first be taken on the other amendments on which a separate vote is not demanded.

The question being taken, the other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will first report the amendment on which the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] demanded a separate vote.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 16, lines 19 and 20, strike out the words: "Department messenger, to be appointed by the chairman of the conference minority, \$2,000."

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to the fact—I did it several times before in the committee—that the words "to be appointed by the chairman of the conference minority" were taken out on a point of order, and are not in the amendment at all. The amendment should be correctly stated at the desk. It is to strike out the words "department messenger, \$2,000."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 16, line 19, strike out the words "department messenger, \$2,000."

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. AUSTIN) there were—ayes 110, noes 19.

Accordingly the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 20, line 2, strike out "fifteen hundred" and insert "two thousand."

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. LEVER) there were—ayes 64, noes 97.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 31, lines 17 and 18, strike out the words "Chief of Bureau of Manufactures and Trade Relations, \$2,500."

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this and the next amendment be voted on together.

Mr. SHERLEY. As I understand, these are the two amendments relating to the new department.

Mr. BURLERSON. We have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 32, strike out all of lines 11 to 25, inclusive, and on page 33, lines 1 to 23, inclusive.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, in the committee there was a separate vote asked for and given on the proposition to strike out on page 32 from line 11 down to the bottom of the page and to line 4 on page 33. I think the gentleman from Massachusetts desires to have that connected with the former amendment and does not desire to have the balance included.

I ask for a division of the amendment, so that we may vote on the amendment, on page 31, in reference to the Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures and Trade Relations, and striking out the matter on page 32, line 11, to the bottom of the page, and to line 4, on page 33. No one opposes the balance of that amendment.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, let us first adopt the balance of the amendment, on page 33, commencing at line 5 and ending on line 23. There is no opposition to that.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the balance of the amendment referred to by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 33, strike out all from line 5 to line 23, inclusive.

Mr. MANN. There is no objection to that.

The amendment was considered and agreed to.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The vote should now be taken on the two amendments referred to by the gentleman from Massachusetts, on page 31, and the balance of the amendment that has not been adopted, on pages 32 and 33.

The SPEAKER. The vote will be taken on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, on page 31, and also on pages 32 and 33, barring the part which has just been agreed to.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. GILLETT demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COOPER rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. COOPER. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COOPER. There are Members in this vicinity who do not understand what is the amendment to be voted upon.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask to have the language which is proposed to be stricken out read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 31, line 17, by striking out the words "Chief of Bureau of Manufactures and Trade Relations, \$2,500."

And strike out, on pages 32 and 33, the following language:

Advancement of commercial and other interests as provided in the act approved August 5, 1909, and March 4, 1911: Director of the Consular Service, \$4,500; counselor for the Department of State, and resident diplomatic officer, each at \$7,500, and to be appointed by the Secretary of State in accordance with the provisions of the act approved August 5, 1909; 8 officers to aid in important drafting work, 4 at \$4,500 each and 4 at \$3,000 each, to be appointed by the Secretary of State in accordance with the act approved August 5, 1909, and to be employed upon tariff, treaty, and trade relations and negotiations, any one of whom may be employed as chief of division of far eastern, Latin, American, near eastern, or European affairs, or upon other work in connection with foreign relations; assistant solicitor, \$3,000; law clerk, \$2,500; clerks—1 of class 4, 3 of class 3, 2 of class 1, 3 at \$1,000 each; 3 assistant messengers; in all, \$69,160."

The question was taken; and there were—ayes, 172, nays 121, answered "present" 7, not voting 92, as follows:

YEAS—172.

Adair	Driscoll, D. A.	Hull	Robinson
Adamson	Dupré	Humphreys, Miss.	Roddenbery
Alken, S. C.	Edwards	Jacoway	Rothermel
Akin, N. Y.	Ellerbe	James	Rouse
Alexander	Estopinal	Johnson, Ky.	Rubey
Anderson, Ohio	Evans	Johnson, S. C.	Rucker, Colo.
Ansberry	Faison	Jones	Rucker, Mo.
Ashbrook	Fergusson	Kinkead, N. J.	Russell
Ayres	Ferris	Kitchin	Sabath
Barnhart	Finley	Korbly	Saunders
Bartlett	Fitzgerald	Lamb	Sherley
Bell, Ga.	Floyd, Ark.	Lee, Ga.	Sherwood
Blackmon	Foster	Lee, Pa.	Sims
Boehne	Fowler	Lever	Sisson
Booher	Francis	Levy	Slayden
Borland	Gallagher	Linthicum	Smith, Tex.
Brantley	Garner	Lloyd	Sparkman
Broussard	Garrett	Lobeck	Stedman
Brown	George	McCoy	Stephens, Miss.
Buchanan	Glass	McDermott	Stephens, Nebr.
Bulkley	Godwin, N. C.	McGillcuddy	Stephens, Tex.
Burleson	Goldfogle	McKellar	Stone
Burnett	Goodwin, Ark.	Macon	Sulzer
Byrnes, S. C.	Gould	Maguire, Nebr.	Sweet
Byrns, Tenn.	Graham	Maher	Taggart
Candler	Gray	Martin, Colo.	Talbott, Md.
Carlin	Gregg, Pa.	Moon, Tenn.	Talcott, N. Y.
Carter	Gregg, Tex.	Moore, Tex.	Taylor, Ala.
Clayton	Hamilton, W. Va.	Morrison	Taylor, Colo.
Collier	Hamlin	Moss, Ind.	Thayer
Connell	Hammond	Neeley	Thomas
Conry	Hardwick	Oldfield	Townsend
Covington	Hardy	O'Shaunessy	Tribble
Cullopp	Harrison, Miss.	Padgett	Turnbull
Daugherty	Hay	Page	Underhill
Davis, W. Va.	Hayden	Pepper	Underwood
Dent	Heflin	Post	Watkins
Denver	Helm	Rainey	Webb
Dickinson	Henry, Tex.	Raker	Whitacre
Dickson, Miss.	Hensley	Ransdell, La.	Wickliffe
Dixon, Ind.	Howard	Rauch	Wilson, N. Y.
Doremus	Hughes, Ga.	Redfield	Witherspoon
Doughton	Hughes, N. J.	Relly	Young, Tex.

NAYS—121.

Ainey	Currier	Fuller	Helgesen
Anderson, Minn.	Curry	Gardner, N. J.	Henry, Conn.
Anthony	Dalzell	Gillett	Higgins
Austin	Danforth	Good	Hill
Bartholdt	Davidson	Green, Iowa	Howell
Bowman	Davis, Minn.	Greene, Mass.	Humphrey, Wash.
Browning	De Forest	Griest	Jackson
Burke, Wis.	Dodds	Guernsey	Kahn
Butler	Donohoe	Hamilton, Mich.	Kendall
Calder	Driscoll, M. E.	Hanna	Kennedy
Campbell	Esch	Harris	Kent
Cary	Farr	Hartman	Kinkaid, Nebr.
Catlin	Focht	Haugen	Knowland
Cooper	Foss	Hayes	Kopp
Crumpacker	French	Heald	Lafean

Lafferty	Martin, S. Dak.	Powers	Thistlewood
La Follette	Miller	Pray	Tilson
Langham	Mondell	Prince	Towner
Lawrence	Moore, Pa.	Prouty	Utter
Lenroot	Morgan	Rees	Vare
Lindbergh	Morse, Wis.	Roberts, Mass.	Volstead
Loud	Mott	Rodenberg	Warburton
McCall	Murdock	Simmons	Wedemeyer
McCreary	Murray	Slemp	Wildner
McGuire, Okla.	Needham	Sloan	Willis
McKenzie	Nelson	Smith, J. M. C.	Wood, N. J.
McKinney	Norris	Speer	Young, Kans.
McLaughlin	Nye	Steenerson	Young, Mich.
Madden	Parran	Stephens, Cal.	
Malby	Payne	Sterling	
Mann	Pickett	Stevens, Minn.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—7.

Allen	Beall, Tex.	Pou	Weeks
Bates	Fornes	Riordan	

NOT VOTING—92.

Ames	Difenderfer	Konop	Reyburn
Andrus	Draper	Langley	Richardson
Barchfeld	Dwight	Legare	Roberts, Nev.
Bathrick	Dyer	Lewis	Scully
Berger	Fairchild	Lindsay	Sells
Bradley	Fields	Littlepage	Shackleford
Burgess	Flood, Va.	Littleton	Sharp
Burke, Pa.	Fordney	Longworth	Sheppard
Burke, S. Dak.	Gardner, Mass.	McHenry	Small
Callaway	Goeke	McKinley	Smith, Saml. W.
Cannon	Gudger	McMorran	Smith, Cal.
Cantrill	Hamill	Matthews	Smith, N. Y.
Clark, Fla.	Harrison, N. Y.	Mays	Stack
Claypool	Hawley	Moon, Pa.	Stanley
Cline	Hinds	Olmsted	Sulloway
Copley	Hobson	Palmer	Switzer
Cox, Ind.	Holland	Patten, N. Y.	Taylor, Ohio
Cox, Ohio	Houston	Patton, Pa.	Tuttle
Crago	Howland	Peters	Vreeland
Cravens	Hubbard	Plumley	White
Curley	Hughes, W. Va.	Porter	Wilson, Ill.
Davenport	Kindred	Pujo	Wilson, Pa.
Dies	Konig	Randell, Tex.	Woods, Iowa

So the amendment was adopted.
 The Clerk announced the following pairs:
 Commencing May 9 and ending Monday, May 13:
 Mr. SHARP with Mr. CANNON.
 Commencing May 4 and ending May 13:
 Mr. DIFENDERFER with Mr. PLUMLEY.
 Commencing May 7 and ending in 10 days:
 Mr. KONOP with Mr. SULLOWAY.
 Commencing May 3 and ending in two weeks:
 Mr. SHACKLEFORD with Mr. DRAPER.
 Commencing April 17 and ending May 21:
 Mr. BURGESS with Mr. WEEKS.
 Until further notice:
 Mr. FIELDS with Mr. LANGLEY.
 Mr. HOUSTON with Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. LEGARE with Mr. WOODS of Iowa.
 Mr. CALLAWAY with Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. BEALL of Texas with Mr. HAWLEY.
 Mr. KINDRED with Mr. PORTER.
 Mr. RANDELL of Texas with Mr. SELLS.
 Mr. COX of Ohio with Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio.
 Mr. BATHRICK with Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH.
 Mr. MAYS with Mr. THISTLEWOOD.
 Mr. COX of Indiana with Mr. REYBURN.
 Mr. DAVENPORT with Mr. BURKE of South Dakota.
 Mr. SHEPPARD with Mr. BATES.
 Mr. PUJO with Mr. MCMORRAN.
 Mr. HARRISON of New York with Mr. HINDS.
 Mr. LITTLETON with Mr. DWIGHT.
 Mr. ALLEN with Mr. LONGWORTH.
 Mr. POU with Mr. SMITH of California.
 Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. AMES.
 Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. BARCHFELD.
 Mr. CLAYPOOL with Mr. COPLEY.
 Mr. DIES with Mr. CRAGO.
 Mr. HOLLAND with Mr. DYEE.
 Mr. PALMER with Mr. FORDNEY.
 Mr. PATTEN of New York with Mr. HOWLAND.
 Mr. PETERS with Mr. HUBBARD.
 Mr. RICHARDSON with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.
 Mr. SMALL with Mr. MCKINLEY.
 Mr. SMITH of New York with Mr. MATTHEWS.
 Mr. STANLEY with Mr. OLMSTED.
 Mr. TUTTLE with Mr. PATTON of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. WILSON of New York with Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada.
 Mr. GUDGER with Mr. SWITZER.
 Mr. KONIG with Mr. VREELAND.
 Mr. CUBLEY with Mr. WILSON of Illinois.
 For the session:
 Mr. GLASS with Mr. SLEMP.
 Mr. HOBSON with Mr. FAIRCHILD.
 Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. ANDRUS.

Mr. FURNES with Mr. BRADLEY.
 Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I voted "no" on the roll call. I am still paired with the gentleman from Texas, Mr. SHEPPARD, and I desire, therefore, to change my vote and answer "present."
 The SPEAKER. Call the gentleman's name.
 The name of Mr. BATES was called, and he answered "Present."
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the next amendment.
 The Clerk read as follows:

Page 62, strike out lines 13 to 21, inclusive, as follows:
 "All laws or parts of laws authorizing the establishment of coinage mints at San Francisco, Cal.; New Orleans, La.; and Carson, Nev.; and assay offices at Boise, Idaho; Charlotte, N. C.; Deadwood, S. Dak.; Helena, Mont.; Seattle, Wash.; and Salt Lake City, Utah, are repealed, to take effect July 1, 1912; but nothing herein shall be construed as abolishing or prohibiting the maintenance of an assay office at San Francisco, Cal."

And insert:
 Mint at Carson, Nev.: Assayer in charge, who shall also perform the duties of melter, \$2,250; assistant assayer, \$1,500; chief clerk, \$1,600; clerk, \$1,000; in all, \$6,350.
 For wages of workmen and other employees, \$6,200.
 For incidental and contingent expenses, \$3,000.
 Mint at New Orleans, La.: Assayer, who shall have general charge of the institution as under section 3560, Revised Statutes, and who shall be a practical assayer, \$2,500; assistant assayer, \$1,500; chief clerk, who shall perform the duties of cashier, \$1,500; 3 clerks, \$1,200 each; assayer's assistant, \$1,200; in all, \$10,300.
 For wages of workmen and other employees, \$7,500.
 For incidental and contingent expenses, \$3,500.
 Mint at San Francisco, Cal.: Superintendent, \$4,500; assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at \$3,000 each; chief clerk and cashier, at \$2,500 each; bookkeeper, \$2,000; assistant assayer, \$2,200; assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at \$2,000 each; assistant cashier, \$1,800; assistant bookkeeper, \$1,800; assayer's assistant, \$2,000; deposit weigh clerk, \$2,000; 1 clerk, \$2,000; 1 clerk, \$1,800; 6 clerks, at \$1,600 each; private secretary, \$1,400; 2 clerks, at \$1,400 each; 2 clerks, at \$1,200 each; in all, \$54,300.
 For wages of workmen and other employees, \$155,000.
 For incidental and contingent expenses, including new machinery and repairs, exclusive of that required for the refinery, melter and refiners' wastage, and loss on sale of sweeps arising from the manufacture of ingots for coinage, and for wastage and loss on sale of coiners' sweeps, \$40,000.

Assay office at Boise, Idaho: Assayer in charge, who shall also perform the duties of melter, \$2,250; assistant assayer, \$1,600; chief clerk, who shall also perform the duties of cashier, \$1,500; assayer's assistant, \$1,500; 1 clerk, \$1,200; in all, \$8,050.
 For wages of workmen and other employees, \$3,540.
 For incidental and contingent expenses, \$2,500.
 Assay office at Charlotte, N. C.: Assayer and melter, \$1,400.
 For wages of workmen and other clerks and employees, \$750.
 For incidental and contingent expenses, \$400.
 Assay office at Deadwood, S. Dak.: Assayer in charge, who shall also perform the duties of melter, \$2,000; clerk, \$1,200; assistant assayer, \$1,600; assayer's assistant, \$1,400; in all, \$6,200.
 For wages of workmen and other employees, \$2,300.
 For incidental and contingent expenses, new machinery, etc., \$1,500.
 Assay office at Helena, Mont.: Assayer in charge, \$2,500; chief clerk, who shall also perform the duties of cashier, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,600; clerk, \$1,400; assistant assayer, \$1,700; assayer's assistant, \$1,400; in all, \$10,400.
 For wages of workmen and other employees, \$6,500.
 For incidental and contingent expenses, \$3,250.
 Assay office at Seattle, Wash.: Assayer in charge, who shall also perform the duties of melter, \$2,750; assistant assayer, \$2,000; chief clerk, who shall also perform the duties of cashier, \$2,000; 1 clerk, \$1,700; 2 clerks, at \$1,600 each; clerk, \$1,400; in all, \$13,050.
 For wages of workmen and other employees, \$22,000.
 For incidental and contingent expenses, including rent of building, \$6,500.
 Assay office at Salt Lake City, Utah: Assayer in charge, who shall also perform the duties of melter, \$2,500; assistant assayer, \$1,600; chief clerk, who shall also perform the duties of cashier, \$1,600; *Provided*, That the chief clerk shall perform the duties of assayer in charge in his absence; clerk, \$1,400; in all, \$7,100.
 For wages of workmen and other employees, \$4,500.
 For incidental and contingent expenses, \$3,500.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.
 The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York demands the yeas and nays on this amendment.
 The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker—
 The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?
 Mr. KAHN. To make a parliamentary inquiry.
 The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.
 Mr. KAHN. To vote "aye" means a vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY]?
 The SPEAKER. Yes.
 Mr. BURLESON. A vote of "no" sustains the committee.
 The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.
 The question was taken; and there were—yeas 177, nays 115, answered "present" 9, not voting 91, as follow:

YEAS—177.

Adair	Barnhart	Brown	Carter
Aiken, S. C.	Bartlett	Browning	Cary
Ainey	Bell, Ga.	Butler	Collier
Anderson, Minn.	Blackmon	Byrnes, S. C.	Cooper
Anthony	Booher	Calder	Cullop
Austin	Bowman	Campbell	Currier
Ayres	Brantley	Candler	Curry
Barchfeld	Broussard	Carlin	Dalzell

Danforth	Hayden	McDermott	Simmons
Davidson	Hayes	McGuire, Okla.	Slomp
Davis, Minn.	Heald	McKenzie	Sloan
De Forest	Hedlin	McKinley	Smith, J. M. C.
Dent	Helgesen	McKinney	Speer
Denver	Henry, Tex.	McLaughlin	Stedman
Dodds	Higgins	Madden	Steenerson
Donohoe	Holland	Malby	Stephens, Cal.
Doughton	Howard	Martin, S. Dak.	Stephens, Miss.
Dupré	Howell	Miller	Stephens, Nebr.
Ellerbe	Humphrey, Wash.	Mondell	Sterling
Esch	Humphreys, Miss.	Moore, Pa.	Stevens, Minn.
Estopinal	Jackson	Morgan	Stone
Faison	James	Morrison	Sulzer
Farr	Johnson, Ky.	Morse, Wis.	Taggart
Ferris	Kahn	Mott	Thayer
Finley	Kendall	Murdock	Thistlewood
Focht	Kennedy	Murray	Thomas
Fowler	Kent	Needham	Towner
Francis	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Neeley	Utter
French	Knowland	Nelson	Vare
Fuller	Kopp	Nye	Volstead
Gallagher	Lafean	Payne	Warburton
Gardner, N. J.	Lafferty	Pepper	Watkins
Godwin, N. C.	La Follette	Pickett	Webb
Good	Lamb	Pou	Wedemeyer
Green, Iowa	Langham	Powers	Wickliffe
Greene, Mass.	Langley	Pray	Wilder
Gregg, Pa.	Lawrence	Prince	Willis
Guernsey	Lee, Ga.	Prouty	Wilson, Ill.
Hamilton, Mich.	Lee, Pa.	Raker	Witherspoon
Hanna	Lenroot	Ransdell, La.	Wood, N. J.
Hardwick	Lever	Rees	Young, Kans.
Harris	Levy	Roberts, Mass.	Young, Mich.
Harrison, Miss.	Lindbergh	Rodenberg	
Hartman	Lebeck	Rothermel	
Haugen	Loud	Rucker, Colo.	

NAYS—115.

Adamson	Floyd, Ark.	Kinkead, N. J.	Rouse
Akin, N. Y.	Fornes	Kitchin	Rubey
Alexander	Foss	Konig	Rucker, Mo.
Allen	Foster	Korbly	Russell
Anderson, Ohio	Garner	Linthicum	Saunders
Ansberry	Garrett	McCall	Sherley
Ashbrook	George	McCoy	Sherwood
Bartholdt	Gillett	McGillcuddy	Sims
Boehne	Goldfogle	McKellar	Sisson
Borland	Goodwin, Ark.	Macon	Slyden
Bulkley	Graham	Maguire, Nebr.	Smith, Tex.
Burke, Wis.	Gray	Maher	Sparkman
Burleson	Gregg, Tex.	Mann	Stanley
Burnett	Griest	Martin, Colo.	Stephens, Tex.
Byrns, Tenn.	Hamilton, W. Va.	Moon, Tenn.	Sweet
Clayton	Hamlin	Moore, Tex.	Talbot, Md.
Cline	Hammond	Moss, Ind.	Talcott, N. Y.
Connell	Hardy	Norris	Taylor, Colo.
Conry	Hay	Oldfield	Tilson
Covington	Helm	O'Shaunessy	Townsend
Daugherty	Henry, Conn.	Padgett	Tribble
Dickinson	Hensley	Page	Turnbull
Dixon, Ind.	Hill	Palmer	Underhill
Doremus	Hughes, Ga.	Post	Underwood
Driscoll, D. A.	Hughes, N. J.	Rainey	Whitacre
Edwards	Hull	Rauch	Wilson, N. Y.
Evans	Jacoway	Redfield	Wilson, Pa.
Fergusson	Johnson, S. C.	Reilly	Young, Tex.
Fitzgerald	Jones	Roddenbery	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—9.

Beall, Tex.	Glass	McCreary	Sabath
Davis, W. Va.	Houston	Riordan	Weeks
Driscoll, M. E.			

NOT VOTING—91.

Ames	Davenport	Kindred	Reyburn
Andrus	Dickson, Miss.	Konop	Richardson
Bates	Dies	Legare	Roberts, Nev.
Bathrick	Difenderfer	Lewis	Robinson
Berger	Draper	Lindsay	Scully
Bradley	Dwight	Littlepage	Sells
Buchanan	Dyer	Littleton	Shackelford
Burgess	Fairchild	Lloyd	Sharp
Burke, Pa.	Fields	Longworth	Sheppard
Burke, S. Dak.	Flood, Va.	McHenry	Small
Callaway	Fordney	McMorran	Smith, Saml. W.
Cannon	Gardner, Mass.	Matthews	Smith, Cal.
Cantrill	Goeke	Mays	Smith, N. Y.
Catlin	Gould	Moon, Pa.	Stack
Clark, Fla.	Gudger	Olmsted	Sulloway
Claypool	Hamill	Parran	Switzer
Copley	Harrison, N. Y.	Patten, N. Y.	Taylor, Ala.
Cox, Ind.	Hawley	Patton, Pa.	Taylor, Ohio
Cox, Ohio	Hinds	Peters	Tuttle
Crago	Hobson	Plumley	Vreeland
Cravens	Howland	Porter	White
Crumpacker	Hubbard	Pujo	Woods, Iowa
Curley	Hughes, W. Va.	Randell, Tex.	

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:
 Until further notice:
 Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. LONGWORTH.
 Mr. CRAVENS with Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL.
 Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. AMES.
 Mr. BUCHANAN with Mr. CATLIN.
 Mr. DICKSON of Mississippi with Mr. CRUMPACKER.
 Mr. FLOOD of Virginia with Mr. DYER.
 Mr. LLOYD with Mr. FORDNEY.
 Mr. GOEKE with Mr. VREELAND.
 Mr. GOULD with Mr. PARRAN.
 Mr. SMALL with Mr. OLMSTED.

Mr. ROBINSON with Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada.
 Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama with Mr. SMITH of California.
 For the vote:
 Mr. CURLEY with Mr. MCCREARY.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.
 The Clerk read as follows:

Page 139, strike out the provisos beginning in line 16, as follows:
 "And provided further, That no person separated from the classified service under this provision shall directly or indirectly solicit indorsement for reappointment through any member of the legislative department, and any person violating this provision shall be denied reappointment; And provided further, That no head of an executive department shall receive or consider from any member of the legislative department any request for the reappointment of any person seeking employment in the classified service, and it shall be considered a violation of law for any member of the legislative department to submit to any executive officer a request for the reappointment of any person in said classified service."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. FINLEY. A division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 41, noes 61.

Mr. FINLEY. Tellers, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FINLEY] demands tellers. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Thirty-seven gentlemen have arisen—not a sufficient number.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. I object. I demand the regular order.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BUTLER. A vote in the affirmative, I understand, will be in favor of striking that provision from the bill. Is that correct, sir?

Mr. SHERLEY. That was not a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania knows as much about the amendment at present as the Chair does.

Mr. BUTLER. The "gentleman from Pennsylvania" would not assume to know as much.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not inform the gentleman at present.

Mr. BUTLER. We ought to know.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will inform the gentleman that the motion is to strike out.

Mr. BUTLER. Thank you. We were some time in getting the information, but it is all right when it comes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. I withdraw the objection which I made.

Mr. HELM. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. HELM] objects.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from California rise?

Mr. RAKER. I rise to ask what is before the House. Back here we could not tell.

The SPEAKER. The question is not debatable. Those who are in favor of the amendment will, as their names are called, answer "aye," those opposed will answer "nay," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 239, nays 35, answered "present" 7, not voting 111, as follows:

YEAS—239.

Adair	Bates	Candler	Davidson
Adamson	Bell, Ga.	Cantrill	Davis, Minn.
Aiken, S. C.	Blackmon	Carlin	Davis, W. Va.
Ainey	Boehne	Carter	De Forest
Akin, N. Y.	Bowman	Cary	Dent
Alexander	Brantley	Catlin	Denver
Allen	Broussard	Clayton	Dickinson
Anderson, Minn.	Browning	Cline	Dixon, Ind.
Anderson, Ohio	Buchanan	Collier	Dodds
Ansberry	Bulkley	Cooper	Donohoe
Ashbrook	Burke, Wis.	Crumpacker	Doremus
Austin	Burnett	Cullop	Doughton
Ayres	Butler	Currier	Driscoll, D. A.
Barchfeld	Byrnes, S. C.	Curry	Dupré
Barnhart	Calder	Daugherty	Edwards
Bartholdt	Campbell		Esch

Estopinal	Howard	Madden	Slemp
Farr	Howell	Maguire, Nebr.	Sloan
Ferris	Hughes, Ga.	Malby	Smith, J. M. C.
Finley	Hull	Martin, Colo.	Smith, Tex.
Floyd, Ark.	Humphreys, Miss.	Martin, S. Dak.	Sparkman
Focht	Jackson	Mondell	Speer
Foss	Jacoway	Moon, Tenn.	Stedman
Foster	James	Moore, Pa.	Steenerson
Fowler	Johnson, Ky.	Morgan	Stephens, Cal.
Francis	Jones	Morrison	Stephens, Miss.
French	Kahn	Morse, Wis.	Stephens, Nebr.
Fuller	Kendall	Moss, Ind.	Stephens, Tex.
Gallagher	Kennedy	Murdock	Sterling
Gardner, N. J.	Kent	Murray	Stevens, Minn.
Garrett	Kimkead, N. J.	Needham	Stone
Glass	Kitchin	Neeley	Sulzer
Godwin, N. C.	Knowland	Nelson	Sweet
Good	Konig	Norris	Taylor, Colo.
Goodwin, Ark.	Kopp	Nye	Thayer
Graham	Korbly	Oldfield	Thistlewood
Gray	Lafferty	O'Shaunessy	Thomas
Green, Iowa	La Follette	Padgett	Tilson
Greene, Mass.	Lamb	Payne	Towner
Gregg, Pa.	Langham	Pickett	Townsend
Griest	Lawrence	Post	Tribble
Guernsey	Lee, Ga.	Powers	Turnbull
Hamilton, W. Va.	Lee, Pa.	Pray	Underhill
Hamlin	Lenroot	Prince	Utter
Hanna	Lever	Prouty	Vare
Hardy	Levy	Raker	Volstead
Harris	Lindbergh	Ransdell, La.	Warburton
Harrison, Miss.	Linthicum	Rees	Watkins
Haugen	Lloyd	Reilly	Wedemeyer
Hay	Lobeck	Roberts, Mass.	Wickliffe
Hayden	Loud	Rodenberg	Wilder
Hayes	McCreary	Rodenberg	Willis
Heald	McDermott	Rothermel	Wilson, Ill.
Heflin	McGillcuddy	Rouse	Wilson, N. Y.
Helgesen	McGuire, Okla.	Rubey	Witherspoon
Henry, Tex.	McKenzie	Russell	Wood, N. J.
Hensley	McKinley	Sabath	Young, Kans.
Higgins	McKinney	Sherwood	Young, Mich.
Hill	McLaughlin	Simmons	Young, Tex.
Holland	Macon	Sims	

NAYS—35.

Anthony	Fergusson	Hughes, N. J.	Rainey
Bartlett	Fitzgerald	Johnson, S. C.	Redfield
Booher	Garner	McCall	Sherley
Borland	Gillett	McCoy	Sisson
Burleson	Gregg, Tex.	Maher	Slayden
Byrns, Tenn.	Hammond	Mann	Talcott, N. Y.
Connell	Hardwick	Moore, Tex.	Underwood
Conry	Helm	Page	Whitacre
Danforth	Henry, Conn.	Palmer	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—7.

Beall, Tex.	Fornes	Riordan	Weeks
Driscoll, M. E.	Houston	Talbott, Md.	

NOT VOTING—111.

Ames	Evans	Legare	Roberts, Nev.
Andrus	Fairchild	Lewis	Robinson
Bathrick	Faison	Lindsay	Rucker, Colo.
Berger	Fields	Littlepage	Rucker, Mo.
Bradley	Flood, Va.	Littleton	Saunders
Brown	Fordney	Longworth	Scully
Burgess	Gardner, Mass.	McHenry	Sells
Burke, Pa.	George	McKellar	Shackleford
Burke, S. Dak.	Goeke	McMorran	Sharp
Callaway	Goldfogle	Matthews	Sheppard
Cannon	Gould	Mays	Small
Clark, Fla.	Gudger	Miller	Smith, Saml. W.
Claypool	Hamill	Moon, Pa.	Smith, Cal.
Copley	Hamilton, Mich.	Mott	Smith, N. Y.
Covington	Harrison, N. Y.	Olmsted	Stack
Cox, Ind.	Hartman	Parran	Stanley
Cox, Ohio	Hawley	Patten, N. Y.	Sulloway
Cravens	Hinds	Patton, Pa.	Switzer
Curley	Hobson	Pepper	Taggart
Dalzell	Howland	Peters	Taylor, Ala.
Davenport	Hubbard	Plumley	Taylor, Ohio
Dickson, Miss.	Hughes, W. Va.	Porter	Tuttle
Dies	Humphrey, Wash.	Pou	Vreeland
Difenderfer	Kindred	Pujo	Webb
Draper	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Randell, Tex.	White
Dwight	Konop	Rauch	Wilson, Pa.
Dyer	Lafean	Reyburn	Woods, Iowa
Ellerbe	Langley	Richardson	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Until further notice:

- Mr. FAISON with Mr. HUBBARD.
 - Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland with Mr. PARRAN.
 - Mr. RUCKER of Colorado with Mr. FORDNEY.
 - Mr. MCKELLAR with Mr. MOTT.
 - Mr. RUCKER of Missouri with Mr. LAFEAN.
 - Mr. WEBB with Mr. MILLER.
 - Mr. GOLDFOGLE with Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska.
 - Mr. ELLERBE with Mr. HARTMAN.
 - Mr. CURLEY with Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington.
 - Mr. COVINGTON with Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan.
 - Mr. BROWN with Mr. DALZELL.
 - Mr. SHEPPARD with Mr. LONGWORTH.
 - Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. PARRAN, recorded?
- The SPEAKER. He is not recorded.
- Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland. I am paired with the gentleman from Maryland. I voted "yea." I wish to withdraw my vote and answer "present."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the gentleman's name. The Clerk called the name of Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland, and he answered "Present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the amended bill.

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

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PATENTS (H. DOC. NO. 749).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The present patent laws of the United States were enacted in practically their present condition in 1870, before the development of the industrial conditions which obtain to-day. The wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in providing that Congress shall have the power to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited time to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries has been demonstrated by the fact that the industrial progress and development of the United States has been due largely to the stimulus to invention given by the protection afforded by the patent laws.

In recent years, however, combinations based upon patents have been formed which have succeeded in controlling very largely the output of particular industries, and this control has been extended by contracts based upon the patents, requiring the users of patented machines to buy from the corporations owning the patents or from firms under their control supplies or other articles to be used in connection with the patented machines. Some of the circuit courts of appeal have held that such contracts, based upon patents, were valid, and that those who violated the terms of such contracts were liable as contributory infringers. The correctness of such decisions has recently received the approval of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Sidney Henry et al. v. A. B. Dick Co.*, by the vote of four justices of the seven who heard the case. An application for a rehearing of that case by the full bench was made and denied, so that the construction put upon the existing law in that case must be regarded as conclusive. Several bills have been introduced into Congress, as I am informed, to obviate the effect of this decision so as to prevent a patentee from extending by contract the monopoly secured to him under the patent law. This question calls for careful consideration.

Again, large corporations, by absorbing patents relating to particular arts, have succeeded in dominating entire industries, and the only market to which an inventor of improvements upon such machines may offer his patents for sale is to such corporations. In many instances it is charged corporations buy patents for improvements, and, although the inventions covered thereby constitute a distinct improvement in the art, their manufacture is suppressed and the public never receives the benefit of such inventions during the life of the patent.

Some other countries have discouraged the shelving of inventions in this manner by laws requiring that the owner of a patent shall manufacture the invention covered by his patent within a certain period or that his patent shall be declared forfeited. Other countries provide that the owner of a patent who does not manufacture the invention in the country granting it within a reasonable time may be compelled to grant a license to anyone who may apply to manufacture and sell the invention upon such terms as may be determined to be reasonable by a public officer or by a court of competent authority. It is worthy of careful consideration whether or not legislation on some such lines should be enacted to prevent our patent laws from being made the basis of unjust monopoly, extending beyond the legitimate protection to inventors required to promote science and the useful arts or the means of stifling improvement and progress of the arts.

It is also claimed by some that legislation is necessary to enable an applicant to more speedily obtain his patent and also to prevent the holding of applications for patent in the United States Patent Office for a long period of time until the particular art to which the patent relates has grown up.

Certain amendments to the patent laws are required to make effective the provisions of the Convention of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property held at Washington and signed June 2, 1911.

Much complaint has been made that patents granted by the United States are not deemed prima facie valid by the courts

and that preliminary injunctions are granted only upon patents which have been adjudicated to be valid by the courts or those whose validity has been prima facie established by public acquiescence for a considerable period of time. It is urged that the laws should be revised in such a manner that the issuance of a patent by the United States will carry with it the prima facie force and effect of a valid patent, and the burden placed upon him who would infringe that patent to establish its invalidity, rather than, as at the present time, to require the patentee to establish the validity of his patent before obtaining a preliminary injunction or securing an award of damages for the intentional infringement of his patented invention.

Great care should be taken in any revision of the statutes relating to patents and patent rights not unduly to interfere with vested interests which have been properly created under the existing laws, or to impair the efficiency of a system from which so much benefit has been derived by the country. I am of the opinion that a careful study of the patent laws should be made by a commission of qualified persons, appointed for that purpose, with instructions to report such revision of those laws as may be necessary to harmonize them with the best thought and needs of our time; and I therefore recommend the enactment of a statute authorizing the President to appoint a commission to investigate the present state of the patent law and to report what, if any, changes or amendments should be made to conform that law with modern conditions and acquirements.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 10, 1912.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD certain remarks on the flood in the Mississippi River.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the subject of the Mississippi River floods. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the experts in the Department of Agriculture have very kindly furnished me with some data which they think will be of interest to the farmers in the sections of the Mississippi Valley which have been overflowed by the recent flood, and I would like to have permission to print them in the RECORD so that I may circulate it among my constituents. The department, through Mr. Knapp's office, has made very careful inquiry into the subjects mentioned, and the suggestions contained in the data which I offer are based upon the experience of very many planters who have tried the experiments and have been successful in growing the crops indicated after previous floods.

The department, through its agents, has been busily engaged for the past few weeks both in ascertaining the best methods of growing crops after an overflow and also in locating the firms and individuals who are able to furnish the seed required, and a list of these has also been furnished, which will be found at the end of the manuscript which I ask leave to print.

The data referred to are as follows:

COTTON.

Cotton may be planted on overflowed land up to June 15 with the expectation of producing a fair crop with a normal season. Plant only quick-maturing varieties, such as King's, Toole's, Simpkins's, Money Maker, Bank Account, or some similar type. No more cotton should be planted than can be worked intensively and picked over once a week for weevil and punctured squares, if necessary. Cotton should be planted, if possible, on land that had been bedded before the overflow, taking the first land from which the water recedes. Follow up the water closely each day, planting as fast as the land is uncovered so that the cotton may have time to come up before the surface bakes. Seed for each day's planting should be wet and rolled in dirt or ashes the evening previous and put in piles over night to swell. Plant the next day by throwing the seed in the mud on top of the bed. Throw hard so the seed will be buried in the mud. In planting walk by the side of the bed. Do not trample the top of the bed or press in the seed with the foot, a hoe, or in any other manner. Prepared and planted in this way the seed should germinate and cotton be up in two or three days. Cultivate as soon as the surface is dry enough to permit with harrows or cultivators to break the crust and kill the weeds and grass. Thin to a stand as quickly as possible, then continue the usual cultivation.

BOLL WEEVIL.

If the boll weevil appear on the cotton in the flooded area, a prompt and persistent fight must be made to exterminate them. The infestation will probably be light, but must not on that account be overlooked. If there are any weevil they will appear on the young cotton almost as soon as it is up. They must be carefully picked by hand from the bud of the young cotton, and later on punctured squares must be picked and destroyed weekly. The weevil first appearing are old weevil that will soon die, and if they and the squares punctured by them are all destroyed the overflowed territory may be kept practically free of the weevil until late in the season. Wherever there was land above the overflow on which cotton was planted at about the usual time extra care must be used to locate such tracts and to see that all weevil and punctured squares are destroyed thereon. If this is neglected, such isolated fields may breed enough weevil to seriously threaten the crop on the overflowed land. Upland farmers everywhere should also make

a close, persistent fight on the weevil by picking the adult weevil and infected squares. This will minimize possible damage to their own crop and reduce the number of weevil to migrate in the fall.

CORN.

If the water recedes in time to permit it, at least 10 days or two weeks should be allowed to intervene before planting corn and the ground should first be thoroughly prepared. Experience in overflowed districts has shown that this is necessary to prevent insect damage. It will also make subsequent cultivation easier and increase the chances of a good crop. Early maturing varieties of corn may be planted as late as June 10, and Mexican June corn possibly as late as July 25. Where the land was bedded before the overflow, sufficient preparation can be made by running cultivators over the beds twice. If the land was not bedded before the overflow, break shallow and harrow thoroughly before planting. Dwarf varieties of the Mexican June corn are usually the safest crop for late planting. If it can not be obtained, plant other early varieties such as Improved Leaming, Iowa Silver Mine, or other reliable seed of similar type. Cultivation should begin as soon as the corn is up and continue once a week until laid by.

SOY BEANS.

Soy beans can be planted as late as July 20 and mature seed. They make excellent food for man and stock and will grow on wetter soils and stand more cold than cowpeas and are also a surer crop for producing grain. For these reasons a more general use of them should be encouraged.

Where the land was plowed before the overflow the beds can be put in condition by harrows or cultivators. Where the land has not been broken plow shallow and harrow thoroughly before planting, as a good seed bed is very essential in securing a stand.

Drill the seed 1 to 2 inches deep, at the rate of one-third to one-half a bushel per acre. Mammoth yellow or Hollybrook are the two best varieties for southern conditions. With normal conditions and good cultivation the yield should be from 10 to 15 bushels of grain and a ton of straw per acre, if planted before July 5.

COWPEAS FOR SEED.

Cowpeas grown for seed can be planted as late as July 20, when such early maturing varieties as Whippoorwill and New Era are used. They should be planted in rows and cultivated to insure crop seed. Seed bed should be prepared before planting. When the land was plowed before the overflow, use harrow or cultivator. When not plowed break shallow and harrow thoroughly.

Plant in drill at the rate of one-third or one-half bushel per acre. Three or four cultivations with cultivators should be sufficient to keep down weeds and promote rapid growth.

A yield of from 8 to 15 bushels of grain and one-half to 1 ton of hay per acre may be expected under normal conditions.

The following parties have Mexican June corn for sale:

Name.	Address.	Seed.	Price.
		Bushels.	
W. Virden.....	Cynthia, Miss.....	20	\$2.50
D. B. Easterling.....	Jackson, Miss., No. 2.....	100	2.00
J. W. Owen.....	Canton, Miss.....	50	2.00
D. C. Pettet & Bros.....	Greenwood, Miss.....	90	3.00
D. W. Weeks.....	Ridgeland, Miss.....	20
Delta Seed Co.....	Greenwood, Miss.....	100	2.75
David Hardie Seed Co.....	Dallas, Tex.....	100	2.25
J. Steckler Seed Co.....	New Orleans, La.....	500	3.00
H. G. Hastings.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	300	2.75

The following parties have Whippoorwill peas for sale:

Name.	Address.	Seed.	Price.
		Bushels.	
Plant Seed Co.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	7,000	\$2.50
T. W. Wood & Sons.....	Richmond, Va.....	1,000	2.45
H. G. Hastings & Co.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	1,000	2.50
W. D. Hannah.....	Jackson, Miss.....	600
Dr. L. S. Rogers.....	West, Miss.....	25	1.75
J. A. Spann & Co.....	Pelahatchee, Miss.....	100
Amzi Godden Co.....	Birmingham, Ala.....	2.40

T. W. Wood & Son, Richmond, Va., also have 1,000 bushels of New Era peas for sale, at \$2.45 per bushel.

PENSIONS.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on House bill No. 1, granting service pensions to certain defined veterans of the Civil War and War with Mexico.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR] calls up the conference report on House bill No. 1. The Clerk will read the conference report.

Mr. ADAIR. I ask that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, it is not very long. I think we had better have the report read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects. The Clerk read the conference report and statement as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (NO. 647).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) granting a service pension to certain defined veterans of

the Civil War and the War with Mexico, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years and served 90 days, \$13 per month; 6 months, \$13.50 per month; 1 year, \$14 per month; 1½ years, \$14.50 per month; 2 years, \$15 per month; 2½ years, \$15.50 per month; 3 years or over, \$16 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 66 years and served 90 days, \$15 per month; 6 months, \$15.50 per month; 1 year, \$16 per month; 1½ years, \$16.50 per month; 2 years, \$17 per month; 2½ years, \$18 per month; 3 years or over, \$19 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 70 years and served 90 days, \$18 per month; 6 months, \$19 per month; 1 year, \$20 per month; 1½ years, \$21.50 per month; 2 years, \$23 per month; 2½ years, \$24 per month; 3 years or over, \$25 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 75 years and served 90 days, \$21 per month; 6 months, \$22.50 per month; 1 year, \$24 per month; 1½ years, \$27 per month; 2 years or over, \$30 per month. That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, \$30 per month, without regard to length of service or age.

"That any person who has served 60 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States in the War with Mexico and has been honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon making like proof of such service, be entitled to receive a pension of \$30 per month.

"All of the aforesaid pensions shall commence from the date of filing of the applications in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this act: *Provided*, That pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: *Provided*, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension, under any other general or special law, than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

"SEC. 2. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

"SEC. 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions, or securing any pension, under this act, except in applications for original pension by persons who have not heretofore received a pension.

"SEC. 4. That the benefits of this act shall include any person who served during the late Civil War, or in the War with Mexico, and who is now or may hereafter become entitled to pension under the acts of June 27, 1890, February 15, 1895, and the joint resolutions of July 1, 1902, and June 28, 1906, or the acts of January 29, 1887, March 3, 1891, and February 7, 1897.

"SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions, as each application for pension under this act is adjudicated, to cause to be kept a record showing the name and length of service of each claimant, the monthly rate of payment granted to or received by him, and the county and State of his residence; and shall at the end of the fiscal year 1914 tabulate the record so obtained by States and counties, and shall furnish certified copies thereof upon demand and the payment of such fee therefor as is provided by law for certified copies of records in the executive departments."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amend the title so as to read: "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico."

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD,
JOHN A. M. ADAIR,

Managers on the part of the House.

P. J. McCUMBER,
HENRY E. BURNHAM,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The bill as it passed the House proposed to grant pensions for 90 days' or more service in the Civil War or 60 days' in the War with Mexico and less than 6 months, \$15 per month; for 6 months' service and less than 9 months, \$20; for 9 months and less than 1 year, \$25 per month; and for 1 year or more, \$30 per month.

The bill was amended by the Senate by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting a provision to amend the existing law, known as the act of February 6, 1907, so that pensions allowed under that law would be granted at the following rates and under the following conditions: When a man had reached the age of 62 years and had served 90 days in the Civil War he should receive \$13 per month; 6 months, \$13.50; 1 year, \$14; 1½ years, \$14.50; 2 years, \$15; 2½ years, \$15.50; 3 years and over, \$16 per month. When such person had reached the age of 66 years and served 90 days, \$15 per month; 6 months, \$15.50; 1 year, \$16; 1½ years, \$16.50; 2 years, \$17; 2½ years, \$17.50; 3 years and over, \$18. When such person had reached the age of 70 years and had served 90 days, \$18; 6 months, \$19; 1 year, \$20; 1½ years, \$21; 2 years, \$22; 2½ years, \$23; 3 years or over, \$24 per month. When such person had reached the age of 75 years and served 90 days he should receive \$21 per month; 6 months, \$22.50; 1 year, \$24; 1½ years, \$25.50; 2 years, \$27; 2½ years, \$28.50; and 3 years and over, \$30 per month.

It also provided that the Commissioner of Pensions should make a separate report for each county, State, Territory, or district, showing names and lengths of service, rates of payment, and residences of all pensioners in the United States.

It also provided that any person who was in receipt of an income of \$2,400 per year should not be eligible to pension under this act.

Your conferees, after a full conference, reported an agreement to the effect that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment.

This amendment does not amend the existing law, but makes this a new act.

It provides rates differing from the rates in the Senate amendment as follows: When a person has served in the Civil War or War with Mexico and reached the age of 66 years and had a service of two and a half years he should receive \$18 instead of \$17 per month; three years' service, \$19 instead of \$18 per month. In case such person had reached the age of 70 years and served one and a half years, \$21.50 per month instead of \$21; two years, \$23 per month instead of \$22; two and a half years, \$24 instead of \$23 per month; three years and over, \$25 per month instead of \$24. And in case such person had reached the age of 75 years and served one and a half years, \$27 instead of \$25.50; two years, \$30 per month instead of \$27; two and a half years, \$30 per month instead of \$28.50; and three years, \$30, as provided in the Senate amendment.

Your committee also recommended another amendment which provides that certain classes who are provided for in certain acts and joint resolutions of Congress and are now receiving pensions under existing laws should be entitled to the benefits of this act.

It also changes the provision in the matter of the Commissioner of Pensions publishing the names of the pensioners. It provides that he shall keep a record of the pensions which are allowed under this act, and at the end of the fiscal year 1914 should tabulate the same and give them to those who desire them upon the payment of fees for certified copies.

It also eliminates that feature of the Senate amendment providing that those who have an income of \$2,400 should not be pensionable under this act.

Your committee also found it necessary to amend the title because of the fact that in view of the combination of age and service it could not be construed to be a service act. They therefore amended the title in accordance with the amendment adopted by your conference.

The amendment recommended by your conferees increases the amount as carried by the Senate amendment about \$1,635,000.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD,
JOHN A. M. ADAIR,

Conferees on the part of the House.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, on the 8th day of December, 1911, this House took up the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill, and after four days of debate passed it by an overwhelming majority. The bill as it passed the House would have increased the pension roll about \$52,000,000, and would have placed practically all soldiers on the rolls at one dollar per day, and the few remaining ones would have received large increases. The bill as it passed the House was indorsed by thousands of Grand Army posts all over the country, and it was universally agreed that it was not only the most liberal, but that it was the most equitable bill ever passed in the history of the country. I had a special pride in the Sherwood bill, as I was placed in charge of it on the floor of the House, and after its passage I felt that I had really accomplished much for the benefit of those who sacrificed home, health, and everything for the preservation of the Union. I was gratified, too, because of the fact that it passed a Democratic House, after the charge had been made that should a Democratic House be elected no pension legislation could be expected. The bill went over to the Senate on the 12th of December, and while the old soldiers were dying at the rate of over 3,000 each month, no action was taken by the Senate until March 28, at which time it voted down the Sherwood dollar-a-day bill, and passed the Smoot 50-cent bill, cutting the rates carried in the Sherwood bill more than twice in two. Against this action, protests came from all over the country, denouncing the action of the Senate, and insisting that a Republican Senate should be as liberal with the old soldiers as was this Democratic House. When the Senate bill came over to the House, I moved that the House disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference. My motion prevailed, and the Speaker appointed MESSRS. SHERWOOD, ADAIR, and SULLOWAY as conferees on the part of the House, and the Senate named MESSRS. McCUMBER, BURNHAM, and GORE as conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, the conference committee met time and time again during the past five weeks, and your conferees, representing the House, held out for more than a month, insisting on the House bill, but the conferees representing the Senate declined and refused to agree to the dollar-a-day bill, but finally agreed to an increase of \$1,685,000 over the Smoot substitute. While the bill agreed upon was not satisfactory to the House conferees, it was the best we could get from the Senate, and we were compelled to accept it or get nothing. Section 1 of the bill agreed upon provides rates as follows:

SECTION 1. That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years and served 90 days, \$13 per month; 6 months, \$13.50 per month; 1 year, \$14 per month; 1½ years, \$14.50 per month; 2 years, \$15 per month; 2½ years, \$15.50 per month; 3 years or over, \$16 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 66 years and served 90 days, \$15 per month; 6 months, \$15.50 per month; 1 year, \$16 per month; 1½ years, \$16.50 per month; 2 years, \$17 per month; 2½ years, \$18 per month; 3 years or over, \$19 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 70 years and served 90 days, \$18 per month; 6 months, \$19 per month; 1 year, \$20 per month; 1½ years, \$21.50 per month; 2 years, \$23 per month; 2½ years, \$24 per month; 3 years or over, \$25 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 75 years and served 90 days, \$21 per month; 6 months, \$22.50 per month; 1 year, \$24 per month; 1½ years, \$27 per month; 2 years or over, \$30 per month. That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, \$30 per month, without regard to length of service or age.

It is believed a large number of soldiers who rendered short service will receive \$30 per month under the provision fixing that rate for those who were wounded in battle or who incurred disabilities in service and as a result of such wounds or disabilities are now incapacitated from the performance of manual labor. The following table shows the increases under this bill and the number of soldiers benefited:

Age.	Length of service.	Number of pensioners.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Annual increase per pensioner.	Total increase per annum.
62	90 days.....	9,573	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$12.00	\$114,876.00
62	6 months.....	23,135	12.00	13.50	18.00	416,430.00
62	1 year.....	15,043	12.00	14.00	24.00	361,032.00
62	1½ years.....	12,764	12.00	14.50	30.00	382,920.00
62	2 years.....	7,294	12.00	15.00	36.00	262,584.00
62	2½ years.....	17,822	12.00	15.50	42.00	751,464.00
62	3 years and over.....	27,921	12.00	16.00	48.00	1,340,208.00
66	90 days.....	10,819	12.00	15.00	30.00	329,484.00
66	6 months.....	26,146	12.00	15.50	42.00	1,098,132.00
66	1 year.....	17,002	12.00	16.00	48.00	816,096.00

Age.	Length of service.	Number of pensioners.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Annual increase per pensioner.	Total increase per annum.
66	1½ years.....	14,426	\$12.00	16.50	\$4.50	\$79,004.00
66	2 years.....	8,243	12.00	17.00	60.00	494,580.00
66	2½ years.....	20,222	12.00	18.00	72.00	1,455,984.00
66	3 years and over.....	31,555	12.00	19.00	84.00	2,650,704.00
70	90 days.....	9,271	15.00	18.00	36.00	333,756.00
70	6 months.....	22,405	15.00	19.00	48.00	1,075,440.00
70	1 year.....	14,569	15.00	20.00	60.00	874,140.00
70	1½ years.....	12,361	15.00	21.50	78.00	964,168.00
70	2 years.....	7,064	15.00	23.00	96.00	678,144.00
70	2½ years.....	17,328	15.00	24.00	108.00	1,871,424.00
70	3 years and over.....	27,041	15.00	25.00	120.00	3,244,920.00
75	90 days.....	5,804	20.00	21.00	12.00	69,648.00
75	6 months.....	14,027	20.00	22.50	30.00	420,810.00
75	1 year.....	9,121	20.00	24.00	48.00	437,808.00
75	1½ years.....	7,339	20.00	27.00	84.00	622,872.00
75	2 years.....	4,422	20.00	30.00	120.00	530,640.00
75	2½ years.....	10,843	20.00	30.00	120.00	1,301,760.00
75	3 years and over.....	16,929	20.00	30.00	120.00	2,031,480.00
Total.....		420,965				25,797,502.00

Now, Mr. Speaker, while I regret very much the refusal of the Senate to agree to the Sherwood dollar-a-day bill, I am nevertheless pleased over the fact that the House has, at least, forced that body to pass a bill which will distribute about \$26,000,000 annually among needy and deserving soldiers in addition to what they are now drawing. For five years a few of us have led the fight in the House for a dollar-a-day pension bill, and while we have not succeeded in getting all we wanted, the passage of this bill shows our work has not been in vain. During the first four years of my service I was not a member of the Invalid Pension Committee, but at the beginning of the Sixty-second Congress, because of my continuous and persistent effort on behalf of the old soldiers, I was placed on that committee, since which time I have been in a position to render them more valuable service than ever before.

Mr. Speaker, the passage of this bill does not end pension legislation. While I know further legislation is impossible with the present membership of the Senate, I believe the election in November will retire to private life a number of Senators, whose services the country can well get along without, and place in their seats men who appreciate the services rendered by those who fought the battles of the Union, and who are willing to show their appreciation by voting adequate pensions to needy and deserving soldiers. I ask that this conference report be adopted, and serve notice now that I am going to be reelected in November, and during the Sixty-third Congress will continue the fight for more liberal pensions until all soldiers are placed on the rolls at \$1 a day.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Gen. SHERWOOD] [Applause.]

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I shall occupy only a few moments, because I am very anxious to get this bill to the White House this afternoon, so that the President can sign it before he goes to Ohio to enter that titanic combat with the ferocious lion tamer of the African jungles. [Laughter and applause.]

The bill has already been read. I want to say here and now and repeat what I have said heretofore, that I am opposed to an age-pension bill. I believe that all pensions should be for service, and that the pension roll should be a roll of honor. Since this bill went into conference I have heard from about 30,000 soldiers of the Civil War. I have had over 7,000 letters, besides resolutions from Grand Army posts, and about two to one say "take what you can get from the Senate conferees." The balance say that rather than have this substitute they would rather have nothing. That is the situation.

To show you that it is simply impossible to prepare a pension bill based upon both age and service, let me read you from this bill. Under this bill a soldier 75 years old who served 90 days gets \$21 per month—a soldier called out in 1864, who received from \$500 to \$800 bounty and was probably never in battle. A soldier 69 years old who served two and a half years and was probably in 20 or 30 battles gets \$18 a month.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERWOOD. I will.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Can the gentleman tell the House about how many soldiers there are now on the pension rolls who were never at the front and never left their own State?

Mr. SHERWOOD. I never have looked that up, and it would involve great labor to look it up. But Fox in his Regimental Losses, a book that you will find in the Congressional Library, says that there were 300 regiments that never sustained any fatalities. These were troops called out in 1864 and were not mustered in and equipped until the autumn of that year.

There is one feature of this bill that I want to call attention to. It is a service and age pension bill combined. This is the first time in the history of pension legislation that service has been recognized. This bill recognizes service. Now, my colleague, Mr. ADAIR, stated that under the estimates made by the Pension Office this bill is supposed to take about \$25,000,000. That is a mistake. Not Mr. ADAIR's mistake, but a mistake in the Pension Bureau. It will not take any such sum. I have here in my hand an estimate made in the Pension Office, certified to by the Department of the Interior, under date of February 2, 1912, and this was an estimate made upon the Smoot substitute, which passed the Senate, and there are only a few increases, which are marked in red letters, increasing the Smoot substitute, which increases the amount to about \$1,675,000.

Mr. ANDERSON of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERWOOD. I will.

Mr. ANDERSON of Ohio. Has the gentleman any assurance that the President will sign this bill?

Mr. SHERWOOD. I think I have. I said in a public statement that the President would sign a bill carrying not over \$18,000,000, and I am going to make that good.

Mr. BARTLETT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERWOOD. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT. Does the gentleman think it is in accord with the proprieties for the President to say what bill he will sign or what bill he will veto? I trust that President Taft, who always observes the proprieties of his office, has not done that.

Mr. SHERWOOD. I did not say I was speaking for the President. I said I had promised that he would do it.

Mr. BARTLETT. I am glad I asked the gentleman the question, for I would not like to have the impression go out that the President would be guilty of that.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Now, to show you how utterly valueless the estimates of the Pension Office are, I am going to give you the facts. I am sorry the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] is not in his seat, because when the bill passed the House, on December 12, 1911, he used the figures of the Secretary of the Interior that my dollar a day bill would cost \$75,000,000.

And that statement was wired by the Associated Press, and all the soldier-hating newspapers and magazines used this false and dishonest estimate in order to defeat the bill. I have the documents now in my possession that that bill as it passed the House would take approximately \$41,000,000 and no more; I went through the records of the War Office, and I have the official roster of the War Office of every call made by Abraham Lincoln, the muster in and muster out of every regiment that went to the front from 1861 to 1865. I went over the estimates with Gen. Ainsworth, under whose auspices this roster was prepared in 1905, and the bill as reported by the Invalid Pensions Committee to this House would only take \$34,000,000, as I stated at the time the bill was under consideration. It will be remembered that the House added some seven millions to the cost of the bill by amendments. Now, let me show you something that is absolutely convincing. Here is a table, including 30 different propositions, certified to by the Secretary of the Interior, Walter L. Fisher, making an estimate of about \$25,000,000 on the bill under consideration.

Here is a very elaborate table giving length of service and the number of soldiers who served three years or over who are now 62 years old. The estimate is 27,921. This is certified by the Secretary of the Interior as accurate. Only 26 per cent of the soldiers enlisted in 1861 to 1865 are alive to-day. That would indicate that there were 100,000 of those soldiers enlisted during the war. Let me call your attention to another fact conceded in the War Office. Of the 600,000 soldiers called out by President Lincoln in 1862 not a single regiment served the full three years. It took nearly three months to recruit, muster in, and equip a regiment and send it to the front. The first muster under the calls of 1862 was in August, and the war closed on the 26th of April, 1865. My regiment, the One hundred and eleventh Ohio, was one of the last mustered out, because we were ordered to Salisbury, N. C., pending the establishment of law and order in that State. It was mustered out the 15th of July, 1865. The longest that any of these regiments served was about 2 years and 11 months, so that there was not a soldier who enlisted in 1862 who served three years or over. The official roster of the War Office justifies this statement.

There was not a single soldier, then, who served three years and over except those enlisting in 1861. How old must a soldier have been when he enlisted in 1861 to be only 62 years of age now? Eleven years old. There are only two men that have been heard from—one Josiah Williams, of Indiana, and a drummer boy in Colorado—who were 11 years old when they went into the service and who are alive to-day. Here you have

a table from the Pension Office, certified to by the Secretary of the Interior, that there are alive to-day 27,921 soldiers who served over three years in the Civil War. This shows conclusively that this table is absolutely false and fraudulent.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes additional to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAMILTON of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Ohio to the fact that Mr. Julius W. Pell, of Grantsville, W. Va., is alive, who enlisted at the age of 11 years, or perhaps a few weeks younger.

Mr. SHERWOOD. That is another. That makes three.

Mr. HAMILTON of West Virginia. He was the youngest soldier of the Civil War and resides in my town, and is one of its best citizens.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Here is this statement certified to by the Secretary of the Interior of the soldiers now 62 years old who are alive to-day, and he estimates the number, not 3 but 27,921. And the Secretary of the Interior certifies to the estimate of the Pension Bureau that it will cost \$1,340,280 to pay these soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and who are now only 62 years old. I have some other documents here to show you—

Mr. STERLING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERWOOD. If they will give me a little more time I will answer all questions, but I can not do it in the short time I have.

Mr. STERLING. Has the gentleman the figures here showing the number of soldiers now drawing pensions who served more than two years? How many served more than two years who are now drawing a pension?

Mr. SHERWOOD. I have not the statistics with me for over two years. I estimate the number of survivors who served one year and over at 255,000.

I want to call attention to this statement which I hold in my hand, from the Pension Office, made on the 23d of April, 1912—a regular report from the Pension Office, certified to by the Secretary of the Interior. How came that report to be made? The conferees on the part of the House submitted a bill, of which this table I hold in my hand is a synopsis. I prepared it myself and made an estimate. I spent three days and part of three nights in making the estimate, and the conferees made a motion that it be submitted to the Pension Office for a report. They made this report, I think, in about four days, and it is a very elaborate report and I want to call attention to it, especially on the first and third pages. It says:

This is based upon a careful estimate made by the Commissioner of Pensions on every item, age, length of service, of the whole 400,000 soldiers now on the pension roll.

Here is another statement:

In each case the reports of the War Department were accepted as showing the date of enlistment and the date of discharge and the length of service, so it was entirely upon the official reports of that department in the cases examined.

It is a very elaborate report. Now, I turn to the last page, and I call attention to it. It was a very important document:

It is confidently believed that the data used by the Bureau of Pensions in making the various estimates is accurate, absolutely trustworthy, and beyond successful contradiction. The compilation of the War Department in regard to the troops furnished by the different States, etc., does not in any way conflict with the average length of service compiled by the Bureau of Pensions.

That is dated on the 23d of April, 1912.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I wish the gentleman would put this statement in the Record.

Mr. SHERWOOD. All right. Here is another report from the department reported by the Secretary of the Interior, an estimate made by the same officers and experts of the Pension Office. How came this to be made? This is evidently not a public document. It was made in order to help the conferees to eliminate the provisions of the Senate bill which required the Commissioner of Pensions to prepare a list of all the soldiers with lengths of service, and so forth, and print it in his annual report. Now, there are only 11 days' difference in these two reports. I want to read, for your information, some vital extracts from this report. I quote:

I have the honor to acknowledge, etc., a request containing statement or table, giving names and length of service of all the pensioners of the United States. The Commissioner of Pensions advises me that it is probable that more than 400,000 claims will be filed under this bill should it become a law, etc.

The commissioner further advises me that to furnish the list of pensioners with the data asked for in this section at the time of submitting his next annual report would require the services of nearly the entire available force of the Bureau of Pensions for two or three months in its preparation. What does that mean? It means that the Pension Bureau has no reliable data, just as I said on the floor of the House before, and as I said before the Senate Committee on Pensions in a

hearing they gave me on the 22d of January. They have not the data at all from which to make any reliable estimate. The commissioner states it will be necessary to withdraw from the files of the bureau the papers of 400,000 individual pension cases and make a careful examination of the reports of the War and Navy Departments in order to determine the length of service, and so forth.

Here is another statement:

However, if the requirements of the length of service be omitted, all the other data might be obtained from the records of the Pension Office.

Again I quote from this remarkable document:

Omitting the length of service, it is believed the other data could be obtained from the pension agencies.

This report also came from the Pension Bureau through the Secretary of the Interior.

I need not repeat here, what I have claimed from the start, that the hand-me-down estimates of the Pension Office are mere guesses and the estimates of \$75,000,000 as the cost of the original House bill No. 1 were padded to the amount of over \$28,000,000. They were deliberately padded and the fraudulent figures telegraphed to the country in order to defeat a just and liberal pension law. These two reports, both from the same bureau and made only 11 days apart, one claiming their estimates are absolutely correct and from official records and the other admitting that they have no data upon which to estimate the length of service of the surviving soldiers, are sufficient evidence to condemn the methods of this bureau without further comment. One report was made to discredit a fairly liberal pension bill, and the second report was made to help eliminate the provisions in the Senate pension bill requiring the publication of names and length of service of all the pensioners. In one report they claimed they had all the records necessary to estimate the cost of a pension bill; in the other report they say it would require the services of the entire available force of the Pension Bureau for two months to secure the records of age, length of service, and so forth, of the surviving soldiers.

My good friends, I am not in temper to talk about this matter. In order to fittingly criticize this fraud upon the old soldiers of the country I should have to use some unparliamentary language, which I have never yet used on the floor of this House. [Applause.] I have no complaint to make of the Secretary of the Interior. He signed these two conflicting reports only 11 days apart. He signed whatever was sent from the Pension Office. I do claim, however, that he ought to know what he is signing when he approves an official paper of such vital import; but he is young and new in the queerish business of modern statecraft. He was born in 1862, the second year of the war. No doubt he was a very sweet and promising baby, and he probably knew as much about pensions in 1862 as he does to-day. [Applause.]

I am for this bill, not because it provides an equitable distribution of benefits to the most worthy and meritorious, but because it will alleviate distress in tens of thousands of soldier homes. I am for this bill, not that it is the best we should have, but because it is the best we could get. I am for this bill, not because it does ample justice to the bronzed and grizzled veterans, staggering to a nearby grave, but because it will alleviate the urgent needs of tens of thousands of my comrades, and will inspire a sense of gratitude in many a lonesome soldier's heart that this great Government, in the hour of its strength and prosperity has not been unmindful of the heroic men who saved it in the hour of its desperation and despair. [Applause.]

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not want this conference report to be adopted and this bill to become a law without indicating my approval of the measure and my willingness to vote therefor.

I do not mean by this that I prefer this bill to the so-called Sulloway bill passed by this House during the Sixty-first Congress, or to the Sherwood bill—H. R. 1—as it passed this House last December. Personally I would have preferred that Congress should have passed a bill similar to the Sulloway bill. But if such a measure could not have become a law, then I would have preferred the Sherwood bill as it passed the House rather than the bill that is presented in the conference report and as we have it before us now. But as I can not get such a measure as I want, I will gladly vote for what I can get. I will vote for this bill, not because it is what it should be, but because it is better than the present law. I will vote for it, not because it gives the ex-Union soldiers all they deserve, but because the bill gives them, in part, that to which they are justly entitled. I will vote for this bill, not because I believe the measure does full justice to the old veterans, but because it is in the direction of justice. I will vote for this bill, not because in enacting this law we give complete recognition to these men, these old soldiers, for the service they rendered this country, but because the bill goes one step farther toward such recog-

inition. I will vote for this bill, not because the Nation by enacting this law shows a just appreciation of what these men did in the interests of humanity and for human liberty, but because it shows we have some appreciation thereof. I will vote for this bill, not because I think the pensions therein granted measure the debt of gratitude we owe the soldiers of 1861 to 1865, but because the pensions herein granted, inadequate as they are, still show that we honor these brave men who endured all the hardships, privations, and dangers of war that the Union might be preserved. I vote for this bill, not because I think the provisions entirely equitable, just, and right, but because, on the whole, hundreds of thousands of old soldiers, constituting a grand army of our most worthy and patriotic citizens, will receive substantial material aid thereunder.

Finally, I vote for this bill because many hundreds of my own constituents and their families under its provisions will be largely benefited.

Of all the many duties which I have had to perform as a Representative in Congress I have responded to no call so cheerfully as I have to every request from an old soldier for assistance. I have done nothing that afforded me more pleasure than the aid and assistance which I have rendered the old soldiers, their widows, and orphans, in securing proper adjustment of their pension matters. And nothing has given me so much mental anguish as my inability to secure the enactment of special acts of Congress for the relief of worthy and needy old soldiers. It is therefore to me a real joy and delight to cast a vote for a single law, which will help thousands within my own district and hundreds of thousands throughout the Nation.

When this bill shall have become a law we will be a stronger and greater Nation. The recognition we give to the men who saved this Nation is an act of the National Government that will inspire our citizenship with greater patriotism. Any nation that neglects the men who have fought its battles thereby exhibits an ingratitude unworthy a great, generous, patriotic people.

We know not what the future may bring forth. May peace ever reign in this beloved country. May war clouds never again rise above our national horizon. May civil strife never again be the unhappy lot of this Republic. But, whatever may come, our pension laws should reflect the highest gratitude a great and free people can show to the men who risked all for the life of the Nation and the honor of the flag. Let the pension laws enacted by the people's Representatives in the Congress of the United States teach the boys of to-day and the boys of to-morrow that the highest service a citizen can render his country is to fight its battles in the dark hour of danger and distress. May the people of this great Nation never become so engrossed and absorbed in other matters that they shall begrudge the pensions paid to the soldiers of the Republic. May the spirit of patriotism among the people never diminish to such an extent that we shall cease to appreciate in the highest degree the everlasting debt of gratitude, which all the world owes to the men who saved the Government "of the people, by the people, for the people" from dissolution and death.

The committee estimates that this bill will add an average of \$22,000,000 a year, for the next five years, to the amount the National Government will pay in pensions to the veterans of the Civil War. This will make the amount we pay annually for pensions something near \$175,000,000. The total annual payment seems large. But the amount is insignificant compared with the great service these men rendered. Besides, the Nation is rich. Our national wealth exceeds \$130,000,000,000. At the outbreak of the Civil War our national wealth was but \$16,000,000,000. The value of the products of our farms in 1860 was one and a half billions of dollars. Last year the products of our farms were worth \$9,000,000,000. At the time these soldiers were fighting the battles of the Union the annual products of all our manufacturing establishments were worth less than \$2,000,000,000. Last year our mills and factories and manufacturing establishments produced merchandise worth \$20,000,000,000. At the time our Civil War was in progress we had a population of 31,000,000. Our population now exceeds 92,000,000. We are the richest Nation on earth. Our people are the best clothed, best housed, and best fed Nation on earth. We have poverty in this country it is true. But with all of our poverty we are nevertheless a great, rich, prosperous people. In the amount of our wealth we lead all other nations. Our people have an abundance of all things that will contribute to their health and happiness. Our people enjoy greater freedom and have within their reach more to contribute to their welfare and happiness than have the people of any other country in the world.

So we behold our country to-day. With all its wealth and all its prestige among nations, with all its power for good in the world, with all its hundred millions of happy, contented, and

prosperous people, and we wonder what it would have been had it not been for the service rendered by the soldiers of the Union Army. We realize, then, that the amount we have paid and will pay as pensions to these old soldiers is insignificant compared to the wealth that has been made possible through the sacrifices they made and the deeds they performed.

This is not all. The influence of their deeds will not end to-day, to-morrow, next week, or next year. These men are rapidly passing away. Every year scores of thousands of the Boys in Blue answer the last roll call on earth. Their ranks are swiftly depleting. All the soldiers of the Republic who fought the battles of the great Civil War will soon have gone from us, but the influence of their work will go on and on. The benefits of their deeds will be enjoyed by generations to come. The country which they saved will remain—the home of millions of the happiest people on earth. The flag for which they fought will continue to be the emblem of liberty and freedom, and millions from every nation on earth will continue to seek refuge under the protection of its beneficent folds. The beneficiaries of the act which we are passing to-day will soon pass away, but the Union will live, our free institutions will endure, the Stars and Stripes will still wave, and the good which these brave men did will abide with our people until our institutions shall crumble and the Republic shall be no more. [Applause.]

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE].

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for this conference report, whether I am allowed to speak or not. I voted against the bill before the House for reasons that I stated then, and also against the Sulloway bill. I thought it was too great a drain upon the Treasury of the United States. But this bill does not call for the amount of money that either of those bills did, but for only a small portion—less than a third—of the amount. I think that this more nearly covers the ideas which I expressed upon the Sulloway bill, about the proper legislation in reference to pensions, than if I had drawn a bill myself. I very cheerfully join with the friends of this measure in voting to sustain this conference report. [Applause.]

Mr. ADAIR. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN].

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, Gen. SHERWOOD, for succeeding at last in being able to write upon the statute books another general pension bill. While we have voted and will continue to vote large sums of money out of the National Treasury, no money will do so much good as the money carried in this bill. [Applause.] We could not, if we would, fully recompense in dollars and cents the men who saved the Union. We owe it to them, we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our common country that no man who defended the flag and helped preserve the Union shall ever be compelled to find refuge in a poorhouse.

Had the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHERWOOD] had his way these pensions would have been larger. They could not be too large if we attempted to pay in full the great debt that we owe to the men who followed Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan. And may that brave and gallant old soldier, Gen. SHERWOOD, continue to represent the Toledo (Ohio) district in this great body. [Applause.] If I was commissioned to give that side of the House advice, I would say, "Gentlemen, you could not do a wiser thing than place him on your ticket as a running mate with the honored Speaker of this House." [Applause.]

For the grand old soldiers of the district I represent I wish to extend to Gen. SHERWOOD, for his unremitting and unceasing efforts in their behalf, their most grateful thanks and appreciation. [Applause.]

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. SULLOWAY] is unavoidably absent, and at his request I want to ask unanimous consent that he may extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. SULLOWAY] may have unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. NEELEY].

Mr. NEELEY. Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement on this bill is a matter of considerable gratification to me, although it fails to entirely conform to my notions of justice. My father was a Confederate soldier. He served three years and nine months in the Confederate Army, and has two wounds received in service that he will carry with him to his grave. It gives

me extreme pleasure at this time to know that a Democratic House has realized the responsibility and obligation our people owe to the men who helped make the existence of this Government possible, and has attempted to repay that obligation by compensating them, as far as we are able, for their sacrifices and sufferings.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. NEELEY] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield half a minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. O'SHAUNESSY].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. O'SHAUNESSY] is recognized for half a minute.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the admirable service-pension bill introduced by Gen. SHERWOOD and passed by this Democratic House has been so amended in the Senate as to reduce the monetary recognition by this country of the patriotic services of its defenders. No recognition of those who suffered in defense of the Union can ever be too great by this Republic. Through their heroic actions and self-sacrifice treason was suppressed and the Union was maintained. It is the easiest thing in the world for men who never participated in that great conflict to poke fun and ridicule at the veterans for being identified with pension legislation; these critics represent the defenders of the Union as mendicants devoid of honor. Let us remember that no legislation can ever fully compensate these heroes for the great sacrifice they made and the hardships they endured. At every banquet board we hear unlimited praise for the greatness of our Nation; its magnificent attainments, and the unbounded future that lies before it are held up for our admiring approbation and applause; its united citizenship is extolled, and its marvelous industrial development is paraded as one of the wonders of the age. The conditions which we constantly praise would not exist were it not for the men who answered the summons of Lincoln. This Government should not retreat from its consideration of the claims of patriotic worth and endeavor. It would be the acme of cruelty to turn our backs upon these deserving men when most of them are within the pale of death itself. They are fast disappearing. The death roll of these veterans is 100 a day, or about 40,000 a year. If there ever was a time when gratitude should manifest itself, it is in the period of their old age. I have introduced many private pension bills, and I recognize full well that most of them can not pass, unless my term of service should be extended over many years, owing to the fact that but a limited number of bills are passed for a Member of this House during each session. Most of these cases I have examined personally. I have spoken to the bowed and bent veterans who have not many days to live. Many of the cases have been pathetic in the extreme, and all of them have been deserving of the kindest consideration. Most of these men for whom I have introduced pensions must, as a matter of course, be denied the beneficent help which special legislation affords. This is unfair to the remainder, whose cases are as deserving, and for that reason, among many others, I voted for the Sherwood pension bill, in order, that the same dispensation of justice might be given to all.

My colleague, Mr. ADAIR, in his speech in this House, succinctly stated a proposition which should be engraved in the minds of the American people when he said:

I have heretofore stated on the floor of the House, and I will state it again, that the old soldier was never paid in money worth a hundred cents on the dollar, but the bondholder has been paid in full and in gold. By an act in 1869, known as "An act to strengthen the public credit," Congress made these same bonds payable in gold, and millions of dollars of money went into the pockets of men who loved their money more than they loved their country, while the men who sacrificed health, home, and everything, and who loved their country better than their money, and who were willing to give up all God had given them for the preservation of the States are still unpaid. We have therefore by national legislation declared that money is more sacred than manhood; that lucre is more valuable than patriotism; that greed shall be recognized in national legislation above and beyond the blood of martyrs shed in a sacred cause. If the Union soldiers had been paid in money worth a hundred cents on the dollar, they would have received in excess of what was paid them the sum of \$51,061,222. In other words, this was the depreciation on their monthly pay, and has been withheld from them for a period of 48 years. The interest on this vast sum of money for 48 years, not compounded, but simple interest at 6 per cent, would be \$147,056,319; now add to this the principal and you have the sum of \$198,117,541 honestly due and, as a matter of justice and right, should be paid. This vast sum of money, together with what could be saved by discontinuing the 17 unnecessary pension agencies and what could be saved by making examinations unnecessary, as this bill will do, would go a long way toward paying pensions for some time to come.

I am glad to recognize in my reasoning upon the pension legislation this great argument of Mr. ADAIR, so capably expressed. It has also occurred to me that the great question of the high cost of living which agitates the public mind should

enter into the solution of this question. We all recognize that the purchasing power of the dollar has depreciated.

If this is so, and no one doubts it, why should not the Government advance the rate of pension to the most deserving class of all, namely, the men who made possible the perpetuation of the Union with its attendant blessings and liberties? Half of them have been receiving but \$12 per month for many years. Those \$12 will not buy to-day what they would have bought when originally granted to them. As a matter of simple justice they are entitled to be compensated now at a rate which will provide them with a sum of money equal in purchasing power to that which was originally given them. I will not enlarge at this time upon the reasons for the proper recognition of the honest claims of these men. I rose principally to say that there had been criticism in some quarters not only of the veterans, but of those who recognized the justice of their cause. For that reason I am particularly anxious to say that I have no apology to offer for my vote in favor of the Sherwood pension bill. [Applause.]

For the benefit of those who are interested in this legislation I will here incorporate the Sherwood bill as amended in the Senate and in conference and destined in a day or two to become law:

An act (H. R. 1) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico.

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years and served 90 days, \$13 per month; 6 months, \$13.50 per month; one year, \$14 per month; one and a half years, \$14.50 per month; two years, \$15 per month; two and a half years, \$15.50 per month; three years or over, \$16 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 66 years and served 90 days, \$15 per month; six months, \$15.50 per month; one year, \$16 per month; one and a half years, \$16.50 per month; two years, \$17 per month; two and a half years, \$18 per month; three years or over, \$19 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 70 years and served 90 days, \$18 per month; six months, \$19 per month; one year, \$20 per month; one and a half years, \$21.50 per month; two years, \$23 per month; two and a half years, \$24 per month; 3 years or over, \$25 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 75 years and served 90 days, \$21 per month; six months, \$22.50 per month; one year, \$24 per month; one and a half years, \$27 per month; two years or over, \$30 per month. That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, \$30 per month, without regard to length of service or age.

That any person who has served 60 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States in the War with Mexico and has been honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon making like proof of such service, be entitled to receive a pension of \$30 per month.

All of the aforesaid pensions shall commence from the date of filing of the applications in the Bureau of Pensions, after the passage and approval of this act: *Provided*, That pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: *Provided*, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension, under any other general or special law, than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

SEC. 2. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

SEC. 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions, or securing any pension, under this act, except in applications for original pension by persons who have not heretofore received a pension.

SEC. 4. That the benefits of this act shall include any person who served during the late Civil War, or in the War with Mexico, and who is now or may hereafter become entitled to pension under the acts of June 27, 1890, February 15, 1895, and the joint resolutions of July 1, 1902, and June 28, 1906, or the acts of January 29, 1887, March 3, 1891, and February 17, 1897.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions, as each application for pension under this act is adjudicated, to cause to be kept a record showing the name and length of service of each claimant, the monthly rate of payment granted to or received by him, and the county and State of his residence; and shall at the end of the fiscal year 1914 tabulate the record so obtained by States and counties, and shall furnish certified copies thereof upon demand and the payment of such fee therefor as is provided by law for certified copies of records in the executive departments.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. THISTLEWOOD].

Mr. THISTLEWOOD. From Illinois. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. THISTLEWOOD] is recognized for one minute.

Mr. THISTLEWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it would be no discredit to me if I were a citizen of Missouri [laughter and applause], but coming from the great State of Illinois, I could not allow a slip

of that kind to pass without correction. [Applause.] And before I proceed, Mr. Speaker, I want to get it before your minds where I actually reside. The gentleman from Indiana locates me in Missouri, and the Speaker locates me in Illinois, where I actually reside. I think, however, I am the only Member of this House who can justly lay claim to represent a part of two States. I feel that I belong in Illinois—am a thorough Illinoisian—yet it is a fact that a portion of my district lies in the State of Missouri. Within my district is the old town of Kaskaskia. It was the first capital of the State of Illinois, the first metropolis of all the great western country—the largest city west of the Allegheny Mountains 150 years ago, and the first settlement made on the soil of Illinois was at Kaskaskia; and yet the forces of nature—the Mississippi River—have placed this town on the west bank of that stream. A few years ago that mighty stream proceeded to cut for itself a new channel and left Kaskaskia in Missouri, yet the people of the island, though attached to Missouri, do their voting in Illinois, pay their taxes—except on the part of the town that was washed away—in Illinois. The grant of the French Government of the land upon which Kaskaskia was built was made to the people in common and held by them jointly, but within the past two years the governor of Illinois has caused the land to be platted and sold, making satisfactory arrangements with the squatters or residents who were living on the land. It was here that Gen. George Roger Clarke, in 1778, made his famous march across southern Illinois from Fort Massac, captured Fort Gage and its garrison, with Kaskaskia and all that great country extending north and west of the Ohio River, and then marched in the wintertime across Illinois and captured Vincennes. Thus, through the foresight and courage of Gen. Clarke, this country became a part of Virginia, and was forever afterwards held as American territory. There is one entire precinct of Illinois that lies on Kaskaskia Island and on Missouri soil, yet to all intents and purposes they are citizens of Illinois. I take great pride in representing in this Congress perhaps the oldest settled part of Illinois. It was held by the French up to 1765, captured by England, and held until Gen. Clarke captured it in 1778.

I do not rise to make any extended argument in behalf of this bill, Mr. Speaker, because I think every Member of this House knows what I favor. I am very glad to see the pension bill where I believe it will ultimately pass and become a law. I know people are inclined to complain about pensions, but I know that this pension legislation has been promised by both the great political parties in every national convention for 10 years, and in many of the State conventions as well, and this money paid out for pensions is the most evenly distributed money, perhaps, that goes from the National Treasury. To show that it is no burden on the Nation, I want to quote from a distinguished son of Tennessee, from a speech delivered by him, or in a colloquy between himself and Congressman RODBENBERY, of Georgia. I refer to Representative MOON. He said:

I want to ask this question: Is the gentleman aware of the fact that under the policy of the Federal Government internal revenue is raised for the purpose of defraying the expenses of war and pensions? Is the gentleman further advised of the fact that all the States that participated in the Confederacy in the last fiscal year paid of internal revenue into the Government of the United States less than \$28,000,000, and that the States that stood for the Union paid of internal revenue about \$293,000,000? [Applause.] Let me continue my question. Is the gentleman further aware that the Southern States are getting back in pensions distributed in its borders in the aggregate more money than goes out from those States in payment of pensions?

Is the gentleman not further aware that the late Confederate States are drawing from the United States Treasury in benefits by way of river and harbor and other internal improvements and by way of pensions and other sources nearly \$2, if not more, where it pays into the Federal Treasury \$1 from all ascertained sources of revenue? [Applause.] I want to say as a Democrat and as a southern man I am tired of this contemptible sectional rot. [Loud applause.]

I want to thank each and all. I want to thank the Democratic majority, and I want to thank each and every Member who is going to support this bill for their influence and their support in its passage. [Applause and cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ANDERSON].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ANDERSON] is recognized for one minute.

Mr. ANDERSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want an opportunity to vote for the adoption of this report, and ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ANDERSON] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I yield half a minute to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] is recognized for half a minute.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I extended some of my remarks in the RECORD before; that is, I got leave and prepared some remarks, but never put them in. I now want to ask leave to renew my attempt, and extend my remarks in the RECORD. [Applause.]

Mr. THISTLEWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I make a similar request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. THISTLEWOOD] and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] ask unanimous consent to extend their remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR] moves the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. RODDENBERRY rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RODDENBERRY. To make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RODDENBERRY. Is it in order, Mr. Speaker, when a bill and conference report is called up, and one Member obtains the floor and parcels out the time to the friends of the bill, that no Member opposed to the bill shall have an opportunity to be heard?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman what the rule is. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR] had an hour to do what he pleased with. He could have used it all himself in making a speech or parceled it out to others to suit himself. If he had not moved the previous question, the next gentleman who addressed the Chair would have had an hour, and so on ad infinitum. He moves the previous question.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RODDENBERRY. The point of order is that it is not in order for the Speaker to entertain the motion for the previous question made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR] when the gentleman from Indiana had been recognized for the purpose of general debate, and that the gentleman from Indiana, while still so recognized and within his time, makes a motion for the previous question, denying to a Member opposed to the bill the right or opportunity to address the Chair and be heard in opposition to the passage of the bill. Being opposed to this legislation, I desire to oppose the measure.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will explain that part of the situation. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR] had an absolute right to do what he pleased with his hour, provided he observed the rules of the House. He could make any motion that he pleased. He could make it at the beginning of his hour, or he could make it in the middle of his hour, or he could make it at the end of his hour. The question is on agreeing to the motion for the previous question.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I desire to state, in justice to myself, that I yielded time to every Member of the House who asked for it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not need to make any explanation of his conduct. The question is on agreeing to the motion for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken.

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

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-six gentlemen are present—not a quorum. The doors will be closed, and the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. Those in favor of agreeing to the conference report will, when their names are called, answer "yea"; those opposed, "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 176, nays 57, answered "present" 9, not voting 150, as follows:

YEAS—176.

Adair	Brown	Crumpacker	Dodds
Ainey	Buchanan	Cullop	Doremus
Akin, N. Y.	Bulkley	Currier	Driscoll, D. A.
Allen	Burke, Wis.	Curry	Esch
Anderson, Minn.	Butler	Dalzell	Evans
Anderson, Ohio	Campbell	Danforth	Farr
Ansberry	Cantrill	Daugherty	Fergusson
Anthony	Cary	Davis, Minn.	Floyd, Ark.
Austin	Catlin	Davis, W. Va.	Focht
Barnhart	Cline	De Forest	Foss
Bartholdt	Connell	Denver	Foster
Boehne	Cooper	Dickinson	Fowler
Bowman	Crago	Dixon, Ind.	Francis

French	Kinkead, N. J.	Murdock	Sloan
Fuller	Knowland	Needham	Smith, J. M. C.
Gardner, N. J.	Korbly	Neeley	Speer
Good	Lafferty	Nelson	Steenerson
Gould	La Follette	Norris	Stephens, Cal.
Graham	Langham	Nye	Stephens, Nebr.
Gray	Lawrence	O'Shaunessy	Sterling
Green, Iowa	Lenroot	Palmer	Stevens, Minn.
Greene, Mass.	Levy	Parran	Stone
Gregg, Pa.	Lindbergh	Payne	Sulzer
Guernsey	Linthicum	Pepper	Sweet
Hamilton, Mich.	Lloyd	Post	Taggart
Hamilton, W. Va.	Lobeck	Pray	Talbot, Md.
Hamlin	McCoy	Prince	Talcott, N. Y.
Hammond	McGillcuddy	Prouty	Taylor, Colo.
Harris	McKenzie	Rainey	Thayer
Hartman	McKinley	Raker	Thistlewood
Haugen	McKinney	Rauch	Thomas
Hayden	McLaughlin	Redfield	Tilson
Hayes	Madden	Rees	Towner
Heald	Maguire, Nebr.	Roberts, Nev.	Underhill
Helgesen	Malby	Rodenberg	Utter
Henry, Conn.	Mann	Rothermel	Volstead
Higgins	Martin, Colo.	Rouse	Warburton
Hill	Martin, S. Dak.	Rubey	Wedemeyer
Howell	Mondell	Rucker, Colo.	Whitacre
Jackson	Moon, Tenn.	Rucker, Mo.	Wildner
Kahn	Morgan	Russell	Willis
Kendall	Morrison	Sabath	Wilson, Ill.
Kennedy	Morse, Wis.	Sherwood	Young, Kans.
Kinkaid, Nebr.	Moss, Ind.	Simmons	Young, Mich.

NAYS—57.

Adamson	Dickson, Miss.	Holland	Saunders
Aiken, S. C.	Doughton	Howard	Sherley
Bartlett	Dupré	Hughes, Ga.	Sims
Bell, Ga.	Edwards	Hughes, N. J.	Smith, Tex.
Blackmon	Falson	Jacoway	Stedman
Brantley	Finley	Jones	Stephens, Miss.
Burleson	Fitzgerald	Kent	Stephens, Tex.
Burnett	Garner	Kitchin	Tribble
Byrnes, S. C.	Garrett	Lever	Underwood
Byrns, Tenn.	George	Macon	Webb
Candler	Godwin, N. C.	Oldfield	Wickliffe
Carlin	Goodwin, Ark.	Page	Young, Tex.
Clayton	Hardwick	Pou	
Collier	Heflin	Robinson	
Dent	Helm	Roddenbery	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—9.

Beall, Tex.	Fornes	Konig	Slemp
Borland	Houston	McGuire, Okla.	Weeks
Carter			

NOT VOTING—150.

Alexander	Estopinal	Lafcan	Ransdell, La.
Ames	Fairchild	Lamb	Reilly
Andrus	Ferris	Langley	Reyburn
Ashbrook	Fields	Lee, Ga.	Richardson
Ayres	Flood, Va.	Lee, Pa.	Riordan
Barchfeld	Fordney	Legare	Roberts, Mass.
Bates	Gallagher	Lewis	Scully
Bathrick	Gardner, Mass.	Lindsay	Sells
Berger	Gillett	Littlepage	Shackleford
Booher	Glass	Littleton	Sharp
Bradley	Goeke	Longworth	Sheppard
Broussard	Goldfogle	Loud	Sisson
Browning	Gregg, Tex.	McCall	Slayden
Burgess	Griest	McCreary	Small
Burke, Pa.	Gudger	McDermott	Smith, Saml. W.
Burke, S. Dak.	Hamill	McHenry	Smith, Cal.
Calder	Hanna	McKellar	Smith, N. Y.
Callaway	Hardy	McMorrin	Sparkman
Cannon	Harrison, Miss.	Maher	Stack
Clark, Fla.	Harrison, N. Y.	Matthews	Stanley
Claypool	Hawley	Mays	Sulloway
Conry	Hay	Miller	Switzer
Copley	Henry, Tex.	Moon, Pa.	Taylor, Ala.
Covington	Hensley	Moore, Pa.	Taylor, Ohio
Cox, Ind.	Hinds	Moore, Tex.	Townsend
Cox, Ohio	Hobson	Mott	Turnbull
Cravens	Howland	Murray	Tuttle
Curley	Hubbard	Olmsed	Vare
Davenport	Hughes, W. Va.	Padgett	Vreeland
Davidson	Hull	Patten, N. Y.	Watkins
Dies	Humphrey, Wash.	Patton, Pa.	White
Difenderfer	Humphreys, Miss.	Peters	Wilson, N. Y.
Donohoe	James	Pickett	Wilson, Pa.
Draper	Johnson, Ky.	Plumley	Witherspoon
Driscoll, M. E.	Johnson, S. C.	Porter	Wood, N. J.
Dwight	Kindred	Powers	Woods, Iowa
Dyer	Konop	Pujo	
Ellerbe	Kopp	Randell, Tex.	

So the conference report was agreed to. The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

- For the session:
 Mr. GLASS with Mr. SLEMP.
 Until further notice:
 Mr. AYRES with Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH.
 Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania with Mr. WOOD of New Jersey.
 Mr. WILSON of New York with Mr. MILLER.
 Mr. TURNBULL with Mr. POWERS.
 Mr. REILLY with Mr. PORTER.
 Mr. McDERMOTT with Mr. MOTT.
 Mr. LITTLEPAGE with Mr. FORDNEY.
 Mr. LEE of Pennsylvania with Mr. LAFEAN.
 Mr. LEE of Georgia with Mr. HOWLAND.
 Mr. HENRY of Texas with Mr. HANNA.
 Mr. HAY with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. FERRIS with Mr. BROWNING.
 Mr. MURRAY with Mr. AMES.
 Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. BARCHFELD.
 Mr. SHEPPARD with Mr. BATES.
 Mr. HULL with Mr. LONGWORTH.
 Mr. ALEXANDER (in favor) with Mr. BORLAND (against).
 Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. DAVIDSON.
 Mr. JAMES with Mr. McCALL.
 Mr. SMALL (against) with Mr. MATTHEWS (in favor).
 Mr. ELLERBE (against) with Mr. PICKETT (in favor).
 On the vote:
 Mr. BATHRICK (in favor) with Mr. SISSON (against).
 Mr. LANGLEY (in favor) with Mr. CALLAWAY (against).
 Commencing May 10:
 Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina with Mr. GILLET.
 From May 10, 3 p. m., until Monday, May 13:
 Mr. BOOHER with Mr. McCREARY.
 Mr. PADGETT with Mr. LOUD.
 Mr. HARDY with Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington.
 Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi with Mr. KOPP.
 For May 10:
 Mr. CARTER (against) with Mr. McGUIRE of Oklahoma (in favor).
 Until Monday, May 13:
 Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. DONOHUE with Mr. FOSS.
 Mr. GREGG of Texas with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.
 Until Tuesday next:
 Mr. ASHBROOK with Mr. CALDER.
 From May 3 to May 17:
 Mr. GUDGER (against) with Mr. SELLS (in favor).
 From May 10 until May 29:
 Mr. HOWARD (against) with Mr. SWITZER (in favor).
 The SPEAKER. On this vote the yeas are 175, nays 57, answering present 9. A quorum is present. Further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with. The Doorkeeper will open the doors. The conference report is agreed to. [Applause.]

PRINTING COPIES OF HOUSE BILL NO. 1.

Mr. ANDERSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that there be 30,000 copies of the law print of this bill which has just passed. (Public, No. 155.)
 The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ANDERSON] asks unanimous consent that there be 30,000 copies of the law print of this bill.
 Mr. MANN. It is called the public-act print.
 The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
 Mr. SHERLEY. Reserving the right to object, how does the gentleman propose to have the copies distributed?
 Mr. ANDERSON of Ohio. Through the document room, as usual.
 Mr. MANN. I think, undoubtedly, more copies will be required. It costs very little to have them printed. Thirty thousand copies will be enough to go to the document room, and then more can be printed later.
 Mr. RODDENBERRY. As I understand, the request is that 30,000 copies of the law be printed?
 The SPEAKER. Yes.
 Mr. RODDENBERRY. The custom heretofore has been that the President occasionally signs these bills before they become laws. I do not know what engagements may prevent that now, and until he does sign it I shall object. I have no objection to printing the law, but to ask unanimous consent for the printing of 30,000 copies of a law before it has gone to the President and received Executive approval is a little premature.
 Mr. MANN. It will not be printed unless it becomes a law.
 The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that he learned allunde that the President signed the bill shortly after it passed. The Chair does not know whether that is true or not.
 Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, the suggestion made by the gentleman from Illinois is that the request be modified to so many copies to be published of the act.
 Mr. ANDERSON of Ohio. That is the request I made.
 The SPEAKER. The request of the gentleman from Ohio is that if the bill is signed by the President, 30,000 copies be printed. Is there objection?
 Mr. FINLEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, how many pages are there of the bill?
 Mr. MANN. There will not be more than two sides of one sheet.
 The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PENSIONS.

Mr. HAMILTON of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 24016) granting pensions and increase of pen-

sions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from West Virginia asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 24016) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldier and sailors of said war.

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

The name of Benjamin Shuttlesworth, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Job Trenholm, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ephraim A. Adams, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Caleb A. Lott, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen Vaught, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Moses R. Myers, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Christopher C. Kelly, late of Company C, Eighty-fifth Regiment, and Company I, Eighty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Seraphim T. Thery, late of Company B, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver E. Tillotson, late of Company H, Second Regiment, and Company A, Nineteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David R. Shockey, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James W. Mullins, late of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 dollars per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Florence Meader, widow of Ogden Meader, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Coffman, late of Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Bowden, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard M. Springer, late of Company K, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver P. Black, late of Company B, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Fulks, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David W. Dalrymple, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Seborn J. Mullins, late of Company B, First Regiment Georgia Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Crall, widow of William Crall, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William B. Whitney, late of Company G, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Hastings, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard J. Burges, late of Company A, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Ingraham, late of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Maurice Hennessy, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Anthony, late of Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joshua M. Moore, late of Company A, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Flack, late of Company D, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Price, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Levi J. Silver, late of Company E, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Lutz, late of Company F, Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elliott A. Clarke, late of Company A, One hundred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Shiverdecker, late of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Clark, late of Battery B, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Godfrey Ferber, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Battery C, Second Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel R. Holder, late of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ruth A. Richardson, widow of John W. Richardson, late of Company C, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George A. Carpenter, late deck hand, U. S. gunboat Diana, Mississippi River Fleet, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Small, late of Company K, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William McGowin, late of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Theodore Kiefer, late of Company A, Sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lester J. Dack, late of Company L, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca M. Clark, widow of John M. Clark, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samuel P. Parker, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Noah Dujardin, late of Company E, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Denham, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David C. Marshall, late of Companies M and A, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew Row, late of Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph W. Long, late of Company E, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Lamere, late of Company A, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Dryburgh, late landsman on U. S. S. Ohio, Mississippi, and North Carolina, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah B. Scott, widow of William G. Scott, late of First Battalion Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry and hospital steward United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas N. Smith, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Olga H. Updegraff, widow of James C. Updegraff, late of Third Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John T. Stansbury, late of Alexander's Baltimore Battery Maryland Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Sprague, late of Company E, Twenty-second and Forty-second Regiments Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William V. Doan, late of Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Pond, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas B. Galbraith, late of Company F, First Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Atlas P. Hammond, late of Companies F and C, One hundred and tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Strang, alias John W. Strang, late of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hugh Valentine, late of Companies E and D, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Janz, alias Charles Johnson, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac M. Krise, late of Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ivan E. Dye, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Kubicek, late of Company M, Eleventh Regiment and Company C, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Lane, widow of Charles G. Lane, late of Company A, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Otho W. Thompson, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Knowles, late of Company E, Third Regiment and Company L, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adam E. Shannon, late of Company I, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie Oleson, widow of Ole Oleson, 2d, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Henry Jaques, late of Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph H. George, late of Company I, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Cooper, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Asa C. Ottarson, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Faloon, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Roberts, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis J. Donnelly, late of Company L, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jonathan Bondy, late of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lucretia Tauner, former widow of Elijah Kelsey, late of Company G, Fifty-eighth Regiment New York State Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John Irwin, late of Company B, Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dora Emmons, widow of James Emmons, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Minnie Points, helpless and dependent daughter of Abraham Points, late of Company C, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John F. Trulock, late of Company H, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Sutton, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abbie J. Genthner, helpless and dependent child of Isaiah Genthner, late of Third Battery Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company G, Second Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James C. Nies, late of Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver H. P. Bailey, late lieutenant colonel Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Tucker, widow of Frederick H. Tucker, late of Company D, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Butler, late of Company F, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, Thirty-seventh United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Gorline, late of Company A, Ninety-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anson B. Carney, late of Company B, Eightieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Fifth United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary W. Smith, former widow of James S. Magee, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henry Huffine, late of Company D, Eighty-seventh Regiment, and Company G, Eighteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Hart, late of Company B, One hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexis M. Huff, late of Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Moses G. Lewis, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John P. Hearn, late of Company K, Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and fifth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Kreighbaum, late of Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Crider, late of Companies N and I, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick W. Houghton, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Baccus, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milton Z. Sims, late quartermaster sergeant, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Theron E. Foster, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alice Carleton, helpless and dependent child of Daniel W. Carleton, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William H. Zimmerman, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry L. Pitcher, late of Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Wells, late of Company D, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Chesley Goldsby, late of Companies A and B, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry W. Eno, late of Company K, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Potts, late of Company D, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Howard, late of Company C, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anna Smith, widow of Francis B. Smith, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Andrew G. Friend, late of Companies I and B, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. McLean, late of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Tigue, alias Thomas Tobin, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wilt Rippey, late of Company F, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Whitson, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Mullen, former widow of James Ellis, late of Company B, Ninetieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles Lakin, late of Company F, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Crow, late of Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Chisholm, late of Company K, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ernest Buse, late of Company G, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lucy Roser, widow of John F. Roser, late sergeant, Company B, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jeremiah Creamer, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Simon Schweigert, late of Fourth Independent Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Washington W. Edgington, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Towner, late of Companies I and C, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Hammond, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George B. Griffin, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John P. Schoeni, late of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Hampton, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment, and Company D, Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Kennedy, late of Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Meikle, late seaman U. S. S. Claradolson, Avenger, and Great Western, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ezra Salter, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Barney L. Starin, late of Ninth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Othello A. Sherman, late of Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan E. Bruman, widow of Albert H. Bruman, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Merida Wilson, late of Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William E. McKee, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Simpson Robinson, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, and Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert S. Tracy, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clinton Black, late of Company D, Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Franklin B. Detwiler, late of Company A, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James R. Hewlett, late of the U. S. S. Rattler and Great Western, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Ryder, late of Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clara W. Morgan, widow of Charles H. Morgan, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Joseph R. Patton, late of band, One hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and band, First Brigade Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Howard Forster, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adelaide E. Ruton, helpless and dependent child of George N. Ruton, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William H. Estep, late of Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eugene Partridge, late of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Seventy-eighth United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Snider, widow of John Snider, late of Company K, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Franklin Peters, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary Evans, widow of Talliesen Evans, late of Company D, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline L. Loftus, widow of Frederick Loftus, late hospital steward, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Chester F. Cole, late of Company E, Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph E. Dixon, late of Company K, Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Blackburn, late of Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Lee, late of Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Gormley, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Enoch Jones, late private United States Marine Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James McClary, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Seventy-second Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George E. Knowlton, late of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Myron L. Spear, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George E. Hatfield, late of Company E, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Fifteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Grady, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lucy A. Pratt, widow of Eugene H. Pratt, late musician, Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Lovens, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary McCaskey, widow of George McCaskey, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ezra Craft, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Tlamsa, late of Company K, Twenty-eighth and One hundred and ninety-second Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lee Manlove, late of Company H, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Winifred W. Strippy, widow of Simon D. Strippy, late of Company A, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melvin Howe, late of Company K, Second Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. King, late of Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Felix Warren, late of Company M, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham W. Spradling, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Scott, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram D. Beckett, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment, and Company A, Ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Kelly, late of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment, and unassigned Fifty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Swards, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Lambdin, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Sowards, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, and Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Callison, late of Company M, Second Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Newell, widow of Samuel Newell, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Richard McCarron, late of Second Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William S. De Hart, late of Companies B and A, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Wyvell, late of Company C, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Theresa A. Kurtz, former widow of Thompson L. Hughey, late of Young's Independent Battery G, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Augustine Babcock, late of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, First Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sara Wolford, widow of Frederick Wolford, late of Company I, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Williams, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 dollars per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Hart, late of Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Adamson, late of Company H, Ninety-eighth and Sixty-first Regiments Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Rhoads, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Parkerson Perrego, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Patrick Carey, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Hanrey, late of Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John F. Dumont, late of Company I, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and Company D, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George F. Rebman, late of Company B, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Quinn, helpless and dependent child of Joseph Quinn, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The above bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to said committee:

H. R. 182. Benjamin F. Shuttlesworth.	H. R. 19443. James Baecus.
H. R. 238. Job Trenholm.	H. R. 19447. Milton Z. Sims.
H. R. 274. Ephraim A. Adams.	H. R. 19449. Theron E. Foster.
H. R. 443. Caleb A. Lott.	H. R. 19506. Alice Carleton.
H. R. 444. Stephen Vaught.	H. R. 19584. William H. Zimmerman.
H. R. 1022. Moses R. Myers.	H. R. 19585. Henry L. Pitcher.
H. R. 2186. Christopher C. Kelly.	H. R. 19628. Samuel Wells.
H. R. 2521. Seraphim T. Thery.	H. R. 19696. Chesley Goldsby.
H. R. 2677. Oliver E. Tillotson.	H. R. 19943. Henry W. Eno.
H. R. 2679. David R. Shockey.	H. R. 20022. John M. Potts.
H. R. 2780. James W. Mullins.	H. R. 20038. John Howard.
H. R. 2781. Florence Meader.	H. R. 20068. Anna Smith.
H. R. 4354. James Coffman.	H. R. 20244. Andrew G. Friends.
H. R. 4899. William T. Bowden.	H. R. 20848. William F. McLean.
H. R. 5786. Richard M. Springer.	H. R. 20853. Thomas Tighe, alias Thomas Tobin.
H. R. 6142. Oliver P. Black.	H. R. 20882. Wilt Rippey.
H. R. 6517. Samuel Fulks.	H. R. 20914. William H. Whitson.
H. R. 6945. David W. Dalrymple.	H. R. 20915. Mary Mullen.
H. R. 7473. Seborn J. Mullins.	H. R. 20958. Charles Lakin.
H. R. 8049. Eliza Crall.	H. R. 21009. Robert Crow.
H. R. 8116. William B. Whitney.	H. R. 21015. Alexander Chisholm.
H. R. 8194. Alexander Hastings.	H. R. 21022. Ernest Buse.
H. R. 8375. Richard J. Burges.	H. R. 21023. Lucy Roser.
H. R. 8848. William H. Ingraham.	H. R. 21163. Jeremiah Creamer.
H. R. 9266. Maurice Hennessy.	H. R. 21176. Simon Schweigert.
H. R. 9778. Edward Anthony.	H. R. 21265. Washington W. Edgington.
H. R. 10307. Joshua M. Moore.	H. R. 21459. John W. Towner.
H. R. 10385. George W. Flack.	H. R. 21462. William J. Hammond.
H. R. 10560. John G. Price.	H. R. 21467. George B. Griffin.
H. R. 10577. Levi J. Sliver.	H. R. 21468. John P. Schoenl.
H. R. 10610. Jacob Lutz.	H. R. 21513. Joseph Hampton.
H. R. 10741. Elliott A. Clarke.	H. R. 21566. Michael Kennedy.
H. R. 10946. Michael Silverdecker.	H. R. 21568. James Meikle.
H. R. 11050. William H. Clark.	H. R. 21584. Ezra Salter.
H. R. 11232. Godfrey Ferber.	H. R. 21607. Barney L. Starin.
H. R. 11335. Samuel R. Holder.	H. R. 21686. Othello A. Sherman.
H. R. 11436. Ruth A. Richardson.	H. R. 21780. Susan E. Bruman.
H. R. 11886. George A. Carpenter.	H. R. 21810. Merida Wilson.
H. R. 12489. John Small.	H. R. 21833. William E. McKee.
H. R. 12674. William McGowin.	H. R. 21865. Simpson Robinson.
H. R. 12746. Theodore Kiefer.	H. R. 21879. Albert S. Tracy.
H. R. 12844. Lester J. Daek.	H. R. 21944. Clinton Black.
H. R. 13160. Rebecca M. Clark.	H. R. 21973. John Quinn.
H. R. 13166. Samuel P. Parker.	H. R. 21982. Franklin B. Detwiler.
H. R. 13623. Noah Dujardin.	H. R. 21985. James R. Hewlett.
H. R. 13632. William Denham.	H. R. 21994. Francis M. Ryder.
H. R. 14298. David C. Marshall.	H. R. 22003. Clara W. Morgan.
H. R. 14735. Andrew Row.	H. R. 22034. Joseph R. Patton.
H. R. 15056. Joseph W. Long.	H. R. 22077. Howard Forster.
H. R. 15088. William M. Lamere.	H. R. 22093. Adelaide E. Ruton.
H. R. 15160. David Dryburgh.	H. R. 22116. William H. Estep.
H. R. 15174. Sarah B. Scott.	H. R. 22162. Eugene Partridge.
H. R. 15308. Thomas N. Smith.	H. R. 22212. Mary E. Snider.
H. R. 15605. Olga H. Updegraff.	H. R. 22231. Franklin Peters.
H. R. 15753. John T. Stansbury.	H. R. 22269. Mary Evans.
H. R. 15795. John G. Sprague.	H. R. 22270. Caroline L. Loftus.
H. R. 15806. William V. Doan.	H. R. 22277. Chester F. Cole.
H. R. 15819. Charles M. Pond.	H. R. 22280. Joseph F. Dixon.
H. R. 15850. Thomas B. Galbraith.	H. R. 22325. Thomas Blackburn.
H. R. 15869. Atlas P. Hammond.	H. R. 22386. John A. Lee.
H. R. 15870. William Strang, alias John W. Strang.	H. R. 22408. John S. Gormley.
H. R. 15885. Hugh Valentine.	H. R. 22420. Enoch Jones.
H. R. 16109. Charles Janz, alias Charles Johnson.	H. R. 22461. James McClary.
H. R. 16230. Isaac M. Krise.	H. R. 22496. George E. Knowlton.
H. R. 16245. Ivan E. Dye.	H. R. 22552. Myron L. Spear.
H. R. 16250. James Kubicek.	H. R. 22560. George E. Hatfield.
H. R. 16470. Sarah A. Lane.	H. R. 22698. Joseph Grady.
H. R. 16544. Otho W. Thompson.	H. R. 22706. Lucy A. Pratt.
H. R. 16607. Thomas Knowles.	H. R. 22754. James Lovens.
H. R. 16640. Adam E. Shannon.	H. R. 22788. Mary McCaskey.
H. R. 16708. Annie Oleson.	H. R. 22790. Ezra Craft.
H. R. 16709. William Henry Jaques.	H. R. 22834. Joseph Tlamsa.
H. R. 16752. Joseph H. George.	H. R. 22838. Lee Manlove.
H. R. 16784. Joseph Cooper.	H. R. 22891. Winifred W. Strippy.
H. R. 16967. Asa C. Ottarson.	H. R. 22916. Melvin Howe.
H. R. 17081. Joseph Faloon.	H. R. 22967. Charles W. King.
H. R. 17269. Thomas Roberts.	H. R. 22968. Felix Warren.
H. R. 17275. Francis J. Donnelly.	H. R. 22969. Abraham W. Spradling.
H. R. 17294. Jonathan Bondy.	H. R. 23053. Thomas Scott.
H. R. 17467. Lucretia Tanner.	H. R. 23075. Hiram D. Beckett.
H. R. 17514. John Irwin.	H. R. 23091. John Kelly.
H. R. 17519. Dora Emmons.	H. R. 23097. William Swards.
H. R. 17538. Minnie Points.	H. R. 23210. William T. Lambdin.
H. R. 17563. John F. Trulock.	H. R. 23212. Henry C. Sowards.
H. R. 17603. John W. Sutton.	H. R. 23221. Charles Callison.
H. R. 17633. Abbie J. Genthner.	H. R. 23223. Mary Newell.
H. R. 17712. James C. Nies.	H. R. 23224. Richard McCarron.
H. R. 17806. Oliver H. P. Bailey.	H. R. 23274. William S. De Hart.
H. R. 17886. Mary E. Tucker.	H. R. 23274. Charles M. Wyvell.
H. R. 17891. Thomas Butler.	H. R. 23307. Theresa A. Kurtz.
H. R. 17968. William J. Gorline.	H. R. 23388. Augustine Babcock.
H. R. 18052. Anson B. Carney.	H. R. 23389. Sarah Wolford.
H. R. 18289. Mary W. Smith.	H. R. 23401. Isaac Williams.
H. R. 18353. Henry Huffine.	H. R. 23405. Charles M. Hart.
H. R. 18509. Thomas Hart.	H. R. 23423. Andrew J. Adamson.
H. R. 18522. Alexis M. Huff.	H. R. 23445. John M. Rhoads.
H. R. 18694. Moses G. Lewis.	H. R. 23475. Parkerson Perrego.
H. R. 18799. John P. Hearn.	H. R. 23498. Patrick Carey.
H. R. 18987. William Kreighbaum.	H. R. 23530. John Hanrey.
H. R. 19020. George Crider.	H. R. 23564. John F. Dumont.
H. R. 19396. Frederick W. Houghton.	H. R. 23704. George F. Rebman.

Mr. RODDENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Add at the bottom of page 36 the following:

"Provided, That after July 1, 1912, no pension under this act or under any other act, general or special, shall be paid to a pensioner of African descent until such time as all inmates of national soldiers' homes of African descent are consolidated, removed, and domiciled in a national soldiers' home at a place separate and apart from any other such home occupied by any other soldiers and veterans of the Civil War or other wars.

"Provided further, That after July 1, 1912, all inmates of national soldiers' homes of African descent shall be domiciled at a distinctly separate home maintained exclusively for such inmates."

Mr. HAMILTON of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, to that I reserve a point of order.

Mr. RODDENBERY. Mr. Speaker, I merely desire to submit a few remarks, and I understand that under the rule I have but five minutes. On a former occasion—April 15 I think it was—I made some brief and moderate observations on the Negro race, its relation to society and politics, the great mistake that our Government has made in undertaking by constitutional amendment and other legislation to put the African in this country on a political and social equality with the superior or Caucasian race.

At that time I did not have in mind, and can not conceive now, of all the excesses and evils that result from that abortive and unfortunate effort of artificially establishing and maintaining racial equality on the part of our Government. It is no less detrimental to us than it is to the negro himself.

A few days after that speech was made I received the following letter, which letter primarily gave rise to the amendment providing for placing whites and negroes in separate homes, which I have just offered. The letter is from the inmate of a national soldiers' home—an old soldier of the Civil War, a pensioner, poverty stricken, but at the same time one of the remaining sentinels, one of the remaining marks of that great type of American citizenship, the American soldier, and when he submits a letter touching upon this question and making complaint I think his petition should be presented to the Congress, although he is humble and although he is a pensioner on the affectionate charge of the Government.

I have stricken out such parts of the letter as were overcommendatory of the person to whom it was addressed, and still left the sense remain intact. The letter was addressed to me. It is as follows:

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME,
—, April 24, 1912.

HON. S. A. RODDENBERY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I write to thank you for your * * * speech printed in the RECORD of April 15. It did surely hit the nail on the head—one of the best I ever read on the subject. If it had included the national home it would have been perfect. Here the niggers have one of the most prominent barracks and tables in the home. They are in the first row of seats on the camp grounds, the first to be seen on entering the gates, and the last on going out. * * * I am informed it is worse in other homes—they even sit side by side at tables—not even a table by themselves. Oh, the nigger. And when the old veterans are laid away they are laid side by side by a nigger. They do not even then have a place of their own to meet their Maker. It surely is what Gen. Sherman said of war—in the national homes.

I hope to live long enough to take you by the hand and personally thank you again for what you said, and what you think of the nigger. I will have to ask that my name be not mentioned * * * ; it might make trouble for me. Again thanking you, I am,
Truly, yours,

Late of New York Volunteers.

That man, an old soldier, is in a national home in a State west of the Mississippi River. I submit to you that these old men are entitled to the same separate domicile in these homes as we are entitled to in our own homes, and no greater duty of decency or respect for the veterans in this country can rest upon the Government than to apportion the African a separate home for his domicile and give to the heroes who fought the battles of the sixties a separate home. In answer to this old veteran's appeal, no doubt concurred in by thousands of his venerable comrades, I hope that you will adopt this amendment; I am for it.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RODDENBERY] rises in his place to-day for the first time to defend the white veteran soldier of the Civil War. His defense comes in the form of the following amendment:

Provided, That after July 1, 1912, no pension under this act or under any other act, general or special, shall be paid to a pensioner of African descent until such time as all inmates of National Soldiers' Homes of African descent are consolidated, removed, and domiciled in a National Soldiers' Home at a place separate and apart from any other such home occupied by any other soldiers and veterans of the Civil War or other wars.

Provided further, That after July 1, 1912, all inmates of National Soldiers' Homes of African descent shall be domiciled at a distinctly separate home maintained exclusively for such inmates.

It will be remembered that it is the gentleman from Georgia who has fought every pension bill offered on the floor of this House ever since he became a Member of Congress. He has taken the pains to express his opposition to every bill for the relief of the men who fought to preserve the Union. It will not do for him to come now in the guise of the Civil War veteran's friend in order that he may the better express his hatred for the negro. No; the white soldier of the Civil War needs no defense at the gentleman's hands, and his denunciation of the negro will fall far short of accomplishing its purpose. His professed interest in the white man who fought to preserve the Union is well understood here. The gentleman deceives no one but himself by what he says. The hearts of the American people beat with gratitude for the men who fought to save the flag. They look to their Representatives here to pass such laws as will provide the means to keep them from want for the few remaining years they are to be with us. The country owes them a debt of gratitude which it can never repay. Mere money in the form of pensions is no payment. Every other comfort the country can possibly give should be theirs. Some seem to think that pensions are granted in the nature of a charity. Not at all. The country is great because it is covered by a single flag, under the protecting folds of which every citizen is free. The people from Georgia no less than every citizen of the North have reason to thank God that the Union arms prevailed in the great civil conflict. The people of Georgia and of every Southern State are to-day enjoying the blessings of liberty and prosperity which could not have come to them but for the success of the Northern armies.

Yes; the gentleman from Georgia should to-day be proclaiming his appreciation of the sacrifices made by the Union soldiers, black and white, instead of pouring out his denunciation on their heads. He the friend of the Union soldier? No, no; not he. He reads what purports to be a letter from a white man against the negro. Here it is:

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME,
—, April 24, 1912.

HON. S. A. RODDENBERY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I write to thank you for your * * * speech printed in the RECORD of April 15. It did surely hit the nail on the head—one of the best I ever read on the subject. If it had included the national home it would have been perfect. Here the niggers have one of the most prominent barracks and tables in the home. They are in the first row of seats on the camp grounds, the first to be seen on entering the gates, and the last on going out. * * * I am informed it is worse in other homes—they even sit side by side at tables—not even a table by themselves. Oh, the nigger. And when the old veterans are laid away they are laid side by side by a nigger. They do not even then have a place of their own to meet their Maker. It surely is what Gen. Sherman said of war—in the national homes.

I hope to live long enough to take you by the hand and personally thank you again for what you said, and what you think of the nigger. I will have to ask that my name be not mentioned. * * * It might make trouble for me. Again thanking you, I am,
Truly, yours,

Late of New York Volunteers.

He omits the name. Why does he not give that? Who knows who this man is? We are refused his name.

Mr. Speaker, I think the man who wrote that letter the gentleman from Georgia has just read is a coward or he would have signed his name to it.

Mr. RODDENBERY. The gentleman might not be willing to make that remark to the face of the old man. This is the first time I ever heard aspersions cast on the old soldiers here.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia is out of order; the gentleman from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. RODDENBERY. The soldier's name is signed to it.

Mr. MADDEN. Then the gentleman from Georgia ought to have read the name. The men against whom this amendment is leveled fought to preserve the Union no less than the men they are associated with in the soldiers' homes. The black man fought for the preservation of the Union—as valiantly as the white man fought—and every consideration that is due the white man for services rendered to the Union at the time of its direst need ought to be given to the black man who rendered like service.

I am astonished that any man on this floor would introduce such an amendment as this to a bill seeking to pay pensions to soldiers who served their country. I can not sit here without saying a word in opposition to such an amendment. It ought not to be considered by the House for a moment. I hope with all my heart that every vote in the House will be cast against it. No men fought more bravely than the black man. They are entitled to their full share of credit for preserving the Nation. You say their liberties were at stake? Yes; and so was the liberty of every other person in the land. Thank God the close of the war brought liberty alike to the North and to the South, to the whites and to the blacks, and that to-day we live in a

land where slavery is no more, where every citizen is a sovereign. I grieve to see the gentleman from Georgia express such bitterness toward the negro. He should be one of the negroes' ablest defenders. He should be advocating measures to help the negro to help himself. The negro has made wonderful progress considering his lack of opportunity. He is a good citizen, a gallant soldier. He should be encouraged, not reviled.

Who led the successful charge at El Caney at San Juan Hill? Was it not the negro? Who questioned his color then? Did anyone revile him? Not at all. All praised his valor, all applauded his intrepidity. He is brave, he is fearless, he is easily led, he makes a good soldier, he is entitled to be honored no less than his white brother. The black veteran soldier should receive the same tender care in his declining years that we are proud to accord to the white men who rendered equal service to the Nation. We should know no color in ministering to the wants of those who gave their all in defense of the country. Who made the Nation great? Who made us one people, inseparable now and forever? Who questioned the color of the soldier's skin when he enlisted to fight for the preservation of the Union? [Applause.] No man cared whether he was black or white. The question then was, Was he a patriot, was he willing to give his life to the service of his country? He offered all he had when he offered his life. The country owes him a debt of gratitude for the work he did in the dark days of trouble.

Gentlemen, strike down the color line. Defeat the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia, and let the news spread into every home in this broad land of the free that Congress will tolerate no discrimination in the treatment of the country's veteran soldiers on account of the color of their skin. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. I ask, Mr. Speaker, an opportunity to extend my remarks upon this subject.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced the yeas and nays.

On a division (demanded by Mr. RODDENBERY) there were—yeas 13, noes 50.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. RODDENBERY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RODDENBERY. Is a motion in order now to recommit with instructions?

The SPEAKER. Not until the third reading takes place.

Mr. RODDENBERY. I desire to make such a motion.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; was read the third time.

Mr. RODDENBERY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add at the bottom of page 36 of the bill the following:

"Provided, That after July 1, 1912, no pension under this act or under any other act, general or special, shall be paid to a pensioner of African descent until such time as all inmates of national soldiers' homes of African descent are consolidated, removed, and domiciled in a national soldiers' home at a place separate and apart from any other such home occupied by any other soldiers and veterans of the Civil War or other wars.

"Provided further, That after July 1, 1912, all inmates of national soldiers' homes of African descent shall be domiciled at a distinctly separate home maintained exclusively for such inmates."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit with instructions.

The question was taken.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois makes the point of order there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-two gentlemen are present.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Speaker, I make a call of the House.

Mr. RODDENBERY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order the motion is out of order; there is an automatic call of the House.

The SPEAKER. There is an automatic call of the House. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. CARLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. CARLIN] moves that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. CARLIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the motion.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 42, nays, 140, answered "present" 20, not voting 190, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Adamson	Clayton	Helm	Roddenbery
Aiken, S. C.	Collier	Holland	Stedman
Bartlett	Doughton	Hull	Stephens, Miss.
Bell, Ga.	Edwards	Jacoway	Stephens, Tex.
Blackmon	Faison	Jones	Tribble
Broussard	Finley	Lee, Ga.	Underwood
Burleson	Floyd, Ark.	Lever	Webb
Burnett	Garner	Macon	Wickliffe
Byrnes, S. C.	Garrett	Moore, Tex.	Young, Tex.
Candler	Goodwin, Ark.	Page	
Carlin	Heflin	Pou	

NAYS—140.

Adair	French	Levy	Rothermel
Ainey	Fuller	Lindbergh	Rubey
Akin, N. Y.	Gardner, N. J.	Lloyd	Rucker, Colo.
Anderson, Minn.	Good	Lobeck	Rucker, Mo.
Anderson, Ohio	Gould	McCoy	Russell
Austin	Graham	McGillicuddy	Sabath
Barnhart	Gray	McKinney	Sherley
Bowman	Green, Iowa	Madden	Sherwood
Bulkley	Greene, Mass.	Maguire, Nebr.	Sloan
Burke, Wis.	Gregg, Pa.	Mann	Smith, J. M. C.
Butler	Guernsey	Martin, Colo.	Speer
Cantrill	Hamilton, Mich.	Martin, S. Dak.	Stanley
Cary	Hamilton, W. Va.	Mondell	Steenerson
Catlin	Hamlin	Morgan	Stephens, Cal.
Cline	Hammond	Morrison	Stephens, Nebr.
Connell	Hanna	Moss, Ind.	Sterling
Cooper	Hartman	Mott	Stevens, Minn.
Crago	Haugen	Murdock	Stone
Cullip	Hayden	Needham	Sweet
Currier	Hayes	Neeley	Taggart
Curry	Heald	Nelson	Talcott, N. Y.
Daugherty	Helgesen	Norris	Taylor, Colo.
Davis, Minn.	Henry, Conn.	Nye	Thayer
De Forest	Higgins	Palmer	Thistlewood
Denver	Howell	Parran	Thomas
Dickinson	Kahn	Payne	Tilson
Dixon, Ind.	Kendall	Pepper	Towner
Dodds	Kennedy	Post	Underhill
Doremus	Kent	Pray	Utter
Esch	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Prince	Volstead
Farr	Knowland	Raker	Warburton
Fergusson	Korbly	Rauch	Wedemeyer
Fornes	Lafferty	Redfield	Wilder
Foster	La Follette	Rees	Willis
Francis	Langham	Robinson	Young, Kans.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—20.

Allen	Driscoll, M. E.	McKellar	Saunders
Brantley	Fowler	Pickett	Sims
Brown	Glass	Rainey	Sparkman
Byrnes, Tenn.	Hardwick	Roberts, Nev.	Sulzer
Davis, W. Va.	Linthicum	Rouse	Watkins

NOT VOTING—190.

Alexander	Difenderfer	Hughes, Ga.	Moore, Pa.
Ames	Donohoe	Hughes, N. J.	Morse, Wis.
Andrus	Draper	Hughes, W. Va.	Murray
Ansberry	Driscoll, D. A.	Humphrey, Wash.	Oldfield
Anthony	Dupré	Humphreys, Miss.	Olmsted
Ashbrook	Dwight	Jackson	O'Shaunnessy
Ayres	Dyer	James	Padgett
Barnfield	Ellerbe	Johnson, Ky.	Patten, N. Y.
Bartholdt	Estopinal	Johnson, S. C.	Patton, Pa.
Bates	Evans	Kindred	Peters
Bathrick	Fairchild	Kinkead, N. J.	Plumley
Beall, Tex.	Ferris	Kitchin	Porter
Berger	Fields	Konig	Powers
Boehne	Fitzgerald	Konop	Prouty
Boeher	Flood, Va.	Kopp	Pujo
Borland	Focht	Lafean	Randell, Tex.
Bradley	Fordney	Lamb	Ransdell, La.
Browning	Foss	Langley	Relly
Buchanan	Gallagher	Lawrence	Reyburn
Burgess	Gardner, Mass.	Lee, Pa.	Richardson
Burke, Pa.	George	Legare	Riordan
Burke, S. Dak.	Gillett	Lenroot	Roberts, Mass.
Calder	Godwin, N. C.	Lewis	Rodenberg
Callaway	Goeke	Lindsay	Scully
Campbell	Goldfogle	Littlepage	Sells
Cannon	Gregg, Tex.	Littleton	Shackelford
Carter	Griest	Longworth	Sharp
Clark, Fla.	Gudger	Loud	Sheppard
Claypool	Hamill	McCall	Simmons
Conry	Hardy	McCreary	Sisson
Copley	Harris	McDermott	Slayden
Covington	Harrison, Miss.	McGuire, Okla.	Slemp
Cox, Ind.	Harrison, N. Y.	McHenry	Small
Cox, Ohio	Hawley	McKenzie	Smith, Saml. W.
Cravens	Hay	McKinley	Smith, Cal.
Crumpacker	Henry, Tex.	McLaughlin	Smith, N. Y.
Curley	Hensley	McMorran	Smith, Tex.
Dabzell	Hill	Maher	Stack
Danforth	Hinds	Malby	Sulloway
Davenport	Hobson	Matthews	Switzer
Davidson	Houston	Mays	Talbott, Md.
Dent	Howard	Miller	Taylor, Ala.
Dickson, Miss.	Howland	Moon, Pa.	Taylor, Ohio
Dies	Hubbard	Moon, Tenn.	Townsend

Turnbull	Weeks	Wilson, N. Y.	Woods, Iowa
Tuttle	Whitacre	Wilson, Pa.	Young, Mich.
Vare	White	Witherspoon	
Vreeland	Wilson, Ill.	Wood, N. J.	

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Mr. ALLEN with Mr. LONGWORTH.
 Mr. HARDWICK with Mr. CAMPBELL.
 Mr. FOWLER with Mr. LEVER.
 Mr. ELLERBE with Mr. PICKETT.
 Mr. BRANTLEY with Mr. MOTT.
 Mr. ROUSE with Mr. MCKINLEY.
 Mr. ANSBERRY with Mr. ANTHONY.
 Mr. AYRES with Mr. BARTHOLDT.
 Mr. BOEHNE with Mr. CRUMPACKER.
 Mr. WATKINS with Mr. FOCHT.
 Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland with Mr. FOSS.
 Mr. CONRY with Mr. HARRIS.
 Mr. DAVIS of West Virginia with Mr. HILL.
 Mr. HOWARD with Mr. SWITZER.
 Mr. DANIEL A. DRISCOLL with Mr. JACKSON.
 Mr. FITZGERALD with Mr. LAWRENCE.
 Mr. HENRY of Texas with Mr. MCKENZIE.
 Mr. HUGHES of Georgia with Mr. McLAUGHLIN.
 Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey with Mr. MALBY.
 Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey with Mr. PROUTY.
 Mr. KITCHIN with Mr. ROSENBERG.
 Mr. MOON of Tennessee with Mr. SIMMONS.
 Mr. MURRAY with Mr. WILSON of Illinois.
 Mr. SIMS with Mr. YOUNG of Michigan.
 Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to inquire how the gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. LEVER, voted.

The SPEAKER. He is not recorded.

Mr. FOWLER. I am paired with the gentleman from South Carolina, and I desire to answer "present." If the gentleman from South Carolina were here, I would vote "no."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. UNDERWOOD, recorded?

The SPEAKER. He is not recorded.

Mr. MANN. I voted "nay," and I am paired with him.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the gentleman's name. The name of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] was called, and he voted "present."

After the roll had been called and before the presence of a quorum had been ascertained the following occurred:

Mr. CARLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. That motion will have to be seconded by a majority of those present.

Mr. PALMER. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PALMER. Does the same apply to a motion to take a recess until to-morrow at 11 o'clock?

The SPEAKER. A recess can not be taken without a quorum.

Mr. RODDENBERRY. I make the point of order on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER].

Mr. PALMER. Well, I have not made the motion.

The SPEAKER. Those in favor of the motion to adjourn will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Twenty gentlemen have risen in the affirmative. It is clear that 20 is not a majority of those present. One can tell that without further counting. [Applause.] The Chair will explain to the House that the peculiarity of the form in which this motion to adjourn is put is on account of the fact that a call of the House is pending.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to change my vote.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the name of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The name of the gentleman from Illinois was called, and he voted "nay."

Mr. RODDENBERRY. A parliamentary inquiry. If the gentleman from Illinois votes "present" at one time and then votes "nay" at another time, which he had a right to do automatically, does the Record show the change or will he be counted twice, once as having voted "present" and once as having voted "nay."

Mr. MANN. As having voted twice. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Moss of Indiana). That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

After the call,

The SPEAKER. On this motion to recommit the yeas are 42, the nays are 140, voting "present" 20—a quorum. The Door-keeper will open the doors, and further proceedings under the call will be dispensed with. The motion to recommit is rejected. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. HAMILTON of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to change the spelling of a name on page 15. As it appears in the bill it is spelled wrong.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from West Virginia asks unanimous consent to change the spelling of a name.

Mr. HAMILTON of West Virginia. The name is in line 9, page 15. In the bill it is spelled "Tauner," but should be spelled "Tanner."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. RODDENBERRY. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RODDENBERRY] demands a division.

The House divided; and there were—yeas 86, noes 2.

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

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the motion is dilatory.

The SPEAKER. The motion is dilatory. [Applause.] The yeas have it, and the bill is passed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to take up the bill (S. 6084) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, and I ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20111) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 21477. An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 5060. An act to provide for the disposal of the unallotted land on the Omaha Indian Reservation, in the State of Nebraska; and

S. 6167. An act to authorize the Williamson & Pond Creek Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Williamson, Mingo County, W. Va.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT HURON, S. DAK.

Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] withhold his request for a moment, in order to allow me to present a formal matter?

Mr. RUSSELL. I will.

Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 534.

Resolved, That the Senate be requested to furnish the House with a duplicate certified copy of Senate bill 6009, an act to increase the limit of cost to the United States post-office building at Huron, S. Dak., the same having been lost or misplaced.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The resolution was agreed to.

PENSIONS.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] asks unanimous consent to consider in the House as in Committee of the Whole Senate bill 6084. Is there objection?

Mr. RODDENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire if unanimous consent is granted to consider the bill in the

House as in Committee of the Whole, would it be ruled that a second could or could not be demanded?

The SPEAKER. It takes unanimous consent to do this thing.

Mr. RODDENBERY. I understand; but if it is done by unanimous consent, at what stage would the right to demand a second arise?

The SPEAKER. It never does. This is not a suspension of the rules.

Mr. RODDENBERY. I understand it is not a suspension of the rules; but if consent is had, would a Member be recognized in his own right for five minutes, or would we be operating under one-hour rule, as in general debate?

The SPEAKER. He would have five minutes.

Mr. RODDENBERY. Reserving the right to object, before objecting, I would state that I do not desire to consume an hour, yet I do not wish to be limited to five minutes for the discussion of the bill, but should like to address the House, subject to the rules of general debate, for 10 or 15 minutes. If that can be accomplished without objection I shall not object; otherwise I shall object.

The SPEAKER. There is not anybody authorized to promise that nobody will object to an extension of time.

Mr. RODDENBERY. Then I object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair might possibly help the gentleman out by a suggestion that he could offer an amendment, and get five minutes on that.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 21477, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. Is that the river and harbor bill?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. SPARKMAN] asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 21477, with Senate amendments, to disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana, and Mr. LAWRENCE.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, May 11, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. ROBINSON, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 18719) to authorize the State of Tennessee to sell school lands for educational purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 684), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. POST, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 5776) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to adjust and settle the claims of the attorney of record involving certain Indian allotments, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 685), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2414) granting a pension to Albert I. Merrill, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 24364) to amend an act approved April 19, 1908, entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers

and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War"; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACOWAY: A bill (H. R. 24365) providing for the taking over by the United States Government of the Confederate cemetery at Little Rock, Ark.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 24366) authorizing A. R. Killebrew to erect a dam across the Choctawhatchee River in the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FARR: A bill (H. R. 24367) providing for the erection of a statue of Col. E. E. Ellsworth in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GARNER: Resolution (H. Res. 533) increasing the salary of the night telephone operator from \$720 to \$900 per annum; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 24368) granting an increase of pension to Henry Heisserman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24369) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Riddle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 24370) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Perry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 24371) granting an increase of pension to Simon Werts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 24372) granting a pension to Thomas F. Haywood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 24373) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24374) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Granger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24375) granting an increase of pension to John Kelsner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24376) granting an increase of pension to Vesta Shoemaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24377) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Zimmerman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24378) granting an increase of pension to John M. Allender; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24379) granting an increase of pension to John Logan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24380) granting an increase of pension to Christian H. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24381) granting an increase of pension to William H. Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24382) granting an increase of pension to John R. Burtnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24383) granting an increase of pension to James W. Gerhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24384) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Frazier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24385) granting an increase of pension to John Muir; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24386) granting an increase of pension to J. V. Lambertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24387) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Kemp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24388) granting an increase of pension to Rachael B. Woodmansee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24389) granting an increase of pension to Cincinnatus East; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24390) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Hamel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24391) granting an increase of pension to James C. Ricker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24392) for the relief of George Sloughman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24393) for the relief of Jeremiah Rader; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24394) to remove the charge of desertion against James Green; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24395) granting a pension to P. J. Carrier; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24396) granting a pension to John R. Calahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24397) granting a pension to Anthony H. Wallich; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24398) granting a pension to William Shoemaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24399) granting a pension to William W. Moore; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24400) granting a pension to John J. Holbrook; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24401) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Dunkley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24402) granting a pension to Angeline Shade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24403) granting a pension to James Skelton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24404) granting a pension to Myrtle Harter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24405) granting a pension to Joseph Bryant; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24406) granting a pension to Robert B. Denny; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24407) granting a pension to Alphonso A. Ruckman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24408) granting a pension to John C. Wheaton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24409) granting a pension to Lucinda St. John; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24410) granting a pension to William R. Hendricks; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24411) granting a pension to James Stillman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24412) granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Zeek; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24413) granting a pension to William McC. Poffenberger; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 24414) granting an increase of pension to Oxley Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24415) granting an increase of pension to Augustus W. Beswick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CATLIN: A bill (H. R. 24416) granting a pension to Margaret Tayes, née Ellis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 24417) to correct the military record of Anastacio Sandoval; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 24418) granting a pension to Nicey A. Laderach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 24419) granting an increase of pension to Ella Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 24420) granting a pension to Albert Ramey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24421) for the relief of John A. Gribble; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24422) granting a pension to Charles A. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 24423) granting an increase of pension to Martin Kimble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLETT: A bill (H. R. 24424) for the relief of Archibald McElroy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 24425) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Moulton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 24426) for the relief of Edward Johnston; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24427) for the relief of Catherine Kenealy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KONIG: A bill (H. R. 24428) granting a pension to Robert K. Lowry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24429) granting a pension to Walter Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24430) granting a pension to Jonathan N. Havens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24431) granting a pension to Mary R. Dorrittee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24432) granting a pension to Isabella C. Waddell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24433) granting a pension to Mrs. Thomas D. Parks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFFERTY: A bill (H. R. 24434) granting an increase of pension to William R. McCord; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 24435) granting a pension to Orlena Francis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 24436) granting a pension to Ada Hess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEPPER: A bill (H. R. 24437) granting a pension to Phoebe A. Ludwick; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 24438) for the relief of William H. Hudson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24439) for the relief of John S. Spurlock; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24440) granting a pension to Tyra B. Turpin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24441) granting an increase of pension to William B. Philpott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24442) granting an increase of pension to David Britton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24443) for the relief of the heirs of Job Glidewell, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24444) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Saunders, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24445) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Canada Peck; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24446) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Bertin Kleusman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 24447) for the relief of the estate of Emily Oldham, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. TALCOTT of New York: A bill (H. R. 24448) granting an increase of pension to James D. Lockwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VILLIS: A bill (H. R. 24449) granting an increase of pension to Wilson S. Van Horn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By Mr. AKIN of New York: Petition of Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, favoring passage of Senate bill 271, relative to printing all records and archives of the United States Government relating to the War of the Revolution; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Allied Committees, Political Refugee Defensive League of America, protesting against the Dillingham bill (S. 3175) for literacy test of immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Petition of the Presbyterian Church, Corning, Kans., favoring passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard interstate liquor bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of J. Johnson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; the Callender-Vanderhoof Co. and Grunnell Collins & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn.; Weil, Brockman & Co., of Cincinnati, and Sanford-Herron Co., of Columbus, Ohio, favoring passage of House bill 17936, providing for the standardization of packages and grades of barreled apples; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of C. H. Cole and 14 other citizens, of Newark, Ohio, against passage of interstate-commerce liquor law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARNHART: Petitions of Local No. 330 and Local No. 150, of South Bend, Ind., protesting against the use of the stop-watch system on Government employees; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BOWMAN: Petition of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, of Boston, Mass., against bills relating to the sale and purchase of cotton to be delivered on contract on the cotton exchanges of this country; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Landis Machine Co., of Waynesboro, Pa., against passage of House bill 23417, to change present patent laws; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. BULKLEY: Petition of the Ohio Municipal League, favoring an appropriation of funds to continue the work of the President's Economy and Efficiency Commission; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin: Petition of John P. Hess and 12 other merchants, of Fond du Lac, Wis., against passage of bills to prevent protective price agreements and restrictions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of the Mebius & Drescher Co., of Sacramento, Cal., favoring passage of Senate bill 4727 and

House bill 4667, known as the Stevens net weight and measure bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Petition of the First Baptist Church of Arkansas City, Kans., favoring passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard interstate liquor bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of Local No. 54, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, favoring passage of House bill 22339, for prohibiting the use of the stop watch on Government employees; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. DANIEL A. DRISCOLL: Petition of church societies at Lackawana City, N. Y., and of Independent Order B'rith Abraham, of New York City, N. Y., against passage of the Dillingham bill and other bills containing educational test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Sons of the Revolution, of New York City, N. Y., favoring passage of Senate bill 271, for appropriation to cover expense of collecting unpublished archives relating to War of the Revolution; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of citizens of Philadelphia, protesting against the literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, papers to accompany bill for an increase of pension to Ella Scott, widow of James P. Scott, late adjutant Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORNES: Petition of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, favoring appropriation for the publishing of all records and archives relating to the Revolutionary War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Philadelphia, protesting against the Dillingham bill (S. 3175), for literacy test of immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Union League Club, of Chicago, Ill., against passage of the Dillingham bill (S. 3175), relating to the literacy test for immigrants, etc.; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Silverton Commercial Club, of Silverton, Colo., favoring passage of the Taylor bill (H. R. 23081), to establish a mining experiment station at Silverton, Colo., etc.; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petition of the Mills Novelty Co., of Chicago, Ill., against passage of House bill 23417, concerning proposed amendments to the patent laws; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. GOULD: Petition of Carpenters' Union, Bar Harbor, Me., favoring passage of House bill 19133, for the operation of a postal-express service by the Post Office Department; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Petition of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, favoring appropriation relative to printing and publishing record and archives of the Revolutionary War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Henry B. Worthington, of St. Louis, Mo., against passage of House bill 21969 and against amendment to section 11, denying use of Panama Canal to any steamship company in which any railroad is interested; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of C. W. Snow & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., and Wahler & Gibson, wholesale druggists, of Albany, N. Y., against passage of House bill 14060—the Richardson bill—regulating the sale of drugs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARDWICK: Petition of Lodge No. 717, Irvin Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Augusta, Ga., opposing the passage of bill known as the employees' compensation act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMLIN: Papers to accompany House bill 24341, to pension Samuel L. Smedley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANNA: Petition of R. Clendening, Wimbledon, N. Dak., against passage of the Lever antifuture trading bill, relative to restricting the marketing of grain; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of North Dakota, favoring reduction of duty on raw and refined sugars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Barnes County, N. Dak., against passage of a parcel-post system, and citizens of Adams County, N. Dak., favoring passage of a parcel-post bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey: Petition of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of King Solomon, Newark, N. J.; and of Passaic City Lodge, No. 193, Passaic, N. J., in opposition to the literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Sussman, Wormesu & Co., San Francisco, Cal., favoring passage of Stevens bill to show net weights and numerical count of packages and containers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Dalziel, Moller Co., San Francisco, Cal., opposing passage of the Davis anti-injunction bill, exempting labor organizations from operation of the Sherman Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Cal., in opposition to the anti-injunction bills exempting labor organizations from operation of the Sherman Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the California Board of Charities and Corrections, of San Francisco, Cal., relative to creation of a Federal commission on industrial relations; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Petition of G. B. Adams Post, No. 151, of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring passage of the Sherwood bill (H. R. 14070), for the relief of veterans whose hearing is defective; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Resolution of the German-American Alliance of Philadelphia, Pa., against passage of Burnett bill and all bills containing literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MCCOY: Petitions of Chovare Zion Lodge, No. 422, and Mamachber Lodge, No. 617, Independent Order B'rith Abraham, Newark, N. J., protesting against the literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of the German-American Alliance of Philadelphia, Pa.; of Baron Rothschild Lodge, No. 105; of Newark Young Men Lodge, No. 154, of the Grand Lodge of Newark, N. J.; of the National Liberal Immigration League; of the Workmen's Circle and Allied Committee of the Political Refugee Defense League of America; and of the United Hebrew Trades of New York, against passage of the Dillingham bill and other bills containing educational test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Chase National Bank, of New York City, N. Y., favoring passage of Mississippi River emergency bill; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, Newark, N. J., favoring passage of House bill 22339, prohibiting use of the stop watch for Government employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCHENRY: Resolution of the Independent Order of B'rith Shalom, Lodge No. 133, Shamokin, Pa., against passage of Senate bill 3175 and House bill 22527, for literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of R. Stewart and others, of Philadelphia, Pa., and vicinity, favoring passage of House bill 22339, prohibiting the use of the stop-watch system; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., opposing the literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa., favoring passage of House joint resolution 304, relative to a discussion for the establishment of aids to navigation at sea; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the Jewish Community of New York City, protesting against Burnett bill, for literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MOTT: Petition of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, favoring passage of Senate bill 271, relating to unpublished archives of the War of the Revolution; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the German-American Alliance at Philadelphia, Pa., against passage of the Dillingham bill and all bills containing educational test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PATTEN of New York: Petition of the Sons of the Revolution of New York City, N. Y., favoring passage of Senate bill 271, relative to unpublished archives of United States Government relating to War of the Revolution; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: Resolution of the German Alliance of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Allied Committee of the Political Refugee Defense League of America; and the United Hebrew Trades of the State of New York; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the San Joaquin and Sacramento River Improvement Association, of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the

War Department plan as embodied in House Document No. 81; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, declaration and affidavit of Herschel W. Howland, of Yreka, Cal., to accompany House bill 23656; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Greenville, Cal., to accompany House resolution 522, relative to Japanese activities against United States Government; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of citizens of the United States, relative to the American flag on American steam vessels; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REILLY: Petition of citizens of Connecticut, relative to land now occupied by the New York general post office; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Philadelphia, in opposition to the literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SCULLY: Petitions of allied committee of the Political Refugee Defense League of America, New York, and the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of King Solomon, of New Jersey, protesting against the Dillingham bill (S. 3175) relative to restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of John J. Morrison, mayor of New Brunswick, N. J., favoring passage of Senate bill 6496, for the protection of passengers on ocean vessels; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the American Thread Co., New York, favoring passage of House bill 309, relative to appropriation for the raising of the levees of the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, protesting against passage of a bill prohibiting the use of the Panama Canal by steamship companies in which a railroad has an interest; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of citizens of Michigan, favoring legislation that will give the Interstate Commerce Commission further power toward regulating express rates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Michigan, protesting against passage of parcel-post bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of Aaron Weiss Lodge, No. 244; Wanderer Lodge, No. 278, Order B'rith Abraham, of New York City, N. Y.; and Coza Makers' Progressive Salem Alliance, No. 90, of New York, against passage of Senate bill 3175, containing literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of W. O. Hart, of New Orleans, La., favoring passage of Burton-Littleton bill creating a national commission for the purpose of arranging for the celebration of 1914 and 1915; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, petition of Sorens T. Johnston, of New York City, N. Y., favoring passage of House bill 4667, known as the Stevens-Gould net-weight bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the International Association of Machinists, West Side Lodge, No. 320, favoring passage of House bill No. 22339, against use of stop watch in Government shops; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Silverton Commercial Club, of Silverton, Colo., favoring passage of House bill 22081, to establish a mining experiment station at Silverton, Colo.; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petition of the Sons of the Revolution of New York City, N. Y., favoring passage of Senate bill 271, an appropriation to cover expense of collecting and printing, etc., unpublished archives of United States Government relating to War of the Revolution; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Herbert L. Griggs, of New York City, N. Y., favoring passage of a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the efficiency bureau in connection with the bureau of municipal research; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. TALCOTT of New York: Petition of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, favoring appropriation for publication of all records and archives relative to the Revolutionary War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the allied committees, Political Refugee Defense League of America, New York, protesting against passage of the Dillingham bill (S. 3175) for literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. UTTER: Petition of the Walchemohet Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of East Providence, R. I., favor-

ing passage of House bill 16214, to withdraw from interstate-commerce protection liquors imported into dry territory for illegal use; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Providence Lodge, No. 214, and Sons of Jacob Lodge, No. 175, Independent Order B'rith Abraham, Providence, R. I., protesting against the literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: Petition of the Sons of Revolution in the State of New York, favoring an appropriation relative to printing and publishing of records and archives of the Revolutionary War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the National Association of Talking Machine Jobbers, Pittsburgh, Pa., protesting against any change in the patent laws that may affect price maintenance; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of citizens of Philadelphia, protesting against the passage of the literacy test for immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 11, 1912.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

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

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG (S. DOC. NO. 663).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to Senate concurrent resolution 19, certain information relative to the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the proper representation of the Government thereat, which, with the accompanying papers and illustrations, was referred to the Special Committee on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and ordered to be printed.

LAWRENCE (MASS.) STRIKE (S. DOC. NO. 662).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 7th instant, certain information relative to the wages and conditions of living of the mill operatives in Lawrence, Mass., which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact and conclusions of law filed by the court in the following causes:

Henrietta B. Hawes, administratrix of the estate of David C. Houston, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 661);

Francis H. Hardie, Joseph C. Hardie, Caroline H. Neal, Catherine M. Hardie, and Isabelle H. Hardie, children and sole heirs at law of James Allen Hardie, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 664);

Seneca H. Norton *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 660);

Isabella H. Adams, administratrix of the estate of Arthur Hubert Burnham, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 659);

Mary O. H. Stoneman, administratrix of George Stoneman, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 658); and

D. M. Carman *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 657).

The foregoing findings were, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 21477) making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes. It asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. RANSDALL of Louisiana, and Mr. LAWRENCE managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) granting a service pension to certain defined veterans of the Civil War and the War with Mexico.

The message further requested the Senate to furnish the House with a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill (S. 6000) to