

By Mr. DILLON: Memorial of the Political Economy Club of Mitchell, S. Dak.; the Franchise League of Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; the Franchise League of White Lake, S. Dak.; and the McCook County Franchise League, of McCook County, S. Dak., in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of 75 members of the Universal Franchise League of Vermillion, S. Dak.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOOLING: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Richard H. Birmingham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany a bill granting an increase of pension to Ernest Dichman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRUKKER: Petition of Svea Lodge, No. 92, and Lodge Sandviken, No. 73, I. O. G. T., Passaic, N. J., protesting against shipment of munitions by United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Church of the Redeemer, Paterson, N. J., protesting against practice of polygamy in United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EAGAN: Petition of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, favoring an appropriation for a peace jubilee at Vicksburg; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FULLER: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Estella M. Howlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany a bill for the relief of Theodore W. Goodsell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition in favor of international peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, expressing their loyalty to the United States Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego County, Cal., in favor of establishing an Army post and naval base in that vicinity; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of G. E. Meissner & Bro., favoring embargo on munitions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Kunz, Marsh & Pendleton, of New York, relative to appropriation for fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, protesting against including toilet soaps, perfumes, etc., in emergency revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Admiral Schley Naval Squadron, No. 16, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, and National Veterans' Relief Corps, favoring pensions for widows and orphans of veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Western States Water Power Conference, relative to use of vacant land of United States Government; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of B. N. Baker, Baltimore, Md., relative to the seamen's bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, favoring appropriation for the peace jubilee at Vicksburg, Miss.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of citizens of California, favoring passage of the Stevens bill (H. R. 13305); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of California, favoring passage of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of members of Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 1, Department of California, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring pension for widows and orphans of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of California, protesting against shipment of munitions by the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of rural letter carriers of Fresno County, Cal., protesting against motor-vehicle routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of California, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany bills for the relief of James B. King, Andrew J. Williams, and Benjamin H. Norman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Harvey Hendrix and George W. Hacker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of the heirs of Mary P. Williams; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of John P. Moore and Sam Privit; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of the German-American League of California, favoring the restoration of parcel-post service between the United States and Germany and Austria-Hungary; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. STOUT: Memorial of the Fort Peck Settlement Association, requesting the reappraisal of the lands of the Fort Peck Military Reservation, in Montana, extension of period of payments, and providing for additional tracts; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Papers to accompany bill to correct military record of Thomas Simmons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 10, 1915.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we seek Thee because we are seekers of truth. We have walked with Thee in comradeship in all the paths of the Nation. We have read Thy thought and purpose in all our human history, and there is within us that which finds no correspondence or answer except in Thee. We would find our light in Thee, and we would look to our Nation's history and achievement and destiny as the record of Thy will and of Thy purpose. We would institute not only justice but righteousness, and a desire that our land may be established not only in peace and prosperity but in piety and reverence to Thy name. Hear us, and let Thy grace fit us for every good word and work. For Christ's sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, December 7, 1915, was read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, the Journal will stand approved as read.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I wish to make a correction in the Journal. It is in relation to the reference of Senate bill No. 777, but I do not see the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] here, and I think—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That matter may be adjusted pending the appearance of the Senator from Montana by asking unanimous consent that that particular question may come up hereafter without prejudice from anything that may have been done in the approval of the Journal.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That is what I ask.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, such will be the order, and the Journal will stand approved.

Mr. SMOOT. - Mr. President, there is one other correction I desire to call to the attention of the Chair. On page 76 of the Record Senate bill 63 was introduced by me for the purpose of amending section 3 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902," and so forth. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. I desire to have the reference changed from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on Public Lands, and I will call—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There can not be a correction of the Journal after the Journal has been approved, but a motion to change the reference will be entertained.

Mr. SMOOT. I was on my feet before the Journal was approved.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. By unanimous consent, the approval of the Journal will be the pending question. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say that I am not asking anything that is not agreeable to the practice of the Senate. It is true that the title of the bill says "amending the sundry civil appropriation act," but the Carey Act, to which the bill refers, was placed upon the sundry civil appropriation act, and this bill proposes to amend that part of the Carey Act which was a part of the appropriation bill, and the subject has always been handled by the Committee on Public Lands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will say in this connection that there were about 1,200 bills introduced at the last meeting, and necessarily the Chair sacrificed certainty to expedition in many cases. These can be brought to the attention of the Senate, and I am sure the Senate will correct any mistake that may have been made. The bill indicated by the Senator from Utah will be referred to the Committee on Public Lands if there is no objection. The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] is now here, and I should like to bring up the matter to which I referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In view of the circumstances, the Journal can be approved and then that matter can come up as a privileged question. Is there objection to the approval of the Journal? There is none. The Senator from Colorado.

COAL, PHOSPHATE, OIL, GAS, ETC., ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, there was introduced in the Senate last Tuesday a bill by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH]. It is numbered 777 and is entitled "A bill to encourage and promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, and sodium on the public domain." The RECORD states that the bill was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. What is the page?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It is on page 85 of the RECORD. I will state that I made a request to be heard upon the reference of the bill before it should be assigned to any committee. I made that request of the President of the Senate, and I also indicated my desire to one of the clerks at the Secretary's desk. The bill was presented, but it was not read in the Senate. I was listening intently while bills were being introduced, but I did not hear that one read by title. I feel confident it was not read, but, as the President of the Senate has suggested, the bills were so numerous they were placed in the files for reference without following the order established in the Senate in regard to bills.

Mr. President, I want to be heard on the question of the reference of the bill. It seems to me it is a matter which should be corrected in the Journal and that the bill ought to stand as one introduced but not referred; that the reference of it should be determined by presentation to the Chair, and then whichever view the Chair takes, if one side or the other is dissatisfied, appeal to the Senate can be taken or it can be moved that the bill be recommitted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the unanimous consent just given the matter is now before the Senate unprejudiced by anything heretofore done. If the Senator from Colorado desires to change the reference of the bill, a motion to that effect will be entertained after the Senator from Montana has been heard.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The President of the Senate is required by the rules to refer bills to committees, and it seems to me that the presentation of the question should be made to him, so that if either side is not satisfied with the reference by the Chair a motion to recommit or to discharge the committee would be in order. At this stage it appears to me there should be a presentation to the President of the Senate himself as to where the bill should be referred, and then when he refers it there can be offered a motion to discharge the committee by one who is dissatisfied with the Chair's assignment.

Now, Mr. President, on the question as to what committee this bill should be assigned, I will state that a similar bill was introduced in the Senate two years ago in the Sixty-third Congress and it was probably through inadvertence referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. There came up a discussion in the Senate as to where these leasing bills should be referred. There was a motion made by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] that the Public Lands Committee should be given the jurisdiction of the bill for the disposition of the coal lands in the Territory of Alaska. There was a discussion here for three or four days on the question, and by a vote of 34 to 19 the Senate declared that the bill and practically all other bills relating to coal lands should be assigned to the Public Lands Committee.

Following that vote the bill was transferred from the Committee on Mines and Mining; at least I find it on the calendar of the Public Lands Committee, and hearings were had upon that identical bill by the Committee on Public Lands.

It seems to me that that is the only committee to which to refer this bill in view of that action of the Senate, because the identical bill has been before the Committee on Public Lands and testimony has been taken upon the same by that committee.

But there are other good reasons why the bill should be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. There is a grave question before the Congress of the United States as to whether there should be a disposition of the public lands by leases or by entry. That is a question over which undoubtedly the Committee on Public Lands would have jurisdiction, and it would be absurd to refer such a question to another committee that would deal with the alteration or change of the laws relating to the disposition of the public domain.

I find, Mr. President, that there were a number of bills introduced on this same question during the last Congress and bear-

ing upon this identical question, and they all went to the Committee on Public Lands. One was Senate bill 473, introduced by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA]. It was a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the disposal of coal and coal lands."

Senate bill 475, Sixty-third Congress, "A bill to authorize the disposal of phosphate, oil, asphaltum, or natural gas," was introduced also by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate bill 603, "to provide for the acquiring of title to public lands classified as and carrying phosphate deposits," was introduced by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate bill 4594, "to provide for agricultural entries on oil, gas, and phosphate lands," was introduced by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] himself. It was first referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and after a controversy over the bill concerning the mining of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska, it went to the Committee on Public Lands, and a hearing was had relative to the matter in that committee.

Senate bill No. 6753, "to regulate the quantity of coal lands which may be entered or controlled by associations or corporations," introduced by myself in the Sixty-third Congress, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. That is a bill which takes the opposite view of the leasing policy, and it was proper that each of these views should be presented to the same committee, the Committee on Public Lands.

Then there was referred to the Committee on Public Lands what is called the Ferris bill, which is almost the same bill as that which has been introduced by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], namely, House bill 16136, "A bill to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium."

Mr. President, I wish to call attention to the fact that as the Public Lands Committee has had all of these bills referred to them there should not now be one of them singled out and sent to the Committee on Mines and Mining. The Public Lands Committee unquestionably has jurisdiction. These bills have been referred to that committee. Bills relating to coal lands and phosphate lands have been referred to it a number of times in a number of Congresses, and it is not denied by anyone that that committee has jurisdiction of bills of this character.

Then the identical bill which the Senator from Montana has introduced and which has been referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining was taken from the Committee on Mines and Mining and given to the Committee on Public Lands by a vote in this body of 34 to 19.

Mr. President, it is natural that we should in the determination of matters of this kind have in one committee all the conflicting bills, so that they can be reconciled, if possible, or if not reconciled that the committee may have the power and the right to determine which class of bills shall become the legislation with respect to coal, oil, and phosphate lands.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the Senator give us the date on which the vote was taken?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir; I can give you the date. It will be found on page 3824 of the RECORD of the second session of the Sixty-third Congress. The bill was for the disposition of coal lands in Alaska and the date of the vote was February 19, 1914.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. STONE. There seems to be a controversy as to the reference of the particular bill which relates to the disposition of coal lands in Alaska?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. The Senator is making an argument why that bill should be confided to the Public Lands Committee.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Not that bill, because the bill now introduced applies to deposits of coal, oil, phosphate, and potassium in the entire United States. The Senator will see that the bill which has been introduced is a general bill relating to that subject for the entire public domain of the United States.

Mr. STONE. Has the bill been referred?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It was not referred. I requested the President of the Senate to allow me to have a hearing before he referred it, and I notified the clerk at the desk also.

Mr. STONE. The Senator from Colorado desires to have it referred to the Public Lands Committee?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I want a hearing upon the question of reference. That is my desire.

Mr. STONE. The Senator from Montana wants to have it referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. The Senator from Colorado has referred to a number of bills that have been referred to the Committee on Public Lands by way of supporting his argument.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Now, what concerns me immediately to know, aside from the mere right of the technical reference, is this, if the Senator can inform me, and no doubt he can. Is there a distinct, definite difference of policy with respect to the subjects covered by these bills as between these two committees?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not know whether there is or not. The Committee on Public Lands reported the bill called the Ferris bill. It did not suit me, but at the same time I think this matter being under the control of the Committee on Public Lands, it would be much better that it should consider all the bills relating to the subject.

Mr. STONE. Then the only question before the Senate for the President of the Senate is as to the technical right under the rule of one committee over the other to have charge of the bill.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not know that you can call it a technical right, because these bills have always been referred to the Committee on Public Lands. In the last Congress the question was discussed and thrashed out as to whether the bill should be referred to the Committee on Public Lands or the Committee on Mines and Mining. A vote of the Senate was taken, and that vote was 34 to 19, and the Alaska bill concerning coal lands was referred to the Public Lands Committee, reported by that committee to the Senate, and passed by the Senate, and also it was passed by the House of Representatives. It related to the leasing of coal lands in Alaska.

Mr. President, it seems to me that under all of the precedents that have been established this matter should be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Then, if the Senator from Montana wants to test the question in the Senate, he can move to discharge the Committee on Public Lands and to have the bill referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining; but I do not believe that the Senate, after having taken the vote to which I have referred, will reverse its own action.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Colorado a question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Mississippi for that purpose?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The bill, as I understand, is now before the Senate for reference?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. VARDAMAN. It is not necessary that it should be referred to the committee and then that the committee be discharged. It would be in order, I take it, for the Senator from Colorado to move that the bill be referred to a certain committee. That is a matter within the right of the Senate to dispose of, it seems to me.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I suppose that, inasmuch as the rule provides that the President of the Senate shall assign the bills in the first instance, that should be done.

Mr. VARDAMAN. That is where the question is not raised.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That may be. If the Chair thinks that that is the proper procedure, then, of course, I should like to have the bill referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. At this point the Chair will take the liberty of making a statement. As the Chair has heretofore stated, about 1,200 bills have been offered. It is utterly impossible within the time that the Senate is likely to remain in session to make an individual reference of every one of the bills. So the Chair directed the Secretary to make the reference in cases where there was not likely to be any dispute about the matter. The Chair overlooked the fact that an objection had been made as to the reference of this particular bill. If his attention had been called to the pendency of this bill, it would have been excepted from the rule directing the Secretary to make the reference.

In the few cases where the references were made by the Chair, the Chair adopted the plan of referring all bills that came over from the former Congress or bills pending in the former Congress to the same committees before which they were heretofore pending. No exception was made to that rule; and it would have been observed in this case if the attention of the Chair had been called to it; but now that the matter has arisen, it seems to the Chair the proper way to dispose of it is for the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] to make a motion to refer

this bill to any particular committee to which he desires to have it go. The matter can then be presented to the Senate in some form where it can act. The Chair prefers not to exercise any right about it, rather preferring to submit the whole matter to the Senate.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I make that motion.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I want to make a suggestion to the Senator from Colorado. I have been attempting to get hold of a printed copy of this bill, but I have just this moment been informed that it has not yet been printed. Not having a copy of the bill before me, it occurs to me it would be well for it to go over until we can get the printed bill and see what it really contains.

Mr. SMOOT. It is exactly the same as the bill of last year.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not know whether or not it is the same as the bill of last year. I should like to examine the bill before it is referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate having taken up the matter by unanimous consent, the Chair does not think that a single objection will send it over at this stage.

Mr. SHAFROTH. It seems to me we ought to settle it now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It can be disposed of unless the Senate shall otherwise direct.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I understand this is identically the same bill as that presented last year.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If the Senator from Montana, who introduced the bill, is able to say that it is exactly the same as the former bill, that is all I care for.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I took the same course in presenting this bill that I did in connection with every other bill I presented. I indorsed upon each of the bills the committee to which, in my estimation, the bill should be referred. Apparently this bill was referred accordingly to the Committee on Mines and Mining. I understood that the bill was opposed by the esteemed Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH], and I imagined that when the title was read at the desk objection would be made to its being referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and that the matter would be then thrashed out; but on account of the vast number of bills introduced the Chair deemed it advisable to refer them without any announcement. Accordingly, the bill went to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. President, I trust very sincerely, indeed, that the bill will not be taken away from the Committee on Mines and Mining. It belongs there by right. Of course, Mr. President, this is not a mere matter of personal choice at all. The Senator from Colorado is a member of the Mines and Mining Committee; he is not a member of the Committee on Public Lands. He does not want the bill to go to the Committee on Mines and Mining for some reason. That reason is because he is opposed to the bill; he does not want it passed, and he thinks apparently that that end will be more certainly accomplished by having the bill referred to the Committee on Public Lands than by having it referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. That is a legitimate method of conducting his opposition to this bill.

But, Mr. President, there is no rule of the Senate under which the jurisdiction of any particular committee is defined. The question as to whether bills shall go to one committee or to another committee is ordinarily determined by the nearness of relation between the title of the bill and the name of the committee. This has gone to the Committee on Mines and Mining. It deals with the occupation of mineral lands so that they may be mined. It is entirely appropriate, accordingly, to send it to the Committee on Mines and Mining. At the same time the bill deals with a certain class of public lands, and it may be said that for that reason it is appropriate to send the bill to the Committee on Public Lands. It is a mere matter of choice as to which of these committees the bill shall be sent.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Montana if there are other bills of this character before the Committee on Public Lands? Has that committee under consideration, or had it under consideration at the last session, bills similar to this?

Mr. WALSH. There have been bills of the same general character before the Committee on Public Lands; and on Tuesday a bill was introduced by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] providing for a commission to revise the entire body of the mineral laws, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. VARDAMAN. My reason for making the inquiry was that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] suggested that certain testimony has been taken by that committee on this matter; and it seems to me that if the change were now made it would merely cause a double amount of work, a duplication of investigation.

Mr. WALSH. Not at all, Mr. President; not in the slightest degree. If any testimony was taken on that bill introduced during the last Congress it was, I presume, reduced to writing, printed, and is available to every member of the Mines and Mining Committee; and every member of the Mines and Mining Committee who takes any interest in this matter can ascertain what that testimony is; but, as a matter of fact, there was not any testimony taken on the subject; it was just simply considered by the committee. There has been no testimony taken, so far as my present recollection serves me, on that particular bill, but it is a mere matter of choice between the two committees.

Mr. President, I undertake to say that the number of bills introduced on Tuesday and referred to the Committee on Public Lands aggregates more than the number of bills assigned to any other committee of the Senate; I undertake to say, sir, that, if they were counted, it would be found that more than twice as many bills have gone to that committee as to any other committee; in other words, Mr. President, that committee is now overwhelmed with work and it always is. Among the bills referred to that committee was a bill dealing with the disposition of water-power sites on the public domain. That is one of the great bills that are going to come before this Congress for consideration. There is to my mind no subject which will engage its attention that is of greater or of more immediate public importance than is that bill. The committee will be engaged in the consideration of that bill, in all probability, for some time to come.

Mr. President, the other bill providing for the disposition of coal, oil, and gas lands, lands containing deposits of phosphate, potash, and of sodium, is one which demands the immediate consideration of Congress. Everybody concedes that the existing laws have no proper application at all to the subject of the appropriation of lands containing deposits of oil. There is the keenest rivalry to-day out in the State of Wyoming and in the State of Montana in relation to oil lands; a great strife has arisen; practically a stampede to that country has ensued; and there is no adequate law for the appropriation of lands containing deposits of oil. On Monday last the Secretary of the Interior withdrew from entry a large area of lands along the border line between those two States because the present law is entirely inapplicable, and leads to fraud and rapine. Some immediate relief is necessary in order not to arrest the development of that country.

I want to get this bill before the Committee on Mines and Mining so that a report may be made speedily upon it while the Committee on Public Lands is engaged in the consideration of the water-power bill and other important legislation of that character. I do not want to see this bill buried in that committee until everything else that is before it, its great mass of business, is disposed of. Why should not the two committees go right on to work on these two great measures?

Mr. President, this bill deals with the subject of lands containing deposits of phosphate. There are great deposits of phosphates in the States of Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. Five million dollars are ready to go into improvements for the purpose of mining and treating these deposits in my State and in the adjacent States if only some law can be passed under which the lands containing them can be appropriated.

My friend, the esteemed Senator from Colorado, does not like our ideas concerning the character of legislation that ought to be had upon this subject, but, Mr. President, why then should he not come forward and offer a substitute for the proposed legislation and let it be thrashed out here upon the floor? If he can offer a wiser suggestion for the disposition of these lands than we, why should he not do so?

I ask you in all fairness to the great western country, for which I assume to speak on this occasion, do not bury this bill where it will never be heard of again, but let us get it out of committee as soon as possible and have it considered here upon its merits, whatever they may be.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, this matter has already been fought out before this body. I will not say, for it would be unjust to the high character of my distinguished friend from Montana [Mr. WALSH] to say that the very title of this bill is misleading, but the title of the bill does not show its purpose; it conceals its purpose. Let us see. It is entitled:

A bill to encourage and promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, and sodium on the public domain.

It takes in every State that has within its borders any public lands bearing any of these metals. Then, in the very first section the bill provides:

That deposits of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium, in land owned by the United States and not otherwise reserved, shall be

subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by this act to citizens of the United States—

And so forth.

The purpose now is to take from the Committee on Public Lands jurisdiction over the public lands and to hand to the Committee on Mines and Mining the right to take from the public domain any part of the country it pleases, all under the assertion that the action proposed is to be a wonderful help to the people of the West and to the people of the United States.

Questions relating to the segregation of mineral lands or any other lands have from the formation of our public land policy been referred to the Committee on Public Lands. I had the honor for many years to serve in the other House on the Committee on Mines and Mining, and in this body, and in the other House also, I have served on the Committee on Public Lands, and I appeal to the history of the reference of bills touching the question of segregating, controlling, fixing prices, and manner of handling of any of the public lands, mineral or nonmineral, to support the statement that all such bills have been referred to the Committee on Public Lands in both bodies.

For what purpose do we find this question raised here? The Senator from Montana insists that the jurisdiction over this question shall be changed and handed to his particular committee. Except for his high character and integrity, one would be led to believe that probably underlying it was a great hope of personal notoriety, but his great character prevents such an imputation. His sincerity, however, must not throw the Senate off its feet and change the policy relating to the public lands which has been followed for all these years by referring a bill providing that certain portions of the public domain "shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by this act" to a committee that never before had jurisdiction of even a cognate question.

The Senate should refer this bill where every bill of similar character which has come before it has been referred, namely, to the Committee on Public Lands, so that, as the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] justly suggests, having before us the entire subject and the policy of the country as to the disposition and care of the public lands, the committee may take appropriate action in the premises. The jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining arises only when any land becomes mineral land under the action of the Public Lands Committee and of Congress. The question of segregating the public lands must lie in their hands. The Committee on Mines and Mining may take up and suggest amendments to the laws affecting the mining industry, but certainly it can not consider questions relating to the disposition and classification of the public lands of the United States.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I was somewhat astonished to find that this particular bill had been sought to be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. This is, I am told, identically the bill that was introduced at the last session of Congress. The bill was prepared, as I understand, under the careful study of the Secretary of the Interior, the chairman of the Public Lands Committee in the House, the chairman of the Public Lands Committee in the Senate, and the chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining in the Senate. The identical bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands in the House, and was referred to the Committee on Public Lands in the Senate.

The Committee on Public Lands in the Senate gave careful attention to this bill. It is of wide importance, particularly to the members of the committee, who are drawn mostly from the public-land States. Very careful attention was given to it, and the bill was reported out from that committee at the last session of Congress.

Whether or not the report of that committee was satisfactory to the Senator from Montana, I do not know, but I can not see how the Senate can better itself by taking the bill from a committee that has already considered and made a report upon it and referring it to a committee that heretofore has had nothing whatever to do with it. Certainly the character of the bill and the substance of the bill make it absolutely proper for the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill refers to something more than mines and mining. It refers to the leasing of lands, the leasing of the public domain of the United States—leasing it in large bodies, leasing it in small bodies, providing for the annual rental, providing for everything of that sort which should naturally come before the Committee on Public Lands.

In view of the supreme importance of this measure, and in view of the fact that the Committee on Public Lands has already given it great consideration, I trust that the motion of the Senator from Colorado will prevail.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I was going to suggest to the Senator, with his permission, that in order to compose the differences between the belligerents on this matter, as suggested by the always vigilant Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES], the bill might go to the Committee on the Conservation of National Resources. That would be absolutely neutral ground, and I assure the Senator from Montana that it shall not be buried there without action.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I agree partially with the Senator from Mississippi. I think that as between the two committees—the Committee on Mines and Mining and the Committee on Conservation of National Resources—the bill should go to the Committee on Conservation of National Resources. This bill, however, provides something more. It provides for the disposition of the public domain of the United States in all the public-land States.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I want the Senator to understand that I am not going to insist on that course. I merely made the suggestion as a means of composing the differences between the Senators, one wanting it to go to one committee and one to another. I think the committee I have suggested would be absolutely neutral ground, where the matter could be fought out and an early report made.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I assume that any committee to which it may go is an absolutely neutral committee and will report.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The Senator from Montana intimated that if the bill should go as requested by the Senator from Colorado it would be buried.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I think the Senator from Montana did not intend to be so understood, because it was not buried at the last session but was reported to the Senate. The bill provides for leasing all sorts of these lands, in large and small quantities, at an annual rental per acre; and I can not see why it should go to any other committee than that to which it has gone. Certainly the personnel of the Public Lands Committee is not such but that this body can trust it to give fair consideration to whatever bills are referred to it.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do.

Mr. FALL. The Senator from Wyoming has been a Member of this body for a number of years. I wish to ask him if there is not a fundamental difference between the two committees which seems to be entirely overlooked by the Senator from Montana; that is, that the mining of coal, phosphates, and other minerals of that character belongs peculiarly to the matter of public lands. The mining of precious minerals—gold and silver and lead—does not belong to the Committee on Public Lands but belongs to the Committee on Mines and Mining. Is not that the distinction the Senate has always had in mind in the establishment of the two committees?

In other words, if you make an application for the location of a mining claim known as a coal claim, your application is made to the Public Land Office. If you make an application for the location of a mineral claim, you do not make it to the Public Land Office nor to any public-land authority. That right is given you by the laws of Congress. You simply make your location, place it upon the property itself, and, under the laws and local rules and regulations of the majority of the States, you file it with the probate clerk. It is not a matter for the consideration of the Land Department at all, until later it may come to the question of a patent.

To my mind, that has always been the difference between the subject matters to be considered properly by the Committee on Mines and Mining and the Committee on Public Lands. Phosphates, coal, and so forth, are matters peculiarly belonging to the public lands, and necessarily for the consideration of the Committee on Public Lands. As I say, you can only acquire title by going to the Public Land Office in the one instance, when you acquire an absolute title, and you may take \$5,000,000 from the bowels of the earth in the other instance by simply making your location on the ground.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming will take notice that he has about yielded himself off the floor.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I am perfectly willing to yield the floor for the present.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, at the last session of Congress a number of bills were introduced involving the question of the

disposition of the public lands. Their ultimate purpose was to change entirely the system of dealing with the public lands of the Government. Heretofore they have been disposed of by entry and sale, whereby the title passed from the Government. The object of these bills, taken as a whole, was to reserve the title in the Government, and to lease the lands to private individuals.

That line of proposed legislation is looked upon with a good deal of apprehension in the Western States. It involves, I think, a very grave constitutional question, as to whether the Government, as a landed proprietor, can hold title to these lands indefinitely and lease them under long terms. It is a very grave question that is going to bring about a great deal of discussion at this session of Congress.

Nearly all of those bills, I presume, have been reintroduced at the beginning of this session. One of them was the subject of long hearings before the Public Lands Committee at the last session of Congress. That committee conducted a very exhaustive hearing on the whole subject, and long reports were made by the majority and by the minority members of the committee, dealing not only with the question of propriety but with the legal questions involved. That committee was not so overwhelmed with business at the last session of Congress that it could not give careful attention to this question, which I think is one of the most important that will come before this session of Congress.

I can conceive of no reason why the jurisdiction over those bills should be transferred from the Public Lands Committee to the Committee on Mines and Mining. They involve the disposition of the public lands. They propose a policy of a permanent character, and one that is revolutionary, it seems to me, in dealing with the public lands. I believe they ought to be left in the hands of the Public Lands Committee, whose duty it is to deal directly with these questions.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, bills similar to this have been introduced in the Senate for the last seven years. As a member of the Public Lands Committee I want to say to the Senate that not only were there hearings at the last session, but the last hearing upon a similar bill was held some five years ago.

This bill is for the disposition of public lands and ought to go to the Public Lands Committee. Involved in it is the leasing system, which to my mind is a revolutionary move that is going to affect vitally every Western State. Furthermore, the expense to which the Government has been put for reporting and printing last session's hearings is such that I do not believe the consideration of the bill ought to be undertaken by another committee and involve the Government in a great additional expense.

I rather resented the implication of the Senator from Montana wherein he stated that the Committee on Public Lands was so overwhelmed with the reference of bills that it was impossible for that committee to give proper consideration to them. There is no committee in this body that gives more time to its work than the Public Lands Committee. There is no committee in this body that has its calendar nearer cleared than that committee. As for the statement that more bills are referred to it than to any other committee, I want to say to the Senator that he is mistaken. There are more bills referred to the Committee on Claims than there are to the Committee on Public Lands. Would the Senator from Montana want one or two thousand claims bills referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining because of the greater number of bills that are referred to the Committee on Claims than to the Committee on Mines and Mining?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. WALSH. If the Senator from Utah will pardon me, I should like to except claims and pensions, but outside of those I think my statement was correct.

Mr. SMOOT. I was going to refer to pensions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to notify the Senator from Utah that the next time he yields he will abandon the floor.

Mr. SMOOT. If I yield again, Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to abandon the floor. I will also say that I am going to take only a moment more of the Senate's time.

The reference of this identical bill has been acted upon by the Senate of the United States, Mr. President. We discussed it for about two hours and a half, and a vote of the Senate was taken upon it, and it was referred to the Public Lands Committee. If it had been announced to the Senate when introduced, the question would have been raised immediately, and perhaps this discussion would have been obviated.

I can not help but believe that the bill ought to go to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, it seems to me the question here is whether or not we are going to dispense with the services of the Committee on Mines and Mining. There has been appointed as the chairman of that committee one of the ablest mining lawyers in the West. He is willing to give his services to that committee. He desires to work on matters connected with mines. I assume that that committee was created for the purpose of considering matters referred to it by the Senate in relation to mines.

As far as the public lands are concerned, there is hardly a gold mine or a silver mine in the West that is not located on the public lands. There is not a patent to a gold mine or a silver mine in the West that does not carry with it title to Government land; and yet I do not believe the members of the Public Lands Committee are going to ask that subjects dealing with gold and silver mines shall be sent over to the Public Lands Committee. If matters affecting gold, silver, copper, and lead mines are not to be transferred from the Mining Committee to the Public Lands Committee, why should bills relating to the acquisition of phosphates, coal, potassium, and oil be so transferred? They are treated by the courts as minerals. They come under the mining law.

For instance, this bill deals with the disposition of minerals just as much as the disposition of gold or silver or copper or lead. Is it not the wish of the Senate that matters dealing with the disposition of minerals should go to the Mining Committee? Did you not select one of the ablest mining lawyers in this country as chairman of that committee so that this body might have the benefit of his legal knowledge?

You are trying to cloud the question by saying that the bill deals with the public lands. In dealing with all mines we deal with lands, but mining matters are always recognized as constituting a separate branch of the public-land law. The public-land law deals with homesteads, with desert-land entries, with Carey Act entries, with all kinds of surface entries—matters that are particularly land matters; but questions affecting minerals are segregated from the land matters, and they always have been.

It seems to me that in this case it is entirely unfair to the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] to take a committee that should be a live committee, a committee that should be working all the time on these matters, and make it a dead committee. It seems to me unfair to the Senator from Montana that he should be induced to accept the chairmanship of a committee where his legal training and his legal knowledge are supposed to come into play for the benefit of the Senate and then to take everything away from such committee. I say to you that if you can take this bill away from him, you can take every bill away from him.

I am a member of the Committee on Public Lands, and I want to say that at the time of the adjournment of the last Congress there were pending before that committee, undisposed of, 375 bills. The chairman of that committee, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS], worked day and night in the discharge of his duties as chairman, and he was complaining to the Committee on Rules all the time that he could not stand it; that he had to have more help. Now, what do you want to do? Do you want to pile additional work on him?

There is not any question but that the work coming before the Public Lands Committee at the coming session is going to be greater than ever. There is not any question but that there are going to be hearings on the power bill that will run for weeks, if not for months. There is not any question but that if this bill goes back to the Public Lands Committee there will be hearings on it again, and there is not a member of that committee but that believes there will be hearings on this bill no matter to which committee it goes. The fact that the committee reported it out favorably at the last session does not mean that it is not going to consider it at this session.

I do not believe there is a member of the Public Lands Committee but that knows that there will be further hearings on the bill, no matter to what committee it goes, and that there will be further consideration of it; and I think, in all fairness to the Senate itself, that it should not proceed to destroy a valuable committee.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming has addressed the Senate twice on this proposition.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Only once, I think.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator yielded to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I did; that is the first time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair stated to the Senator that he was about to exhaust his right to the floor for the day on this question. If he interpreted that to be an absolute announcement that he had done so, the Chair will state that he did not intend to take the Senator off the floor without giving him notice that that would happen; and in view of that fact the Chair will recognize the Senator now.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I probably allowed the Senator from New Mexico to overstep my time; and if the Chair thinks that I ought not to address the Senate further—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair does not think anything on the subject. The Senator is at liberty to proceed to suit himself.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I wanted to say, Mr. President, that I had not quite finished what I started to say upon the question of the public domain as given in the text of this bill. It was with no desire to nullify the activity of the usefulness of the Committee on Mines and Mining—nobody recognizes more than the present speaker the preeminent ability of the Senator from Montana, who is the chairman of that committee—but we have certain jurisdictions for certain committees, notwithstanding they are not clearly defined under the rules of the Senate or under the resolution creating the committees. The Committee on Public Lands, without question, no matter whether it is overworked or underworked, is the committee to deal with the public domain of the United States. It is the committee to which bills should be referred with regard to the disposal of the public domain of the United States. Else, what is the province of that committee?

The bill which is before us is a bill which does just that. In regard to mines and mining, I do not suppose the Committee on Mines and Mining is any better able to deal with the production of oil and gas than any other committee, because they are minerals only by legislative enactment; that is all. The laws of mines and mining are applied to these resources simply as a matter of technicality by legislative enactment.

This bill, however, provides for the leasing of the public domain, as I said, in large and small quantities. It provides for people to go over the public domain, to prospect it, to drill the public domain, to sink shafts upon the public domain. If they find anything they are to be allowed to lease that particular land, and then the balance of all this land that is withdrawn is to be leased without reference to those discoveries at all. It is purely and simply a bill to dispose of large portions of the public domain of the United States.

Mr. President, I have no personal feeling in regard to this matter. I have the utmost confidence in the Senator from Montana. I have the utmost confidence in the Senator from Nevada, who is a member of both these committees; and I know that upon either of them he would exercise his very best judgment under all the conditions as they should be presented to him. But I do believe in maintaining the integrity of the jurisdiction of these committees; and if this bill is taken from the Public Lands Committee I can not conceive of any bill that would properly come under its jurisdiction.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I wish to say just a word in reply to what has been said. The Committee on Public Lands, as has been so amply stated here, has jurisdiction over all matters that relate to the disposition of public lands. The Committee on Mines and Mining is a committee that has been created, in my judgment, for the purpose of dealing with questions of mining, such as assessment work, the location of mines, the location of placer claims, and the amount of work annually to be performed upon them. They have an infinite amount of work if they desire to do it. The American Mining Congress every year, for the past few years at least, has insisted that there should be a codification of the mining laws. The Committee on Mines and Mining is the proper committee to do that work, but every time the question comes before the Mines and Mining Committee it is said "we have not the time to do that, we must have a commission of some kind"; and we sometimes have reports in favor of a commission to codify these laws when as a matter of fact the committee itself ought to do that work.

Mr. President, I do not want to go into the matter further. Here are bills introduced this session of Congress. Take the calendar. I will warrant that the bill which the Senator from North Dakota has introduced relating to coal lands has been assigned to the Committee on Public Lands. I will warrant that the bill providing for the classification of lands has been given to the Committee on Public Lands. The bill for agricultural entry on coal lands no doubt has been given to the Committee on Public Lands, and the bill to authorize the disposal of phosphate, oil, potassium, and natural gas has also been referred to that committee. This morning when the Journal was

approved those bills were referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It seems to me, Mr. President, that there is no good reason why this bill should be taken from the Committee on Public Lands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. [Putting the question.] The ayes seem to have it.

Mr. WALSH. I ask for a roll call.

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

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN], which I transfer to the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BRADY] and vote "yea."

Mr. SHERMAN (when Mr. LEWIS's name was called). I wish to state that my colleague [Mr. LEWIS] is confined to his room by illness, and can not attend to-day's session.

Mr. ROBINSON (when Mr. MYERS's name was called). I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS] is unavoidably absent from the Chamber on an official engagement.

Mr. OLIVER (when Mr. PENROSE's name was called). My colleague [Mr. PENROSE] is unavoidably absent. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COIT] to the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] and vote "nay."

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia (when Mr. SHIVELY's name was called). The Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY] is detained from the Chamber by sickness. He is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH], who, I understand, is also absent, sick.

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GORE] to my colleague [Mr. SMITH of South Carolina] and vote "yea."

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN]. I do not see him in his place, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. Being informed by the statement made by his colleague that if he were present his vote and mine would not conflict, I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE]. That Senator is absent, but on a communication from him I shall allow my vote to stand.

Mr. CHILTON. I wish to announce that the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] is unavoidably absent.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was requested to state that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is detained by illness and is paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY]; also, that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON].

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—46.

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| Bankhead | Gronna | Martin, Va. | Sterling |
| Borah | Harding | Martine, N. J. | Sutherland |
| Brandegee | Hardwick | Nelson | Swanson |
| Clapp | Husting | Norris | Tillman |
| Clark, Wyo. | James | Oliver | Townsend |
| Clarke, Ark. | Jones | Robinson | Underwood |
| Cummins | Kenyon | Shafroth | Vardaman |
| Curtis | Lane | Sherman | Weeks |
| Dillingham | Lippitt | Simmons | Williams |
| Fall | Lodge | Smith, Ariz. | Works |
| Gallinger | McCumber | Smith, Mich. | |
| Gore | McLean | Smoot | |

NAYS—23.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Ashurst | Fletcher | Newlands | Sheppard |
| Beckham | Hitchcock | Owen | Smith, Ga. |
| Broussard | Hughes | Pittman | Thomas |
| Bryan | Johnson, Me. | Poinexter | Thompson |
| Chamberlain | Lea, Tenn. | Reed | Wahle |
| Chilton | Lee, Md. | Saulsbury | |

NOT VOTING—27.

| | | | |
|------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| Brady | Hollis | Overman | Shively |
| Burleigh | Johnson, S. Dak. | Page | Smith, Md. |
| Catron | Kern | Penrose | Smith, S. C. |
| Colt | La Follette | Phelan | Stone |
| Culbertson | Lewis | Pomerene | Wadsworth |
| du Pont | Myers | Ransdell | Warren |
| Goff | O'Gorman | Shields | |

So the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pur-

suant to law, a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (S. Doc. No. 1), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, an account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 6th day of December, 1915 (S. Doc. No. 8), which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

REPORTS OF SERGEANT AT ARMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant at Arms, submitting a full and complete account of all the property in his possession and in the Senate Office Building belonging to the United States (S. Doc. No. 6), which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant at Arms, submitting a detailed statement of waste paper and condemned property sold since December 7, 1914 (S. Doc. No. 7), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (H. DOC. NO. 359).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL (S. DOC. NO. 14).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of October 8, 1914, a report relative to the price at which the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal and all property, rights of property, franchises, and appurtenances thereto can be purchased, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (H. DOC. NO. 33).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Attorney General of the United States for the year 1915, which was ordered to lie on the table.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS (H. DOC. NO. 9).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditure of the appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TESTS OF MATANUSKA COAL (S. DOC. NO. 26).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the tests of Matanuska coal in connection with the Navy Department investigation by experimental tests of coal in Alaska for use on board ships and vessels of the United States Navy, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 110).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the employment under all appropriations for the valuation of carriers, the names of all persons employed under the commission, the State from which each was appointed, the rate of compensation paid to each, together with a statement as to how the moneys appropriated for the fiscal years 1913, 1914, and 1915, have been expended, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT EXCISE BOARD (H. DOC. NO. 141).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the excise board of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 125).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the general rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER (S. DOC. NO. 2).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer relative to the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

STEAMER "EASTLAND."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting certain information relative to an inquiry made by the officers of the Department of Commerce into the facts surrounding the disaster to the steamer *Eastland*, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

MARITIME CANAL CO. OF NICARAGUA (H. DOC. NO. 433).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the operations of the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (H. DOC. NO. 379).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the financial report of the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (H. DOC. NO. 112).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of expenditures of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS (H. DOC. NO. 34).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting his annual report and the annual report of the superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS (H. DOC. NO. 152).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement of expenditures made by the Interior Department and charged to the appropriation "Repairs of buildings, Department of the Interior, 1915," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

INDUSTRIAL WORK AND CARE OF TIMBER (H. DOC. NO. 150).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for "Industrial work and care of timber" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES (H. DOC. NO. 128).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, made in States and Territories for the endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (H. DOC. NO. 174).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement of expenditures made by the Interior Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, and charged to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 1915," which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF RECLAMATION SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 38).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourteenth annual report of the Reclama-

tion Service, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS (H. DOC. NO. 140).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the documents received and distributed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement from the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital of expenditures from the appropriation for salaries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed. (H. Doc. No. 372.)

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients received into the Freedmen's Hospital during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed. (H. Doc. No. 371.)

INDUSTRIES AMONG THE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 151).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made for encouraging industry among Indians at various Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND SUPPORT (H. DOC. NO. 121).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the fiscal year 1915 relating to the appropriation "Indian schools and support, 1915," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN SCHOOLS (H. DOC. NO. 117).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing the amount expended at each Indian school and agency from the appropriation for construction, lease, purchase, repairs, and improvements of school and agency buildings, together with certain data as to the number, kind, and cost of schoolhouses erected during the fiscal year 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN LANDS (H. DOC. NO. 143).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the cost of survey and allotment work on Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENTS TO INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 134).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures made in making per capita payments to the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATION (H. DOC. NO. 135).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made for the purchase of cattle for the benefit of Indians on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in North and South Dakota during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION (H. DOC. NO. 122).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians on the Tongue River

Reservation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF DESTITUTE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 123).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures from the appropriation for the relief of destitute Indians for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES (H. DOC. NO. 118).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of acts of hostilities by tribes with which the United States has treaty stipulations during the fiscal year 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SUBSISTENCE FOR INDIAN TRIBES (H. DOC. NO. 119).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, informing the Senate, pursuant to law, that no diversions or expenditures were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under the provision of the act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior under the direction of the President to use any surplus that may remain in any appropriation for the purchase of subsistence for Indian tribes, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SIoux INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 136).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF DECEASED INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 120).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all moneys collected and deposited during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under the provision "determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1915," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

THE INDIAN SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 175).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the diversion of appropriations for pay of specified employees in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 137).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures from tribal funds of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians appropriated therein for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DISEASE AMONG INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 139).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, from the appropriation for the relief of distress and prevention of disease among Indians on account of the destruction of hospitals, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 153).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures for the purchase of cattle for the Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN MONEYS (H. DOC. NO. 138).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting,

pursuant to law, a report of expenditures of money carried on the books of the Interior Department under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS (H. DOC. NO. 177).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a cost account of all moneys from whatever source derived expended on each irrigation project on Indian reservations, allotments, and lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF MOTOR VEHICLES (H. DOC. NO. 65).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing expenditures from lump-sum appropriations for the department for the purchase of motor vehicles and motor boats during the fiscal year 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY (H. DOC. NO. 100).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all sums paid by the Bureau of Chemistry for compensation of or payment of expenses to officers or other persons employed by State, county, or municipal governments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

FOREST INVESTIGATIONS (H. DOC. NO. 101).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of moneys received and contributions toward cooperative work in forest investigations or the protection and improvement of national forests during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF TIMBER (H. DOC. NO. 115).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, informing the Senate, pursuant to law, that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, there was refunded to depositors on account of excess deposits in connection with the purchase of timber and use of lands or resources of the national forests, etc., the sum of \$54,554.89, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (H. DOC. NO. 89).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for the year ended December 31, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia informing the President of the Senate that the balance sheets of the commission for the year ended December 31, 1914, were transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on February 3, 1915, and that balance sheets taken on various dates subsequent to February 3, 1915, were transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on December 8, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM (S. DOC. NO. 13).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of September 28, 1914, a report of an investigation by the commission in regard to conditions affecting the production, transportation, and marketing of crude petroleum, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. Accompanying the report are certain maps, and, if there be no objection, the communication and accompanying maps will be referred to the Committee on Printing for further action.

COLLECTION OF GARBAGE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report as to the plans and specifications relative to the collection and disposal of garbage and other city waste in the District of Columbia. The communication is accompanied with illustrations, and, if there be no objection, it will be referred to the Committee on Printing for further action.

DISTRICT TIDAL BASIN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 19, calendar day March 2, 1915, certain information relative to the bathing in the Tidal Basin in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. The communication will be printed and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and, without objection, it will also be printed in the RECORD.

The communication is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 7, 1915.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: In compliance with Senate resolution 557 of February 19 (calendar day March 2), 1915, instructing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate on certain questions relative to bathing in the Tidal Basin in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., I have the honor to submit the following information. The questions are taken up in the order in which they appear in the resolution.

First. By what authority of law or regulation are private parties permitted to maintain a boat and bathhouse on said Tidal Basin?

Congress, by act of September 26, 1890, authorized a bathing beach and dressing houses to be constructed on the east shore of the tidal reservoir against the Washington Monument Grounds and appropriated \$3,000 for this purpose. The Secretary of War was requested in the act to grant a permit for the new beach. The houses were built and in use for a number of years. To make way for park improvement Congress authorized the removal of this beach in 1902 to what was then known as the inner basin, northwest of the present site of the Paul Jones Monument, and \$4,000 was appropriated to cover the removal and new construction.

On November 22, 1902, the Secretary of War allowed bathhouses to be built on the bathing beach in the inner basin by private persons (M. N. Hekimian and J. H. Hollis), at their own expense; the houses to revert to the commissioners of the District after five years; the builders to have exclusive use of them for renting to the public the privilege of fishing, boating, swimming, and skating.

On March 3, 1903, Congress appropriated \$5,000 for floating baths to be moored in the tidal reservoir or the water front of Washington.

Under the authority for removal of the beach bathhouses were constructed on the beach on the inner basin on what is now filled-in land. Under the authority for floating baths two floats were built in 1903 and moored in the Tidal Basin. A permit was granted by the Secretary of War in 1902 allowing a space 400 feet long by 200 feet wide in the Tidal Basin for these floats which were built with the appropriation of March 3, 1903, above referred to.

It thus appears that floats for swimming at the present location and bathhouses on the Tidal Basin were all duly authorized by Congress.

In 1907 the Commissioners of the District relinquished jurisdiction over this area and the Chief of Engineers resumed charge of the beach, including the bathhouses. The tenant at that time, Mr. Hekimian, was permitted by the Chief of Engineers to retain his occupancy under a new lease dated July 11, 1908. Mr. Hekimian was followed by Mr. Plunkett and he in turn by the present lessee, Mr. Wells, who occupies it under lease dated February 27, 1914.

Second. What rental or fee, if any, is paid by the proprietors of said boat and bathhouse for the privilege of maintaining the same on the shores of said Tidal Basin?

The present tenant pays rental at the rate of \$500 per year. He secured his lease in competition under sealed proposal after public advertising. The terms of his lease do not grant him any right to charge for bathing in the tidal reservoir. Bathing in the waters is free to all; but if bathers use the bathhouse, or the tenant's floats, boats, bathing suits, etc., he has the privilege under the terms of the lease to charge them for the use of these facilities.

Third. What is the cause of the contamination and the pollution of the waters of said Tidal Basin?

The causes of the contamination and the pollution of the waters of the basin are several. The Potomac River water feeding the basin is itself polluted, although tests of its condition near the influent to the basin indicate that it is improved, perhaps, by dilution caused by tidal action. The raw river water at Great Falls is considered too polluted for drinking purposes, and reaches a satisfactory filtration point only after passing over three settling basins between that point and the source of raw supply. After passing Great Falls the river water is continually charged with more or less sewage, the main sources of this above the basin being Georgetown, Rock Creek, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and a large sewer near the Lincoln Memorial. This condition has been considerably mitigated by the recently built intercepting sewer along the river.

Furthermore, the condition of the water in the basin itself is polluted by the direct discharge of sewage from 10 toilets in the immediate vicinity into the basin itself and by refuse thrown into the water by the public picnicking and fishing along its borders. These toilets are not used by many people, but are undeniably the source of some pollution.

Fourth. By what means, if any, can the waters of said Tidal Basin be freed from such pollution and contamination?

The extent of this pollution is not great. Daily examinations of the water of the basin covering a period of six weeks were made last spring by officials of the Public Health Bureau, and the water was found unfit to drink, but there was some doubt expressed as to whether it was not clean enough to bathe in. Opinions vary on this point, but it seems a very rigorous requirement that water for swimming in the summer time should be pure enough to drink.

It is thought that the waters in the Tidal Basin can not be entirely freed from pollution at reasonable cost. Filtration or chemical treatment would not be justified on account of the expense. They can be considerably purified by eliminating the direct discharge of sewage into the basin from the toilets in the vicinity without much trouble, by preventing trash and other refuse from being thrown into the basin by stricter policing and attacking the aquatic weed growth detrimental to the condition of the water. This could be done at comparatively small expense. If sewage ejection at points above the influent to the basin could all be intercepted it would add materially to the purity of waters feeding the basin, but it would seem that such an undertaking would perhaps not be an economical step for this purpose alone.

It is thought that the tidal flushing of the basin, by which two-thirds of the whole volume of the basin is changed daily, makes the water in the basin compare very favorably with water in use in bathing establishments along rivers in other cities of this country and abroad. Such baths are in constant use along the rivers of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. An extreme instance may be cited in New York City. That city has been for years operating floating public baths in the North River and East River, at the Battery, and in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Kings. In these floating baths it has been found necessary to construct the spaces permitting the free entrance and exit of the river water very small in order to keep out the larger and consequently more objectionable particles of floating matter, and even at the open beaches in the North River it has been found necessary to screen the river water as it flows down from adjacent sewers by the bathing establishments. Notwithstanding this, in one year alone these baths were used by over 1,800,000 bathers. It is understood that these public baths have been condemned, and, if they have not been discontinued by this time, they will be later, despite their apparent popularity.

In view of the comparatively slight contamination there may be in the waters of the basin, as shown by recent tests, and the apparent benefit to a large number of people, it is believed that its temporary use for bathing should not be objected to. Only good swimmers can, on account of the depth, avail themselves of the bathing there, and such swimmers do not swallow the water that inexperienced swimmers or bathers do in shallow pools. The ideal standard for water for bathing purposes would be to have it approximate in purity that used for drinking purposes. To maintain such a standard is, of course, not possible in any large open basin, and can only be attained at considerable expense in a modern and well-kept bathing pool supplied by purified water.

During the past year report was rendered to Congress from this department on the practicability of establishing bathing beaches in the Tidal Basin. The studies for the location of the beaches and buildings in the area referred to in that report showed that location there is impracticable and undesirable when considered in connection with other large park development planned for Potomac Park. Furthermore, extended inquiries into the objections to the use of the basin on account of its pollution have about convinced the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds that, while it would impose a decided hardship at this time to do away with the temporary use of the basin for swimming purposes, nothing should be planned for permanent bathing establishments there.

Studies are now in course of preparation in the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, with the assistance and supervision of the National Fine Arts Commission, for the improvement of the large area of east Potomac Park as a large public recreation ground. These studies include extensive provisions for outdoor swimming pools and natatoriums of the most up-to-date kind. It is believed that these plans, if adopted by Congress, will remedy the deplorable lack of bathing facilities in the District of Columbia. Washington in the summer time has one of the most trying climates in the United States, and the conditions for swimming and bathing are inadequate. Every effort is being made, with full recognition of these facts, to present to Congress at an early date a satisfactory solution of the problem which will relieve the present conditions.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

LIST OF JUDGMENTS (H. DOC. NO. 102).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended December 7, 1915, the amount thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, together with a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the order filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims by the court relating to the vessel brig *Leonard*, William Hackett, master (H. Doc. No. 297), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of French spoliation cases filed under the act of January 20, 1885, which were dismissed by the court on motion of claimants (H. Doc. No. 323), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of French

spoliation cases filed under the act of January 20, 1885, which were dismissed by the court on motion of the claimants (H. Doc. No. 262), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of French spoliation cases filed under the act of January 20, 1885, and dismissed by the court for want of sufficient evidence (H. Doc. No. 323), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate communications from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting findings of fact and conclusions of law and opinions filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the following causes:

The brig *Sally*, John Beatty, master; and

The brig *Bee*, Denton James, master.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate communications from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the opinions filed by the court in the following causes:

Shawnee and Delaware Indians v. United States (S. Doc. No. 27);

Frank H. Church, administrator of the estate of Cornelius Clay Cox, deceased, v. United States (S. Doc. No. 28); and

Benjamin S. Chase, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Chase, deceased, v. United States (S. Doc. No. 29).

The foregoing opinions were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate communications from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of findings of fact and opinions filed by the court in the following causes:

The State of West Virginia v. United States (S. Doc. No. 30);

Isidore Daigle and Rosa Daigle Woodruff, only heirs of Isidore Daigle, deceased, v. United States (S. Doc. No. 31);

Mrs. Louise J. Alleman and Mrs. Augustine R. Bibes, heirs of Joseph Brighers, deceased, v. United States (S. Doc. No. 32); and

Marcellus O. Markham and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, sole heirs of William Markham, deceased, v. United States (S. Doc. No. 33).

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases dismissed by the court on the preliminary question of loyalty (S. Doc. No. 34), which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases dismissed on orders filed by the Court of Claims (S. Doc. No. 35), which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases dismissed by the court on motion of defendants (S. Doc. No. 36), which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting information relative to the dismissal by the Court of Claims on the claimants' motion in the case of the African Baptist Church, of Paris, Ky., v. United States (S. Doc. No. 37), which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact, conclusion, and opinion filed by the court in the cause of Upton J. Hammond v. United States (S. Doc. No. 38), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of congressional cases dismissed by the court May 13, 1914, for want of prosecution (S. Doc. No. 39), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases dismissed by the court on October 12, 1914, for want of prosecu-

tion (S. Doc. No. 40), with, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified findings of fact and conclusions of law filed by the court in the following causes:

Sarah Goin, widow of Caleb Goin, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 41);

Harriet R. Bruce, widow of George Bruce, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 42);

Theresa Gunckel, widow of Ferdinand Gunckel, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 43);

Roxane Meaker, widow (remarried) of La Marquis Tubbs, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 44);

Emily Catherine Jones v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 45);

Thomas R. Webb v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 46);

Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Chattanooga, Tenn., v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 47);

The Nashville Trust Company, administrator of the estate of John M. Lea, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 48);

Mary E. McGregor v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 49);

George W. Hull, son and heir of John Hull, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 50);

The Corporation of Roman Catholic Clergymen of Maryland v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 51);

George H. Wheaton v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 52);

Oak Park Trust and Savings Bank, executor of Elijah S. Watts, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 53);

Frank H. Bristow v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 54);

George L. Wright v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 55);

Hosmer P. Holland v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 56);

Henry C. Martin v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 57);

Abel Longworth v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 58);

Charles A. Loud v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 59);

Annette W. Brackett, administratrix of Joseph F. Twitchell, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 60);

Ralsa C. Rice v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 61);

Eugene S. Aldrich, son of Simeon C. Aldrich, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 62);

Margaret A. Maddox, widow of Wilson M. Maddox, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 63);

Luther M. Hayes v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 64);

The Corn Exchange National Bank v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 65);

Ann E. Hooper, administratrix of James Hooper, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 66);

Church of the Messiah, Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Marys, Ga., formerly Christ Episcopal Church, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 67);

Anna E. White Shipp and Wallace J. Hill, administrators of the estate of Patrick White, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 68);

Trustees, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Fredericksburg, Va., v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 69);

Charles H. Sloan v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 70);

Lulie F. Jones, administratrix of the estate of Sarah C. Jones, deceased, and Lucy F. Tyler, in her own right, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 71);

Peter Ludwig v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 72);

Ambrose Portwood v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 73);

William Hough, administrator of Jehu C. Hannum, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 74);

Emma C. Howard, daughter and sole heir of Elijah A. Coppage, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 75);

James A. Kemp v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 76);

G. D. Hearn, Ada Pennington, W. H. Hearn, and C. A. Hearn, heirs of Mathew Hearn, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 77);

Thomas M. Brower and John M. Brower, heirs of Jacob W. Brower, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 78);

C. H. de Zavallos, sole heir of Hugh F. McGaffock, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 79);

Henry Clay Smith v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 80);

Thomas N. Hill, administrator of the estate of George R. Jooley, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 81);

J. L. Hughes, administrator of the estate of John H. Stovaň, William Hughes, and Timothy L. Hughes, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 82);

Joseph D. Watkins, administrator of N. B. Watkins, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 83);

Anna M. Orne, administratrix of Henry A. Orne, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 84);

Jessie H. Watson, administratrix of the estate of Samuel Watson, deceased, v. The United States (S. Doc. No. 85);

W. T. Lafferty, administrator of estate of George W. Taylor, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 86);
 Jules C. Denis, receiver of the Levee-Steam Cotton Press Co., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 87);
 The Commercial Pacific Cable Co. *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 88);

F. N. Lee, administrator of the estate of George F. Lee, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 89);

Fred Stitzel, surviving partner of the firm of Stitzel Bros., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 90);

Henry R. Bryan and Mary N. Bryan *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 91);

The County Court of Platte County, Mo., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 92);

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Catletts, Va., successor of Walnut Branch Methodist Episcopal Church South and Weaversville Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fauquier County, Va., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 93);

J. B. H. Knight, administrator of the estate of Peter H. Knight, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 94);

T. S. Aderholdt, L. J. Williams, and R. B. Logan, trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Friars Point, Miss., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 95);

Julia D. Harris, administratrix of the estate of Stephen Daggett, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 96);

Thomas Miller, William Miller, Stephen A. Miller, James Miller, and Mary J. Mulvihill, sole heirs of Thomas Miller, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 98);

Louis Philip Labarthe, administrator for the succession of Dr. Joseph Richard Martin, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 99);

Cathrine P. McElfresh, executrix of the estate of F. H. Finley, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 100);

The Seaboard & Roanoke Railway Co. *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 101);

C. C. Bundy, administrator of the estate of Jesse Chilton, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 102);

Ida Tilley Fowlkes, only heir and sole heir of Calvin Tilley, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 103); and

Christian J. Fleck et al., heirs of Frank Fleck, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 104).

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate communications from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

Martina Beall and Marie A. Vallum, sole heirs of James H. Beall, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 105);

Lytle Crawford et al., legal representatives of the estate of Alexander C. Crawford, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 106);

J. F. Doom, administrator of the estate of Columbus Doom, deceased, late surviving partner of the firm of Columbus Doom and Ben Doom, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 107);

L. D. Settle, administrator of Marcus Settle, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 108);

Sarah Friedman, administratrix of the estate of Louis Friedman, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 109);

W. W. Roden *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 110);

C. C. McKinney, D. M. Goodner, N. Benedict, W. S. McWilliams, trustees of Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville, Tenn., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 111);

Trustees of the Smith Creek Baptist Church, of New Market, Va., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 112);

Trustees of the Union Church of Frederick County, Va., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 113);

R. B. Campbell, executor of William B. Campbell, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 114);

S. D. Russell, administrator of the estate of Alexander Russell, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 115);

W. R. Woosley, administrator of the estate of James Woosley, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 116);

Mary E. Forrester and A. B. Duncan *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 117);

Madeleine Lement, administratrix of the estate of Pierre Lement, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 118);

Felix A. Charpentier, administrator of the estate of Joseph M. Charpentier, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 119);

Emie Sullivan, administratrix of the estate of James B. Sullivan, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 120);

Heirs of Elijah Shatto *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 121);

Isabella R. Napier *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 122);
 Pohick Church, in Fairfax County, Va., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 123);

Charles Armelin, jr., administrator of the estate of Charles Armelin, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 124);

John T. Williams, executor of the estate of Thomas J. Williams, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 125);

Robert L. Langston, administrator of the estate of Robert Langston, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 126);

Frances L. Snell, daughter and sole heir at law of Hamlin V. Snell, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 127);

Amos Jones, administrator of the estate of John Jones, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 128);

Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Point Pleasant, W. Va., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 129);

M. M. Carruth, administrator of the estate of John Carruth, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 130);

Albert Wood *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 131);

Edward Duplantier, administrator of the estate of Armand Duplantier, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 132);

Mattie G. Kyle, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Adams, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 133);

Mrs. Catherine Crisler Spencer, executrix of Wesley Crisler, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 134);

William S. Gray *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 135);

County of Laurel, State of Kentucky, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 136);

The Regular Baptist Church of Richmond, Ky., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 137);

St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church, of Gettysburg, Pa., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 138);

Gerard Brandon, administrator of the estate of Isaac Jones, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 139);

John R. Neill *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 140);

Mary D. Wiggins, administratrix of Oscar L. Dewees, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 141);

B. T. Edwards *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 142);

Toussaint Egby, administrator of the estate of Augustin Las-trappes, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 143);

Olivia Berard Bonin, sole heir of Camille Berard, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 144);

C. A. French, administrator of Caleb Perkins, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 145);

David W. Hollis *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 146);

Robert Batey, for himself and as administrator of the estate of John Hill, deceased, and Ellen C. Bard, Nannie S. Hubbard, and William M. Bard, as heirs of William D. Bard, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 147);

Theolin Landry, administrator of estate of Jean Pierre Landry, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 148);

William Richard *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 149);

Trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Henderson, Ky., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 150);

Jane F. Paulk *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 151);

President Walraven *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 152);

Leland F. Rignes, administrator of John A. Rignes, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 153);

Leopold De Blanc, administrator of estate of Louis C. De Blanc, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 154);

Walter H. Filor, administrator of estate of James Filor, deceased; J. Vining Harris, administrator of estate of William Curry, deceased; and Leonora E. Pinkney, administratrix of estate of William Pinkney, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 155);

County of Laclede, State of Missouri, Lebanon, Mo., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 156);

Mount Pleasant Masonic Lodge, No. 99, of Austin, Ark., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 157);

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Van Buren, Ark., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 158);

Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Gallipolis, Ohio, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 159);

The Frederick Academy of the Visitation, of Frederick, Md., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 160);

Trustees of the Reformed Church of Burkittsville, Md., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 161);

The Deacons of the African Baptist Church of Richmond, Ky., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 162);

Liberty Baptist Church and Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Balston, Va., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 163);

Henry E. Saunders, administrator of estate of Edwin E. Saunders, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 164);

Jane P. Moore *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 165);

Albert L. Scott, surviving partner of the late firm composed of Edmund L. Pemberton, James R. Lee, and Albert L. Scott, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 166);

F. E. Delahoussaye, administrator of estate of Oneziphore Delahoussaye, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 167); Mary N. Murfree, executrix of Fanny Priscilla Murfree, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 168);

Rufus Avery *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 169); Benjamin F. Woodall *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 170); James H. Young, Benjamin F. Young, and Fielding Allen Young *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 171);

William M. Hilliard *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 172); The Georgia Railroad & Banking Co. *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 173);

Thomas B. Scott, administrator of Mary Scott, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 174);

Peter M. Crawford, administrator of estate of Milton Crawford, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 175);

Martha A. Smith, administratrix of the estate of Nancy Barrow, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 176);

Trustees of the Baptist Church of Harrisonville, Mo., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 177);

Presbyterian Church and the Green River Masonic Lodge, No. 88, of Munfordville, Ky., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 178);

P. O. Thweatt, administrator of estate of William K. Sebastian, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 179);

Amelia K. Rosenberger, executrix of George W. Rosenberger, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 180);

Robert G. Throne, D. P. Adams, A. G. Adams, and B. S. Adams, executors of the estate of A. G. Adams, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 181);

J. M. Norman, surviving administrator of Jesse L. Norman, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 182);

Andrew P. Shaw *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 183); Goff A. Hall *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 184);

Caroline Erdman, Catherine Wallace (née Erdman), Mary E. Wilson (née Erdman), and John Ernest Erdman, heirs of John A. Erdman, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 185);

Andrew J. Baker *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 186); Trustees of the Western Branch Baptist Church, of Nansemond County, Va., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 187);

Trustees of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of Bunkerhill, W. Va., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 188);

Trustees of Ralls Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M., of Madisonville, Mo., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 189);

Trustees of the White Oak Church, Dinwiddie County, Va., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 190);

Abner Souder *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 191); T. J. Humphreys *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 192);

T. M. Savage, administrator of the estate of John R. Savage, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 193);

Susie M. Taylor, widow (remarried), and R. Margaret Ely, Mary E. Allen, and Annie Ely, sole heirs of the estate of Robert M. Ely, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 194);

Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Hagerstown, Md., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 195);

David Y. Burke, James L. Burke, Mary L. Murphy, Emma A. Burke, Louis D. Burke, Roland T. Burke, Elizabeth B. Chiswell, and Elizabeth E. Sawyer, heirs of William G. Burke, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 196);

Trustees of the Central University of Kentucky (formerly Center College), Danville, Ky., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 197);

J. M. Rachels, administrator of the estate of Mrs. D. J. Booth, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 198);

Chamberlain Philosophical and Literary Society, of Danville, Ky., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 199);

Emma V. Elliott et al., heirs of John R. Elliott, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 200);

Hilaire Decuir, administrator of estate of Ovid Decuir, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 201);

E. C. Kaylor, administratrix of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 202);

Vestry of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of Danville, Ky., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 203);

Fanny H. Page, administratrix of Jesse Page, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 204);

Celestine Cantrelle Chretien, administratrix of Hypolite Chretien, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 205);

William A. Forrest, administrator of the estate of John W. Forrest, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 206);

Calvin Nelson *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 207);

R. T. Burns, administrator of the estate of Thomas Wallace, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 208);

Mildred P. Poullain, administratrix of the estate of Thomas N. Poullain, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 209);

Michael S. Elkin *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 210); W. W. Busby, administrator of the estate of Evelina V. Busby, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 211);

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Granville, Tenn., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 212);

Frank F. Archer, administrator de bonis non of John Green, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 213);

Samuel Hanna, administrator of the estate of Jose Joaquin Gomez, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 214);

Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Moscow, Tenn., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 215);

Allexey W. Von Schmidt *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 216);

Mary H. Atlewing, administratrix of the estate of William Hugley, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 217);

Thomas H. Canon, administrator of estate of Alfred O. Canon, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 218);

Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Springs, Ala., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 219);

Louis Pitoye, Superior of the Catholic Church of Brownsville, Tex., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 220);

H. F. Von Phul, administrator of estate of Mary C. Daigre, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 221);

F. M. Fitzgerald, administrator of estate of John Chandler, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 222);

Trustees of the Missionary Baptist Church of Webster, W. Va., *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 223);

Estate of Joseph V. Seabrook, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 224);

William Henry, administrator of the estate of Henry E. Sizer, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 225); and

Joseph Bergfeld, executor of Leon Frank, deceased, *v. The United States* (S. Doc. No. 226).

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. TILLMAN presented a petition of the Kaminski Hardware Co., of Georgetown, S. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a standard price on patented and trademarked articles, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of South Carolina, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the memorial of C. G. Patterson, of Salt Lake City, Utah, remonstrating against the right of Senator REED SMOOT to a seat in the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. GALLINGER presented petitions of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York and of Frank W. Russell, of Plymouth, N. H., praying for an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the American Automobile Association, of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against a tax on automobiles and gasoline, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of Daniel H. Sawyer, of Plymouth, N. H., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Mount Washington Lodge, No. 461, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Woodsville, N. H., praying that the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations be printed as a public document, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. OWEN. I present a petition of Choctaw citizens, and as it is very short I ask that it may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Whereas the Choctaw Nation or Tribe of Indians have vast tribal interests that are yet unsettled, consisting of coal and asphalt deposits of an estimated value of approximately \$20,000,000, the remaining unallotted lands and coal lands surface of a value of several hundred thousand dollars, the unsold timberlands of an estimated value of over \$2,000,000, together with the accumulated funds to the credit of over \$5,000,000 (now over \$7,000,000); and

Whereas not only are the Choctaw people entitled to an early settlement of the tribal estate and an immediate distribution of the funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to their credit, but they are, many of them, in actual want and distress and very much in need of their respective shares of the tribal money; and

Whereas constant and repeated efforts are being made to reopen the Choctaw rolls, which, if successful, would expose the tribal estate to depletion by thousands of citizenship applications whose inspired claims are without merit, besides complicating and delaying indefinitely the settlement of tribal affairs: Therefore

We, the undersigned members of the Choctaw Tribe of Indians, feel that in the administration of our estate, to the amount of many million dollars in value, by the Government it would be to the interest of our people and alike to the Government of the United States that the tribe have a delegate on the floor of the Congress, who would be charged with the particular duty of looking after the affairs of the tribe; that such delegate would, by reason of his acquaintance with Indian affairs and conditions, be of great assistance to Congress in working out matters of Indian legislation, as well as to the administrative officers of the Government in the Indian Service.

We therefore indorse the hereto attached bill and ask for its passage by Congress.

Mr. PITTMAN presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Pioche, Nev., praying for a revision of the mining laws, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. GRONNA presented a petition of sundry citizens of Williams County, N. Dak., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JAMES. I present resolutions introduced by Mrs. Emma Bunch Tanner and adopted unanimously by the General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, at its regular meeting December 4, 1915, held at Henderson, Ky., favoring an increase in the armaments of the country and also a restriction of immigration. I ask that the resolutions be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions introduced by Mrs. Emma Bunch Tanner, and adopted unanimously by the General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, at its regular meeting December 4, 1915.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, located in Henderson, Ky., that our country is totally unprepared for national defense in case of need, and that we urge upon our Senators from Kentucky and upon our Representative in Congress from this the second congressional district of Kentucky that they vote in the affirmative for all bills which may be brought before Congress to enable our beloved country to be put into such preparedness that no nation nor combination of nations dare attack her, and that she may thus be able to continue to be, in the future as in the past, "first in peace, first in war," and now and always "first in the hearts of her countrymen."

Resolved, That we urge upon the aforesaid Senators and Representative that they vote in the affirmative for a restriction of immigration, to take effect at once, so as to prevent any further danger to the aims and ideals of our country as founded by our ancestors, which danger has come upon us already on account of our unfortunate laws concerning this most important matter.

JENNIE T. RUDY (GIVEN),
EMMA BUNCH TANNER,
D. B. HART,

Committee.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented the memorial of Robert Lewis and sundry other citizens of Medical Lake, Wash., remonstrating against an increase in the armament of the Army and Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Robert Lewis and sundry other citizens of Medical Lake, Wash., praying for the printing of additional copies of the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a memorial of Farmers' Local Union No. 688, of Lincoln, and of sundry citizens of Glen Elder, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BRYAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Oxford, Fla., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented resolutions of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Orlando, Fla., favoring an increase in the armament of the Army and Navy, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CURTIS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Colony and Cloud County, in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a prohibitive tax on intoxicating liquors, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Colonel King Camp, No. 2, Department of Kansas, United Spanish War Veterans, of Leavenworth, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide pensions for widows and orphans of veterans who served in the Spanish War, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Western Retail Implement, Vehicle, and Hardware Association, of Abilene, Kans., praying for the creation of a nonpartisan tariff commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of the Society of Friends, of Haviland, Coldwater, Fowler, and Columbus; of the members of the Socialist Party of Clay County; of Manhattan Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Manhattan; of the congregations of the Swedish-American Church of Topeka, the Swedish Lutheran Church of Brantford, the Friends' Church of North Branch, the Friends' Church of Haviland, the Friends' Church of Rose Hill, the Friends Church of Tonganoxie, the Church of the Brethren of Southwest Counties of Kansas; of the members of the Cooperative Union of Moodyville; and of sundry citizens of Stevens County, Haskell County, Seward County, and Hallows, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in the armament of the Army and Navy, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OLIVER presented a petition of the congregation of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Gethsemane Church, of Arnot, Pa., praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Pennsylvania State Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to place a prohibitive tax on intoxicating liquors, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of sundry Societies of Friends in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCUMBER. I present a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of North Dakota, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

A Concurrent Resolution. (Lathrop Committee.)

Whereas by Chapter 6 of the Laws of the State of North Dakota of 1891, entitled "An act designating and appropriating section 36 in township 140 north, range 49 west, in the county of Cass, for the use of the State agricultural college as a site for that institution, there was appropriated, with the consent of the Congress of the United States, out of the lands granted to the State of North Dakota by the United States for the use of the common schools, section 36 in township 140 north, range 49 west, in Cass County, N. Dak., for the use of the said agricultural college as a site for that institution; Whereas the common-school fund has been thereby decreased; Whereas it is for the best interest of such common schools in the State that such section of land so appropriated be replaced and a new section granted in lieu thereof; and Whereas Federal legislation is necessary for that purpose: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring): That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, respectfully petitioned and requested to grant and set apart from the unappropriated Government lands within the State of North Dakota a section of land to be selected by the said State of North Dakota, in lieu of the foregoing section 36 in township 140, range 49, for the use of the common-school fund of said State; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of the State of North Dakota in Congress.

A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.
J. H. FRANE,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. McCUMBER presented a petition of the German Alliance of the State of North Dakota, of Gladstone, N. Dak., praying that special neutral vessels be provided for carrying parcel-post mail between the nations of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Pharmaceutical Association of North Dakota, of Fargo, N. Dak., remonstrating against the taxation of the drug trade imposed in the so-called emergency war-tax law, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to impose a prohibitive tax on intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I have received numerous letters from citizens of my State relative to the change that has been made in the Rural Free Delivery Service. I have here numerous signed petitions protesting against these proposed changes, which I ask may receive proper reference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petitions will be received and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented petitions of sundry citizens of Michigan, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TARIFF ON SUGAR.

Mr. TILLMAN. I present a communication addressed to me from John T. Leonard, of Charleston, S. C., relative to the restoration of the tariff on sugar. I ask that the communication be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the communication was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 3, 1915.

Hon. B. R. TILLMAN,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR TILLMAN: In a formal statement, issued by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury last week, it is estimated that \$112,806,394 will be required for 1917, including \$93,800,000 for new measures for national defense. This is upon the assumption that the present duty on sugar and the present emergency-revenue taxes shall be continued.

If the existing law, under which the present duty of 1 cent per pound on raw sugar ceases May 1, 1916, is amended, and the present duty continued, it means that the Democratic Party has failed to keep its pre-election pledge to the American people for the elimination of tariff subsidies to special interests.

A little less than half of the sugar consumed in the United States does not produce any revenue for the Government; but, on the other hand, shares with the Government the benefit of the tariff, but at the expense of the consumers. In other words, 1 cent per pound tax is added to the cost of a little more than half the sugar consumed, which is imported, consumers paying this additional 1 cent per pound, which goes into the Treasury of the Government. One cent per pound is also added to the cost of the other little less than half of the sugar consumed, which is produced within our borders, the consumers paying this additional 1 cent also which goes not into the Treasury of the Government but into the treasury of the domestic producers.

Here are the figures approximately: The Government will collect duties on imported sugars—\$46,000,000; of this, \$8,000,000 will be refunded as drawback on imported sugars which are exported after being refined, leaving a net revenue of \$38,000,000. The additional cost of 1 cent per pound to consumers of the little less than half of domestic sugars consumed, which will be paid to domestic producers, will amount to about \$38,000,000. This is in reality an indirect subsidy to domestic producers, and is in opposition to the principles of the Democratic Party.

The statement says that the "amount can easily be raised by internal taxation without appreciable burdens upon the American people." Sugar is not mentioned as one of the products upon which such tax could be imposed; but why not let the present law go into effect May 1, 1916, removing the tax on sugar imported? Enact a new law taxing all sugar consumed, domestic and imported, 1 cent per pound? This would not increase the cost to consumers over the present plan, but would give the Government the \$38,000,000 which it now receives and the \$38,000,000 which the domestic producers now receive, or a total of \$76,000,000 in revenue. If the Government is satisfied with \$38,000,000 revenue on sugar, make the tax only one-half cent per pound on all consumed, giving the consumers the benefit of the other \$38,000,000.

The sugar interests have been very prosperous recently, and do not need any tariff protection now, if they ever needed it; and in consideration of the benefits they have received in the past under the protective tariff could not reasonably object to lending their assistance to the Government in collecting the needed revenue on sugar consumed. There is probably no revenue the Government could collect at so little expense, as it could be collected in lump sums from the comparatively small number of producers and refiners. The \$38,000,000 divided among the 100,000,000 people of the United States, if the tax were made only one-half cent per pound, would be so little to each that, if left to a popular vote, it would probably be decided to let the Government have the full amount to be used for preparedness. And this \$76,000,000 would take care of a large part of the \$93,800,000 required for preparedness. The "protection" feature would likewise be eliminated. The internal tax on sugar could be imposed as an emergency measure, subject to repeal whenever expedient.

The above is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

With best wishes for your good health, I am,

Yours, very truly,

JNO. T. LEONARD.

FRAUDULENT USE OF THE MAILS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The introduction of bills and joint resolutions is now in order. Objection having been made by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] on Tuesday last to the introduction of a bill by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], that bill comes up automatically to-day for a first reading. The bill will be read the first time by its title.

The SECRETARY. A bill to prevent the use of the mails and of the telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to inquire whether it is in order at this time to move a proper reference of the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Not at this time. If the Senator objects to a second reading, the bill will lie on the table until to-morrow. Otherwise, under the rule, it will be read a second time by title, and then the Senator can make his motion for a reference.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. After it has been read the second time?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. After it has been read the second time. Does the Senator desire to object to the second reading of the bill at this time?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I desire to move its reference. Did I understand the Chair to say that that is not now in order?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Not until the bill has been read the second time. If the Senator objects, the bill will not now be read a second time. Unless there is objection, it will be read a second time. Then the question of reference will be open to the Senate. Does the Senator object to the second reading of the bill?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Then the bill goes over.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 1158) to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1159) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the use of the Coos Head Military Reservation, in the State of Oregon, to the cities of Marshfield and North Bend, Oreg., both being municipal corporations, for park purposes;

A bill (S. 1160) to establish a council of national defense;

A bill (S. 1161) authorizing the promotion of an officer on the retired list of the Army who served in the Civil War; and

A bill (S. 1162) to place certain officers of the Army on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1163) granting to the city of Portland, Oreg., for a public park, a tract of land within a Government reserve (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1164) to authorize the President to appoint a commission to revise the shipping and navigation laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1165) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Oregon City, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1166) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

A bill (S. 1167) to adjust the claims of certain settlers in Sherman County, Oreg.;

A bill (S. 1168) for the relief of George R. Campbell, Milton B. Germond, and Walter D. Long;

A bill (S. 1169) for the relief of William Fulton Hedges;

A bill (S. 1170) for the relief of William J. Ewing;

A bill (S. 1171) for the relief of Clarence Chambers;

A bill (S. 1172) for the relief of the estate of J. E. Bruce, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1173) for the relief of W. R. Wells; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 1174) granting to the State of Iowa all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land within the meander lines, as originally surveyed, of the lakes within said State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill just read by title has heretofore been before the Judiciary Committee. That reference will now be made.

Mr. CUMMINS. The bill was formerly referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and I should be glad to have it again referred to that committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such will be the reference, in the absence of objection. The Chair hears none.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 1175) to correct the military record of T. J. Shropshire;

A bill (S. 1176) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William M. Carroll; and

A bill (S. 1177) donating a bronze or brass condemned cannon to Crocker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Des Moines, Iowa, for cemetery purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1178) to reimburse J. Mandelbaum & Sons, of Des Moines, Iowa, for certain duties paid in excess; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1179) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and to further regulate commerce among the States and with foreign countries; and

A bill (S. 1180) concerning baggage and excess baggage carried by common carriers in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and common carriers while engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations, and prescribing the duties of such common carriers in reference thereto while so engaged, defining certain offenses and fixing the punishment therefor, and repealing all conflicting laws; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1181) granting an increase of pension to Oscar W. Lowery (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1182) granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines confined in Confederate prisons;

A bill (S. 1183) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912;

A bill (S. 1184) to extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk War, Cherokee disturbance, and the Seminole War,' approved July 27, 1892";

A bill (S. 1185) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Graft;

A bill (S. 1186) granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Carter;

A bill (S. 1187) granting a pension to Jennie Moul;

A bill (S. 1188) granting a pension to Bernard Donegan;

A bill (S. 1189) granting an increase of pension to G. H. French;

A bill (S. 1190) granting an increase of pension to William W. Olmsted;

A bill (S. 1191) granting a pension to Francis Hendricks;

A bill (S. 1192) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Watrous;

A bill (S. 1193) granting a pension to Mary M. Beehrle;

A bill (S. 1194) granting an increase of pension to William F. Flemming;

A bill (S. 1195) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Wigger;

A bill (S. 1196) granting a pension to Tilford A. Steele;

A bill (S. 1197) granting a pension to William H. Spencer;

A bill (S. 1198) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Williams;

A bill (S. 1199) granting a pension to D. M. Rowland;

A bill (S. 1200) granting a pension to Halle W. Dale;

A bill (S. 1201) granting a pension to Elizabeth Wright;

A bill (S. 1202) granting a pension to Justine M. Thrift;

A bill (S. 1203) granting a pension to Mrs. John H. Keatley;

A bill (S. 1204) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Boyer;

A bill (S. 1205) granting an increase of pension to James H. Firman;

A bill (S. 1206) granting a pension to Clarence W. Failor;

A bill (S. 1207) granting a pension to Bert E. Lockwood;

A bill (S. 1208) granting a pension to Minnie A. Curtis;

A bill (S. 1209) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Balfour;

A bill (S. 1210) granting an increase of pension to Elias Palmer;

A bill (S. 1211) granting an increase of pension to Miller C. Hunter;

A bill (S. 1212) granting an increase of pension to William Rider;

A bill (S. 1213) granting an increase of pension to David De Vore (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1214) granting an increase of pension to Storm T. Roberts (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 1215) granting to the State of Colorado 1,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads in the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1216) to provide for the cooperation of individuals, counties, States, and the United States in the building and improvement of public roads in rural districts; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1217) to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 1218) to provide that the United States shall aid in the construction of rural post roads; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1219) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William Keith, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 1220) making appropriation for the arrest and eradication of the destructive disease of citrus trees, known as citrus canker, in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1221) to provide for a board of naval architects in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1222) to amend section 4464 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

A bill (S. 1223) to provide for the appointment of certain assistant inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, at ports where they are actually performing duty, but to which they are at present detailed;

A bill (S. 1224) to amend section 4464, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to number of passengers to be stated in certificates of inspection of passenger vessels, and section 4465, Revised Statutes of the United States, prescribing penalty for carrying excessive number of passengers on passenger vessels;

A bill (S. 1225) to amend section 4433 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to working steam pressure allowable on boilers in steam vessels, and section 4418 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to hydrostatic test of steam boilers;

A bill (S. 1226) to provide for a change in the designation of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1227) to provide for the appointment of 11 supervising inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, in lieu of 10; and

A bill (S. 1228) to provide for appeals from decisions of boards of local inspectors of steam vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 1229) to appropriate \$300,000 for additions to and enlarging the Federal building, and \$15,000 for the erection and equipment of an observatory for the use of the weather bureau at Springfield, Ill., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 1230) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Fox River at Aurora, Ill.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1231) for the relief of Peter Hill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1232) for the relief of William Abbot and others; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1233) granting a pension to Frank H. Wright; and

A bill (S. 1234) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 1235) relating to street improvements in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 1236) granting an increase of pension to Hacker Davis;

A bill (S. 1237) granting a pension to Joseph Gorman;

A bill (S. 1238) granting an increase of pension to Alden Powers;

A bill (S. 1239) granting an increase of pension to Duane F. Perkins;

A bill (S. 1240) granting an increase of pension to Gen. John Harper;

A bill (S. 1241) granting a pension to Perlle A. Haskell;

A bill (S. 1242) granting an increase of pension to Francisco Wadsworth;

A bill (S. 1243) granting an increase of pension to Horatio N. Washburn;

A bill (S. 1244) granting an increase of pension to Peter Wedge;

A bill (S. 1245) granting an increase of pension to Sewell W. Hewett;

A bill (S. 1246) granting an increase of pension to William H. Maxey;

A bill (S. 1247) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Pulcifer;

A bill (S. 1248) granting a pension to Mary F. Fernald;

A bill (S. 1249) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Stewart;

A bill (S. 1250) granting an increase of pension to Charles Thurston;

A bill (S. 1251) granting an increase of pension to Gardiner Roberts, Jr.;

A bill (S. 1252) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Holmes;

A bill (S. 1253) granting an increase of pension to Frank S. Mildram;

A bill (S. 1254) granting a pension to Ella Farnum; and

A bill (S. 1255) granting an increase of pension to Hiram R. Brackett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 1256) extending the time for accepting the provisions of an act entitled "An act extending the period of payment under reclamation projects, and for other purposes," approved August 13, 1914; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A bill (S. 1257) to prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1258) to appoint James W. Keen as master's mate in the Revenue-Cutter Service and to place him as such upon the retired list; and

A bill (S. 1259) to restore to the active list First Lieut. of Engineers Henry O. Slayton, retired, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1260) for the relief of George L. Neff; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1261) retiring Thomas Harrison, a clerk in the Naval Observatory, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1262) awarding a medal of honor to George Murphy, late private, United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1263) for the relief of Henry States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1264) granting permission to Capt. Dorr F. Tozier to accept a gift from the King of Great Britain; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 1265) for the relief of J. G. Seupelt; and

A bill (S. 1266) permitting Charles M. Hickerson to include a portion of allotment numbered 36 to Se-cum-ka-nulax of Chief Moses's Band in his homestead entry, and providing for allotment to Se-cum-ka-nulax in lieu thereof on the Colville Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1267) for the relief of Fanny A. Crocker; and

A bill (S. 1268) for the relief of the heirs of Ari Cantrell; to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

A bill (S. 1269) placing C. T. Dulin on the retired list of the United States Army;

A bill (S. 1270) to place the name of Herman C. Funk upon the officers' retired list;

A bill (S. 1271) to place the name of David E. Lunsford upon the officers' retired list;

A bill (S. 1272) for the relief of Thomas Huggins;

A bill (S. 1273) to reinstate Wilmot A. Danielson as a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army;

A bill (S. 1274) for the relief of Edward Stewart;

A bill (S. 1275) for the relief of Adam Culp; and

A bill (S. 1276) for the relief of John Dalton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1277) for the relief of the estate of Frederick Heisinger;

A bill (S. 1278) to reimburse the Port Angeles City Dock Co. for damage done to the dock of that company by the United States revenue cutter *Snohomish*;

A bill (S. 1279) for the relief of the Pacific Creosoting Co.;

A bill (S. 1280) for the relief of Matilda Elizabeth West;

A bill (S. 1281) for the relief of C. G. Wilford;

A bill (S. 1282) for the relief of the heirs of L. A. Davis;

A bill (S. 1283) for the relief of Ira M. Krutz;

A bill (S. 1284) for the relief of the M. A. Phelps Lumber Co.;

A bill (S. 1285) for the relief of Caroline M. Killough;

A bill (S. 1286) for the relief of Nellie Harrington;

A bill (S. 1287) for the relief of William H. Hare; and

A bill (S. 1288) for the relief of Simon M. Preston; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 1289) for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded linseed oil, turpentine, or paint;

A bill (S. 1290) to amend the act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies";

A bill (S. 1291) providing a remedy for the relief of wronged and defrauded shareholders in corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes incident thereto; and

A bill (S. 1292) to amend section 15 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended June 29, 1906, and June 18, 1910; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1293) to reimburse the Farmers' Savings Bank of Brandon, Iowa, for currency destroyed by fire; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 1294) amending section 81 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1295) to define and punish lobbying; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 1296) for the relief of John P. Wagner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1297) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Granville G. Davisson, one of the heirs of Josiah M. Davisson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1298) for the relief of William T. Roche; and

A bill (S. 1299) for the relief of Mrs. Noble Warwick; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1300) to regulate the franking privilege; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1301) to require hours of rest for employees on railroads; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 1302) to provide for the monthly payment of pensions, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1303) granting an increase of pension to John E. Gilmore;

A bill (S. 1304) granting an increase of pension to John B. Goodie;

A bill (S. 1305) granting an increase of pension to Joseph F. Grawe;

A bill (S. 1306) granting an increase of pension to Jonas H. Munson; and

A bill (S. 1307) granting increase of pensions to ex-prisoners of war; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

(By request.) A bill (S. 1308) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1911;

A bill (S. 1309) to amend section 29 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; and

(By request.) A bill (S. 1311) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1312) authorizing the county of St. Louis to construct a bridge across the St. Louis River between Minnesota and Wisconsin;

A bill (S. 1313) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property," approved February 13, 1893;

A bill (S. 1314) relating to the anchorage of vessels in navigable waters of the United States;

(By request.) A bill (S. 1315) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend laws for preventing collisions of vessels and to regulate equipment of certain motor boats on the navigable waters of the United States," approved June 9, 1910; and

A bill (S. 1316) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River in the county of Morrison and State of Minnesota," approved June 4, 1906; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1317) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 1318) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Inglis;

A bill (S. 1319) to authorize the appointment of L. A. Grant, late a brigadier and brevet major general of Volunteers, to be a brigadier general in the Army on the retired list; and

A bill (S. 1320) to correct the military record of John Berrisford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1321) relating to the adjudication of homestead entries in certain cases; and

A bill (S. 1322) granting certain land to the board of education of the village of Mahanomen, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1323) to provide for the establishment of a forest reserve within the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1324) for the survey and construction of a public highway through the Superior National Forest, Minn.; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1325) to amend section 3928 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1326) for the relief of Vilhelm Torkildsen;

A bill (S. 1327) for the relief of A. M. and R. A. Darling; and

A bill (S. 1328) for the relief of Alfred W. Bjornstad, United States Army; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1329) granting an increase of pension to George F. Cowan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1330) granting an increase of pension to Nancy D. Morey;

A bill (S. 1331) granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Jaquith;

A bill (S. 1332) granting an increase of pension to John T. Fort (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1333) granting an increase of pension to Harriett S. Crooks;

A bill (S. 1334) granting a pension to Almira D. Pettingill;

A bill (S. 1335) granting an increase of pension to F. A. Heebner;

A bill (S. 1336) granting a pension to Mary Johnson;

A bill (S. 1337) granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Longman;

A bill (S. 1338) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Hubbard; and

A bill (S. 1339) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. White; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 1310) for the incorporation and regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. NELSON. The bill should go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator make that motion?

Mr. NELSON. I make the motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the motion will be considered as agreed to, and the bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 1340) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Bluff City, Sullivan County, Tenn., two brass cannon, with carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1341) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906, as amended by the act approved June 23, 1910; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1342) to establish a new judicial circuit of the United States, with a circuit court of appeals, hereafter to be called the tenth circuit; and

A bill (S. 1343) to amend section 162 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1344) to appropriate \$500,000 to aid the Andrew Jackson Memorial Association in the erection of a monument at Nashville, Tenn., to commemorate the life, character, and services of Andrew Jackson; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1345) for the relief of Nathaniel F. Cheairs; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1346) granting an increase of pension to James M. Freeman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1347) granting a pension to William Manley;

A bill (S. 1348) granting an increase of pension to James Wilson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1349) granting an increase of pension to William R. Morrell (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIELDS (for Mr. PHELAN):

A bill (S. 1350) to provide for the fitting up of quarters in the post-office building at the city of Sacramento for the accommodation of the district court of the northern district of

California and its officers, and making appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 1351) providing for the discovery, development, and protection of streams, springs, and water holes in the desert and arid public lands of the United States in the State of California, for rendering the same more readily accessible, and for the establishment of and maintenance of signboards and monuments locating the same; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 1352) to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or giving away of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit the treating or giving of intoxicating liquors to minors in the District; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1353) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. McWhorter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1354) granting a pension to Sarah M. Thompson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1355) granting a pension to Martha E. Wheeler (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1356) granting a pension to Thomas E. Sims; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 1357) for the improvement of navigation of the Connecticut River and authorizing the Connecticut River Co. to relocate and construct a dam in said river above the village of Windsor Locks, in the State of Connecticut; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1358) regulating the use of names by fraternal orders; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1359) authorizing the Secretary of War to erect a monument at Valparaiso, Chile; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1360) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver one cannon or fieldpiece to the town of Roxbury, Conn.;

A bill (S. 1361) to correct the military record of Thomas Smart;

A bill (S. 1362) for the relief of Lester A. Rockwell;

A bill (S. 1363) to grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson Forlorn Hope storming party;

A bill (S. 1364) for the relief of Joseph Wygant; and

A bill (S. 1365) to correct the military record of Charles K. Bond, alias Kimball W. Rollins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1366) for the relief of Charles J. Fuller;

A bill (S. 1367) for the relief of the estate of Philip Halsey Remington;

A bill (S. 1368) for the relief of Joshua A. Fessenden and others;

A bill (S. 1369) for the relief of Alice H. Morse;

A bill (S. 1370) for the relief of Mrs. Jarvis M. Williams;

A bill (S. 1371) authorizing the payment to the widow of Dorence Atwater of compensation for services rendered the United States of America; and

A bill (S. 1372) for the relief of the heir or heirs of John Howard Payne; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 1373) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Port Angeles, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1374) abolishing the offices of postmaster and assistant postmaster in first and second class offices and creating in lieu thereof the office of superintendent of post offices, and placing the same under the classified civil service; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1375) for the relief of C. P. Zent; and

A bill (S. 1376) for the relief of Peter McKay; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1377) authorizing the Secretary of War to make donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls to the Odessa (Wash.) public schools;

A bill (S. 1378) to amend the military record of John P. Fitzgerald; and

A bill (S. 1379) for the relief of James Gloster; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1380) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hill; and

A bill (S. 1381) granting a pension to Jack Sommer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 1382) forbidding judges to charge juries with regard to matters of fact, but requiring judges to declare the law, and in jury trials to reduce their charge or instructions to

writing on the request of either party; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1383) to authorize and provide for the investigation and survey of swamp, wet, and overflowed lands in the Mississippi Valley susceptible of drainage, and to devise plans and systems therefor; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1384) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Forrest City, in the State of Arkansas; and

A bill (S. 1385) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Monticello, in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1386) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be made certain improvements on the Government reservation at Hot Springs, Ark.;

A bill (S. 1387) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct a new bathhouse on the Hot Springs Reservation, Ark., for the accommodation of indigents; and

A bill (S. 1388) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to furnish hot water from the hot springs on the Hot Springs Reservation for drinking and bathing purposes free of cost to the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital Association; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1389) for the relief of the heirs of the late Hugh Rowen;

A bill (S. 1390) for the relief of the heirs or estate of Wesley W. Wallace, deceased;

A bill (S. 1391) for the relief of the heirs or estate of Samuel N. Pryor, deceased;

A bill (S. 1392) for the relief of the heirs of the late Jennie Hunter;

A bill (S. 1393) for the relief of heirs of James Thompson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1394) for the relief of heirs or estate of Thomas Daly, deceased;

A bill (S. 1395) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Graves; and

A bill (S. 1396) for the relief of Lizzie E. McCord, administratrix of Moses S. McCord, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1397) granting a pension to James E. Dickerson;

A bill (S. 1398) granting a pension to John A. Pryor;

A bill (S. 1399) granting a pension to Samuel M. McKinney;

A bill (S. 1400) granting an increase of pension to B. E. Benton;

A bill (S. 1401) granting a pension to Stephen Konicka;

A bill (S. 1402) granting a pension to Ada Jernigen;

A bill (S. 1403) granting a pension to William H. Tucker;

A bill (S. 1404) granting an increase of pension to John F. Spence;

A bill (S. 1405) granting a pension to A. G. Hamilton, alias Garland Hammond;

A bill (S. 1406) granting a pension to Minnie Bryant; and

A bill (S. 1407) granting a pension to Thomas S. Garen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 1408) to indemnify depositors in "member banks," as defined by the Federal reserve act, against loss in the event of the failure or suspension of business of such bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 1409) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla.; to the Committee on Commerce.

(By request.) A bill (S. 1410) authorizing the Choctaw Tribe of Indians to hold an election for the purpose of electing a principal chief and creating the office of Choctaw delegate, prescribing his duties, fixing his salary, and providing for his election; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1411) granting an increase of pension to George Bond; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 1412) further to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the Judiciary; and

A bill (S. 1413) to prohibit improper and corrupt lobbying and to regulate the employment of legislative counsel and agents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1414) providing for the adjudication of certain claims by the Court of Claims (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 1415) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Bradshaw (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 1416) to amend section 4215 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FALL:

A bill (S. 1418) granting a pension to Jennie Graham George (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 1419) granting an increase of pension to William Cake, alias William Baker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1420) granting an increase of pension to Elmer M. Yocum (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1421) granting a pension to George A. Wilson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LIPPITT:

A bill (S. 1422) granting an increase of pension to Irene A. Potter; and

A bill (S. 1423) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Percival; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 1424) incorporating the American Academy of Arts and Letters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1425) for the relief of D. M. Carman, representing the estate of Louis R. Yangco, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1426) for the relief of Frances L. Snell; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1427) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hills (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 1428) to reimburse certain fire insurance companies the amounts paid by them for property destroyed by fire in suppressing the bubonic plague in the Territory of Hawaii in the years 1899 and 1900; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 1429) for the relief of Artemus W. Pentz; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 1430) for the relief of John H. Fesenmeyer, alias John Wills; and

A bill (S. 1431) for the relief of Peter MacGarry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRYAN:

A bill (S. 1432) granting a pension to Irene B. Johnson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1433) granting an increase of pension to William Varnes (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1434) granting an increase of pension to John A. White (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 1435) granting an increase of pension to George W. Adams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1436) granting a pension to Catharine A. Allen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1437) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Ailing (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1438) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte A. Avery (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1439) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. Babcock (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1440) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Banning (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1441) granting an increase of pension to Abbie C. Boardman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1442) granting an increase of pension to Maria E. Bowers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1443) granting an increase of pension to Martha Connor (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1444) granting an increase of pension to Anastasia Corcoran (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1445) granting an increase of pension to Martha Crumb (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1446) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Daniels (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1447) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. De Forest (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1448) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Geer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1449) granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Hall (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1450) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Hayes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1451) granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Hovey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1452) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Jackson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1453) granting an increase of pension to Mary Moriarty (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1454) granting an increase of pension to Nellie R. Palmer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1455) granting an increase of pension to Elsie A. Platt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1456) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Playfoot (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1457) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Semple (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1458) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide M. Tarbox (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1459) granting an increase of pension to Mary Whipple (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 1460) to reinstate Frederick J. Birkett as third Lieutenant in the United States Revenue-Cutter Service; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1461) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1462) granting an increase of pension to John S. Lane (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1463) granting an increase of pension to Allen Brown (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1464) granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Cook (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1465) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Klock (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1466) granting an increase of pension to Samuel N. Bridgman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1467) granting a pension to Austin L. Myers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1468) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Snyder (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1469) granting an increase of pension to Adaline S. Meeker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1470) granting a pension to Mary A. Johnson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1471) granting an increase of pension to Elzie W. Grindley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1472) granting a pension to Celia Elizabeth Gibson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1473) granting a pension to Catherine Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1474) granting an increase of pension to May B. Anderson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1475) granting an increase of pension to John Gates (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1476) granting an increase of pension to Jeannette Hancock (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1477) granting an increase of pension to Hannah A. Hill (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1478) granting a pension to Anna Wells (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1479) granting a pension to Mary Jane Thomas (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1480) granting a pension to John R. Martin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1481) granting an increase of pension to Albert G. McQuiddy (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1482) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Reynolds (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1483) granting an increase of pension to Eugene B. Fisher (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1484) granting an increase of pension to John Gibson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1485) granting an increase of pension to Amenda Brewster (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1486) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Norman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1487) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Clark (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1488) granting an increase of pension to Kittle Dandridge (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1489) granting an increase of pension to John C. Brown (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1490) granting an increase of pension to James S. Ames (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1491) granting an increase of pension to James M. Adkins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1492) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Brady (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1493) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Nauerth;

A bill (S. 1494) granting a pension to Mary Ann Leahey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1495) granting an increase of pension to Ethan S. Anderson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1496) granting an increase of pension to John M. Jennings (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1497) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose Fortner (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 1498) granting an increase of pension to John A. Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1499) granting a pension to Emma McCue (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1500) granting an increase of pension to George W. Parsons (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1501) granting an increase of pension to Richard Simpson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1502) granting an increase of pension to Michael Reuss (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1503) granting an increase of pension to Clinton Neligh (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1504) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Stephenson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1505) granting an increase of pension to William Roudebush (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1506) granting a pension to John A. Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1507) granting an increase of pension to Charles Whitkemper (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1508) granting an increase of pension to John Smiley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1509) granting an increase of pension to John P. Walker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1510) granting a pension to Caleb St. Clair (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1511) granting a pension to Nancy Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1512) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Miller (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1513) granting an increase of pension to John F. Simpson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1514) granting an increase of pension to Henry Waltz (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1515) granting an increase of pension to Mauris Summers (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1516) granting an increase of pension to William Whitten (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 1517) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Mullins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1518) granting an increase of pension to Georgia Nelson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1519) granting an increase of pension to M. B. Sasser (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1520) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Thomas (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1521) granting an increase of pension to Sarah T. Wright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1522) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Wells (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1523) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Spurlock (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1524) granting an increase of pension to John M. Pittman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1525) granting a pension to Green Brock (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1526) granting a pension to Jesse Abbott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1527) granting a pension to Mary E. Brown (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1528) granting a pension to Harriet M. Tira (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1529) granting a pension to George Troutman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1530) granting a pension to Clementine Williams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1531) granting a pension to Martha J. Reynolds (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1532) granting a pension to Katherine Walker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1533) granting a pension to Mary McJenkins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1534) granting a pension to Herman Martin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1535) granting an increase of pension to Katherine Bird (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1536) granting an increase of pension to Moses Hull (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1537) granting a pension to Arch Vickers (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1538) granting a pension to Ulysses S. Baird (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANE:

A bill (S. 1539) to protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

(By request.) A bill (S. 1540) to encourage private enterprise and capital in upbuilding the merchant marine of the United States and to promote commerce between the United States and foreign nations; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1541) to regulate control over all navigable waters and estuaries thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1542) authorizing any nation, tribe, or band of Indians to submit claims against the United States to the Court of Claims with the right of either party to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and

A bill (S. 1543) to reimburse the heirs of Chief Heavy Runner on account of his death and for property taken from him at the time of the Baker massacre; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1544) authorizing issuance of land patent to Lewis Montgomery; and

A bill (S. 1545) granting to various States public lands for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1546) making an appropriation for the payment of certain claims growing out of the Civil War;

A bill (S. 1547) making an appropriation to construct a national home for aged and infirm colored people and colored working girls, and to establish industrial farms to aid in the maintenance of the same;

A bill (S. 1548) for the relief of Emmett W. Entriken; and

A bill (S. 1549) for the relief of Joe Davis; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1550) to authorize the establishment of fish-cultural stations on the Columbia River or its tributaries in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 1551) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hood River, Ore.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1552) for the relief of the widow of Thomas Harrison Beatty; and

A bill (S. 1553) for the relief of Peter Kenney (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1554) to amend section 3237 of the Revised Statutes, relating to collection of special internal revenue taxes; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1555) granting a pension to Henry Lee;

A bill (S. 1556) granting a pension to Hans C. Nielsen (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1557) granting an increase of pension to Margaret M. Lane; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 32) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to residents of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 33) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 34) creating a joint commission of Congress to be known as the joint commission of Congress to investigate affairs and conditions relating to the adequacy of transportation means and facilities and defining the powers and duties of said commission; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. JONES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 36) to convey the thanks of Congress to Capt. Thomas Moore, master of the Alaska Steamship Co.'s steamer *Cordova*, and to the officers and crew, for the prompt and heroic service rendered by them in rescuing 58 survivors of the U. S. revenue cutter *Tahoma*; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 37) to amend S. J. Res. 8, approved May 4, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee and certain claims against the United States"; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHIELDS (for Mr. PHELAN):

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Industrial Expositions.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 39) granting to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co., and its successors in interest, a revocable license for the use of lands in the Presidio of San Francisco Military Reservation, to be designated by the Secretary of War, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a building known as the Palace of Fine Arts and its appurtenances, and ceding to the State of California jurisdiction over said lands during the continuance of said license; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NELSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 40) proposing an amendment to the second paragraph of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 41) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENYON:

(By request.) A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 42) for adopting the Decalogue and Jesus's rule as standard measure for laws and regulations of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 43) authorizing and directing the Department of Labor to make an inquiry into the cost of living in the District of Columbia and to report thereon to Congress as early as practicable; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 44) declaring the position of the United States on the question of neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LANE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 45) to place the name of Theodore Barker upon the retired list of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 46) to amend section c of article 9 of the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, with respect to lights required upon certain classes of fishing vessels; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMOR.

Mr. TILLMAN. I introduce a bill and ask that it lie on the table for the present. I also ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senator from South Carolina will be granted.

The bill (S. 1417) to erect a factory for the manufacture of armor, was read twice by its title, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to erect a factory for the manufacture of armor for vessels of the Navy; said factory to have an annual capacity of 20,000 tons of armor: *Provided*, That the cost of said factory, when completed, shall not exceed \$11,000,000; which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, for the purposes of this act and toward the purchase of a site for said factory unless there is an available site already owned by the Government; in that case the full sum of \$11,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the erection of said factory to make armor plate and any other material for the Navy that may be profitably produced therein, including all necessary drafting and clerical assistance, and to be available until expended.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Monday next, immediately after the conclusion of the routine morning business, I shall address the Senate on the subject of the bill.

SALE OF FUR SEALS.

Mr. FLETCHER. I introduce a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to sell skins taken from fur seals killed on the Pribilof Islands for food purposes.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 47) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to sell skins taken from fur seals killed on the Pribilof Islands for food purposes was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which has charge of that general subject.

Mr. FLETCHER. It should be referred to the Committee on Commerce, I think.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator prefers that it should go elsewhere than to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Chair will entertain a motion to that effect.

Mr. FLETCHER. I intended that the joint resolution should go to the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Committee on Commerce has never had anything to do with the fur-seal question, which has always been considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations; but if the Senator makes that motion—

Mr. STONE. The Chair is right about that.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have no objection to the joint resolution going to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CLERKS TO SENATORS.

Mr. JONES. I introduce a joint resolution relative to a proposed amendment of the rules; and instead of taking the time to have it read I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Rules.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That will be done, unless there is objection.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 35) providing for employees to Senators and Senate committees, and fixing their compensation, commencing with the beginning of the Sixty-fifth Congress was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Rules, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution providing for employees to Senators and Senate committees, and fixing their compensation, commencing with the beginning of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

Resolved, etc., That, commencing with the beginning of the Sixty-fifth Congress, each chairman of a first-class committee shall have a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000, and who shall also act as clerk of his committee; an assistant secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of \$2,500, and who shall also act as assistant clerk to his committee; and, during the sessions of the Senate, a stenographer, to be paid at the rate of \$1,440 per annum; and a messenger, to be paid at the rate of \$1,200 per annum; each chairman of a second-class committee shall have a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of \$2,750, and who shall act as clerk of his committee; an assistant secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of \$2,000, and who shall also act as assistant clerk of his committee; and, during the sessions of the Senate, a stenographer, to be paid at the rate of \$1,440 per annum; and a messenger, to be paid at the rate of \$1,200 per annum; and each Senator not the chairman of a committee shall have a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of \$2,500; an assistant secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of \$1,800; and, during the sessions of the Senate, a stenographer, who shall be paid at the rate of \$1,440 per annum; and any additional assistance that may be necessary in connection with committee or official senatorial work while the Senate is in session shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate only after due provision has been made therefor by appropriate resolution.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. GRONNA submitted an amendment to the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands, which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines and ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN MERCANTILE MARINE (S. DOC. NO. 10).

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask to have printed as a document an address by the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER], delivered before the Academy of Political Sciences, New York, November 12, 1915, on "What Congress has done to build up an American mercantile marine."

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma whether the remarks to which he refers were made in the Senate?

Mr. OWEN. They were not made in the Senate; they were made in New York, before the Academy of Political Sciences.

Mr. SMOOT. Then I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, the request of the Senator from Oklahoma will be granted. The Chair hears none.

RURAL CREDITS (S. DOC. NO. 9).

Mr. THOMAS. On the 3d of August last the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] delivered an address on rural cred-

its before the Texas Farmers' Congress, at College Station, Tex. This address is one of the most illuminating discourses upon that very important subject which it has been my pleasure to read. The address was evidently prepared with the Senator's usual exhaustive care, and to my mind it is so important that I feel justified in asking unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request of the Senator from Colorado will be granted, unless there is objection.

PREPAREDNESS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on next Friday, immediately after the conclusion of the routine morning business, I shall address the Senate on the subject of preparedness for national defense.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I submit a resolution concerning which it is my purpose to address the Senate immediately after the holiday recess. It is very brief, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be read and that it lie on the table for the present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such will be the order, unless there is objection. The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 20), as follows:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the profit incident to the manufacture and sale of arms, armament, and munitions of war has a tendency to corrupt public opinion, disturb international peace, and prevent a peaceful settlement of disputes between nations, and, inasmuch as it ought to be made impossible for any person or corporation to make money out of war, and, inasmuch as the Government should, for its own safety and protection, manufacture all arms, armament, and munitions of war for the equipment, construction, and use of the Army and Navy, to the end that it may be independent of individual or corporate interests.

Therefore there shall be appointed by the President of the Senate a committee of five Senators to examine the following matters, to wit:

First. The most feasible plan of acquiring or constructing manufacturing plants of sufficient capacity to supply the Army and Navy with all arms, armament, and munitions of war, including ships and their equipment.

Second. The probable cost of such manufacturing plants, taking into account both present and future military needs.

Third. The proper locations for such manufacturing plants.

Fourth. The necessary legislation to prevent either persons or corporations from engaging or continuing in such manufacture and when such legislation should take effect.

The committee shall take testimony and have the power to administer oaths and to send for persons and papers. The hearings shall be open to the public, and all oral evidence submitted shall be taken down in shorthand and the notes transcribed and made a part of the record of the committee. The expenses of such hearings shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. At the request of the Senator from Iowa, the resolution will lie on the table, subject to the further order of the Senate.

OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ.

Mr. CUMMINS. I submit a resolution and ask that it be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 15) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the President is requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, with respect to the following matters, to wit:

First. As to the amount of money collected by the United States at the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the occupation of that city by our military forces as import duties or other taxes or imposts laid under the laws of Mexico.

Second. Whether the duties, imposts, or taxes so collected by the United States had been pledged in any form to secure or insure the payment of obligations issued by any Government or alleged Government, of the Republic of Mexico, or one of the States thereof.

Third. As to the ownership of such obligations at the time the military forces of the United States occupied Vera Cruz, and such ownership at the present time.

Fourth. As to any claims which have been made upon the United States for the payment or transfer of the money so collected, and the names of the persons making such demands.

Fifth. As to the deposit of the money so collected in the Treasury of the United States and the account to which it was deposited.

Sixth. Whether it is the intention of the executive department of the Government to pay out or otherwise dispose of the money so collected without action or authority on the part of Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will lie over and be printed.

MARY A. REILY.

Mr. CUMMINS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 19), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate to Mary A. Reily, widow of Peter Reily, late a messenger of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death. Said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

PROPOSED INLAND WATERWAY.

Mr. GORE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 18), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate:

First. As to the estimated time, work, and expenditures necessary to the completion of an inland waterway beginning with New York Bay and comprising the Hudson River, the Erie Canal, the Great Lakes, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the Hennepin Canal, the Illinois River, and the Mississippi River from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico.

Second. The extent and location of such work and amount of such expenditures devolving upon the United States, and the provisions heretofore made for the same.

Third. The extent of such work and amount of such expenditures devolving on the States of New York and Illinois, and the provisions heretofore made for the same, so far as this information may be disclosed by the records or other authenticated data in the Department of War.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. GORE. I offer sundry proposed amendments to the Standing Rules of the Senate, and ask that they be referred to the Committee on Rules without reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. They will be printed in the RECORD and lie over for a day. The rules of the Senate provide that all resolutions must lie over for a day, unless, by unanimous consent, they are otherwise disposed of.

Mr. GORE. Then, I ask unanimous consent that they may be referred to the Committee on Rules at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that the resolutions introduced by him may be referred to the Committee on Rules at this time. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes, Mr. President; I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made, and the proposed amendments to the rules will lie over and be printed in the RECORD.

The proposed amendments are as follows:

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended by amending paragraph 2 of Rule III to read as follows:

"2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn, except when the Senate is sitting as in Committee of the Whole, in which case 30 Senators shall constitute a quorum."

Resolved, That Rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended as follows: Insert after the words "unless excused by the Senate" the following: "and every Senator not voting shall answer 'present.'"

Resolved, That Rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended as follows: At the end of said rule add the following:

"3. Whenever upon any such roll call the number of Senators voting and answering 'present' shall not constitute a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall announce that a quorum of the Senate is not present, and unless the Senate shall adjourn a call of the Senate shall be considered as ordered and the Sergeant at Arms shall forthwith proceed to bring in absent Members; and each Member so arrested shall be brought by the Sergeant at Arms before the Senate, whereupon he shall be noted as present, discharged from arrest, and given an opportunity to vote, and his vote shall be recorded. Whenever those voting on the question and those who are present and decline to vote shall together make a majority of the Senate the Presiding Officer shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as the majority of those voting shall appear. And thereupon further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with."

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following at the close of paragraph 1, Rule XV, as a part thereof:

"When any such bill or resolution has been so considered and reported to the Senate, with or without amendment, the same shall be voted on on the third day thereafter, unless previously disposed of, or unless a later day shall have been fixed for such vote."

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following paragraph to Rule XVI:

"The Senate may at any time on motion and without debate fix a day certain, to be not less than two whole days thereafter, if there be as many as seven days of the session remaining, on which a vote shall be taken on any pending general appropriation bill: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply when such bill contains general legislation or when such conference report involves general legislation not agreed to on the original passage of the bill. When the question as to whether such bill or report contains general legislation which has not been previously agreed to by the Senate shall be raised by motion, point of order, or otherwise, it shall require a majority of all the Senators elected and sworn to decide such question in the negative."

Resolved, That Rule XVI of the standing rules of the Senate be amended as follows: Insert, after the words "No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill," in the third paragraph of said rule, the following: "unless such amendment being germane to the subject matter of the bill shall propose to retrench expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States, by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill."

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 18), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed \$1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in con-

nection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, and that expenses contracted hereunder shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. NORRIS. Pursuant to the notice I gave at the last session of the Senate, I submit the resolution included in that notice, and ask that it may be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such will be the order, unless there is objection. The Chair hears none.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 17), as follows:

Resolved, That the standing rules of the Senate be amended, as follows:

By adding thereto a new rule, to be known as Rule XLI, and to read as follows:

"Rule XLI. It shall be in order during the morning hour to make a motion that any bill or resolution then on the calendar shall be considered under the terms of this rule. Such motion, when made, shall lie over one day and shall then be decided without debate. No Senator shall be allowed to vote on a motion to consider a bill or resolution under this rule who is bound by any caucus or conference of Senators to vote in any particular way on said bill or resolution, or any amendment thereto, but when any Senator's right to vote upon such motion is challenged, such Senator shall be allowed to determine for himself whether he is disqualified from voting on said motion. When it has been decided to consider a bill or resolution under this rule, the same shall first be considered in general debate, during which time no Senator, except by unanimous consent, shall be allowed to speak more than three hours. At the close of general debate the bill or resolution shall be read for amendments, and on any amendment that may be offered no Senator, except by unanimous consent, shall speak for more than 15 minutes: *Provided*, That any Senator who has not spoken for three hours in general debate shall, in addition to said 15 minutes, be allowed additional time, but in no case shall such additional time or times, including the time used by such Senator in general debate, exceed in the aggregate three hours: *Provided further*, That if unanimous consent for additional time is asked in behalf of any Senator, either during general debate or when the bill or resolution is being considered for amendment, and the same is refused, it shall be in order by motion to extend the time of such Senator for a time to be named in said motion, which motion shall be decided without debate. When the bill or resolution is being read for amendment all debate shall be confined to the amendment which is then pending."

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE LAWS.

Mr. ROBINSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 16), which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That there shall be a standing committee of the Senate known as the Committee on Revision of the Laws, to be composed of five Senators, elected in the same manner as the members of other standing committees, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and to which shall be referred all matters relating to the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. THOMPSON. I desire to give notice of a proposed amendment of the rules and ask that it lie over and be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request of the Senator from Kansas will be complied with if there be no objection.

The proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XXII of the standing rules of the Senate be amended as follows: After the last paragraph of Rule XXII add the following:

"*Provided, however*, That any Senator arising in his place and asserting that in his opinion an attempt is being made on the floor of the Senate to obstruct, hinder, or delay the right of the Senate to proceed to a vote, the Chair shall, without permitting any debate thereon, put the question to the Senate, 'Is it the sense of the Senate that an attempt is being made to obstruct, hinder, or delay a vote?' And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative, then it shall be in order, to the exclusion of all other questions, for any Senator to move to limit debate on the pending bill or resolution and all amendments thereto, and the said motion shall be decided without debate. And thereafter the motion being carried each Senator shall be entitled to speak not to exceed one hour in all on the bill, including all amendments offered thereto and all motions and other proceedings in any way affecting the same."

FEDERAL ANTITRUST DECISIONS.

Mr. McLEAN submitted the following concurrent resolution (No. 3), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound 3,000 copies of the Federal antitrust decisions, 1911 to 1915, to be compiled by the direction of the Department of Justice, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. OWEN. In pursuance of the notice I gave on Tuesday last relative to certain proposed changes in the standing rules of the Senate, I desire to submit a resolution and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The resolution (S. Res. 14) was read and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Senate resolution 14.

Resolved, That Rules 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 28, 29, 36, and 40 be amended to read as follows:

"RULE I.

"APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR TO THE CHAIR.

"1. In the absence of the Vice President the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.)
 "2. In the absence of the Vice President, and pending the election of a President pro tempore, the Secretary of the Senate, or in his absence the Chief Clerk, shall perform the duties of the Chair. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.)

"That it is competent for the Senate to elect a President pro tempore, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected, and shall execute the duties thereof during all future absences of the Vice President until the Senate otherwise order.

"3. The President pro tempore shall have the right to name in open Senate, or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.)

"4. In event of a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, or whenever the powers and duties of the President shall devolve on the Vice President, the President pro tempore shall have the right to name, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair during his absence; and the Senator so named shall have the right to name in open session, or in writing, if absent, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond adjournment, except by unanimous consent. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.)

"5. That whenever a Senator shall be designated by the President pro tempore to perform the duties of the Chair during his temporary absence he shall be empowered to sign, as Acting President pro tempore, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions coming from the House of Representatives for presentation to the President of the United States.

"A Senator occupying the chair temporarily in the absence of those Presiding Officers who may occupy it under the rule, is authorized to sign bills and joint resolutions as set forth in this clause.

"RULE III.

"COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSIONS.

"1. The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read and any mistake made in the entries corrected. The reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same it shall be deemed a privileged question and proceeded with until disposed of. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. VI, XLIX.)

"QUORUM.

"2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VI.)

"RULE IV.

"JOURNAL.

"1. The proceedings of the Senate shall be briefly and accurately stated on the Journal. Messages of the President in full; titles of bills and joint resolutions and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate shall be entered. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIX.)

"2. The legislative, the executive, the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall each be recorded in a separate book. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIX.)

"RULE V.

"QUORUM—ABSENT SENATORS MAY BE SENT FOR.

"1. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VIII.)

"2. If at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate; but a second call for a quorum shall not be had until business other than debate has been presented or has intervened. A Senator shall not be required to yield the floor to another Senator for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum without his consent.

"3. Whenever upon such roll call it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present may direct the Sergeant at Arms to request, and, when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators by issuing a warrant signed by the temporary occupant of the chair in the absence of the Vice President, the President pro tempore, or the Senator designated to preside during the day by the foregoing officers, and who is also hereby authorized to sign said warrant, which shall be attested by the Secretary, with the seal of the Senate attached, which order shall be determined without debate; and pending its execution, and until a quorum shall be present, no debate nor motion, except to adjourn, shall be in order. The same powers are given to the majority of Senators present to request, and when necessary to compel, the attendance of absent Senators when a quorum is present without debate.

"4. If necessary, when a Senator is present, even if paired, and does not answer to the roll call, he shall be counted as present to make a quorum.

"RULE VI.

"PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS.

"1. The presentation of the credentials of Senators elect or appointed, and other questions of privilege, shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

"2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the certificates of election or appointment of Senators by entering in a well-bound book kept for that purpose the date of the election, the name of the person elected, and the vote given at the election, the date of the certificate, the name of the governor and the secretary of state signing and countersigning the same, and the State from which such Senator is elected.

"RULE VII.

"MORNING BUSINESS.

"1. After the Journal is read the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of departments and other communications addressed to the Senate, and such bills, joint resolutions, and other messages from the House of Representatives as may remain upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of. The Presiding Officer shall then call for, in the following order—

- "The presentation of petitions and memorials.
- "Reports of standing and select committees.
- "The introduction of bills and joint resolutions.
- "Concurrent and other resolutions.
- "Resolutions coming over from a previous day.

All of which shall be received and disposed of in such order, unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given, except resolutions coming over from a previous day, which may be considered until disposed of on that day or until the expiration of the morning hour, and if not disposed of shall go to the calendar.

"2. Senators having petitions, memorials, or bills during or after the morning hour may deliver them to the Secretary of the Senate, indorsing upon them their names and the reference or disposition to be made thereof; and said petitions, memorials, and bills shall, with the approval of the Presiding Officer, be entered on the Journal with the names of the Senators presenting them as having been read twice and referred to the appropriate committees, and the Secretary of the Senate shall furnish a transcript of such entries to the official reporter of debates for publication in the Record.

"It shall not be in order to interrupt a Senator having the floor for the purpose of introducing any memorial, petition, report of a committee, resolution, or bill. It shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce this rule without any point of order hereunder being made by a Senator.

"3. Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the Chair, which may be before the hour of 1 o'clock, but if not concluded until the hour of 1 o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer, unless by unanimous consent; and if such consent be given, the motion shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be decided without debate upon the merits of the subject proposed to be taken up. (Jefferson's Manual, sec. 14.)

"4. Every petition or memorial shall be referred, without putting the question, unless objection to such reference is made, in which case all motions for the reception or reference of such petition, memorial, or other paper shall be put in the order in which the same shall be made, and shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIX.)

"Every petition or memorial shall be signed by the petitioner or memorialist and have indorsed thereon a brief statement of its contents, and shall be presented and referred without debate. But no petition or memorial or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power shall be received, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIX.)

"6. That when petitions and memorials are ordered printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the order shall be deemed to apply to the body of the petition only, and the names attached to said petition or memorial shall not be printed unless specially ordered by the Senate.

"7. The presiding officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives, and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose. Any motion so made shall be determined without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.)

"RULE VIII.

"ORDER OF BUSINESS.

"At the conclusion of the morning business for each day, unless upon motion the Senate shall at any time otherwise order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions, and continue such consideration until 2 o'clock; and bills and resolutions that are not objected to shall be taken up in their order, and each Senator shall be entitled to speak once, and for five minutes only, upon any question; and the objection may be interposed at any stage of the proceedings, but upon motion the Senate may continue such consideration; and this order shall commence immediately after the call for "Concurrent and other resolutions," and shall take precedence of the unfinished business and other special orders. But if the Senate shall proceed with the consideration of any matter notwithstanding an objection, the foregoing provisions touching debate shall not apply. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.)

"Unless otherwise ordered, the morning hour shall terminate at the expiration of two hours after the meeting of the Senate.

"All motions made before 2 o'clock to proceed to the consideration of any matter shall be determined without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.)

"RULE IX.

"ORDER OF BUSINESS (CONTINUED).

"Immediately after the consideration of cases not objected to upon the calendar is completed, and not later than 2 o'clock, if there shall be no special orders for that time, the Calendar of General Orders shall be taken up and proceeded with in its order, beginning with the first subject on the calendar which has been objected to in proceeding with the calendar; and in such case the following motions shall be in order at any time as privileged motions, save as against a motion to adjourn or to proceed to the consideration of executive business, or questions of privilege, to wit:

"First. A motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill.

"Second. A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

"Third. A motion to pass over the pending subject, which, if carried, shall have the effect to leave such subject without prejudice in its place on the calendar.

"Fourth. A motion to place such subject at the foot of the calendar.

"Each of the foregoing motions shall be decided without debate and shall have precedence in the order above named, and may be submitted as in the nature and with all the rights of questions of order. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XIV, XXXIII.)

"RULE X.

"SPECIAL ORDERS.

"1. Any subject may, by a vote of a majority of the Senators present, be made a special order; and when the time so fixed for its consideration arrives the Presiding Officer shall lay it before the Senate, unless there be unfinished business of the preceding day, and if it is not finally disposed of on that day it shall take its place on the Calendar of Special Orders in the order of time at which it was made special, and shall, at 1 o'clock each day, be laid before the Senate until disposed of, unless it shall become by adjournment the unfinished business. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVIII, XXXIII.)

"2. When two or more special orders have been made for the same time they shall have precedence according to the order in which they were severally assigned, and that order shall only be changed by direction of the Senate.

"And all motions to change such order or to proceed to the consideration of other business shall be decided without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVIII, XXXIII.)

"RULE XII.

"VOTING, ETC.

"1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, after the roll call and before announcement of the result with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XII.)

"2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the roll call and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVII, XII.)

"3. No request by a Senator for unanimous consent for the taking of a final vote on a specified date upon the passage of a bill or joint resolution shall be submitted to the Senate for agreement thereto until, upon a roll call ordered for the purpose by the Presiding Officer, it shall be disclosed that a quorum of the Senate is present; and when a unanimous consent is thus given the same shall operate as the order of the Senate, but any unanimous consent may be revoked by another unanimous consent granted in the manner prescribed above upon one day's notice.

"RULE XVI.

"AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

"1. All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except the following bills, which shall be severally referred as herein indicated, namely: The bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors, to the Committee on Commerce; the agricultural bill, to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; the Army and Military Academy bills, to the Committee on Military Affairs; the Indian bill, to the Committee on Indian Affairs; the naval bill, to the Committee on Naval Affairs; the pension bill, to the Committee on Pensions; the Post Office bill, to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; and no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the departments. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.)

"2. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the committee having jurisdiction thereof, and when actually proposed to the bill no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received; in like manner amendments proposing new items of appropriation to river and harbor bills shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Commerce. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.)

"3. No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.)

"4. No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.)

"RULE XVIII.

"AMENDMENTS—DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

"If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided, except a motion to strike out and insert, which shall not be divided; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor shall it prevent a motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion to strike out prevent a motion to strike out and insert. But pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as an original question and not an amendment in the first degree; and motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXXV, XXXVI.)

"RULE XIX.

"DEBATE.

"1. When a Senator desires to speak, he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the

Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, except for a question, unless by unanimous consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer; and no Senator shall speak more than twice nor for more than one hour upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVII, XXXIX.)

"2. No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.)

"3. No Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.

"4. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down and not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order, which motion shall be determined without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.)

"5. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, upon the demand of the Senator, or of any other Senator, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing and read at the table for the information of the Senate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.)

"6. Whenever confusion arises in the Chamber or the galleries, or demonstrations of approval or disapproval are indulged in by the occupants of the galleries, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator.

"RULE XX.

"QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

"1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. The Chair may permit debate for his own information and each Senator may be entitled to speak once and for not exceeding five minutes on the question of order until the Presiding Officer announces that he is ready to rule on the point of order. When an appeal is taken, any subsequent question of order which may arise before the decision of such appeal shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.)

"2. The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.)

"RULE XXII.

"PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

"When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—

- "To adjourn.
- "To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.
- "To take a recess.
- "To proceed to the consideration of executive business.
- "To lay on the table.
- "To postpone indefinitely.
- "To postpone to a day certain.
- "To commit.
- "To amend.

"Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.)

"Provided, however, that any Senator may move that the debate should be brought to a close, the Chair shall, without permitting any debate thereon, put the question to the Senate—

"Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate should be brought to a close?"

"And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative, then it shall be in order to the exclusion of all other questions and business for any Senator to move to limit debate on the pending bill or resolution and all amendments thereto, and the said motion shall be decided without debate. And thereafter the motion being carried, no Senator shall be entitled to speak more than one hour in all on the bill, the amendments thereto, and any motion affecting the same.

"No dilatory motion shall be in order, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to declare such motion out of order when the question of order is raised by a Senator, or to immediately submit the question without debate to the Senate.

"RULE XXVIII.

"MESSAGES AND EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

"1. Messages from the President of the United States or from the House of Representatives may be received at any stage of proceedings, except while the Senate is dividing, or while the Journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVII.)

"2. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence may be requested; and the Secretary shall also certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which may be directed to him by the Senate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVII.)

"No communications from heads of departments, commissioners, chiefs of bureaus, or other executive officers, except when authorized or required by law, or when made in response to a resolution of the Senate, will be received by the Senate unless such communications shall be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

"RULE XXIX.

"PRINTING OF PAPERS, ETC.

"1. Every motion to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by either of the executive departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing or select committees of the Senate, shall, unless the

Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Printing. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

"2. Motions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Printing; and when the committee shall report favorably the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum of \$500, the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for an order to print the same.

"RULE XXXVI.

"EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

"1. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the Presiding Officer. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate.

"2. When acting upon confidential or executive business, unless the same shall be considered in open executive session, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Chief Clerk, the principal legislative clerk, the executive clerk, the minute and Journal clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the Assistant Doorkeeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

"3. All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks, votes, and proceedings thereon shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy, or unless the same shall be considered in open executive session.

"The injunction of secrecy is extended to each step in the consideration of treaties, including the fact of ratifications. (Senate Jour., p. 571. Appendix.)

"4. Whenever the injunction of secrecy shall be removed from any part of the proceedings of the Senate in executive session, or secret legislative session, the order of the Senate removing the same shall be entered by the Secretary in the Legislative Journal as well as in the Executive Journal, and shall be published in the RECORD. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LII.)

"RULE XL.

"SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

"No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. Any rule may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate, except as otherwise provided in clause 1, Rule XII, or by a two-thirds vote, without debate."

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMERCIAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there further resolutions? If not, under the notice heretofore given, the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, and calls the attention of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] to the resolution. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read Senate resolution No. 12, submitted by Mr. SMITH of Georgia on the 7th instant, as follows:

Whereas the Executive department, through the Secretary of State, has protested the legality of the orders of Great Britain virtually blockading the neutral ports of northern Europe; and

Whereas the responsibility for the preservation of the commercial rights of citizens of the United States rests upon the Congress as well as upon the Executive department: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be requested to investigate the subject and to suggest to the Senate the action, if any, they may deem advisable.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, before proceeding to the discussion of the resolution I desire to send to the desk a letter which I received yesterday from a firm of manufacturers. It is in line with a number of other similar letters which I have received during the past two or three days, calling attention to the distressed condition of their business due to the lack of dyestuffs essential to their products.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that the morning business is closed and that the Senator from Georgia is proceeding by unanimous consent. The Secretary will read the letter.

The Secretary read as follows:

NORRISTOWN, PA., December 8, 1915.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the conversation which the writer had with you yesterday, regarding our supply of dyestuffs and the handicaps under which we have been running our mill for the past year because of our inability to obtain same, we would say that there have been times when our entire plant was practically at a standstill because of being unable to obtain dyestuffs with which to dye our goods, seriously interfering with our supplying our trade, as well as causing loss in wages to our employees.

We have used every effort to obtain dyestuffs, paying abnormally high prices for them from those who happened to have some on hand. We have been continually corresponding with the general agents in this country from whom we have received our supplies in the past, and they inform us that they are absolutely out of all kinds of dyestuffs.

We are also creditably informed that England is receiving dyestuffs

from Germany, and surely this country should be able to get dyestuffs under existing conditions much more easily than should England.

This is a very serious question, as the want of dyestuffs is crippling our industries, forcing people out of employment, and placing the manufacturer in a position where he is unable to fill his orders and obligations.

Yours, respectfully,

RAMBO & REGAR, INCORPORATED,
Per JOS. S. RAMBO.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator permit me to say just a word on that point?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I would appreciate it if the Senator will wait until I have finished what I have to say to-day.

Mr. GALLINGER. All right.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I hesitated about sending the letter to the desk for fear that it might provoke discussion.

Mr. GALLINGER. I had no purpose of discussing it. I simply wanted to fortify what the Senator has just had read by saying that at least four great mills in my own State, the Amoskeag Corporation among them, have appealed to me to try to do something to ameliorate the condition. That was all.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wish also to have read by the Secretary a letter I received yesterday from the American Transatlantic Co., signed "R. G. Wagner, president."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARDWICK in the chair). Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

AMERICAN TRANSATLANTIC CO.,
17 Battery Place, New York, U. S. A., December 7, 1915.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Noting that you are interested in putting an end to the interference, by belligerent nations, with our commerce with neutral countries we take the liberty to present you facts pertaining to the recent seizures of ships belonging to the American Transatlantic Co., and appeal for aid to induce this Government to secure the release of the seized ships and assurance that other ships of this company will not be molested while trading between neutral countries.

Briefly, the situation is as follows:

The American Transatlantic Co. was incorporated in March, 1915, under the laws of the State of Delaware for the purpose of purchasing, owning, and operating ocean freight steamships under the American flag.

The inducements were prevailing attractive ocean freight rates, the general desire for a larger American merchant marine, and the belief that the Government would provide legislation that will insure future fair profits for ships under the American flag.

The officers and directors are American citizens. All of the \$2,500,000 outstanding capital stock was issued to American citizens and always was and is now held beneficially and in fact by them and there is no foreign interest, directly or indirectly, involved in the ownership of the company in any of its steamships.

Sworn affidavit covering the above statements has been submitted to the State Department.

Under the act of August 18, 1914, the company purchased 11 foreign-built steamships, all from citizens of neutral countries, and only steamships that were always under neutral flags and never owned by citizens of the central powers of Europe.

After purchasing these ships they were placed under the American flag and have always been employed only in strictly neutral trade, principally between North and South America.

Under "Orders in Council," abrogating the provision of the Declaration of London that the character of a ship shall be determined by the flag it rightfully flies, Great Britain seized three of our ships, all while carrying coal cargoes for American shippers between North and South America.

The first ship was seized on October 28, and the others since, and are held without any charges filed, pending prize-court proceedings. We are now advised that within the last few days they have been requisitioned for use by the British Government.

Because of the fear of seizure, we feel compelled to hold the remaining ships of our fleet in port and, of course, are losing their earnings. The income of our entire fleet under present conditions will approximate \$10,000 a day. This is a total loss, as most of the operating expenses continue to accumulate.

We have protested to the State Department that we should not be compelled to defend these ships in a British prize court for the following reasons:

There can be no question as to the American ownership.

There can be no question about the ships having always been neutral owned and under neutral flags.

That the ships were only employed in strictly neutral trade.

That we have in no manner committed acts contrary to the laws of the United States or international law.

The seizures are an arbitrary act by Great Britain based on "Orders in Council" that violate international law.

All of this is a matter of record and can be easily verified.

Prize-court proceedings mean long drawn out litigation, and in the present situation may eventually only result in a judgment against a bankrupt nation. With our ships seized and with no other property, we are without income and without credit or means to defend in prize-court proceedings, and unless we receive early relief through the assistance of this Government, this company will be forced into bankruptcy.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. G. WAGNER, President.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, more than 12 months ago the British privy council began passing orders to govern their naval and prize courts providing for the seizure and disposal of cargoes of merchandise belonging to citizens of neutral countries. They ceased to rely upon established customs permitting belligerents to interfere with neutral commerce and pre-

sumed to direct at pleasure the seizure and disposition of goods belonging to citizens of the United States, and of other neutral nations.

Step by step the rights of neutrals have been disregarded, until finally, on March 1 and March 11, came the two orders from Great Britain virtually suspending the business of neutrals in the neutral ports of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. These two orders prevented shipments to or from those ports without regard to the character of the goods to be shipped. They were based upon no contraband classification. They amounted simply to a blockade of neutral ports against the trade of citizens of neutral nations.

The Executive Department, through the Secretary of State, has three times protested to Great Britain that these orders were illegal, but no response has come from Great Britain yielding to neutrals their rights. The responsibility now rests upon the Congress, at least equally with the Executive, to determine what are the rights of citizens of neutral nations and what should be done to maintain those rights.

I propose, Mr. President, to submit authorities from Great Britain—the views of her ablest writers upon international law and decisions of the courts of Great Britain—showing that for a hundred years the British courts and the British text writers recognized rules of international law fixing the rights of neutrals that Great Britain to-day is recklessly disregarding. If the rights of citizens of the United States are being lawlessly disregarded by Great Britain, if their merchandise is being piled up illegally in British ports, if their trade with northern Europe is illegally suppressed, it is for the Congress to say what should be done to induce Great Britain to respect the rights of neutrals.

MR. JEFFERSON ON RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

As early as September 7, 1793, the right of the commerce of our citizens to freedom from interference by belligerents was discussed by Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, in a letter to Mr. Pinckney, United States minister to England.

Great Britain had passed an order in council providing for the seizure of neutral vessels loaded with foodstuffs destined to the ports of France, and providing that these vessels, when seized, should only be discharged upon giving security that they would go alone to ports in amity with His Majesty. Secretary Jefferson condemned the order vigorously. He declared:

This article is so manifestly contrary to the law of nations that nothing more would seem necessary than to observe that it is so.

He pointed out that the only restriction on their natural rights submitted to by nations at peace were that they should not furnish to either party implements merely of war for the annoyance of the other, nor anything whatever to a place blockaded by its enemy.

He denied that foodstuffs were considered contraband, and said:

It suffices for the present action to say that corn, flour, and meal are not of the class of contraband, and consequently remain articles of free commerce. * * * We see, then, a practice begun which strikes at the root of our agriculture, that branch of industry which gives food, clothing, and comfort to the great mass of the inhabitants of the States. * * * If we permit corn to be sent to Great Britain and her friends, we are clearly bound to permit it to France. To restrain it would be a partiality which might lead to a war with France, and between restraining it ourselves, and permitting her enemies to restrain it unrightfully, is not different. * * * This is a dilemma which Great Britain has no right to force upon us. She may indeed feel the desire of starving an enemy nation, but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, or of making us the instrument of it.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

The sovereignty of a nation extends to its citizens and their property upon the ocean.

Nations at war have no natural right to interfere with citizens or the commerce of citizens of nations at peace. The customs of nations have given to belligerents certain well-defined privileges of interference with the commerce of neutrals. When interference takes place not authorized by the well-defined customs of nations the act of the belligerent nation so interfering with the commerce of a citizen of a neutral nation is lawless and violates the sovereign rights of the neutral nation.

BELLIGERENT RIGHT OF SEIZURE.

The customs of nations have given to belligerent nations the privilege of interfering with neutral commerce only on account of the existence of a blockade or on account of the character of the goods. A blockade, meeting recognized requirements, having been established by a belligerent against one or more enemy ports, the belligerent may seize the ships or merchandise of neutrals when engaged in the act of endeavoring to run the blockade. This privilege of seizure extends to goods of all character, but is limited to those endeavoring to enter a blockaded port.

To determine the privilege of interference on account of the character of the goods, goods have been divided into three classes, termed, first, absolute contraband; second, conditional contraband; and, third, absolutely free.

The privilege of seizure on account of the character of goods is entirely independent of the question of blockade, and classification of goods under either one of these three heads has been going on for many years, so that the proper status of goods under any particular head has been substantially established. To absolute contraband have been assigned goods peculiarly suited to war; to conditional contraband, goods suited to war and to peace; and to the free list those especially useful for purposes of peace.

The absolute contraband are subject to seizure if being sent directly or through neutral ports to an enemy country. The conditional contraband are subject to seizure if being sent to the army and the navy of the enemy. Neither is subject to seizure if going to a neutral country to enter there the general stock of trade. The weight of authority, and the usual custom, frees conditional contraband from seizure when sailing to a neutral country. Goods on the free list, of course, are not to be seized under any circumstances except where seeking entrance to a blockaded port.

BRITISH ORDERS OF MARCH.

On March 1 Great Britain passed an order declaring—

The British and French Governments will hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin.

On March 11 came the further order in council passed by Great Britain which declared a blockade of all German ports.

The first and second provisions of the order of March 11 declare a blockade of all the ports of Germany. Of course, Great Britain could not blockade the Baltic. She had no vessels in it. It was entirely free to the commerce of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Yet she assumed to seize the vessels and merchandise of citizens of neutral countries other than Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, and carry them into her harbors before they reached the straits which separate Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

There is no principle of international law more completely recognized than that a blockade must apply equally to all countries. There is no English student of international law who for one moment would approve as legal the seizure of neutral vessels by Great Britain, before they reached the straits separating Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, when the Baltic Sea was free to the vessels of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

The third and fourth provisions of the order provided:

Third. Every merchant vessel which sails from a port of departure after the 1st of March, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, carrying goods with an enemy destination or which are enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court and unless they are contraband of war shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the court upon such terms as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just to the person entitled thereto.

Fourth. Every merchant vessel which sails from a port other than a German port after the 1st of March, 1915, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court and if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty shall be detained or sold in the discretion of the prize court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into court and dealt with in such manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

It will be observed that, under paragraph third, Great Britain directed the seizure of every merchant vessel sailing from a neutral port after March 1, on her way to a neutral port of northern Europe, if goods upon the vessel were to be sent to an enemy country, that is to say, into Germany or Austria. The goods when seized were to be discharged in British ports and placed in the custody of marshals of the prize court. If contraband they were to be condemned for that reason; but if not contraband, if innocent goods which Great Britain has no right to touch except through the creation of a legal blockade, the goods were then only to be restored to their owners upon such terms as the prize court might under the circumstances deem to be just.

Enforcing this order, Great Britain has sold in English ports cargo after cargo of merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States when the merchandise was in no sense claimed to be contraband, and settlements for the goods are still being held up, citizens of the United States having been deprived of their trade privileges, of their goods, and of the value of their goods.

In aggravation it can be shown that the same character of goods sailing from ports of the United States, destined to neutral ports of northern Europe, which were seized and carried into

British ports were permitted to be sent from British ports by British owners to the same neutral ports of northern Europe from which American owners were excluded. The trade by citizens of Great Britain was greatly increased to the ports from which neutrals were excluded.

I will not discuss this aggravation of the wrong done to neutrals. I protest the illegal interference with neutral trade, even though subjects of Great Britain be not beneficiaries.

Mr. SMOOT. Will the Senator yield to me a moment for a question only?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Yes; but after this I would prefer to proceed without interruption.

Mr. SMOOT. All I wish to ask the Senator is as to those goods which have been seized by the British and sold to the English people. Have the American shippers or owners received compensation for the goods so seized?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Some have and some have not.

Mr. President, ordinarily I would be gratified to be interrupted by Senators, but I intend to endeavor to present a legal argument to the Senate, and I believe I will consume less time, and do it more satisfactorily, if I undertake to present the line of thought which is in my mind in the order in which I had contemplated presenting it.

The fourth provision of the order directs the seizure of all goods sailing from neutral ports if the goods were of origin in a country hostile to Great Britain; that is to say, in Germany or Austria. It provides that these goods are to be turned over to the prize courts of Great Britain, to be by the prize courts sold and the proceeds handled as the court may direct.

Citizens of the United States had purchased prior to March 1 large quantities of goods in Germany. Merchandise of great value had been shipped by them into Holland. It is estimated that merchandise of the value of over \$100,000,000 belonging to citizens of the United States was arbitrarily stopped from sailing from the neutral ports of northern Europe.

Among other merchandise, shipments of dyestuffs, so essential to our factories, were stopped. Shipments of potash, necessary in many sections for the fertilization of the soil, were stopped. German products used for medicinal purposes were stopped.

It is true that occasionally we beg through a vessel or beg some goods through. Senators, I resent such conduct; I resent any effort to beg through a little dyestuff, or a little medicine, or a little potash, when our citizens have the absolute right to bring here all they please, and the interference is a lawless disregard of their rights.

I have termed the treatment by Great Britain of neutral commerce through the ports of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden a blockade. We must keep in mind the fact that interference with the commerce of neutrals by belligerents is permitted upon only two grounds—blockade or the unneutral character of the goods. Seizure on account of the character of the goods is limited to contraband going to the military or naval forces of the enemy. It does not apply to goods coming from an enemy country. It applies only to a limited character of goods going into an enemy country. Yet Great Britain has ordered the seizure of all goods of enemy origin or destination. In carrying this order into effect Great Britain has restrained all shipments to and from the ports of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The question of the character of the goods does not limit British seizures. The course of Great Britain is a blockade of these ports, and it is covered by no belligerent right unless it falls under the head of blockade.

The blockade of neutral ports by Great Britain and the claim by Great Britain of the right to seize goods upon the sole ground that they were of enemy origin or destination violate the sovereign rights of all neutral countries.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS OF TRADE SUPPORTED BY TEXT WRITERS AND DECISIONS.

The citizens of the United States and of other neutral nations have the right to ship goods to and from Germany and Austria through the neutral ports of northern Europe. In support of these propositions I ask attention to text writers and decisions, English as well as American.

NEUTRAL PORT CAN NOT BE BLOCKADED.

Atherley Jones, in his work *Commerce in War*, page 92, calls attention to the fact that the right of a belligerent to conduct a blockade is a development of the rules of international law growing out of the right of siege of an enemy's port or enemy's cities. It is treated by the English writers and decisions as an act of war directed at an enemy through the port of the enemy.

In Oppenheim's *International Law*, volume 2, page 401, it is stated:

A blockade can extend to a portion or all of the enemy's country.

In Hall's *International Law*, page 713, it is stated:

If one bank of a river is within a neutral state, or if the upper portion of its navigable course is beyond the frontier of a hostile country, the belligerent can only maintain a blockade so far as is consistent with the right of the neutral to preserve free access to his own ports or territory, and with the right of other neutrals to communicate freely with him.

It will thus be observed that these authorities recognize a blockade as an act of war to be directed solely to an enemy's port. It can be extended to a portion or all of an enemy's country. Where a river separates an enemy and neutral country, so strict is the rule that the blockade must not extend to a neutral country that the blockade of the enemy port on the river must be conducted in a way to avoid interference with the neutral rights on the other side of the stream.

In the early part of 1908 Great Britain invited nine other great commercial nations to send delegates to a conference to be held at London, to meet with delegates representing Great Britain, the object of the conference being that the delegates should codify the rules of international law applicable to naval warfare. Each of the ten nations furnished each of the others a memorandum giving its view of the law on the questions to be considered.

The English memorandum stated that it presented the views of the British Government, founded upon the decisions in the British courts, as to the rules of international law on the points enumerated in the program of the Conference of London. The British memorandum will be found in "Correspondence and Documents Respecting the International Naval Conference, Papers of Command, Miscellaneous No. 4, 1909."

Hereafter, this memorandum will be cited simply as "British memorandum."

On page 5, British memorandum, is found the following statement:

A blockade must be confined to the ports and coasts of the enemy. * * * The blockading forces may be disposed of at any distance from the ports or coasts blockaded that the naval authorities think fit, provided they are not so placed as to obstruct access to a neutral seaboard.

In the *Peterhoff* case (5 Wallace, p. 52) the question was whether where a river separated an enemy country from a neutral country a blockade could be extended across the river to a port of the neutral country. After reviewing the cases on the subject the Supreme Court of the United States declared:

We are not aware of any instance in which a belligerent has attempted to blockade the mouth of a river or harbor occupied on one side by neutrals, or in which such a blockade has been recognized as valid by any court administering the laws of nations. * * * It is unnecessary to examine other cases referred to by counsel. It is sufficient to say that none of them support the doctrine that a belligerent can blockade the mouth of a river occupied on one bank by neutrals with complete rights of navigation.

NEUTRAL TRADE WITH BELLIGERENTS FREE EXCEPT WHERE STOPPED AS CONTRABAND OR BY A LEGAL BLOCKADE.

It has been thought by some, without examination of the rules of international law or the customs of nations, that Great Britain was excusable for interfering with neutral commerce because the goods were eventually to go to the country of her enemies, or because the goods came from the country of her enemies.

There is no custom or rule of international law to sustain such an excuse. Neutrals have the right to trade with belligerents. Belligerents can only interfere with neutral trade on account of the character of the goods, or on account of a legally conducted blockade. The fact that goods not subject to seizure on account of their contraband nature, shipped to neutral ports, will ultimately reach the enemy of a belligerent gives no right of interference by the belligerent with those goods.

The following authorities and decisions sustain both the view that a neutral port can not be blockaded, and that through a neutral port neutrals have the right to ship to a belligerent country, and even to a blockaded port in a belligerent country.

In Hall's *International Law*, pages 693-695, it is stated:

At sea the rights of neutrals being equal to those of belligerents * * * the neutral has prima facie a right of access to the enemy country.

In Godfrey Lushington, Oxford, *Manual of Naval Prize Law*, page 37, it is stated:

If the destination (referring to the port of destination of a vessel) be neutral, then the destination of the goods on board should be considered neutral, notwithstanding it may appear from papers or otherwise that the goods themselves have an ulterior hostile destination to be attained by transshipment over land conveyance.

In Westlake *International Law*, second edition, Cambridge, volume 2, page 238, it is stated:

Where the mouth of a river divides a belligerent from a neutral State, the enemy of the former does not lose his right of blockade of the shore belonging to it, but he can not interfere with the trade of the other shore. * * * A blockade can not affect the commerce which the

blockaded port carries on through a neutral port with which it has inland communication.

The Ocean (3 C. Rob., 297): In this case goods were shipped from Amsterdam, an enemy blockaded port, to Rotterdam; Rotterdam was not subject to blockade. The goods were for export from Rotterdam to the United States. Sir William Scott, delivering the judgment, said:

I am inclined to consider this matter favorably as an exportation from Rotterdam only—the place in which the cargo becomes first connected with the ship. In what course it had traveled before that time, whether from Amsterdam at all, and if from Amsterdam whether by land carriers or one of their inland navigations, Rotterdam being the port of actual shipment, I do not think it material to inquire. * * * On the land side Amsterdam neither was nor could be affected by blockade of naval forces. It could be applied only externally. The internal communications of the country were out of its reach and in no way subject to its operation. If the exportation of goods from Rotterdam was at this time permitted it could in no degree be vitiated by a previous inland transmission of them from the city of Amsterdam.

The Stert (4 C. Rob., 65): The British Courts of Admiralty in this case ruled that a blockade did not affect the trade carried on with neutrals by means of inland navigation. "It was," Sir William Scott said, "a mere maritime blockade effected by force operating only at sea." He admitted that such trade would defeat, partially at least, the object of the blockade, but observed:

If that is the consequence, all that can be said is that it is an unavoidable consequence. The court can not on that ground take upon itself to say that a legal blockade exists where no actual blockade can be applied.

The John Pieter, 4 C. Rob. 79, was a shipment from England to Emden. The goods were shipped with a final destination to Holland which was under blockade. There was a question as to who really owned the goods; an American claimed them, and America was a neutral country. Sir William Scott, delivering the judgment, said:

Supposing the cargo to be American property, I am not inclined to think it would be affected by a blockade on the present voyage. The blockade of Amsterdam is from the nature of things a partial blockade, a blockade by sea, and if the goods were going to Emden with an ulterior destination by land to Amsterdam, or by an interior canal to destination it is not according to my conception a breach of the blockade.

The British memoranda before referred to, page 8, states:

Where the ship does not intend to proceed to the blockaded port, the fact that goods on board are to be sent on by sea or inland transportation is no ground for condemnation.

Lord Russell, representing the British Government during the Civil War, referring to the trade to Matamoras, and from Matamoras into the Confederate States, said:

To pretend that some goods carried to Matamoras may afterwards be transported across the frontier to Texas does not vitiate the legitimate character of that trade.

The French Government in the French memoranda furnished in connection with the conference at London, used the following language:

Ships bound for a blockaded port may be captured only when they try to pass the blockaded spot. Until then their being bound for a blockaded port or for a neighboring port with goods for a blockaded port does not constitute a breach of neutrality. (P. 30 translation.)

In Lushington's Naval Prize Law, pages 16 and 17, it is stated:

It is true that a breach of blockade is not committed by a vessel which, herself beyond the blockade line, takes on board goods exported overland from the blockaded port or by a vessel which carries goods to an open port to be forwarded thence overland into a blockaded one, but in each of these cases the blockade line is not crossed by the goods. In other words, the blockade has not been broken.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the *Peterhoff* case, reviewed the English decisions in connection with the question of ulterior destination to the Confederate States by inland conveyances of goods shipped to Matamoras, a neutral port, and the court stated:

Upon this question the authorities seem quite clear.

Calling attention to the facts and decisions in a number of cases in which it was held that the goods of neutrals could not be seized, the Chief Justice delivering the opinion of the court, said:

These were cases of trade from a blockaded to a neutral country by means of inland navigation to the neutral port or a port not blockaded. The same principle was applied to trade from a neutral to a blockaded country by inland conveyance from the neutral port of primary destination to the blockaded port of ulterior destination. Goods belonging to neutrals * * * were held not liable to seizure. * * * These cases fully recognize the lawfulness of neutral trade to or from a blockaded country by inland navigation or transportation. * * * and the doctrines of international law lead irresistibly to the same conclusion. We know of but two exceptions to the rule of free trade by neutrals with belligerents; the first is that there must be no violation of blockade or siege; and the second, that there must be no conveyance of contraband to either belligerent. * * * The trade of neutrals with belligerents in articles not contraband is absolutely free unless interrupted by blockade.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

The highest authority upon the law of naval warfare is found in the Declaration of the International Naval Conference, held in London during the winter of 1908-9, commonly called the "Declaration of London."

The Governments of Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, Spain, the United States of America, and Holland were represented at this conference. The conference was held as the result of a letter sent by the British Government through Sir Edward Grey to the representatives of Great Britain in each one of these countries, tendering an invitation to them to hold the conference. The conference was invited to consider the rules of naval warfare, "including the circumstances under which particular articles can be considered as contraband; * * * Blockade, including the questions as to the locality where seizure can be effected; * * * the doctrine of continuous voyage in respect both of contraband and of blockade." The letter stated that the conference was to be held "with the object of arriving at an agreement as to what are the generally recognized principles of international law" upon the subjects to be considered.

TO EXPRESS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

In an official letter of November 1, 1908, Sir Edward Grey describes the work of the proposed conference as follows:

The proposed declaration should, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, place on record that those powers * * * recognize that there exists in fact a common law of nations of which it is the purport of the declaration in common interest to set out the principles, that in thus defining the generally recognized rules of international law the conference will put an end to many uncertainties and doubts which are a danger both to peaceful commerce and to good political relations.

Other quotations from the correspondence equally important could be made, but these are sufficient to establish the fact that Great Britain regarded the conference as authorized to make a declaration which would amount in fact to the common law of nations upon the subject of naval warfare, and that the agreement of the delegates upon the questions submitted for their consideration was to become an official declaration of the international law upon the subjects considered.

Great Britain designated Lord Desart to be His Majesty's plenipotentiary. His commission gave him full power "to sign an international agreement which may result from the deliberations of the conference." With Lord Desart were associated, representing Great Britain, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Otley, secretary of the imperial defense; Rear Admiral Slade, director of naval intelligence, and Messrs. Crow and Hearst, counsel of His Majesty's Foreign Office.

At the head of the French delegates was Monsieur Louis Renault, professor of law at Paris, legal adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, principal of the University of France, and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The nine other nations designated their ablest students of international law to represent them at this conference. The conference extended from early in December until late in February. At the suggestion of the British Government, each of the countries furnished in advance to each of the other countries a memorandum of its views as to the rules of international law upon the points to be considered by the conference.

The conference, comprised of about 40 members, reached a unanimous agreement and embodied it in 64 articles, which they prefaced with the following statement:

The signatory powers are agreed that the rules contained in the following chapters correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law.

If the agreement of the conference, called the Declaration of London, had been ratified by the respective nations, it would have become binding upon all of them as a treaty agreement. Unratified it furnishes the world authority upon the rules of international law, considered by the conference far higher than that to be found elsewhere.

What matters it whether, by treaty agreement, some country said: "We will agree to obey the law"? Here was the solemn decision of the chosen men of 10 great nations that these articles embodied the law. A treaty agreement with reference to it would have been simply an agreement between two or more nations that they would abide the law. Where will you find what are the correct rules of international law on these subjects if you do not find them in this declaration?

Admiral Charles H. Stockton, the leading representative of the United States in the conference, in his work on Outlines of International Law, page 58, referring to the Declaration of London, declares:

Whether formally ratified or not by the signatory and other powers, it has the authoritative weight due to the unanimous vote of the representatives of the great maritime powers and to their declaration that it represents the actual principles of international law upon the subjects dealt with.

In a letter of March 30 to the British Government the representatives of Great Britain in this conference reported, with reference to the effect of the rules upon which they agreed, as follows:

These rules do amount practically to a statement of what is the essence of the law of nations properly applicable to the questions at issue under present conditions of maritime commerce and warfare. We believe we have clearly vindicated this principle by securing the insertion at the head of the declaration of the preliminary provision which dominates the whole series of articles. This provision declared that in the opinion of the signatory powers the rules contained in the declaration correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law.

I think it unfortunate that the Declaration of London was not presented to the belligerent nations, and forcefully held before them, not as binding by treaty but as the law, backed by an authority far greater than a mere treaty would make it as being the law. I dwell upon the Declaration of London, and its weight, as authority, because at a later day I shall desire to discuss some questions, using the Declaration of London, to which I do not expect to refer at this time. I wish to present it to the thought of Senators. I wish to answer the trivial, light mode in which certain newspapers have sought to sweep it away, because it was not ratified through a treaty agreement.

The Declaration of London was approved by the British House of Commons during the summer of 1911.

In a debate upon the floor of the House of Commons Mr. McKinnon Wood, a member of the Government and representing the Government in the debate, declared that the Declaration of London contained the English view of the law of blockade "en bloc." No one questioned the correctness of his statement.

The opposition to approving the Declaration of London in the House of Commons was principally because foodstuffs had not been placed on the free list. Mr. McKinnon Wood, representing the Government, replied, in substance, "We tried to put foodstuffs upon the free list, but we could not do it. But," said he, "we have placed cotton on the free list."

Sir Arthur Balfour replied, in substance, "To be sure, but you have accomplished nothing. Through all time this commodity, so essential for the peaceful purposes of the peoples of the world, has been on the free list." "But," he said, again, "you claim that Russia in 1904, during the Japanese War, put it on her contraband list." "Yes; and we promptly protested the legality of Russia's conduct, and Russia yielded." And the one exception abandoned, Mr. Balfour said, emphasized the true rule that the custom of nations has put cotton on the free list, "and you have done nothing for commerce by putting it there in the Declaration of London."

Now let us turn to the Declaration of London and see what the representatives of the 10 great naval powers determined was the true rule of international law applicable to blockade, embodying, as it did, the English view of the law "en bloc." The declaration reads:

Article 1. A blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

Article 18. The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts.

M. Renault prepared the explanation which accompanied the articles. In explaining article 18 he used the following language:

This rule has been thought necessary the better to protect the commercial interests of neutral countries. It completes article 1, according to which a blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts of the enemy, which implies that as it is an operation of war, it must not be directed against a neutral port, in spite of the importance to a belligerent of the part played by that neutral port in supplying its adversary.

The Declaration of London further provides:

Article 5. A blockade must be applied impartially to the ships of all nations.

The British memoranda of the law, paragraph 4, under the head of blockade, provides:

A blockade must be impartially enforced against the ships of all nations.

Great Britain simply seizes the vessels carrying cargoes owned by citizens of neutral countries, whether coming out of or going into the ports of the countries of northern Europe. That this blockade of neutral ports is illegal can not, and will not, be seriously questioned.

It has been and is a deliberate disregard of the rights of neutrals by Great Britain. There can be no pretense that this interference with neutral trade is sustained by the customs of nations. Indeed, there is no such pretense. It is a bold, reckless disregard of that freedom of the sea which is the right of neutrals by the customs of nations and rules of international law.

Yet, for more than eight months this disregard of the sovereign rights of all neutral countries has been permitted to continue to the serious injury of the commerce of their citizens.

A feeble effort has been made to excuse the course of Great Britain, not upon the ground that it is legal but upon the ground that the Government of the United States during the Civil War illegally and improperly acted in the same way.

Men even in the United States have sought to excuse Great Britain by stating that the United States, during the Civil War, blockaded neutral ports and furnished a precedent for what Great Britain is now doing. I do not know any law by which we can punish the men who circulate such injurious slanders against their Government. They at least ought to have our intense contempt.

The United States never blockaded a neutral port during the Civil War. That statement is as false as the statement that the United States declared cotton contraband during the Civil War. The last statement is stupidly false.

What is a contraband order? It is an order to prevent unneutral goods from going into an enemy country, where they will be used for purposes of war. Who would accuse Mr. Lincoln of being so foolish as to wish to keep cotton from going into the Southern States? That is where it was raised. There never was such an order; and to rest their case upon it is another piece of ignorance, or worse.

CIVIL WAR PRECEDENTS CONDEMN GREAT BRITAIN.

An examination of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States destroys this excuse and condemns Great Britain.

The cases used to sustain the contention are the *Springbok* and the *Bermuda*. In these cases the Supreme Court of the United States laid down the rule that where merchandise was shipped from neutral ports, in vessels with a nominal destination of Nassau but really intended to run the blockade of ports of the Southern States, or where the merchandise sailed upon vessels destined for Nassau but the shippers had arranged from the first to send the merchandise in other vessels to southern ports, running the blockade, the purpose of running the blockade attached to the goods through their entire journey, and rendered them subject to seizure.

It will be observed that in these cases the right of seizure was based, not upon a blockade of a neutral port but upon the fact that the shippers had arranged a continuous voyage for the goods by sea into a blockaded port, and the seizures were solely justified upon the ground that the goods were being carried by a continuous voyage into a blockaded port.

Nassau was not blockaded by the United States, but merchandise, the owners of which started it with the purpose of not stopping at Nassau but of continuing shipment by water into and through the blockaded ports of the Southern States, was seized upon the ground that the goods were really running the blockade into blockaded ports of the Southern States.

In the *Bermuda* case the court said:

We agree to this. Neutrals might convey in neutral ships from one neutral port to another any goods whether contraband of war or not if intended for actual delivery at the port of destination and to become part of the common stock of the country or of the port.

The cargo of this vessel consisted almost exclusively of goods belonging to Frazier Trenholm & Co., at Liverpool, a branch of the house of John Frazier & Co., at Charleston, and the fiscal agents of the Confederacy in Great Britain, in which capacity they were largely engaged in fitting out cruisers and blockade runners. It consisted in part of—

lawns with figures of a youth bearing onward the Confederate flag, military decorations, epaulettes, stars for the shoulder straps of officers of rank, many military articles with designs appropriate for use in the Confederate States, case of cutlery stamped with the name of merchants in Confederate cities, several cases of double-barreled guns stamped as manufactured for a dealer at Charleston, a large amount of munitions of war, five finished Blakely cannon in cases, with carriages, six cannon without cases, a thousand shells, several hundred barrels of gunpowder, 72,000 cartridges, 2,500,000 percussion caps, 21 cases of swords, and in addition a large quantity of army blankets and other materials.

There were residents of Charleston on board listed as common sailors under disguised names. Of the ship's real company, the master, the first mate, the clerk, and three seamen were citizens of South Carolina. The second mate, carpenter, and cook belonged to other Confederate States.

The ostensible owner of the ship was a British subject, but the day after her registration he executed a power of attorney to two citizens of Charleston, S. C., to sell the ship for any sum they might deem sufficient.

At the time of the capture and after the vessel was boarded the captain's brother, by his order, threw overboard two small boxes and a package which he swore he understood contained postage stamps and a bag which he understood contained letters and which he was instructed to destroy in case of capture.

It was held that the nominal ownership of the *Bermuda* was a pretense and that the vessel was rightly condemned as enemy property. It was further held among other things that the consignment of the whole cargo "to order or assigns" meant, in fact, to the order of John Frazier & Co., of Charleston.

In the case of the *Springbok* it was found by the court that—

Upon the whole case we can not doubt that the cargo was originally shipped with intent to violate the blockade; that the owners of the cargo intended that it should be transhipped at Nassau into some vessel more likely to succeed in reaching safely a blockaded port than the *Springbok*, that the voyage from London to the blockaded port was, as to cargo, both in law and in the intent of the parties one voyage.

Both these cases were severely criticized by English law writers at the time. These cases were each based, however, upon the theory that the voyage was illegal because it was conducted for the purpose of entering a port in disregard of a blockade. They in no sense excuse the effort of Great Britain to blockade the neutral ports of northern Europe.

On the contrary the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Peterhoff* case considered the rights of ships and cargoes really destined to neutral ports. The *Peterhoff* sailed from England to Matamoras, Mexico. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court. The Supreme Court held:

First. That the mouth of the Rio Grande was not included in the blockade of the ports of the rebel States, and neutral commerce with Matamoras, except in contraband, is entirely free.

Second. Neutral trade to and from a blockaded country by inland navigation or transportation is free.

After reviewing a number of English cases the court says:

These cases fully recognize the lawfulness of neutral trade to or from a blockaded country by inland navigation or transportation. * * * And the general doctrines of international law lead irresistibly to the same conclusion. * * * The doctrine of the *Bermuda* case, supposed by counsel to have an important application to that before us, has, in reality, no application at all. The *Bermuda* and her cargo were condemned because engaged in a voyage ostensibly for a neutral, but in reality either directly, or by substitution of another vessel, for a blockaded port. The *Peterhoff* was destined for a neutral port, with no ulterior destination for the ship, and none by sea for the cargo to any blockaded place. In the case of the *Bermuda* the cargo, destined primarily for Nassau, could not reach its ulterior destination without violating the blockade of the rebel ports; in the case before us the cargo, destined primarily for Matamoras, could reach an ulterior destination in Texas without violating any blockade at all.

We must say, therefore, that trade between London and Matamoras, even with intent to supply from Matamoras goods to Texas, violated no blockade and can not be declared unlawful. "Such trade," said the Court, "with unrestricted inland commerce between such a port and the enemy's territory, impairs, undoubtedly, and very seriously, impairs, the value of the blockade of an enemy's coast. But in cases such as that now in judgment we administer the public laws of nations, and are not at liberty to inquire what is for the particular advantage or disadvantage of our nation or another country."

So, Mr. President, we make an overwhelming case—an irresistible case—against Great Britain for passing and enforcing these orders of March 1 and March 11. Great Britain has suppressed the trade of neutrals through neutral ports, assuming the right to control the trade in free goods with her enemies. A great loss has been brought upon citizens of the United States in consequence of this action. Are we simply to submit? Are we to continue to accord to Great Britain her neutral privileges while she tramples upon the neutral rights of citizens of the United States?

I will not at this time discuss in detail the illegal efforts of Great Britain to change the recognized status of goods based upon their character. While the blockade by Great Britain of the neutral ports of northern Europe continues, orders affecting the character of goods are immaterial, as all neutral goods are prevented from entering the neutral ports; discriminations as to the nature of the goods do not affect them.

It is, however, true that the British Government, through Sir Edward Grey, advised the British delegates to the London conference, referring to additions by belligerents to the list of absolute contraband, as follows:

It appears to be generally agreed that no such additions ought in any case to be admissible except in cases of articles which can not be utilized for other than warlike purposes.

The declaration of London, following this view of the English Government, declares:

Article 23. Articles exclusively used for war may be added to the list of absolute contraband.

In the *Peterhoff* case the Supreme Court of the United States held:

It is true that even these goods (referring to absolute contraband), if really intended for sale in the market of Matamoras, would be free of liability, for contraband may be transported by neutrals to a neutral port if intended to make part of its general stock in trade.

In the *Peterhoff* case the Supreme Court held that absolute and conditional contraband passing through a neutral port if shown to be for the army of an enemy could be held. Criticizing this opinion the Maritime Prize Commission of the Institute of

International Law, composed of members of the various nationalities, and including W. E. Hall, of Oxford, Sir Travers Twiss, an English writer upon international law, and M. Renault, professor of international law at the University of Paris, declared the cases to be—

subversive of the established rule of the law of maritime warfare, according to which neutral property on board a vessel under a neutral flag, whilst on its way to another neutral port, is not liable to capture or confiscation by a belligerent. (Moore's Digest, vol. 7, pp. 731-732.)

Differences of opinion with reference to the treatment of contraband were solved by the London conference, which determined that the correct view of the rules of international law made absolute contraband passing through a neutral port subject to seizure where shown to be destined from the first to an enemy country, but as to conditional contraband the declaration declared, article 35:

Conditional contraband is not liable to capture except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged in an intervening neutral port.

So that under the authorities, with the blockade raised in these neutral ports, the status of neutral trade would be about this:

A belligerent can not add to a list of absolute contraband any goods which can be used for other than warlike purposes.

Goods, properly upon a list of absolute contraband, can be seized though belonging to neutral citizens and sailing to neutral ports, if shown to be intended for an enemy country.

Conditional contraband sailing to neutral ports, belonging to neutral citizens, can not be seized by a belligerent.

Goods neither absolute nor conditional contraband can pass entirely free from interference.

Goods sailing to a neutral country, there to enter the general stock in trade, and really for sale in the markets of the country, would be free of liability to seizure.

I have presented so fully the rules of international law, applicable to the rights of neutrals, because it should be known that Members of Congress appreciate how recklessly the rights of citizens of this country are being disregarded.

For a hundred years the relations between the United States and Great Britain have been growing closer and closer. A most cordial regard has united the people of both countries. But we are not a dependency of Great Britain.

Germany has always been a friend of the United States, and many of our best citizens love their Fatherland only second to their love and loyalty for our own country.

We deplore the terrible war; but the United States owes it to her citizens and to her foreign friends to maintain a real neutrality.

Neutrals must maintain their neutral rights to maintain neutrality. Great Britain may desire to crush an enemy nation through the suppression of trade, "but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, or of making us the instrument of it."

The United States, with other neutral nations, should demand from Great Britain that disregard of their rights cease. It may be necessary for the United States and other neutrals to let Great Britain understand that no "word or act" will be omitted to enforce their rights.

We may hope Great Britain will comply, not alone because she must retain friendly relations with neutral nations to supply her own population with the necessities of life, but because the people of that great nation, and those there in authority, must desire to obey the rules of international law they have contributed so much to establish and to which they are so thoroughly committed.

At the close of the last protest against the British orders of March 1 and 11, the Executive department, speaking through the Secretary of State, used the following language:

The task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world, against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations.

So far the protests of the Executive department against the lawless conduct of Great Britain have been answered by increased lawlessness. Step by step the rights of the citizens of neutral nations to buy and sell merchandise in foreign markets have been suppressed.

It is for Congress to determine what value it will be to the integrity of neutral rights for the United States to have become unhesitatingly their champion.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have no intention at this moment of discussing any of the many points raised by the Senator from Georgia in his very elaborate and able argument, but I desire to offer an amendment to his resolution extending

the scope of the inquiry and investigation if it is to be ordered by the Senate and made by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I think, Mr. President, that neutral rights possessed by us should be insisted upon and investigated in every place where it can be proved that they have been violated, but I think also that we are equally bound to fulfill our neutral duties rigidly and strictly, although I have observed in some quarters that our sense of our rights is a little more vivid than our sense of our duty.

I wish to extend the scope of the resolution by my amendment, because if we are to take up this question of the violation of our rights, I want to put it not on the lowest ground alone, but on the highest ground as well. I think it is of great importance that we should vindicate our rights as a neutral in trade if those rights have been violated, but I think it is far more important that we should extend protection and assure security to American citizens wherever they rightfully are, for I do not believe that any government can long retain the respect of its own people if it does not give them the protection to which they are entitled.

I think Americans should be protected in their lives and in their liberty everywhere. I do not think they ought to be murdered in detail and obscurely in Mexico or openly and wholesale on the high seas.

Although I am as anxious as anyone can be to care for our rights in trade if they are violated, to me American lives are more important than American dollars. The body of an innocent child floating dead on the water, the victim of the destruction of an unarmed vessel, is to me a more poignant and a more tragic spectacle than an unsold bale of cotton.

If this investigation is to go on, and especially if Congress is to take action, I want it to take in all the violations of our rights that may have occurred. The most important is the violation which has affected American lives or the security of an American citizen—man, woman or child—and the next most important are those pointed out by the President of the United States in his message the other day, when he referred to the destruction of property, accompanied by destruction of life, in the United States, and stated that conspiracies in alien interests are going on within our own borders.

I think if we are to investigate and inquire with a view to action such deeds as these should not be omitted. I am not willing to get into a passion over an infringement of our trade and then allow American citizens to lose their lives and pass it by in frigid silence.

I do not wish to see this country when it looks into the book of time close the pages on which are written the outrages that have been committed against American citizens in Mexico and on the high seas and be blind to what is written there and fix its whole attention on the pages where is reckoned up the profit and loss account in dollars. I think the United States stands for something higher in the world than mere trade and mere dollars. I do not want to see our citizens wronged in their property, but I think we should also stand, and above all, for morality and humanity in the dealings of nations with each other.

These are the reasons, Mr. President, why I desire to have the scope of this inquiry enlarged. I shall be very glad if the Senator will allow the resolution to go over so that my amendment may be printed and that the Senate before it votes may have an opportunity to read it.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to have it read so that the Senate may see it in print.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the resolution:

Resolved further, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be also requested to investigate and report upon the law and the facts involved in the attacks upon or the destruction by belligerents of the following vessels: The Gulfight, Falaba, Lusitania, Arabic, Ancona, Hesperian, and Petrolite. And also to investigate and report upon the law and the facts involved in the incidents referred to by the President of the United States in his annual message, when he said, referring to certain persons: "They have formed plots to destroy property; they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the Government; they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the Government in order to serve interests alien to our own."

Mr. STONE rose.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President—

Mr. WORKS. Will the Senator from Georgia yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. WORKS. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether he understands the amendment he has now offered to call for an investigation of our own part in the ship-

ment of goods contraband of war on the vessels that are named and which were destroyed, resulting in the loss of life?

Mr. LODGE. I think the facts which I have asked for will cover all those points.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I was not surprised either at the amendment or the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. For months past there has been a class of people in the United States, some of them good people, who whenever you suggested the disregard of the commercial rights of citizens of this country by Great Britain have been able to divert attention from the consideration of that question by holding up the *Lusitania* and the horrors of certain losses of life. They have also frequently suggested that those who would enforce our commercial rights against Great Britain were simply considering sordid dollars. Yet, Mr. President, I have thought that some of those whole-hearted pleas came from a class of people who are interested in munition plants and who were furnishing munitions of war and who were perhaps just a little influenced by the dollars that they were themselves making, careless entirely of the deaths they were causing. I have found the most vigorous protest against any criticism of Great Britain and the expression that it is mercenary to question the misconduct of Great Britain came usually from those patriots who, to say the least, have not recently lost anything by the manufacture of munitions of war.

Mr. President, no one can feel more than I do the loss of an American life, whether in Mexico or whether upon the sea. Still I have sometimes thought that the course pursued by the British Government in the Japanese-Russian War, when it warned its citizens to keep off of belligerent vessels, would have been wise. But without such a course on the part of our Government, unquestionably the Government should protect the lives of its citizens at all times where their rights are invaded.

I have no objection to any investigations that the Senator desires to have made, but I do protest that this constant effort to prevent the consideration of the illegal course of Great Britain is hardly fair, and that it is hardly right to load it down with a sentimentalism which appeals to every man with a drop of blood in his veins. It has been that feature which has been used so frequently in the press—I do not mean by the Senator from Massachusetts—to divert attention from the lawlessness of Great Britain.

If the Senator insists on his amendment, I do not object. I had intended to suggest that the resolution itself, without action by the Senate, go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE. That is perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I have always felt, as the Senator from Massachusetts knows, that no affirmative action of any kind should be taken by the Senate on any question involving our foreign relations until the Foreign Relations Committee considers it, and I intended to suggest that the resolution I offered go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE. That is perfectly satisfactory; and my amendment can be referred in the same way.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I have not the slightest objection.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I rose a moment ago to ask if the Senator from Georgia would be satisfied to have his resolution take the course which he has indicated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts will be printed, and the resolution and amendment will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations unless there is objection. The Chair hears none.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President—

Mr. STONE. I rose to move an executive session.

Mr. WALSH. I would be very glad if the Senator would yield to me for a few moments.

Mr. STONE. I desire to say that there are a large number of nominations here, mostly, I believe, Army and Navy nominations, but a good many of a civil character, including that of the Secretary of State, and there is other important business which ought to be referred. I should like very much to have a short executive session that the references may be made. If the Senator from Montana desires to proceed, of course I shall not urge the motion now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri withdraws the motion for an executive session. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. WALSH. I assure the Senator from Missouri that I shall take but a few minutes upon the matter which is before the Senate, but I want to say a word, however, pertinent to the general subject of discussion. I may preface by saying that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] is entitled to the thanks of the country for the lucid exposition which he has made of the nature of the British orders in council of March 1 and March 11. There are many lawyers in this body of unusual

attainments in their profession. I apprehend there is no Senator here who until now ever heard or read of a blockade of neutral ports. Contraband entering a port of Holland may be seized upon the ground that it is going to an enemy country, but the seizure of goods coming out of Holland and destined to our shores is a crime, the character of which it might be wise not to attempt to expatiate upon.

You will recall that shortly after the war broke out shipments of copper from this country to the neutral nations of Europe were indiscriminately seized and held for an indefinite period without any attempt to bring the matter to the determination of a prize court in order to ascertain the truth of the charge that they had in fact an enemy destination. In many, if not in most, of those cases the captors did not even deign to make an explanation of the cause of the detention. The seizures of copper have entirely ceased, as you may have observed. Why? Because shippers of copper in this country have been harassed into signing an undertaking under which they ship to such places and to such persons and in such quantities as the British Admiralty, being fully advised beforehand, graciously sees fit to permit. There is not a pound of copper leaves our shores except under such a humiliating agreement.

For the information of the Senate I send the form of the obligation to the desk and ask the Secretary to read it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, the Secretary will read as requested. The Chair hears none.

The Secretary read as follows:

COPPER AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES EXPORTERS AND BRITISH ADMIRALTY—COPPER FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Whilst His Majesty's Government are at present, so far as they are able, preventing any copper from reaching their enemies, they have no desire to interfere in any way with the sales of the United States copper producers to purchasers in neutral countries which are willing to guarantee that the copper which they import is for the consumption of those neutral countries.

If the United States producers would be willing to cooperate, His Majesty's Government will not interfere with their copper shipments to those neutral countries which have placed copper on their prohibition list and whose prohibitions of export are found to be effective.

Whilst His Majesty's Government can not abandon in any way their right to search vessels, they will be quite willing to allow to proceed to its destination all copper which is to be sold only to named consumers, and not to merchants, dealers, or forwarding agents, in such neutral countries as have placed copper and articles manufactured mainly of copper on their list of prohibitive exports, provided that a copy of the contract of sale is sent to the director of the trade division of the admiralty, and it shall contain a clause to the effect that neither the copper itself nor any of its products shall be exported. Such copper, upon arriving at its destination, shall be put into a warehouse, so that it can not afterwards be declared in transit. The bill of lading must show clearly the name of the actual consumer, or of a recognized London merchant, or the name of a banker who shall be approved by His Majesty's Government.

It is agreed that the undersigned will not export copper to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, or Italy, except in compliance with and subject to the conditions of article 3 hereof, and that it (the undersigned company) will not export copper to other neutral countries, except subject to permit of British Admiralty.

Shipments of copper to Great Britain or her allies may be made without restriction.

All sale contracts for neutral countries to be forwarded to the British Admiralty, either through its London representatives or through His Britannic Majesty's consul at the port of New York.

Shipments of copper against contracts entered into previous to the signing of this agreement and any existing f. o. b. contracts are exempt from its provisions.

We will be prepared to conform to the different provisions set forth in the above regulations of the admiralty as regards shipments of copper from the United States of America to neutral countries, and we assent to the terms of the letter of January 2, 1915, from Richard Webb, director of trade division, to Messrs. C. S. Henry & Co. (Ltd.), a copy of which letter, marked "Exhibit A," is attached hereto.

(Co.).

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the price of copper at the present time is very high and the demand for the commodity is unusually great. There is no action that can be taken by any department of this Government which can improve the copper market, and there is no room for assuming that any action which will be taken can so operate. It would be altogether avaricious on the part of our people to ask that this subject be dealt with in the hope that their pecuniary profits might be enhanced.

I am satisfied, however, Mr. President, that if this communication is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations it will feel it to be its duty to inquire into the conditions which coerced American shippers into a subjection of that character to a foreign power, and to inquire likewise how far the exacting of such an agreement is consistent with the relations that ought to obtain between this country and a power with which it happily remains at peace.

I ask that the agreement be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That order will be made, unless there is objection. The Chair hears none.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive business the doors were reopened and (at 4 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 13, 1915, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 10, 1915.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Robert Lansing, of New York, lately counselor for the Department of State, to be Secretary of State, vice William Jennings Bryan, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

COUNSELOR OF STATE.

Frank Lyon Polk, of New York, N. Y., to be counselor for the Department of State, vice Robert Lansing, appointed Secretary of State. (Recess appointment.)

MINISTER.

William W. Russell, of the District of Columbia, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic, to be Minister, Dominican Republic, vice James M. Sullivan, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

MINISTER AND CONSUL GENERAL.

James L. Curtis, of New York, N. Y., to be minister and consul general, vice George W. Buckner, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES OR LEGATIONS.

CLASS 1.

John Van A. MacMurray, of the District of Columbia, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 2. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 2.

James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 3. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 3.

Elbridge Gerry Greene, of Massachusetts, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 4. (Recess appointment.)

Ralph W. Hills, of the District of Columbia, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 4. (Recess appointment.)

Stewart Johnson, of Illinois, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 4. (Recess appointment.)

Alexander C. Kirk, of Illinois, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 4. (Recess appointment.)

Glenn Stewart, of Pennsylvania, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 4. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 4.

Henry R. Carey, of Massachusetts, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

Frederic R. Dolbeare, of New York, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

John F. Martin, jr., of Jacksonville, Fla. (Recess appointment.)

John Latta Ryan, of Pennsylvania, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

Eugene C. Shoecraft, of Missouri, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 5.

Oliver B. Harriman, of Romney, W. Va. (Recess appointment.)

Sumner Welles, of Islip, N. Y. (Recess appointment.)

Francis White, of Baltimore, Md. (Recess appointment.)

L. Lanier Winslow, of New York, N. Y. (Recess appointment.)

CONSULS GENERAL.

CLASS 5.

E. Haldeman Dennison, of Ohio, lately a consul of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

William H. Gale, of Virginia, lately a consul of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

Francis B. Keene, of Wisconsin, lately a consul of class 6. (Recess appointment.)

CONSULS.

CLASS 3.

John Edward Jones, of the District of Columbia, lately a consul general of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 5.

William F. Kelley, of Nebraska, lately assistant solicitor in the Department of State. (Recess appointment.)

Chester W. Martin, of Michigan, lately a consul of class 7. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 6.

Claude I. Dawson, of South Carolina, lately a consul of class 7. (Recess appointment.)

J. Paul Jameson, of Pennsylvania, lately a consul of class 8. (Recess appointment.)

Samuel C. Reat, of Illinois, lately a consul of class 7. (Recess appointment.)

Emil Sauer, of Texas, lately a consul of class 7. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 7.

Wilbert L. Bonney, of Illinois, lately a consul of class 8. (Recess appointment.)

John A. Gamon, of Illinois, lately a consul of class 8. (Recess appointment.)

William J. Grace, of New York, lately a consul of class 8. (Recess appointment.)

Bertil M. Rasmussen, of Iowa, lately a consul of class 8. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 8.

Henry H. Balch, of Alabama, lately a consul of class 9. (Recess appointment.)

Walter F. Boyle, of Georgia, lately a consul of class 9. (Recess appointment.)

John K. Davis, of Ohio, lately interpreter and vice consul at Chefoo. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Forman, of Louisiana, lately a consul of class 9. (Recess appointment.)

William L. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania, lately a consul of class 9. (Recess appointment.)

Robert N. McNeely, of Monroe, N. C. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 9.

Harry Campbell, of Wichita, Kans., lately vice consul at Singapore. (Recess appointment.)

Edward A. Dow, of Omaha, Nebr. (Recess appointment.)

David B. Macgowan, of Knoxville, Tenn. (Recess appointment.)

William A. Pierce, of Lexington, Miss. (Recess appointment.)

Henry T. Wilcox, of Vineland, N. J., lately consular agent at Port Maria. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT TREASURERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

John Brooke Evans, of Pottstown, Pa., to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., vice William H. Gibson, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Robert G. Hilton, of Rockville, Md., to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Baltimore, Md., vice Clarence C. Pusey, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Arthur Espy, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio, vice George Puchta, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Walter W. Warwick, of Ohio, to be Comptroller of the Treasury, vice George E. Downey, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Charles M. Foree, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Walter W. Warwick, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

James W. McCarter, of South Dakota, to be Assistant Register of the Treasury, vice John F. King, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

Samuel Patterson, of Nebraska, to be Auditor of the Treasury, vice William E. Andrews, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

George W. Harney, of Virginia, to be supervising inspector, third district, vice John W. Oast, resigned, effective September 21, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

George L. Loomis, of Fremont, Nebr., to be collector of internal revenue, to fill a vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Samuel Iredell, of Bridgeton, N. J., to be collector of internal revenue, first district, to fill a vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

ASSAYER IN CHARGE AT BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Curtis F. Pike, of Boise City, to be assayer in charge at Boise City, Idaho, vice Joseph Pinkham, superseded. (Recess appointment.)

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

COLLECTORS.

Robert E. Latimer, of Port Arthur, Tex., to be collector twenty-first district, vice Russell H. Dunn, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Roscoe M. Drumheller, of Walla Walla, Wash., to be collector thirtieth district, vice Frederick C. Harper, whose term of office expired by limitation. (Recess appointment.)

W. Burr Gongwer, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be collector forty-first district, vice Maurice Maschke, whose term of office expired by limitation. (Recess appointment.)

Charles W. McCune, of Omaha, Nebr., to be collector forty-sixth district, vice Cadet Taylor, whose term of office expired by limitation. (Recess appointment.)

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

William H. Clare, of Joliet, Ill., to be appraiser of merchandise, thirty-ninth district, vice Thomas O'Shaughnessy, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Daniel E. Finn, of New York, N. Y., to be assistant appraiser of merchandise, tenth district, vice Henry M. Clapp, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Nathaniel G. Schlamm, of New York, N. Y., to be assistant appraiser of merchandise, tenth district, vice Amos M. Knapp, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

ASSISTANT SURGEON GENERAL.

Senior Surg. Henry Rose Carter, from March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

SENIOR SURGEONS.

Surg. James Clifford Perry, from March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Surg. Claude Conor Pierce, from March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Surg. Joseph H. White, from March 4, 1915, in place of Senior Surg. Henry R. Carter, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

SURGEONS.

Passed Asst. Surg. George L. Collins, from October 26, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Harvey G. Ebert, from August 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Herbert M. Manning, from August 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Norman Roberts, from August 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Frederick C. Smith, from August 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Asst. Surg. George Parcher, from April 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Louis Schwartz, from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Dr. Thomas B. H. Anderson, from August 12, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. William S. Bean, jr., from August 14, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Richard Laurens De Saussure, from April 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Warren Franklin Fox, from April 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Gleason C. Lake, from August 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. David Johnston Prather, from April 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Herbert A. Spencer, from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Henry V. Wildman, jr., from August 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Louis Laval Williams, from April 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

COAST GUARD.

CAPTAIN COMMANDANT.

Ellsworth P. Bertholf, to rank from June 19, 1915. Reappointment. (Recess appointment.)

SENIOR CAPTAIN.

Capt. Horace B. West, from November 9, 1915, vice Capt. John F. Wild, retired. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAIN.

First Lieut. Bernard Holt Camden, from August 1, 1915, vice Capt. William Edward Wyatt Hall, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., from June 16, 1915, vice Johnstone H. Quinan, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Charles Satterlee, from September 1, 1915, vice Capt. Walker Waller Joynes, retired. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Ralph Waldo Dempwolf, from December 17, 1914, vice First Lieut. William Ambrose O'Malley, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Le Roy Reinburg, from August 1, 1915, vice First Lieut. Bernard Holt Camden, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Archibald Howard Scally, from September 1, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles Satterlee, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Roger Chew Weightman, from June 16, 1915, vice First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., promoted. (Recess appointment.)

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Third Lieut. Stephen Safford Yeandle, from December 17, 1914, vice Second Lieut. Ralph Waldo Dempwolf, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAIN OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. of Engineers Denis Francis Xavier Bowen, from October 11, 1915, vice Capt. Frederick E. Owen, retired. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. of Engineers George Warren David, from August 1, 1915, vice First Lieut. of Engineers William Lindsay Maxwell, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. of Engineers Lucien Joseph Ker, from October 11, 1915, vice First Lieut. of Engineers Denis Francis Xavier Bowen, promoted.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF ENGINEERS.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Milton Rockwood Daniels, from October 11, 1915, vice Second Lieut. of Engineers Lucien Joseph Ker, promoted.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Benjamin Cribby Thorn, from August 1, 1915, vice Second Lieut. of Engineers George Warren David, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

THIRD LIEUTENANTS OF ENGINEERS.

Cadet Engineer Charles Temple Henley, jr., from September 2, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Cadet Engineer Edward Frederick Palmer, from September 1, 1915, and to rank next after Third Lieut. of Engineers Charles Temple Henley, jr., to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Cadet Engineer Roderick Stanley Patch, from September 1, 1915, and to rank next after Third Lieut. of Engineers Edward Frederick Palmer, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Peter Jensen, vice Patrick Henry Morgan, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Chester Arthur Lippincott, vice Silas Hatch Harding, retired. (Recess appointment.)

John William Richardson, vice Jerome Godfrey Kiah, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Shanon Ray Sands, vice Arthur Dominy, retired. (Recess appointment.)

DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF MINES.

Vannoy H. Manning, of Mississippi, to be director Bureau of Mines, from August 25, 1915, vice Joseph A. Holmes, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

SUPERINTENDENT COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Ernest Lester Jones, of Virginia, to be superintendent of Coast and Geodetic Survey, effective April 15, 1915, vice Otto H. Tittmann, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Kurt A. Beyreis, of Wausau, Wis., to be receiver of public moneys at Wausau, Wis., vice Henry G. McCrossen, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Jacob W. Oyen, of Everett, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys at Seattle, Wash., vice Albert Saylor, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

William A. White, of Spokane, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys at Walla Walla, Wash., vice Jesse G. Miller, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

James K. Clark, of Lemmon, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Lemmon, S. Dak., vice Samuel W. Huntington, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

William H. Tompkins, of Rapid City, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. Dak., vice Harry L. Gandy, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Woodbury W. Sparks, of Eagle Butte, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Timber Lake, S. Dak., vice Jacob L. Parrott, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Frank L. Brandt, of Bismarck, N. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Bismarck, N. Dak., from April 30, 1915, vice Charles T. Staley, term expired and resigned. (Recess appointment.)

John C. Morrow, of Scottsbluff, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at Alliance, Nebr., from April 21, 1915, vice Harvey J. Ellis, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

James B. Orman, of Pueblo, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Pueblo, Colo., vice Granville G. Withers, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Perry H. Ross, of Marquette, Mich., to be receiver of public moneys at Marquette, Mich., appointed July 20, 1915, vice Thomas H. Dawson, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Julius B. Alvord, of Cedarville, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Susanville, Cal., vice Alfred H. Taylor, term expired and resigned. (Recess appointment.)

William E. McMurry, of Hamilton, Mont., to be receiver of public moneys at Missoula, Mont., appointed June 1, 1915, vice Robert W. Kemp, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

William Reid, of Rawlins, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Cheyenne, Wyo., vice William E. Chaplin, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

George A. C. Rochester, of Seattle, Wash., to be register of the land office at Seattle, Wash., vice John C. Denny, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

John C. Stoner, of Lemmon, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Lemmon, S. Dak., vice Edwin G. Coleman, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

William Healey, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Timber Lake, S. Dak., vice Paul D. Kribs, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Patrick E. Byrne, of Bismarck, N. Dak., to be register of the land office at Bismarck, N. Dak., from April 30, 1915, vice Robert N. Stevens, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

William B. Dickson, of Langdon, N. Dak., to be register of the land office at Dickinson, N. Dak., from April 30, 1915, vice James G. Quinlivan, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Thomas J. O'Keefe, of Alliance, Nebr., to be register of the land office at Alliance, Nebr., from April 21, 1915, vice William W. Wood, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

George W. Myers, of Miles City, Mont., to be register of the land office at Miles City, Mont., appointed March 23, 1915, vice Albert Kircher, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

John L. Heffernan, of Marquette, Mich., to be register of the land office at Marquette, Mich., appointed July 20, 1915, vice Ozro A. Bowen, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Harry Carlton Green, of Topeka, Kans., to be register of the land office at Topeka, Kans., appointed December 2, 1915, vice A. P. Tone Wilson, jr., resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Ben R. Gray, of Hailey, Idaho, to be register of the land office at Hailey, Idaho, appointed October 21, 1915, vice John E. Williams, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

George M. Dameron, of La Junta, Colo., to be register of the land office at Pueblo, Colo., vice Joseph Hawley, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

James A. Kelly, of Monte Vista, Colo., to be register of the land office at Del Norte, Colo., vice Lee Fairbanks, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

James Wylie, of Cedarville, Cal., to be register of the land office at Susanville, Cal., vice Thomas A. Roseberry, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION.

Edward White to be commissioner of immigration at San Francisco, Cal.

Bertram N. Stump, of Maryland, to be commissioner of immigration at the port of Baltimore, Md.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

H. Frank Moore, of Pennsylvania, assistant in charge of Food Fishes Division, to be Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Fisheries, vice Ernest L. Jones. (Recess appointment.)

COMMISSIONER OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

George Rublee, of New Hampshire, to be Federal Trade Commissioner. (Recess appointment.)

SUPERINTENDENT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Frank L. Averill, of the District of Columbia, to be Superintendent Library of Congress, vice Bernard R. Green, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION OF PORTO RICO.

Paul G. Miller, of Wisconsin. (Recess appointment.)

MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF PORTO RICO.

Manuel Camunas. (Recess appointment.)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

John Joy Edson, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities for the term of three years from July 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George M. Kober, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities for the term of three years from July 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MEMBER OF THE EXCISE BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Robert G. Smith, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the excise board for a term of three years from July 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, from November 20, 1915, vice Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, from April 30, 1915, vice Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, retired. (Recess appointment.)

MAJOR GENERALS, RETIRED WITH PAY OF BRIGADIERS.

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army, retired. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, United States Army, retired, with rank from March 4, 1915. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. William M. Graham, United States Army, retired. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, United States Army, retired. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Col. John F. Morrison, Fifteenth Infantry, from November 20, 1915, vice Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, appointed major general. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, United States Army, retired. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Col. Frederick S. Strong, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 4, 1915, vice Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, appointed major general. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Army, retired. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Maj. Henry M. Morrow, with rank of lieutenant colonel from June 22, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. John B. Porter, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

COLONELS.

Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, Quartermaster Corps, since retired from active service, from August 4, 1915, vice Col. John L. Clem, retired.

Lieut. Col. Moses G. Zalinski, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1915, vice Col. John E. Baxter, retired.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. George G. Bailey, Quartermaster Corps, from August 14, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, promoted.

Maj. George H. Penrose, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Moses G. Zalinski, promoted.

MEDICAL CORPS.

COLONEL.

Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, Medical Corps, from May 9, 1915, vice Col. L. Mervin Maus, retired. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Maj. Edward L. Munson, Medical Corps, from May 9, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

MAJOR.

Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, Medical Corps, from May 9, 1915, vice Maj. Edward L. Munson, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS AFTER THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

First Lieut. James Baylis, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Harry H. Blodgett, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Thomas W. Burnett, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Philip B. Connolly, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Michael A. Dailey, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Chester R. Haig, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. William E. Hall, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Johnson F. Hammond, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Hobert M. Hardaway, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Thomas E. Harwood, jr., Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. John G. Ingold, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Frederick C. A. Kellam, jr., Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Kerwin W. Kinard, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, Medical Corps, from May 14, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Shelley U. Marietta, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Douglas W. McEnery, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Harry R. McKellar, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Hew B. McMurdo, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. John W. Meehan, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. William B. Meister, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Alvin C. Miller, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Leopold Mitchell, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Luther R. Poust, Medical Corps, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Omar H. Quade, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Guy L. Qualls, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Thomas E. Scott, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. John W. Sherwood, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Robert Skelton, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Leeson O. Tarleton, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. John H. Trinder, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Samuel J. Turnbull, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Alfred P. Upshur, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Charles M. Walson, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Adna G. Wilde, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Neal N. Wood, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

George D. Chunn (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 18, 1915, vice Capt. James L. Bevans, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Frank H. Dixon (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 24, 1915, vice Capt. William T. Davis, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Rufus H. Hagood, jr. (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 22, 1915, vice Capt. Allie W. Williams, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Robert Du R. Harden (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 25, 1915, vice First Lieut. Raymond W. Mills, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

David D. Hogan (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 27, 1915, vice First Lieut. Fred R. Burnside, honorably discharged. (Recess appointment.)

Augustus B. Jones (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 20, 1915, vice Capt. Eben C. Hill, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Herman G. Maul (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 23, 1915, vice Capt. Armin Mueller, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Charles M. O'Connor, jr. (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 19, 1915, vice First Lieut. William B. Carr, honorably discharged. (Recess appointment.)

Harry D. Offutt (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 17, 1915, vice Capt. Clarence A. Treuholtz, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Raymond E. Scott (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 21, 1915, vice Capt. William L. Little, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Lloyd E. Tefft (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 26, 1915, vice First Lieut. Josiah H. Holland, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Edward Adams, of New York, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frederick Madison Allen, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harold Lindsay Amoss, of New York, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Warren La Verne Babcock, of Michigan, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Edmund Adam Babler, of Missouri, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Franklin Ball, of Arkansas, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Francis Merriman Barnes, jr., of Missouri, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Wilfred Mason Barton, of the District of Columbia, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Clarence Pennell Baxter, of Massachusetts, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Stanhope Bayne-Jones, of Louisiana, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Pierce Beeson, of Missouri, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Basil Raphael Beltran, of Pennsylvania, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

James Albertus Bethea, of Louisiana, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Fairbairn Binnie, of Missouri, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Howell Brewer, of Arkansas, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ethan Flagg Butler, of the District of Columbia, with rank from July 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Timothy Joseph Butler, of Oklahoma, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frank Clyde Carr, of New Jersey, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Percy James Carroll, of Missouri, with rank from October 23, 1915.

Henry Rohnert Carstens, of Michigan, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Albert Edward Catherwood, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Edwin Crosby Chamberlin, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Herbert Clifton Chase, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Percy Octave Chaudron, of Alabama, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Alan Mason Chesney, of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Woolman Churchman, of Connecticut, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Tracy Earl Clark, of New York, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harold Duncan Cochrane, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gerhard Hutchison Cocks, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Joseph Dayton Condit, of California, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Fredrick Donald Cooke, of Texas, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Robert Page Cooke, of Virginia, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

James Francis Coupal, of Massachusetts, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harold Ward Dana, of Massachusetts, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ray H. Davies, of Illinois, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Fellowes Davis, jr., of New York, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry Levi Davis, of Massachusetts, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Willard Joseph Denno, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Richard Derby, of New York, with rank from April 28, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harry Carlos De Vigne, of Alaska, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Alphonse Raymond Dochez, of New York, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry Rutledge Donaldson, of Georgia, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Adolph Ernst Dreyer, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Herbert Alton Durham, of New York, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

J. G. Ellis, jr., of Texas, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frank Alexander Evans, of Pennsylvania, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Roy Kepler Evans, of Ohio, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Joseph Leroy Farden, of the District of Columbia, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Edwards Fay, of Michigan, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Luther Mitchell Ferguson, of Massachusetts, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Stewart Flagler, of Pennsylvania, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frank Thomas Fort, of Kentucky, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Benjamin Franklin Fridge, jr., of Mississippi, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Stuart Frost, of Washington, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

James Alonzo Gannon, of the District of Columbia, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Fletcher Gardner, of Indiana, late first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from June 18, 1910. (Reappointment and recess appointment.)

Donald Maurice Gildersleeve, of New York, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Friend Bennett Gilpin, of New Jersey, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Rossner E. Graham, of Louisiana, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Clayton Wellington Greene, of New York, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Abram Comingo Griffith, of Missouri, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

James Henry Haberlin, of New York, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Horace Curlin Hall, of Texas, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lynn Thompson Hall, of Nebraska, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harry H. Hammel, of Michigan, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Delucena Hart, of Pennsylvania, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

H. Philip Hill, of New York, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Frank Holland, of Indiana, late first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from October 31, 1913. (Reappointment and recess appointment.)

Ransom Spafard Hooker, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ira Karr Humphrey, of Utah, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Arthur Leroy Hunt, of the District of Columbia, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Wilbur Hyde, of the District of Columbia, with rank from October 23, 1915.

Alpheus Felch Jennings, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Stuart Clark Johnson, of the District of Columbia, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Young Kennedy, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Clarence Searle Ketcham, of Maryland, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Joseph Eggleston Johnston King, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Paul George Lacroix, of Louisiana, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Florus Fremont Lawrence, of Ohio, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Louis Le Fevre, of Michigan, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry Lyman, of Massachusetts, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Francis Lynch, of Massachusetts, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harry Migerdich Malejan, of Michigan, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William John Manning, of the District of Columbia, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gilpin Montieth McCain, of Pennsylvania, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Roy Donaldson McClure, of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Stuart McGuire, of Virginia, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Franklin Chambers McLean, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John William Means, of Ohio, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry William Meyerding, of Minnesota, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Richard Henry Miller, of Massachusetts, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Davidson Milligan, of Pennsylvania, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Louis Archie Milne, of Oklahoma, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Stuart Moody, of Idaho, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Jamieson Morton, jr., of Massachusetts, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Gardner Murray, jr., of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Parcell Myers, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dean Wentworth Myers, of Michigan, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Howard Nesbitt, of Texas, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Rufus Ingalls Newell, of Washington, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Edward Allen Noyes, of Oregon, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Walter Anthony Ostendorf, of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Walter Walker Palmer, of Massachusetts, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ora Frank Parish, of Iowa, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Jonathan Pennock, of Washington, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frederick H. Petters, of New York, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Roswell Talmadge Pettit, of Illinois, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Henry Price, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Arthur Henry Reinstein, of California, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Robert Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Goodrich Barbour Rhodes, of Ohio, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Reuben Lindsay Roberston, of Virginia, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Henry Robey, jr., of Massachusetts, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Carl Merrill Robinson, of Maine, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Thomas Avery Rogers, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frank Rose, of Washington, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Nelson Gorham Russell, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry Suydam Satterlee, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Paul Kurt Sauer, of Texas, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Morris I. Schamberg, of New York, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harry Burke Schmidt, of Michigan, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Paul Adolph Schule, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Leonard Case Scott, of Illinois, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ward Francis Seeley, of Michigan, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Robert Nathaniel Severance, of New York, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Lowrey Sharp, of Missouri, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry Newton Shaw, of Pennsylvania, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harold Koch Shawan, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles George Sinclair, of Michigan, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harold A. Spilman, of Iowa, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frederic Good Sprowl, of Washington, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Camille Joseph Stamm, of Pennsylvania, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

De Witt Stetten, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Adolph Stewart, of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Edgar Stillman, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

James Savage Stone, of Massachusetts, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Martin Strotz, of Pennsylvania, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Bernhardt Kurt Stumberg, of Missouri, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frank Joseph Tainter, of Missouri, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Richard Moreland Taylor, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Carl Ten Broeck, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Chauncey Eugene Tennant, of Colorado, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Edwards Tooley, of Kansas, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Hillel Unterberg, of Missouri, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Van Ingen Brown, of Wisconsin, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Abram Lee Van Meter, of Kansas, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Emmett Ireland Vaughn, of Kentucky, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Karl Max Vogel, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Albert Rowland Warner, of North Dakota, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Ross Whisenant, of Texas, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Hugh Wilkinson, of Kansas, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Linsly Rudd Williams, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Robert Parvin Williams, of Pennsylvania, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frank Wiley Wilson, of North Carolina, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Wheeler Wilson, of Indiana, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Richard Shelby Wilson, of Wisconsin, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Alan Churchill Woods, of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Woolsey, of New York, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Hans Zinsser, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

DENTAL CORPS.

DENTAL SURGEONS WITH RANK OF FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Acting Dental Surg. Charles De W. Deyton, from July 5, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Acting Dental Surg. Arnett P. Matthews, from May 14, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Acting Dental Surg. Lester C. Ogg, from November 12, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Acting Dental Surg. Herman S. Rush, from November 11, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Acting Dental Surg. Mortimer Sanderson, from May 9, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Acting Dental Surg. John W. Scovel, from May 14, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Acting Dental Surg. John N. Snapp, from May 10, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Acting Dental Surg. William A. Squires, from May 13, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Acting Dental Surg. Benjamin C. Warfield, from November 11, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Acting Dental Surg. Albert R. White, from May 3, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

COLONELS.

Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Col. Harry F. Hodges, appointed brigadier general, United States Army. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Col. George W. Goethals, appointed major general, United States Army. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, from May 2, 1915, vice Col. Solomon W. Roessler, retired. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. James B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. George P. Howell, Corps of Engineers, from May 2, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. James P. Jervy, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, from March 11, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, appointed brigadier general, United States Army. (Recess appointment.)

MAJORS.

Capt. James F. Bell, Corps of Engineers, from June 9, 1915, vice Maj. Alfred B. Putnam, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Maj. James P. Jervy, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Laurence V. Frazier, Corps of Engineers, from May 2, 1915, vice Maj. George P. Howell, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Maj. Spencer Cosby, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Warren T. Hannum, Corps of Engineers, from March 11, 1915, vice Maj. Jay J. Morrow, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. William A. Mitchell, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Maj. James F. McIndoe, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Robert R. Ralston, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Maj. James B. Cavanaugh, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Arthur Williams, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Earl J. Atkisson, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Capt. Arthur Williams, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Richard T. Coiner, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Capt. Wildurr Willing, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Capt. William L. Guthrie, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Cleveland C. Gee, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Capt. Robert R. Ralston, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Capt. William A. Mitchell, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Francis C. Harrington, Corps of Engineers, from March 11, 1915, vice Capt. Warren T. Hannum, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. John R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engineers, from May 2, 1915, vice Capt. Laurence V. Frazier, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. William H. Sage, jr., Corps of Engineers, from June 9, 1915, vice Capt. James F. Bell, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Charles J. Taylor, Corps of Engineers, from September 8, 1915, vice Capt. William F. Endress, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. John M. Wright, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Capt. Mark Brooke, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Harrison Brand, jr., Corps of Engineers, from May 2, 1915, vice First Lieut. John R. D. Matheson, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. John H. Carruth, Corps of Engineers, from September 8, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles J. Taylor, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Allen P. Cowgill, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice First Lieut. Cleveland C. Gee, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Robert W. Crawford, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice First Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Dabney O. Elliott, Corps of Engineers, from March 11, 1915, vice First Lieut. Francis C. Harrington, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Herman, Corps of Engineers, from June 9, 1915, vice First Lieut. William H. Sage, jr., promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. George F. Lewis, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice First Lieut. John M. Wright, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Xenophon H. Price, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice First Lieut. Richard T. Coiner, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Frederick S. Skinner, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice First Lieut. Stuart C. Godfrey, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Brehon B. Somervell, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice First Lieut. Earl J. Atkisson, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Oscar Otto Kuentz, of Wisconsin, with rank from April 1, 1915, vice Second Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn, promoted February 27, 1918. (Recess appointment.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

COLONEL.

Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce, Ordnance Department, from April 6, 1915, vice Col. Rogers Birnie, retired. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, from July 15, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. William H. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, from August 17, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, from April 6, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Walter K. Lloyd, Coast Artillery Corps, with the rank of captain from June 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden, Twenty-eighth Infantry, with the rank of captain from September 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, with the rank of major from September 17, 1915, vice Chaplain Henry A. Brown, Corps of Engineers, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Chaplain Stephen R. Wood, Twenty-ninth Infantry, with the rank of captain from June 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CAVALRY ARM.

COLONEL.

Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, Third Cavalry, from October 4, 1915, vice Col. Charles M. O'Connor, unassigned, retired. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Maj. George L. Byram, Tenth Cavalry, from October 4, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, Third Cavalry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

MAJORS.

Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Eleventh Cavalry, from April 17, 1915, vice Maj. William F. Clark, Second Cavalry, detailed in Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Frank Tompkins, Tenth Cavalry, from April 5, 1915, vice Maj. John W. Furlong, Thirteenth Cavalry, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Robert C. Williams, Fourteenth Cavalry, from October 4, 1915, vice Maj. George L. Byram, Tenth Cavalry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. John K. Brown, Second Cavalry, from December 27, 1914, vice First Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, Fifth Cavalry, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Stewart O. Elting, Eleventh Cavalry, from December 14, 1914, vice First Lieut. Walter J. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. William H. Garrison, jr., Twelfth Cavalry, from March 17, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, Seventh Cavalry, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell, Tenth Cavalry, from March 4, 1915, vice First Lieut. James P. Barney, Second Cavalry, transferred. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, Fifth Cavalry, from December 10, 1914, vice First Lieut. Robert M. Barton, Fifth Cavalry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Horace M. Hickam, Eighth Cavalry, from December 8, 1914, vice First Lieut. John H. Howard, Ninth Cavalry, detached from his proper command. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. John T. Kennedy, Sixth Cavalry, from December 8, 1914, vice First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, Third Cavalry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Richard D. Newman, Eleventh Cavalry, from January 15, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles B. Amory, jr., Ninth Cavalry, detached from his proper command. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Seth W. Scofield, First Infantry, by transfer, with rank from May 1, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Sumner M. Williams, First Cavalry, from March 28, 1915, vice First Lieut. Marr O'Connor, Fourteenth Cavalry, dismissed. (Recess appointment.)

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, Sixth Field Artillery, from November 4, 1915, vice Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, Fourth Field Artillery, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, Third Field Artillery, from June 27, 1915, vice Capt. Charles M. Allen, Second Field Artillery, retired. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

First Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, by transfer, with rank from July 10, 1907. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Herman Erlenkotter, Fourth Field Artillery, from May 12, 1915, vice First Lieut. John N. Greely, Fourth Field Artillery, detailed in Signal Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, Coast Artillery Corps, by transfer, with rank from July 14, 1913. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Harold E. Miner, unassigned, from November 4, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, Sixth Field Artillery, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Claude B. Thummel, unassigned, from May 15, 1915, vice First Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, Third Field Artillery, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

COLONELS.

Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1915, vice Col. Frederick S. Strong, appointed brigadier general, United States Army. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 25, 1915, vice Col. John V. White, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Oscar I. Straub, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 9, 1915, vice Col. John D. Barrette, detailed in The Adjutant General's Department. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. George Blakely, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 25, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Frank W. Coe, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 11, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Sidney S. Jordan, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Frank E. Harris, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 9, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Oscar I. Straub, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Andrew Hero, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 16, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Herman C. Schumm, retired. (Recess appointment.)

MAJORS.

Capt. Joseph B. Douglas, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 25, 1915, vice Maj. George Blakely, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Edward L. Glasgow, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 16, 1915, vice Maj. B. Lamoreux, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Harrison Hall, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from November 9, 1915, vice Maj. Harry L. Steele, detailed in Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Charles H. Hilton, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 8, 1915, vice Maj. William P. Pence, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Hudson T. Patten, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 11, 1915, vice Maj. Frank W. Coe, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. William F. Stewart, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from August 10, 1915, vice Maj. Robert E. Callan, detached from his proper command. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Percy Willis, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1915, vice Maj. Andrew Hero, jr., promoted. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 26, 1915, vice Capt. Leo F. Foster, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1915, vice Capt. Percy Willis, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 20, 1915, vice Capt. John E. Munroe, detailed in Ordnance Department. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Adelno Gibson, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 9, 1915, vice Capt. Harrison Hall, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Albert Gilmor, Fifth Field Artillery, by transfer, with rank from July 10, 1907. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Ellery W. Miles, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from September 11, 1915, vice Capt. Hudson T. Patten, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 20, 1915, vice Capt. Harry L. Morse, detailed in Ordnance Department. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 8, 1915, vice Capt. Charles H. Hilton, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. James F. Walker, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 10, 1915, vice Capt. William F. Stewart, jr., promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 16, 1915, vice Capt. Edward L. Glasgow, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Chapman, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 20, 1915, vice First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Frank Drake, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 16, 1915, vice First Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Walter K. Dunn, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 9, 1915, vice First Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr., detailed in the Ordnance Department. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Allen R. Edwards, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 16, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles A. Eaton, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Joe Eikel, Fourth Field Artillery, by transfer, with rank from July 14, 1913. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Charles Hines, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 20, 1915, vice First Lieut. James L. Walsh, detailed in the Ordnance Department. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Holmer, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 26, 1915, vice First Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from November 9, 1915, vice First Lieut. Adelno Gibson, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Willard K. Richards, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 8, 1915, vice First Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Fred Seydel, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 20, 1915, vice First Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Meade Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1915, vice First Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

INFANTRY ARM.

COLONELS.

Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, Fifth Infantry, from October 2, 1915, vice Col. Omar Bundy, Sixteenth Infantry, detailed as adjutant general. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, Seventeenth Infantry, from March 26, 1915, vice Col. Willis T. May, unassigned, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Eighteenth Infantry, from October 24, 1915, vice Col. Frank B. McCoy, unassigned, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from September 21, 1915, vice Col. John S. Parke, unassigned, retired. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. George B. Duncan, unassigned, from September 21, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart, Twenty-eighth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Lucius L. Durfee, Twenty-sixth Infantry, from October 2, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, Fifth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Edward M. Lewis, Nineteenth Infantry, from October 24, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Julius A. Penn, First Infantry, from October 7, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Maury Nichols, Fourteenth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Ernest V. Smith, Second Infantry, from March 26, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

MAJORS.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, infantry, unassigned, from November 22, 1915, vice Maj. Ferdinand W. Kobbé, Eighteenth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Will D. Davis, Fifth Infantry, from March 26, 1915, vice Maj. Ernest V. Smith, Second Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Isaac Erwin, Thirtieth Infantry, from April 29, 1915, vice Maj. George W. Martin, Nineteenth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Samuel V. Ham, Infantry, unassigned, from May 20, 1915, vice Maj. Robert W. Rose, Twelfth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Twelfth Infantry, from September 21, 1915, vice Maj. George B. Duncan, unassigned, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, Thirtieth Infantry, from October 24, 1915, vice Maj. Edward M. Lewis, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. William J. Lutz, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from September 5, 1915, vice Maj. Edwin V. Bookmiller, Ninth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. George H. McMaster, Third Infantry, from July 21, 1915, vice Maj. George D. Guyer, Sixteenth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Robert W. Mearns, Twentieth Infantry, from September 4, 1915, vice Maj. Peter E. Marquart, Twelfth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Guy C. Palmer, Infantry, unassigned, from October 2, 1915, vice Maj. Lucius L. Durfee, Twenty-sixth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. George McD. Weeks, Sixteenth Infantry, from April 3, 1915, vice Maj. William A. Phillips, Fifth Infantry, detailed in the Ordnance Department. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, Sixteenth Infantry, from October 7, 1915, vice Maj. Julius A. Penn, First Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Charles Abel, Fifteenth Infantry, from February 11, 1915, vice Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, Twenty-second Infantry, detached from his proper command. Correction of date of rank. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, Infantry, unassigned, from October 2, 1915, vice Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, Seventeenth Infantry, detached from his proper command. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Elliot Caziarc, Sixteenth Infantry, from September 10, 1915, vice Capt. Hanson B. Black, Twenty-fourth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. William E. Gillmore, Thirtieth Infantry, from July 21, 1915, vice Capt. George H. McMaster, Third Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, Eighteenth Infantry, from February 12, 1915, vice Capt. John E. Woodward, Infantry, unassigned, promoted. Correction of date of rank. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Alex M. Hall, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from September 5, 1915, vice Capt. Harry S. Howland, Sixteenth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. James A. Higgins, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from October 24, 1915, vice Capt. Howard L. Laubach, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Sydney H. Hopson, Fifth Infantry, from May 22, 1915, vice Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, Twenty-first Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Carl C. Jones, Seventh Infantry, from September 21, 1915, vice Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Twelfth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. William R. Kendrick, Seventeenth Infantry, from February 13, 1915, vice Capt. James T. Moore, Twenty-seventh Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from October 7, 1915, vice Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Edward K. Massee, Eleventh Infantry, from October 3, 1915, vice Capt. Courtland Nixon, Thirtieth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, First Infantry, from March 26, 1915, vice Capt. William D. Davis, Fifth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. William E. Persons, Eleventh Infantry, from August 19, 1915, vice Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, Fifteenth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, Infantry, unassigned, from April 29, 1915, vice Capt. Isaac Erwin, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, Twenty-first Infantry, from April 22, 1915, vice Capt. Martin Novak, unassigned, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from September 5, 1915, vice Capt. William J. Lutz, Twenty-eighth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, Infantry, unassigned, from April 3, 1915, vice Capt. George McD. Weeks, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. James G. Taylor, Seventeenth Infantry, from September 4, 1915, vice Capt. Robert W. Mearns, Twentieth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. George K. Wilson, Third Infantry, from April 26, 1915, vice Capt. George E. Thorne, Seventh Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Lester D. Baker, Infantry, unassigned, from October 24, 1915, vice First Lieut. James A. Higgins, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Authur E. Bouton, Ninth Infantry, from April 26, 1915, vice First Lieut. George K. Wilson, Third Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, Twentieth Infantry, from February 12, 1915, vice First Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted. Correction of date of rank. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Harry B. Crea, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from February 11, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles Abel, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted. Correction of date of rank. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan, Fourth Infantry, from August 19, 1915, vice First Lieut. William E. Persons, Eleventh Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Luther Felker, Cavalry, unassigned, by transfer, with rank from November 25, 1913. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, Eighteenth Infantry, from April 29, 1915, vice First Lieut. James W. Everington, Third Infantry, detached from his proper command. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, jr., Twentieth Infantry, from February 13, 1915, vice First Lieut. William R. Kendrick, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Charles D. Hartman, Third Infantry, from September 21, 1915, vice First Lieut. Carl C. Jones, Seventh Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Roy A. Hill, Seventh Infantry, from April 22, 1915, vice First Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Lonergan, Eighteenth Infantry, from October 3, 1915, vice First Lieut. Edward K. Massee, Eleventh Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Edgar S. Miller, Infantry, unassigned, from October 2, 1915, vice First Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, unassigned, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. John H. Muncaster, Fourth Infantry, from September 5, 1915, vice First Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, Twenty-ninth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Charles K. Nulsen, Sixteenth Infantry, from September 4, 1915, vice First Lieut. James G. Taylor, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Albert L. Sneed, Seventh Infantry, from October 7, 1915, vice First Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Theodore K. Spencer, Seventh Infantry, from September 5, 1915, vice First Lieut. Alex. M. Hall, Twenty-eighth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from September 10, 1915, vice First Lieut. Elliot Caziarc, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, Twenty-third Infantry, from March 26, 1915, vice First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, First Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

ARMY DESIGNATIONS OF MILITARY ACADEMY CADETS.

(All with rank from June 12, 1915. All recess appointments.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cadet Joseph Dagan Arthur, jr.
Cadet Lavson Enslow Atkins.
Cadet Edwin Alexander Bethel.
Cadet John Stewart Bragdon.
Cadet John French Conklin.
Cadet William Edward Raab Covell.
Cadet Alexander Pennington Cronkhite.
Cadet Donald Angus Davison.
Cadet Alfred Laing Ganahl.
Cadet Earl Ewart Gesler.

Cadet Douglas Hamilton Gillette.
Cadet John Easter Harris.
Cadet Paul Alfred Hodgson.
Cadet Edwin Coit Kelton.
Cadet Edwin Richardson Kimble.
Cadet Thomas Bernard Larkin.
Cadet Ernest Frederick Miller.
Cadet Lehman Wellington Miller.
Cadet George Jacob Richards.
Cadet John Scott Smylie.
Cadet William Frazer Tompkins.
Cadet Douglas Lafayette Weart.
Cadet Mason James Young.

CAVALRY ARM—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cadet Harry Benson Anderson.
Cadet Hugh P. Avent.
Cadet Carl Conrad Bank.
Cadet Norman Jay Boots.
Cadet Frederic William Boye.
Cadet Ralph Pittman Cousins.
Cadet John Fuller Davis.
Cadet Edward James Dwan.
Cadet Edmund de Treville Ellis.
Cadet Paul Russell Frank.
Cadet Karl Hartman Gorman.
Cadet William Sumner Teall Halcomb.
Cadet Blackburn Hall.
Cadet Harry Aloysius Harvey.
Cadet Reese Maughan Howell.
Cadet Eustis Lloyd Hubbard.
Cadet Stafford Le Roy Irwin.
Cadet Clifford Barrington King.
Cadet Edwin Bowman Lyon.
Cadet Frank D. McGee.
Cadet Edward Campbell McGuire.
Cadet Pearson Menoher.
Cadet Henry Jervis Friese Miller.
Cadet Earl Larue Naiden.
Cadet George Hume Peabody.
Cadet Henry McElderry Pendleton.
Cadet William Berkeley Peebles.
Cadet John Franklin Stevens.
Cadet Horace Stringfellow, jr.
Cadet Robert William Strong.
Cadet Victor Vaughan Taylor.
Cadet John McDonald Thompson.
Cadet Leo Andrew Walton.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cadet Herman Beukema.
Cadet Charles Manly Busbee.
Cadet Francis Joseph Dunigan.
Cadet Clinton Wilbur Howard.
Cadet James Allen Lester.
Cadet Raymond Marsh.
Cadet Herbert Spencer Struble.
Cadet Joseph May Swing.
Cadet Albert Whitney Waldron.
Cadet John Hobert Wallace.
Cadet Edwin Albert Zundel.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cadet Henry Spiess Aurand.
Cadet Thomas Joseph Brady.
Cadet Charles Hosmer Chapin.
Cadet William Putnam Cherrington.
Cadet John Henry Cochran.
Cadet Herbert Robison Corbin.
Cadet Joseph Daly Coughlan.
Cadet Frank Edwin Emery, jr.
Cadet Charles Robert Finley.
Cadet Richmond Turnbull Gibson.
Cadet Hubert Reilly Harmon.
Cadet Joseph Cumming Haw.
Cadet Walter Wood Hess, jr.
Cadet Carl Ernest Hocker.
Cadet Edward Bolton Hyde, jr.
Cadet Clifford Randall Jones.
Cadet John Frederick Kahle.
Cadet Clarence Brewster Lindner.
Cadet John Storrie MacTaggart.
Cadet Reinold Melberg.
Cadet John Kimberly Meneely.
Cadet Martin John O'Brien.
Cadet Henry Benton Saylor.

Cadet Logan Wellington Series.
 Cadet Harold Eugene Small.
 Cadet Iverson Brooks Summers, jr.
 Cadet Clesen Henry Tenney.
 Cadet Joseph Jesse Teter.
 Cadet Edward Caswell Wallington.
 Cadet Albert Henry Warren.
 Cadet John Beugnot Wogan.

INFANTRY ARM—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cadet Alfred Schrieber Balsam.
 Cadet Charles Calvert Benedict.
 Cadet Omar Nelson Bradley.
 Cadet Gilbert Smith Brownell.
 Cadet Henry Harold Dabney.
 Cadet Lewis Clarke Davidson.
 Cadet Michael Frank Davis.
 Cadet Howard Donnelly.
 Cadet John Benjamin Duckstad.
 Cadet Whitten Jasper East.
 Cadet Melchior McEwan Eberts.
 Cadet Dwight David Eisenhower.
 Cadet Clyde Raymond Eisenschmidt.
 Cadet Luis Raul Esteves.
 Cadet Vernon Evans.
 Cadet Benjamin Greeley Ferris.
 Cadet Tom Fox.
 Cadet Jacob John Gerhardt.
 Cadet Adlai Howard Gilkeson.
 Cadet Sidney Carroll Graves.
 Cadet Thomas James Hanley, jr.
 Cadet Thomas Guerdon Hearn.
 Cadet Donald Henley.
 Cadet Charles Curtiss Herrick.
 Cadet Leland Stanford Hobbs.
 Cadet Otto Al Busch Hooper.
 Cadet Jesse Beeson Hunt.
 Cadet Harold William James.
 Cadet John Kellher.
 Cadet John William Leonard.
 Cadet Robert Bishop Lorch.
 Cadet Stuart Clarence MacDonald.
 Cadet John Aloysius McDermott.
 Cadet Stanley McNabb.
 Cadet Philip Kitchings McNair.
 Cadet Joseph Taggart McNarney.
 Cadet John Ross Mendenhall.
 Cadet Louis Alfred Merrillat, jr.
 Cadet Benjamin Willis Mills.
 Cadet Paul John Mueller.
 Cadet Joseph Monroe Murphy.
 Cadet James Basevi Ord.
 Cadet Parley Doney Parkinson.
 Cadet Earl Marvin Price.
 Cadet Vernon Edwin Prichard.
 Cadet George Pulsifer, jr.
 Cadet Marshall Henry Quesenberry.
 Cadet Norman Randolph.
 Cadet Jo Hunt Reaney.
 Cadet Metcalfe Reed.
 Cadet Charles Samuel Ritchel.
 Cadet John Nicholas Robinson.
 Cadet John Ellis Rossell.
 Cadet Charles Wolcott Ryder.
 Cadet Edward Gill Sherburne.
 Cadet Richard Carlton Stickney.
 Cadet George Edward Stratemeyer.
 Cadet Oscar Andruss Straub.
 Cadet Thomas Fenton Taylor.
 Cadet Leroy Hugh Watson.
 Cadet Arthur Arnim White.
 Cadet John Hamilton Chew Williams.
 Cadet Robert Livingston Williams.
 Cadet Roscoe Barnett Woodruff.
 Cadet James Alward Van Fleet.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years. (Recess appointment.)

REAR ADMIRALS.

Capt. William S. Benson, from November 26, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Herbert O. Dunn, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler, from July 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Albert Gleaves, from July 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Albert W. Grant, from September 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter, from May 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS.

Commander Frederic B. Bassett, jr., from May 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Commander Benjamin F. Hutchison, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Commander Richard H. Jackson, from July 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Commander Sumner E. W. Kittelle, from September 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Commander Thomas P. Magruder (an additional number in grade), from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Commander William V. Pratt, from September 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Commander Nathan C. Twining, from July 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Commander Henry A. Wiley, from April 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

COMMANDERS.

Lieut. Commander Wat T. Cluverius, from April 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Commander Ralph Earle, from July 1, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander Frederic N. Freeman, from July 1, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander Thomas A. Kearney, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander Dudley W. Knox, from September 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Commander Gatewood S. Lincoln, from July 10, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander Arthur MacArthur, from August 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander Albert W. Marshall, from July 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander Leigh C. Palmer, from July 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander Frank E. Ridgely, from September 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Commander George L. P. Stone, from April 28, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander Charles M. Tozer, from December 15, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Commander Ivan C. Wettengel, from December 12, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander Duncan M. Wood, from May 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Commander Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh (an additional number in grade), from July 1, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, from December 11, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Ralph P. Craft, from July 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Otto C. Dowling, from September 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. John Downes, from July 1, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Ralph M. Griswold, from December 15, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Myles Joyce, from May 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. James P. Lannon, from April 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander Edward J. Marquart, from November 13, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Frank C. Martin, from July 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. George J. Meyers, from July 10, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander James P. Murdock, from November 5, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Neil E. Nichols, from August 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield, from March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander William L. Pryor, from July 1, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, from March 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Adolphus Staton, from August 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Richard Wainwright, jr., from April 28, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Robert Wallace, from December 12, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. David A. Weaver, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Alfred W. Atkins, from November 13, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold M. Bemis, from April 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harry Campbell, from December 15, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles A. Dunn, from May 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William S. Farber, from August 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Allan S. Farquhar, from February 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Raymond F. Frelsen, from November 5, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Philip H. Hammond, from December 11, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. John H. Hoover, from July 10, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Claud A. Jones, from December 12, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George W. Kenyon, from January 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lucien F. Kimball, from March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank R. King, from July 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Louis H. Maxfield, from October 29, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield, from July 1, 1914, to change the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harvey W. McCormack, from March 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ernest D. McWhorter, from April 28, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Carl T. Osburn, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John M. Schelling, from May 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Roy LeC. Stover, from April 25, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Bert B. Taylor, from July 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William O. Wallace, from July 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Bruce R. Ware, jr., from August 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE).

Ensign Walden L. Ainsworth, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Charles S. Alden, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign James T. Alexander, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Anton B. Anderson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Lorain Anderson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Milton H. Anderson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign George B. Ashe, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Robert K. Awtrey, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Oscar C. Badger, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Oliver W. Bagby, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Carlos A. Bailey, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Philip R. Baker, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Daniel E. Barbey, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign William C. Barnes, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Eric L. Barr, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Harold T. Bartlett, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Paul M. Bates, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Charlton E. Battle, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign William E. Baughman, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Thomas Baxter, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Donald B. Beary, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Robert E. Bell, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Andrew C. Bennett, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Mervyn S. Bennion, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Howard B. Berry, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Valentine N. Bieg, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Bernhard H. Bieri, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Joseph M. Blackwell, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Howard D. Bode, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Harry R. Bogusch, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Richard H. Booth, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Herbert R. A. Borchardt, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Creed H. Boucher, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Herbert H. Bouson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John P. Bowden, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Thales S. Boyd, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Clarkson J. Bright, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Ernest W. Broadbent, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Clarence K. Bronson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John J. Brown, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Laurence R. Brown, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Melville S. Brown, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Walter E. Brown, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Pat Buchanan, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Elliott Buckmaster, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign William H. Burtis, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John A. Byers, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign James C. Byrnes, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

- Ensign Daniel J. Callaghan, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William F. Callaway, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Stanley R. Canine, from December 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Everett D. Capehart, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Wadleigh Capehart, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Lee C. Carey, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Rivers J. Carstarphen, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William D. Chandler, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Nathan B. Chase, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Marion C. Cheek, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Godfrey de C. Chevalier, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign James C. Clark, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Calvin H. Cobb, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Emory W. Coil, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Francis M. Collier, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Walter V. Combs, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Lewis W. Comstock, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Urey W. Conway, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George M. Cook, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Charles M. Cooke, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William A. Corley, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William M. Corry, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Francis S. Craven, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Edmund A. Crenshaw, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign James McD. Cresap, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Joseph F. Crowell, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign James A. Crutchfield, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John H. Culin, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harry P. Curley, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John P. Dalton, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George W. D. Dashiell, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Lyl A. Davidson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Walter S. Davidson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Walter S. De Lany, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Louis E. Denfeld, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Ralph E. Dennett, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Davis De Treville, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Morton L. Deyo, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George L. Dickson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harold Dodd, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John F. Donelson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Delevan B. Downer, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Campbell D. Edgar, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Walter A. Edwards, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Charles M. Elder, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Fred K. Elder, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Emory P. Eldredge, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert H. English, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Hans Ertz, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John H. Falge, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Richard S. Field, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Herman E. Fischer, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John A. Fletcher, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Sargent Force, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Louis R. Ford, from June 8, 1915.
- Ensign George H. Fort, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Paul F. Foster, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Murphy J. Foster, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John L. Fox, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Hugh C. Frazer, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Deupree J. Friedell, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Hollaway H. Frost, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George C. Fuller, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Jenifer Garnett, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Thomas L. Gatch, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John W. Gates, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert Gatewood, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Edwards B. Gibson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George S. Gillespie, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Carl G. Gilliland, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Morris D. Gilmore, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Cyrus D. Gilroy, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harrison R. Glennon, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Donald C. Godwin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Howard H. Good, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Wells E. Goodhue, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Augustine H. Gray, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Lucien B. Green, 2d, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William G. Greenman, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert M. Griffin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Virgil C. Griffin, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign James G. B. Gromer, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harold B. Grow, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Clarence Gulbranson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Allen H. Guthrie, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

- Ensign Walter S. Haas, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Ole O. Hagen, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert S. Haggart, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Preston B. Haines, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harvey S. Haislip, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert A. Hall, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Carroll M. Hall, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Donald W. Hamilton, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Roman B. Hammes, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Lewis Hancock, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Raymond V. Hannon, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Edward W. Hanson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Hamilton Harlow, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Frederick S. Hatch, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Webb C. Hayes, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Herbert R. Hein, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harry W. Hill, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert M. Hinckley, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert P. Hinrichs, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Guy C. Hitchcock, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Merritt Hodson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Granville B. Hoey, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William S. Hogg, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John H. Holt, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Ralph W. Holt, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Heister Hoogewerff, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harry W. Hosford, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Bushrod B. Howard, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Glenn F. Howell, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Garnet Hulings, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Lunsford L. Hunter, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George F. Jacobs, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Howard S. Jeans, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Chester C. Jersey, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Frank E. Johnson, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Cecil Y. Johnston, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Leslie La F. Jordan, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Howard S. Keep, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harold R. Keller, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Frank H. Kelly, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Jay L. Kerley, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Raymond E. Kerr, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Henry M. Kieffer, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William D. Kilduff, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign James L. King, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Samuel W. King, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Thomas S. King, 2d., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Howard F. Kingman, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Norman L. Kirk, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Van Leer Kirkman, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Hugo W. Koehler, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Hurbert V. La Bombard, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Forrest U. Lake, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George W. La Mountain, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Edward K. Lang, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Edward C. Lange, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Alfred Y. Lanphier, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Edward B. Lapham, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Marc W. Larimer, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Francis A. La Roche, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert A. Lavender, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Ralph C. Lawder, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert C. Lee, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Howard K. Lewis, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Roy W. Lewis, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Spencer S. Lewis, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Leonard N. Linsley, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Charles A. Lockwood, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Ames Loder, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Frank Loftin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign James A. Logan, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Frank J. Lowry, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George M. Lowry, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Frank H. Luckel, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Alexander Macomb, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Scott B. Macfarlane, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Albert R. Mack, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John H. Magruder, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Stewart A. Manahan, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Joseph R. Mann, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Francis G. Marsh, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Charles P. Mason, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Hugh V. McCabe, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

- Ensign Scott D. McCaughey, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John W. McClaran, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Thomas S. McCloy, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Edgar R. McClung, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Millington B. McComb, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Frank C. McCord, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Edward O. McDonnell, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harry D. McHenry, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Earl A. McIntyre, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Edward H. McKitterick, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George J. McMillin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Charles H. McMorris, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Daniel S. McQuarrie, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Bolivar V. Meade, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Romuald P. P. Meclewski, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John F. Meigs, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Aaron S. Merrill, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert T. Merrill, 2d, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harry L. Merring, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Earle C. Metz, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Elmer K. Miles, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert N. Miller, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Schuyler Mills, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Marc A. Mitscher, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert P. Mohle, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert P. Molten, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign James C. Montfort, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Alfred E. Montgomery, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Charles J. Moore, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Robert D. Moore, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Warren L. Moore, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Aylmer L. Morgan, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George D. Murray, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Richard P. Myers, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Edward P. Nickinson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William S. Nicholas, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Joseph L. Nielson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Elliott B. Nixon, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Joseph P. Norfleet, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Eugene T. Oates, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William H. O'Brien, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Wentworth H. Osgood, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Ormand C. Pailthorp, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Roger W. Paine, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Lyell St. L. Pamperin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Ralph S. Parr, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George F. Parrott, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harry G. Patrick, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Donald F. Patterson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Horatio J. Peirce, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Whitley Perkins, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Benjamin Perlman, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John R. Peterson, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Wallace B. Phillips, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Sherwood Picking, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Baylis F. Poe, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Charles A. Pownall, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William M. Quigley, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign De Witt C. Ramsey, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Oliver M. Read, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John W. Reeves, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Miles P. Refo, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Lawrence F. Reifsnider, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Frederick G. Reinicke, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Frank F. Reynolds, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign John K. Richards, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William A. Richardson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign William N. Richardson, jr., from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Conrad Ridgely, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Walter A. Riedel, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Frederick L. Riefkohl, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Ralph G. Riskey, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Albert C. Roberts, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Stephen B. Robinson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Percy K. Robottom, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign James L. Rodgers, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Herbert O. Roesch, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign George A. Rood, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Albert B. Sanborn, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Roscoe E. Schuirman, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Harold W. Scofield, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Norman Scott, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Walter D. Seed, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
- Ensign Warren A. Shaw, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Frederick C. Sherman, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Henry J. Shields, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Robert B. Simons, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Alston R. Simpson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Robert H. Skelton, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Ernest G. Small, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Glenn A. Smith, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John H. Smith, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Joseph McE. B. Smith, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Lybrand P. Smith, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Harold E. Snow, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Ingram C. Sowell, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Earl W. Spencer, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Franklin S. Steinwachs, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Ellis S. Stone, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Glenn B. Strickland, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign James H. Taylor, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign William D. Taylor, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Abraham C. Ten Eyck, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Paul S. Theiss, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John C. Thom, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Dorsey O. Thomas, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Beriah M. Thompson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Robert R. Thompson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Mahlon S. Tisdale, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Webb Trammell, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Francis P. Traynor, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Frank E. P. Uberroth, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Herbert W. Underwood, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Guysbert B. Vroom, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign James G. Ware, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Robertson J. Weeks, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Philip Van H. Weems, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Fred Welden, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John H. Wellbrock, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Ralph S. Wentworth, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Louis P. Wenzell, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign George L. Weyler, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Grady B. Whitehead, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Francis E. M. Whiting, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Homer C. Wick, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John Wilbur, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign James B. Will, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Bernard O. Wills, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Edgar M. Williams, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Alfred S. Wolfe, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Oliver L. Wolford, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Stanley G. Womble, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Ralph F. Wood, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign George L. Woodruff, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Carleton H. Wright, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Carroll Q. Wright, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Percy T. Wright, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Richard W. Wuest, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Robert T. Young, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Ellis M. Zacharias, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John A. L. Zenor, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Alfred G. Zimmermann, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

ENSIGNS.

Joseph E. Austin, of Wisconsin, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner Richard S. Bulger, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Chief Machinist Horace E. Burks, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Machinist Eugene G. Herzinger, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Chief Machinist Adolph J. Merkt, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner Albert Osenger, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Chief Machinist William D. Sullivan, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MIDSHIPMEN TO BE ENSIGNS.

(All with rank from June 5, 1915. All recess appointments.)

Richard R. Adams.
Daniel W. Armstrong.
Lloyd V. H. Armstrong.
Marshall B. Arnold.
Robert N. S. Baker.
Alan Barnett.
John F. Bates, jr.
Richard W. Bates.
Roswell H. Blair.
Howes Bodfish.
William H. Bowman.
Edward Breed.
James P. Brown.
Thomas G. Brown.
Raymond Burhen.
Henry P. Burnett.
Norwood G. Calvert.
John H. Campman.
Joseph H. Chadwick.
Irving R. Chambers.
Theodore E. Chandler.
Harry H. Chenoweth.
Earle W. F. Childs.
Burton W. Chippendale.
Ralph W. Christie.
Charles G. Clark.
Henry S. Clark, jr.
Stuart D. Clark.
Robert W. Clark.
Horace D. Clarke.
David McL. Collins.
Walter J. Confer.
Frederic P. Culbert.
Donald McL. Dalton.
Robert T. Darrow.

Arthur C. Davis.
 Samuel R. Deets.
 Julius C. Delpino.
 Dallas D. Dupre.
 Glenn H. Easton.
 Hugh G. Eldredge.
 John S. Farnsworth.
 Robert M. Farrar.
 John M. Field, jr.
 Hilbert A. Fisher.
 Cornelius W. Flynn.
 Millard G. Gamble, jr.
 Archie E. Glann.
 Phillip T. Glennon.
 Robert O. Glover.
 Vincent H. Godfrey.
 Homer W. Graf.
 Ivan M. Graham.
 William Granat.
 George W. Grove.
 William S. Hactor.
 Homer H. H. Harrison.
 Alexander G. Hatch.
 Edward E. Hazlett, jr.
 Elmer R. Henning.
 Walter A. Hicks.
 George C. Hill.
 Lyman B. Hoops.
 Elmer B. Hough.
 Roy de S. Horn.
 Harold O. Hunter.
 Frank C. Huntton.
 Myron W. Hutchinson, jr.
 Edouard V. M. Isaacs.
 Samuel P. Jenkins.
 Romeo J. Jondreau.
 Claude O. Kell.
 Ralph Kiely.
 Archer E. King, jr.
 Merrill T. Kinne.
 John B. Kneip.
 George C. Kriner.
 James R. Kyle, jr.
 George P. Lamont.
 Arthur Landis.
 Conrad L. Leln.
 Nelson J. Leonard.
 Chester E. Lewis.
 James M. Lewis.
 Leverett S. Lewis.
 Forrest H. Libenow.
 William J. Lorenz.
 Francis S. Low.
 John C. Lusk.
 James E. Maher.
 Stuart A. Maher.
 John J. Mahoney.
 Francis M. Mail, jr.
 Preston Marshall.
 Stephen H. Matteson.
 Edwin S. McCoach.
 Lynde D. McCormick.
 John L. McCrea.
 Harold M. Meyers.
 Marcus C. Miller.
 Louis R. Moore.
 Phillip C. Morgan.
 William Nelson.
 Otto Nimitz.
 William J. Nunnally, jr.
 Charles F. Osborn.
 Harvey E. Overesch.
 Hubert E. Paddock.
 Robert M. Parkinson.
 Melville C. Partello.
 Frederick W. Pennoyer, jr.
 Benjamin F. Perry.
 Thomas G. Peyton.
 Nathaniel M. Pigman.
 Winfred H. A. Pike, jr.
 Warner P. Portz.
 Melville W. Powers.
 Kendall Preston.
 Allen G. Quynn.

John S. Ray.
 Powell McC. Rhea.
 Frederick G. Richards.
 Clifford G. Richardson.
 Oliver H. Ritchie.
 John H. Rockwell.
 Forrest B. Royal.
 Isaac Schlossbach.
 Leon B. Scott.
 Tully Shelley.
 James M. Shoemaker.
 Wesley J. Shofner.
 Samuel R. Shumaker.
 John D. Small.
 Allen E. Smith.
 Finney B. Smith.
 William M. Snelling.
 Mark L. Sperry, jr.
 Jonathan H. Sprague.
 Morris H. Spriggs.
 Lewis L. Stedman.
 Albert R. Stephan.
 Arthur D. Struble.
 Armit C. Thomas.
 William D. Thomas.
 Ryland D. Tisdale.
 Henry O. Tovey.
 Scott Umsted.
 Howard L. Vickery.
 Claude C. Vickrey.
 Frank D. Wagner.
 Myron J. Walker.
 Dewitt C. Watson.
 Charles F. Wedderburn.
 Herbert V. Wiley.
 Winthrop Winslow.
 Noble Withers.
 Gerard H. Wood.
 Leighton Wood.
 Alexander S. Wotherspoon.
 Allan R. Wurtele.
 Walter M. A. Wynne.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

Medical Inspector Charles H. T. Lowndes, from April 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

SURGEONS.

Passed Asst. Surg. Frederick G. Abeken, from June 18, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. James E. Gill, from July 20, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Surg. Allen D. McLean, from January 21, 1914, to change the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Winfield S. Pugh, jr., from June 25, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Isaac S. K. Reeves, from April 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Surg. Charles E. Ryder, from December 15, 1913, to change the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Asst. Surg. Charles L. Beeching, from September 14, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Robert G. Davis, from January 26, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Stanley D. Hart, from September 28, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Robert F. Jones, from August 2, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Richard H. Laning, from June 21, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Penlie B. Ledbetter, from May 4, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Chester C. Wood, from May 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Joel T. Boone, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Foster H. Bowman, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William A. Brams, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frederic L. Conklin, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Walter W. Cress, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles W. Depping, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ruskin H. Lhamon, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry McDonald, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William H. Michael, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Cecil S. O'Brien, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Joy A. Omer, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Clarence W. Ross, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry M. Stenhouse, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William A. Stoops, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Summerfield M. Taylor, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Robert A. Torrance, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Chalmer H. Weaver, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William W. Wickersham, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Talmadge Wilson, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Carleton I. Wood, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Overton Brooks, of Illinois, from March 10, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Virgil H. Carson, of Virginia, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lawrence F. Drumm, of New York, from September 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Francis De A. Gibbs, of Tennessee, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Elphege A. M. Gondreau, of Rhode Island, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Harper, of Pennsylvania, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Forrest M. Harrison, of Virginia, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Alecfar Marsteller, of Virginia, from November 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Richard H. Miller, of Rhode Island, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Franklin F. Murdoch, of New York, from December 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John P. Owen, of Missouri, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Paul Richmond, jr., of Virginia, from September 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William J. Rogers, of Ohio, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George P. Shields, of Pennsylvania, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Montgomery H. Sicard, of New York, from April 12, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Arthur C. Sinton, of Virginia, from December 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George W. Taylor, of Alabama, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Russell J. Trout, of New York, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George B. Tyler, of Virginia, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Walter A. Vogelsang, of New Jersey, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry C. Weber, of Indiana, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Leslie B. Wiggs, of Virginia, from November 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Louis H. Williams, of North Carolina, from December 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Grover C. Wilson, of Louisiana, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

DENTAL CORPS.

ASSISTANT DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Harry W. Blaisdell, from November 27, 1915.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. James L. Brown, from November 27, 1915.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Joseph D. Halleck, from November 27, 1915.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Harry H. Harvey, from November 27, 1915.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Harry D. Johnson, from November 27, 1915.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Ernest W. Lacy, from November 27, 1915.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Joseph A. Mahoney, from November 27, 1915.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Anson F. McCreary, from November 27, 1915.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Leon Martin, from November 27, 1915.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Eugene H. Tennent, from November 27, 1915.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Lucian C. Williams, from November 27, 1915.

DENTAL RESERVE CORPS.

George C. Fowler, of the District of Columbia, from June 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William M. Thebaut, of Georgia, from June 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CHIEF PHARMACIST.

Pharmacist Ralph T. Abernathy, from March 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

PAY DIVISION.

DIRECTORS.

Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan, from September 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Pay Inspector Ziba W. Reynolds, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Pay Inspector Eugene D. Ryan, from August 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

INSPECTORS.

Paymaster Samuel Bryan, from August 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Paymaster Arthur F. Huntington, from September 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Paymaster David Potter, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

Asst. Paymaster John L. Chatterton, from August 23, 1912. (Recess appointment.)

Tucker C. Gibbs, a citizen of Florida, from September 2, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Paymaster William Gower, from November 3, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Paymaster Arthur H. Mayo, from November 3, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

Stephen J. Brune, of Missouri (and an enlisted man in the Navy), from September 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Chester W. Edge, of California (and an enlisted man in the Navy), from September 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS WITH RANK OF LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE.)

Ensign Ernest H. Barber, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Herman G. Bowerfind, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John A. Byrne, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign David T. Chalmers, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John A. Colhoun, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Charles C. Copp, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Arthur H. Eddins, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Eaton C. Edwards, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John B. Ewald, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John J. Gaffney, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John A. Harman, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Delos P. Heath, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Herbert J. Houser, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Oscar W. Leidel, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Stanley M. Mathes, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Charles V. McCarty, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Macdonough C. Merriam, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign William E. Moorman, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Lawrence A. Odlin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Richard S. Robertson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Harry T. Sandlin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Samuel R. White, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CHIEF PAY CLERKS.

(Paymasters' clerks appointed under the act of Mar. 4, 1915. All recess appointments.)

Clarence C. Alger, from July 1, 1915.

Emil E. Artois, from July 1, 1915.

Rudolph A. Ashton, from July 1, 1915.

Frank H. Baasen, from July 1, 1915.

Arthur W. Babcock, from July 1, 1915.

Charles L. Bahrendt, from July 1, 1915.

Archy W. Barnes, from July 1, 1915.

Ambrose J. Barnum, from July 1, 1915.

Carl E. Beaty, from July 1, 1915.

Carroll F. Bennett, from July 1, 1915.

John E. Bibb, from July 1, 1915.

Walter D. Bollard, from July 1, 1915.

Richard R. Bolles, from July 1, 1915.

Charles H. Breyer, from July 1, 1915.

Philip A. Caro, from July 1, 1915.

Edgar L. Cary, from July 1, 1915.

Otis F. Cato, from July 1, 1915.

Charles W. Charlton, from July 1, 1915.

William Craig, from July 1, 1915.

William H. Crap, from July 1, 1915.

Fred E. Crossman, from July 1, 1915.

Thomas A. Culhane, from July 1, 1915.

Eugene Dann, from July 1, 1915.

Edward F. Delaney, from July 1, 1915.

Roscoe J. Dodd, from July 1, 1915.

Dayton Fisher, from July 1, 1915.

Frank D. Foley, from July 1, 1915.

James Gately, from July 1, 1915.

John J. Gering, from July 1, 1915.

Miles Gilman, from July 1, 1915.

Orlo S. Goff, from July 1, 1915.

Robert L. Gressitt, from July 1, 1915.

Gerald A. Griffin, from July 1, 1915.

Henry Guilmette, from July 1, 1915.

Thomas A. Henry, from July 1, 1915.

Arthur Hesford, from July 1, 1915.

John M. Holmes, from July 1, 1915.

Harry A. Hooton, from July 1, 1915.

Theodore F. Howe, from July 1, 1915.

Frank Hunt, from July 1, 1915.

Alpheus M. Jones, from July 1, 1915.

Samuel H. Knowles, from July 1, 1915.

Helmer H. Koppang, from July 1, 1915.

Benjamin L. Lankford, from July 1, 1915.

Harry Mack, from July 1, 1915.

George W. Masterton, from July 1, 1915.

Timothy J. Mulcahy, from July 1, 1915.

Nils B. Olsen, from July 1, 1915.

Oscar J. Phillips, from July 1, 1915.

Edward W. Poore, from July 1, 1915.

Harry Price, from July 1, 1915.

John H. Rauch, from July 1, 1915.

Joseph Reay, from July 1, 1915.

Joseph A. Rebentisch, from July 1, 1915.

James E. Reed, from July 1, 1915.

Charles E. Sandgren, from July 1, 1915.

Thomas M. Schnotala, from July 1, 1915.

George P. Seifert, from July 1, 1915.

Walker A. Settle, from July 1, 1915.

Burnice W. Shumaker, from July 1, 1915.

Charles R. Sies, from July 1, 1915.

Malcolm D. Stuart, from July 1, 1915.

Lewis S. Sutliff, from July 1, 1915.

Sidney P. Vaughn, from July 1, 1915.

Edward R. von Preissig, from July 1, 1915.

George A. Wilcox, from July 1, 1915.

William C. Wood, from July 1, 1915.

CHAPLAINS.

Commander William G. Cassard, with rank of captain, from November 19, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Sydney K. Evans, with rank of lieutenant commander, from November 19, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. George E. T. Stevenson, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from June 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

Asst. Naval Constructor Herbert S. Howard, from May 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Ensign Garland Fulton, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Ernest M. Pace, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Harold E. Saunders, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Samuel J. Zeigler, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER.

Ensign Roscoe L. Martin, from September 21, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHIEF BOATSWAINS.

Boatswain John Atley, from January 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Boatswain Bertram David, from January 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Boatswain George Knott, from January 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Boatswain Thomas Macklin, from January 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Boatswain George G. Robertson, from January 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CHIEF GUNNERS.

Gunner Charles L. Bridges, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner William Cronan, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner William O. King, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner Albert Klingler, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner Arthure Langfield, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner Michael Macdonald, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner Torger Nylund, from February 3, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner James E. Orton, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner John Ronan, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner George D. Samonski, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner Charles S. Schepke, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner William Seach, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner George D. Stillson, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gunner Richard O. Williams, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CHIEF MACHINISTS.

Machinist Edwin W. Abel, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist Joseph R. Bradshaw, from December 31, 1914.
 Machinist Albert C. Byrne, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist Paul B. Cozine, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist George W. Fairfield, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist William R. Gardner, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist Orrin R. Hewitt, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist Earl F. Holmes, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist Robert M. Huggard, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist Frederick T. Lense, from December 23, 1913. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist Louis F. Miller, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist William M. Miller, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist Otto T. Purcell, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist George L. Russell, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
 Machinist Joseph C. Stein, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

CHIEF CARPENTERS.

Carpenter Clarence P. Baker, from November 15, 1915.
 Carpenter Charles R. Barr, from November 15, 1915.
 Carpenter Alfred Bledsoe, from November 15, 1915.
 Carpenter Samuel C. Burgess, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Carpenter Reuben R. Clarke, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Carpenter Tony L. Hannah, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Carpenter Harold F. McCarty, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Carpenter Frederick Mackle, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Carpenter Morgan M. Saylor, from November 15, 1915.
 Carpenter Frank M. Smith, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Carpenter Harry R. Taylor, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Carpenter William L. Wall, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Carpenter Frank Weber, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Carpenter Robert E. Wilkinson, from February 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MARINE CORPS.

COLONEL.

Lieut. Col. Constantine M. Perkins, retired, from July 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. Albertus W. Catlin, from October 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Maj. John T. Myers (to additional number in grade), from October 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MAJORS.

Capt. Hiram I. Bearss (subject to examination required by law), from May 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Capt. Frederic L. Bradman, from October 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Capt. Louis M. Gulick, from November 10, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Edward H. Conger, from May 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 First Lieut. Franklin B. Garrett, from October 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 First Lieut. Henry N. Manney, jr., from May 26, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 First Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer, from September 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 First Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel, from February 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Fred S. N. Erskine, from February 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Second Lieut. Roy S. Geiger, from May 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Second Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith, from October 15, 1915.
 Second Lieut. Richard H. Tebbs, jr., from September 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Second Lieut. Ernest C. Williams, from May 26, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Midshipman Rupert M. Burstan, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Midshipman Robert O. B. Burwell, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Midshipman Pedro A. del Valle, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Midshipman Louis R. de Roode, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Midshipman Archie F. Howard, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Midshipman John A. Minnis, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Midshipman Ralph J. Mitchell, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Midshipman Owen E. O'Neill, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Midshipman DeWitt Peck, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
 Midshipman Raymond R. Wright, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

R. E. Blackburn, jr., to be postmaster at Uniontown, Ala., in place of O. L. Woodfin, deceased.
 J. Richard Coleman to be postmaster at Sheffield, Ala., in place of H. I. Johnson, removed.
 John L. Dickinson to be postmaster at Brundidge, Ala., in place of Sallie W. Collier. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.
 Margie Gardner to be postmaster at Aliceville, Ala. Office became presidential January 1, 1914.
 Moses A. George, jr., to be postmaster at Florala, Ala., in place of S. E. Clark, removed.
 Harry C. Howze to be postmaster at Marion Ala., in place of Jethro D. Dennis, removed.
 William V. Jacoway to be postmaster at Fort Payne, Ala., in place of George L. Malone. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.
 Robert M. Crump to be postmaster at Collinsville, Ala., in place of Henry R. Jordan. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.
 J. William Roberts to be postmaster at Headland, Ala., in place of Frank W. Slocumb. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.
 R. B. Smyer to be postmaster at Birmingham, Ala., in place of T. H. Aldrich. Incumbent's commission expires December 11, 1915.
 Clyde Oldshue to be postmaster at Sulligent, Ala., in place of Green E. Bankhead, deceased.
 R. F. Wheeler to be postmaster at Winfield, Ala. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.
 Agnew S. Wilson to be postmaster at Fulton, Ala. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

ALASKA.

Martin Conway to be postmaster at Skagway, Alaska, in place of A. E. Kindell, resigned.

ARIZONA.

Thomas A. Feeney to be postmaster at Miami, Ariz., in place of J. V. Prochaska. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.
 Henry C. Loudermilk to be postmaster at Wilcox, Ariz., in place of Alberta M. Fulghum, resigned.
 Selim J. Michelson to be postmaster at Phoenix, Ariz., in place of Chalmers B. Wood, deceased.
 James A. Pitts to be postmaster at Seligman, Ariz. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.
 Solomon H. Snider to be postmaster at Winkelman, Ariz., in place of Esther A. Snider. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

ARKANSAS.

Philip N. Buchanan to be postmaster at Cotter, Ark., in place of Charles B. Eaton, resigned.

Horace Palmer Cravens to be postmaster at Magazine, Ark., in place of Stephen R. George, removed.

Fount G. Hollabaugh to be postmaster at Marshall, Ark. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Z. M. McCarroll to be postmaster at Walnut Ridge, Ark., in place of Mrs. C. C. Cate. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

Claude Mann to be postmaster at Malvern, Ark., in place of Andrew I. Roland, resigned.

James K. Sartain to be postmaster at Blytheville, Ark., in place of James H. Elkins, resigned.

Abbie Shearer to be postmaster at Bearden, Ark., in place of Abbie Gatling (change of name by marriage).

Red Thomas to be postmaster at Fordyce, Ark., in place of R. M. Jordan, resigned.

George M. Walter to be postmaster at Judsonia, Ark., in place of F. G. Briggs, resigned.

CALIFORNIA.

Charles J. Adair to be postmaster at San Pedro, Cal., in place of Samuel M. Storer. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

George A. Barnett to be postmaster at San Luis Obispo, Cal., in place of William P. Thorne, removed.

J. C. Barthel to be postmaster at Venice, Cal., in place of Calla J. Westfall, resigned.

George M. Belles to be postmaster at Azusa, Cal., in place of George E. Glover, resigned.

Herman Burmaster to be postmaster at Torrance, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Maria Carr to be postmaster at Templeton, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

A. R. Coffman to be postmaster at Fairfield, Cal., in place of W. C. Sheldon. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

William J. Debenedetti to be postmaster at Half Moon Bay, Cal., in place of John H. Quinlan, removed.

Davis C. Earhart to be postmaster at Hornbrook, Cal. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Nettie Fausel to be postmaster at Independence, Cal. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Steve A. Glassell to be postmaster at Beverly Hills, Cal. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.

A. G. Griffith to be postmaster at Wheatland, Cal., in place of John M. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

O. W. Grove to be postmaster at Cupertino, Cal. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Frank T. Hawes to be postmaster at Centerville, Cal. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

E. P. Higgins to be postmaster at San Gabriel, Cal., in place of James W. Roe. Incumbent's commission expired July 6, 1915.

W. B. Higgins to be postmaster at Baypoint, Cal., in place of William R. South. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1915.

A. A. Heeser to be postmaster at Mendocino, Cal., in place of William Mullen. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1913.

Maxwell Longfellow to be postmaster at Maricopa, Cal., in place of E. E. Brown, resigned.

Anna McMichael to be postmaster at San Juan Bautista, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Lucille F. Merrill to be postmaster at Sisson, Cal., in place of Samuel W. Metcalf, resigned.

George C. Murphy to be postmaster at Porterville (late Portersville), Cal., in place of Edgar W. Loyd. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1915.

Raymond P. O'Connor to be postmaster at Atascadero, Cal. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Joseph L. Osborn to be postmaster at Gridley, Cal., in place of J. N. Hollis. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

William D. Parker to be postmaster at Biggs, Cal., in place of W. E. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Jane M. Powell to be postmaster at Angel Island, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Charles B. Randall to be postmaster at Kerman, Cal., in place of Charles B. Randall. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Leon V. Roberson to be postmaster at Sanitarium, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

F. D. Robertson to be postmaster at Quincy, Cal., in place of L. F. Cate. Incumbent's commission expired August 22, 1915.

Mamie L. Royce to be postmaster at Pittsburg, Cal., in place of Margaret D. Royce, deceased.

Joseph J. Rosborough to be postmaster at Oakland, Cal., in place of Paul Schafer. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

Mathilda V. Smith, to be postmaster at Wilmington, Cal. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Nora J. Street to be postmaster at Cedarville, Cal., in place of Joseph R. Wilson, resigned.

William E. Taylor to be postmaster at Westwood, Cal., in place of Hugh Countryman, resigned.

M. S. Trigueiro to be postmaster at San Miguel, Cal. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

George W. Wentner to be postmaster at Weed, Cal., in place of George W. Wentner. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

COLORADO.

Harry R. Aikin to be postmaster at Gunnison, Colo., in place of B. Frank Martin, resigned.

John T. Adkins to be postmaster at Holly, Colo., in place of John E. Murphy, removed.

William H. Bloom to be postmaster at Limon, Colo., in place of William H. Bloom. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Ralph A. Cable to be postmaster at Windsor, Colo., in place of Robert E. Hanna. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

John A. Cross to be postmaster at Loveland, Colo., in place of Carrie James. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Asa P. Dickson to be postmaster at Westcliffe, Colo. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

James E. Hanley to be postmaster at Cripple Creek, Colo., in place of Huse Taylor, resigned.

Hester E. House to be postmaster at Haxtum, Colo., in place of G. L. Coleman. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1915.

Walter S. Kemmer to be postmaster at Steamboat Springs, Colo., in place of Henry C. Monson, jr., resigned.

W. J. McDonald to be postmaster at Fowler, Colo., in place of W. L. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Serena B. Pollock to be postmaster at Rifle, Colo., in place of Charles L. Todd, deceased.

Fred H. Sanderson to be postmaster at Hotchkiss, Colo., in place of Jessie E. Field. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

M. J. Scanlon to be postmaster at Lyons, Colo., in place of William M. Thorne. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

William B. Tallant to be postmaster at Estes Park, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

CONNECTICUT.

James Bride, jr., to be postmaster at East Haddam, Conn., in place of Marshall Emmons. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Daniel J. Carrington to be postmaster at Beacon Falls, Conn., in place of John W. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

William F. Delaney to be postmaster at New Britain, Conn., in place of Ira E. Hicks. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Clifford E. Chapman to be postmaster at Niantic, Conn., in place of Asa E. S. Bush. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

Charles Harrington to be postmaster at Essex, Conn., in place of Grace W. Goddard. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Henry Kelley to be postmaster at New Canaan, Conn., in place of Lewis B. Sutton. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

B. F. Mahan to be postmaster at New London, Conn., in place of John McGinley. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

Egbert A. Morehouse to be postmaster at Kent, Conn. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John O'Rourke to be postmaster at Willmantic, Conn., in place of Charles H. Dimmick. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

Frederick A. Reiner to be postmaster at Sandy Hook, Conn., in place of Edgar C. Page. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1915.

Patrick Riley to be postmaster at Killingly, Conn., in place of William F. Bidwell. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1914.

William J. Wood to be postmaster at Westport, Conn., in place of Charles Harris, resigned.

DELAWARE.

Levi K. Bowen to be postmaster at Newark, Del., in place of John W. Brown, deceased.

Harry V. Tubbs to be postmaster at Selbyville, Del. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Merritt O. Chance to be postmaster at Washington, D. C., in place of Otto Praeger, resigned.

FLORIDA.

J. D. Argyle to be postmaster at West Palm Beach, Fla., in place of Guy I. Metcalf, removed.

Susie M. Bryan to be postmaster at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in place of Susie M. Bryan. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Levy E. Carter to be postmaster at Green Cove Springs, Fla., in place of Horace M. Bradley. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Turner A. Duren to be postmaster at Largo, Fla., in place of M. J. McMullen, resigned.

William B. Gray to be postmaster at Millville, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John J. Johnston to be postmaster at St. Cloud, Fla., in place of William H. Garner. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1915.

Arthur A. Jones to be postmaster at Lake Worth, Fla. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

John A. McDonald to be postmaster at De Funiak Springs, Fla., in place of B. P. Morris, resigned.

L. R. Nixon to be postmaster at Homestead, Fla. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Lundy L. Sutton to be postmaster at Bushnell, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John R. Walker to be postmaster at Titusville, Fla., in place of A. B. Tull. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1915.

Walter Williams to be postmaster at Graceville, Fla., in place of Jesse E. Miller, resigned.

GEORGIA.

William A. Adams to be postmaster at Fitzgerald, Ga., in place of George E. Ricker. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

A. C. Aldridge to be postmaster at Glennville, Ga., in place of Carrie B. Padgett, name changed by marriage.

J. T. Bird to be postmaster at Oxford, Ga., in place of Edgar R. Gunn, removed.

Charles L. Collins to be postmaster at Cartersville, Ga., in place of Walter Akerman. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1914.

Frances E. Chapman to be postmaster at Buena Vista, Ga., in place of Frances E. Chapman. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

Thomas E. Dixon to be postmaster at Pavo, Ga., in place of Thomas E. Dixon. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Wesley S. Kickliter to be postmaster at Alma, Ga. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Henry M. McWhorter to be postmaster at Summerville, Ga., in place of Charles P. Neal, resigned.

Clyde F. Selman to be postmaster at Douglasville, Ga., in place of Edward M. Hagin. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1915.

J. W. Turner to be postmaster at Helena, Ga., in place of John W. English, resigned.

HAWAII.

John G. Lewis to be postmaster at Waipahu, Hawaii, in place of Henry A. Juen, resigned.

Arthur V. Lloyd to be postmaster at Lahaina, Hawaii, in place of Edward B. Friel, declined.

IDAHO.

Arno Albrecht to be postmaster at Bovill, Idaho, in place of D. J. Featherston. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1915.

E. T. Bowman to be postmaster at Payette, Idaho, in place of Burt Venable. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Mac O. Burr to be postmaster at Genesee, Idaho, in place of Daniel C. Burr. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Frederick J. Hill to be postmaster at Cambridge, Idaho, in place of John T. Welker, resigned.

J. C. De La Mare to be postmaster at Oakley, Idaho, in place of Marcus O. Funk. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Earl J. Kidd to be postmaster at Ashton, Idaho, in place of Felix Burgess. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

C. A. Miller to be postmaster at Wendell, Idaho, in place of C. H. Andrews. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

John L. Rettig to be postmaster at Elk River, Idaho, in place of E. H. Hilton, resigned.

W. P. Shinn to be postmaster at Filer, Idaho, in place of Lee J. Snelson. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

M. A. Stronk to be postmaster at Twin Falls, Idaho, in place of W. H. Greenhow. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1915.

Georgia Toner to be postmaster at Aberdeen, Idaho. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.

Homer W. Woodall to be postmaster at Soda Springs, Idaho, in place of E. M. Morrell. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. F. Agnew to be postmaster at Augusta, Ill., in place of Charles H. Mead. Incumbent's commission expired July 12, 1915.

James Ash to be postmaster at Lemont, Ill., in place of Peter A. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1915.

Frederick K. Bastian to be postmaster at Fulton, Ill., in place of Peter Thomsen. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

W. Carroll Bush, jr., to be postmaster at Pittsfield, Ill., in place of Lee Capps. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

John G. Bohlander to be postmaster at Hinsdale, Ill., in place of James McClintock. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1915.

William T. Byrnes to be postmaster at Grafton, Ill., in place of W. P. Edsall, resigned.

William Campbell to be postmaster at Athens, Ill., in place of W. M. Swingle. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

A. M. Clavin to be postmaster at Sterling, Ill., in place of J. P. Overholser. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1914.

James R. Cleary to be postmaster at Marengo, Ill., in place of Charles Scofield. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

Joseph W. Davis to be postmaster at Harrisburg, Ill., in place of John Odum, resigned.

John Dooley to be postmaster at Belvidere, Ill., in place of Frank T. Moran. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1914.

Nellie C. Ebinger to be postmaster at McLean, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

A. P. Ferguson to be postmaster at Griggsville, Ill., in place of William E. Ludlow, removed.

G. W. Frame to be postmaster at Woodstock, Ill., in place of W. S. McConnell. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

M. J. Gibbs to be postmaster at Highwood, Ill., in place of W. W. Bartlett. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

John Gilchrist to be postmaster at Utica, Ill., in place of Charles D. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

Francis S. Greenleaf to be postmaster at Savanna, Ill., in place of Arthur P. Woodruff. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

John E. Hayes to be postmaster at North Chicago, Ill., in place of John C. Hale, removed.

N. J. Highsmith to be postmaster at Robinson, Ill., in place of Edward S. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

William J. Hinze, to be postmaster at Beecher, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

T. J. Kelly to be postmaster at Seneca, Ill., in place of Frank J. Kelleher, resigned.

Marion L. McCandless to be postmaster at Pinckneyville, Ill., in place of W. L. McCandless, deceased.

Sarah McGinnis to be postmaster at Shabbona, Ill., in place of J. Agnes Olson. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1915.

John E. Mackin to be postmaster at Lockport, Ill., in place of John A. Walter. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1914.
R. D. Miner to be postmaster at Findlay, Ill., in place of Otis E. Stumpf. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1915.
Nora E. Moulton to be postmaster at Metamora, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

J. O. Morris to be postmaster at Forrest, Ill., in place of Thomas C. Grotevant. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Charles E. Nicodemus to be postmaster at Forreston, Ill., in place of Riley M. Garman. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

H. M. Levering to be postmaster at Petersburg, Ill., in place of C. T. Beekman, removed.

Elmer E. Linn to be postmaster at Argo, Ill. Office became presidential April 1, 1914.

T. B. Lyons to be postmaster at Winchester, Ill., in place of Karl Miller. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

J. J. O'Rourke to be postmaster at Harvey, Ill., in place of William H. Pease. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1915.

John F. Quinn to be postmaster at Joliet, Ill., in place of John T. Clyne. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1914.

Alexander Z. Rice to be postmaster at Worden, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Rolla L. Russell to be postmaster at Princeton, Ill., in place of James K. Hopkins, deceased.

Charles J. Schmitt to be postmaster at Meredosia, Ill., in place of Charles H. James. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

J. M. Sheets to be postmaster at Oblong, Ill., in place of Samuel R. Thomas, resigned.

Daniel S. Small to be postmaster at Mazon, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

F. S. Smith to be postmaster at Mount Carroll, Ill., in place of Frank E. Hurless. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

Frank Storekman to be postmaster at Mount Carmel, Ill., in place of T. G. Risley. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

John J. Sweeney to be postmaster at Springvalley, Ill., in place of William A. Hardy, removed.

Thomas J. Walsh to be postmaster at McHenry, Ill., in place of Joseph C. Holly. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1915.

John F. Wendt to be postmaster at Huntley, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John E. Wyatt to be postmaster at White Hall, Ill., in place of M. B. Ross. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

INDIANA.

Robert J. Barkley to be postmaster at Moores Hill, Ind., in place of Claude B. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1915.

Charlie E. Clark to be postmaster at Knightstown, Ind., in place of William R. Zion. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1915.

Harry S. Fickle to be postmaster at Galveston, Ind., in place of F. R. Morrison. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

L. G. Harley to be postmaster at Plymouth, Ind., in place of Francis E. Garn. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Cleo E. Keckler to be postmaster at Parker, Ind., in place of John E. Clevenger. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1915.

James B. James to be postmaster at Charlestown, Ind., in place of Joseph W. Morrow, resigned.

Henry W. Key to be postmaster at Marengo, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Leonard B. McCarty to be postmaster at Carthage, Ind., in place of Enos Coffin. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Joseph H. McFarland to be postmaster at Farmland, Ind., in place of Edgar T. Botkin. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Clarence E. Magers to be postmaster at Newport, Ind., in place of Melville B. Carter, removed.

Edward C. Miller to be postmaster at Fort Wayne, Ind., in place of Robert B. Hanna. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Emery A. Metz, to be postmaster at Wolcottville, Ind., in place of J. C. Schleffler. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

J. A. Misner to be postmaster at La Fontaine, Ind., in place of John Lynn. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

James W. Payne to be postmaster at Shelburn, Ind., in place of Frank L. Ferguson, removed.

William J. Richardson to be postmaster at Winslow, Ind., in place of Elmer W. Rust. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

Seymour A. Thompson to be postmaster at Kirklin, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

George H. Weninger to be postmaster at Hamlet, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

IOWA.

Theodore A. Berry to be postmaster at Cumberland, Iowa, in place of E. L. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

George J. Boltrott to be postmaster at Maxwell, Iowa, in place of George Hardenbrook. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Stephen W. Burroughs to be postmaster at Allison, Iowa, in place of Andrew J. Mullarky, removed.

Patrick Doran to be postmaster at Coon Rapids, Iowa, in place of Almon C. Steele, deceased.

W. F. Garrison to be postmaster at Swea City, Iowa, in place of John O. Hatch. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

C. H. Hamilton to be postmaster at Wapello, Iowa, in place of James D. Hicklin. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

W. J. Hoebel to be postmaster at Blairtown, Iowa, in place of Benjamin F. Paul. Incumbent's commission expired July 25, 1915.

George W. Hughes to be postmaster at Cedar Falls, Iowa, in place of Edwin H. Wilson, resigned.

Alva Humeston to be postmaster at Humeston, Iowa, in place of A. D. McCulloch. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.

A. J. Johnson to be postmaster at Brighton, Iowa, in place of Stephen M. Brinton, resigned.

James E. Kelley to be postmaster at Le Mars, Iowa, in place of W. S. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

A. J. Killmer to be postmaster at Mason City, Iowa, in place of William F. Muse. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

John R. Lane to be postmaster at Cascade, Iowa, in place of Emma T. Loes, deceased.

Earle D. Lovell to be postmaster at Luverne, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

James E. Lowrie to be postmaster at Lehigh, Iowa, in place of William H. Keough, resigned.

J. S. McLuen to be postmaster at Guthrie Center, Iowa, in place of George W. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Fred H. Moss to be postmaster at Osage, Iowa, in place of T. M. Atherton. Incumbent's commission expired July 25, 1915.

D. W. Mugan to be postmaster at Jefferson, Iowa, in place of John Stevenson. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

A. D. Ocheltree to be postmaster at Bayard, Iowa, in place of W. A. Cooper, resigned.

George T. Porter to be postmaster at Afton, Iowa, in place of John E. Deitrick. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1915.

Ambrose B. Robinson to be postmaster at Clarinda, Iowa, in place of James L. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1915.

Joseph M. Rosse to be postmaster at Lohrville, Iowa, in place of D. P. Ellsworth. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

E. H. Schilling to be postmaster at State Center, Iowa, in place of Maude Bower. Name changed by marriage.

J. M. Schollian to be postmaster at Sheffield, Iowa, in place of Harry Williams. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

John J. Sloan to be postmaster at Williams, Iowa, in place of John S. Sloan, resigned.

Osmond O. Stole to be postmaster at Roland, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

Martin D. Swenning to be postmaster at Doon, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Jacob Wenger to be postmaster at Wayland, Iowa. Incumbent's commission expired October 1, 1915.

KANSAS.

Harry S. Bearg to be postmaster at Robinson, Kans., in place of Inez E. Smith, resigned.

David F. Bruner to be postmaster at Norton, Kans., in place of Fred S. Hazelton. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

H. D. Burke to be postmaster at Severy, Kans., in place of T. J. Robinson. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1915.

W. A. Caldwell to be postmaster at Arcadia, Kans., in place of Frank A. Jewell, removed.

Albert B. Carney to be postmaster at Concordia, Kans., in place of Thomas A. Sawhill. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Francis J. Castle to be postmaster at Norcatur, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Josiah Crosby to be postmaster at St. Francis, Kans., in place of G. A. Benkelman. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

L. B. Davis to be postmaster at Elk City, Kans., in place of Richard L. Musson. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1915.

William J. Dehler to be postmaster at Sylvan Grove, Kans., in place of James A. Schill. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Robert Durst to be postmaster at Moundridge, Kans., in place of August Ringwalt. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

James W. Frazier to be postmaster at Lenora, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Cecil L. Hinds to be postmaster at Mound Valley, Kans., in place of J. F. Bettorff, deceased.

L. W. Knight to be postmaster at Burlington, Kans., in place of Joseph G. Denslow, removed.

Reuben M. Long to be postmaster at Barnard, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Fred G. Meyer to be postmaster at Hoisington, Kans., in place of Philip C. Kopplin. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Lee Oldham to be postmaster at Leoti, Kans., in place of C. K. Gerard. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Abraham Peters to be postmaster at Mullinville, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

William C. Polley to be postmaster at Republic, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Charles G. Williams to be postmaster at Preston, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

James H. Rice to be postmaster at Kensington, Kans., in place of Nelson M. Cowan. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

L. J. Smith to be postmaster at Argonia, Kans., in place of J. W. Achelpohl, resigned.

Adna D. White to be postmaster at Louisburg, Kans., in place of Lenora M. McElheny, removed.

John W. William to be postmaster at Clearwater, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

KENTUCKY.

W. F. Amis to be postmaster at Barbourville, Ky., in place of Rebecca Green. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

J. L. Chadwick to be postmaster at Vanceburg, Ky., in place of Frank A. Mitchell, resigned.

Ottis Conyers to be postmaster at Dry Ridge, Ky. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

William W. Garrett to be postmaster at Pembroke, Ky., in place of Thomas A. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Jesse Olive to be postmaster at Marion, Ky., in place of Carl Henderson, resigned.

Lorenzo E. Morris to be postmaster at Patesville, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Martin L. Price, jr., to be postmaster at Van Lear, Ky. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

E. E. Pritchard to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Ky., in place of G. W. Patrick. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1915.

Zula D. Spradlin to be postmaster at Prestonburg, Ky., in place of Belle Flanery, removed.

R. E. Wallace to be postmaster at Greenville, Ky., in place of D. U. Poole, removed.

William A. Ward to be postmaster at Paintsville, Ky., in place of Robert N. Mayo, resigned.

Nehemiah M. Webb to be postmaster at Whitesburg, Ky. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

Henry Whelan to be postmaster at Bardstown, Ky., in place of Mary Alice Sweets, resigned.

James B. Yates to be postmaster at Cave City, Ky., in place of C. Y. White, resigned.

LOUISIANA.

P. B. Allbritton to be postmaster at Clarks, La., in place of B. H. Miller, resigned.

M. M. Bonham to be postmaster at Mooringsport, La., in place of Andrew J. Brewer, removed.

Janie Bridges to be postmaster at Longville, La., in place of Jane McWilliams (name changed by marriage).

Daniel Crowe to be postmaster at Vivian, La., in place of Daniel Crowe. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1915.

Dos Fuqua to be postmaster at Naberton, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Herbert M. Gordon to be postmaster at Melville, La., in place of C. C. Johnson, resigned.

J. E. Ray to be postmaster at Boyce, La., in place of Cary E. Blanchard, resigned.

Thomas F. Sheahan to be postmaster at Fullerton, La., in place of Thomas F. Sheahan. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Green H. Wilcox to be postmaster at Bogalusa, La., in place of Mary G. Pearsall, resigned.

MAINE.

Harry S. Bates to be postmaster at Phillips, Me., in place of Sidney G. Haley, resigned.

Forrest G. Coffin to be postmaster at Harrington, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Harry A. Greenwood to be postmaster at Ashland, Me., in place of Whitfield B. Hallett. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Elmer E. Harris to be postmaster at Springvale, Me., in place of Luther W. Stanley. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Natt R. Hubbard to be postmaster at Kittery, Me., in place of Thomas E. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Edwards A. Matthews to be postmaster at Union, Me. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Thomas Quinn to be postmaster at Millinocket, Me., in place of Harry E. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

Hiram W. Ricker to be postmaster at South Poland, Me., in place of Hiram W. Ricker. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

William D. Stuart to be postmaster at National Soldiers Home, Me., in place of Roland A. Scribner, resigned.

E. A. Webber to be postmaster at Hartland, Me., in place of Phoebe Varney, resigned.

Frederic R. Young to be postmaster at Wilton, Me., in place of Abail H. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

MARYLAND.

Oliver B. Clark to be postmaster at Silver Spring, Md., in place of Oliver H. P. Clark, removed.

J. Vernon Padgett, jr., to be postmaster at La Plata, Md., in place of Harry C. Bowie. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.

Alexander H. Radcliffe to be postmaster at St. Michaels, Md., in place of J. E. Watkins, resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

J. William Byron to be postmaster at Concord, Mass., in place of Fred A. Tower. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1915.

Arthur J. Coughlan to be postmaster at Maynard, Mass., in place of Arthur E. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1915.

Isabelle Crocker to be postmaster at Cotuit, Mass. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1913.

Sydney Harrocks to be postmaster at Westminister, Mass. Incumbent's commission expired October 1, 1913.

Martin H. Hickey to be postmaster at Shrewsbury, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Chestina B. Robbins to be postmaster at East Templeton, Mass., in place of Chestina B. Robbins. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Dennis T. Shea to be postmaster at North Scituate, Mass., in place of H. F. Seaverns. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Fred C. Small to be postmaster at Buzzards Bay, Mass., in place of Fred C. Small. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

James E. Sullivan to be postmaster at Gilbertville, Mass., in place of John Williamson. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

S. Agnes Thayer to be postmaster at Lancaster, Mass., in place of Otis C. Thayer, resigned.

Thomas F. Meehan to be postmaster at Orange, Mass., in place of William L. Lathrop, deceased.

John P. O'Connor to be postmaster at Palmer, Mass., in place of Walter L. Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

Thomas A. O'Connor to be postmaster at North Easton, Mass., in place of L. B. Crockett. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

William F. White to be postmaster at Mansfield, Mass., in place of James C. Moran. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Samuel L. Wildes to be postmaster at Montague, Mass. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

MICHIGAN.

David H. Allen to be postmaster at Galien, Mich., in place of A. J. Glover. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1915.

Mac J. Campbell to be postmaster at Gwinn, Mich., in place of N. D. Campbell, resigned.

Helen A. Collier to be postmaster at Gaylord, Mich., in place of Levi A. Harris, resigned.

Harry W. Denham to be postmaster at Litchfield, Mich., in place of Lloyd C. Feighner, deceased.

Joseph R. Gump to be postmaster at Milan, Mich., in place of C. Gauntlett. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Guy F. Hackman to be postmaster at Burr Oak, Mich., in place of Robert B. Ferris. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1915.

Mark B. Hawes to be postmaster at Parma, Mich. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

Thomas Heffernan to be postmaster at Baldwin, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

James O. La Berge to be postmaster at East Tawas, Mich., in place of Benjamin F. Oakes. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Frank K. Keebbe to be postmaster at Manchester, Mich., in place of Nathaniel Schmid, removed.

Daniel A. Lacrosse to be postmaster at Painesdale, Mich., in place of W. H. Whittle. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Arthur W. Muir to be postmaster at Clinton, Mich., in place of George W. Freese. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Charles Myers to be postmaster at Clarkston, Mich., in place of John T. P. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

Orley L. Prouty to be postmaster at New Lothrop, Mich., in place of James H. Clark, removed.

Michael C. Scully to be postmaster at Marquette, Mich., in place of F. S. Byrne, resigned.

Harold J. Smith to be postmaster at Deerfield, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Emanuel Wilhelm to be postmaster at Traverse City, Mich., in place of Frank Friedrich. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

John C. Yeakey to be postmaster at Wayland, Mich., in place of Leander D. Chapple, resigned.

MINNESOTA.

Frederick F. Achatz to be postmaster at Harmony, Minn., in place of L. O. Haugen. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

J. O. Backman to be postmaster at Mabel, Minn., in place of Dillwyn W. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John P. Bakken to be postmaster at Pequot, Minn. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.

Cornelius Berghuis to be postmaster at Clara City, Minn., in place of Cornelius Berghuis. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Frank H. Borchert to be postmaster at Osakis, Minn., in place of C. H. Bronson. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

George A. Boyd to be postmaster at Le Roy, Minn., in place of Ralph Prescott. Incumbent's commission expired July 6, 1915.

Martin D. Brown to be postmaster at Fairfax, Minn., in place of Ole H. Grasmoe. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Steve Blanchett to be postmaster at Marshall, Minn., in place of Oscar Krook. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

G. F. Bureau to be postmaster at Underwood, Minn. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

Mary Ellen Demel to be postmaster at Buhl, Minn., in place of Nels L. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

John C. Dwan to be postmaster at Two Harbors, Minn., in place of N. C. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Oliver Erickson to be postmaster at Atwater, Minn., in place of William Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Alice L. Eriksen to be postmaster at Lakefield, Minn., in place of Emil Eriksen, deceased.

George F. Faber to be postmaster at Chaska, Minn., in place of Emma C. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Edward C. Feely to be postmaster at Farmington, Minn., in place of M. H. McDonald, resigned.

A. O. Forsberg to be postmaster at Willmar, Minn., in place of Alton Crosby. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

John M. Franta to be postmaster at Montgomery, Minn., in place of Albert J. Factor. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

John N. Gayner to be postmaster at Litchfield, Minn., in place of W. D. Joubert. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1915.

Ora M. Goodfellow to be postmaster at Kenyon, Minn., in place of W. J. Goodfellow, removed.

Edward H. Hebert to be postmaster at Bricelyn, Minn., in place of Rasmus L. Mork. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

A. B. Kobe to be postmaster at Kelliher, Minn. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1915.

Joseph D. Kowalkowski to be postmaster at St. Cloud, Minn., in place of Clinton D. Grinols. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Ignatius Kremer to be postmaster at Cold Spring, Minn., in place of Peter P. Maurin, resigned.

Margaret I. McCall to be postmaster at Brewster, Minn. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Denis J. McMahon to be postmaster at Raymond, Minn., in place of Fred W. Olson. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

James D. Markham to be postmaster at Rush City, Minn., in place of S. C. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

J. J. Meighen to be postmaster at Twin Valley, Minn., in place of Alfred Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Mary A. Mogren to be postmaster at Ortonville, Minn., in place of Mary Mogren. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1915.

Fred T. Moody to be postmaster at Warroad, Minn., in place of J. F. Holmes, resigned.

D. E. Murphy to be postmaster at Dassel, Minn., in place of Oscar E. Linquist. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

J. D. Murphy to be postmaster at Tower, Minn., in place of Harriet E. Mercom. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1914.

W. J. Murphy to be postmaster at Blue Earth, Minn., in place of George M. Kaupp. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

George A. Phelps to be postmaster at Walker, Minn., in place of George E. Crow, resigned.

Absie P. Ritchie to be postmaster at Bemidji, Minn., in place of Anton R. Erickson, removed.

E. A. Schilling to be postmaster at Cottonwood, Minn., in place of Sarah Dahl. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Louis C. Stromberg to be postmaster at Red Wing, Minn., in place of C. A. Rasmussen. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Jerry Sullivan to be postmaster at Heron Lake, Minn., in place of Carl S. Eastwood. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

George E. Le Tourneau to be postmaster at Windom, Minn., in place of Henry E. Hanson, resigned.

Lambert Irsfeld to be postmaster at Browerville, Minn., in place of Martin L. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Sidney D. Wilcox to be postmaster at Park Rapids, Minn., in place of J. D. Haradon. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Charles E. Wise to be postmaster at Mankato, Minn., in place of Adolph J. Veigel. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

John A. Zimbrick to be postmaster at Deer River, Minn., in place of Leonard Scott. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

MISSISSIPPI.

Emile J. Adam to be postmaster at Pass Christian, Miss., in place of Annette Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1915.

Lillie B. Carr to be postmaster at Sumner, Miss. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

John B. Collier to be postmaster at Leland, Miss., in place of John B. Collier. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Daisy M. Fisher to be postmaster at Friar Point, Miss., in place of Thomas F. Logan, resigned.

R. N. Harris to be postmaster at Clarksdale, Miss., in place of R. N. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired March 7, 1914.

William J. James to be postmaster at Lyman, Miss., in place of William J. James. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.

M. A. McMichael to be postmaster at Poplarville, Miss., in place of Jesse D. Smith, removed.

Susan R. T. Perry to be postmaster at Tchula, Miss. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Emma Morris Ray to be postmaster at Ittabena, Miss., in place of Emma Morris. Name changed by marriage.

Myrtle A. Tanner to be postmaster at Pelahatchee, Miss., in place of Myrtle A. McKay. Name changed by marriage.

Margaret S. Walker to be postmaster at Houlika, Miss. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Rachel Corley Wood to be postmaster at Hazlehurst, Miss., in place of Sallie Millsaps. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1915.

MISSOURI.

Olive De Lisle to be postmaster at Portageville, Mo., in place of T. C. Pinkley. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1915.

Hugh C. Harsha to be postmaster at Oregon, Mo., in place of George H. Allen, resigned.

Joseph J. Hoeken to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Mo. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

William J. Jackson to be postmaster at Bourbon, Mo., in place of M. J. Watkins, removed.

John E. Layne to be postmaster at Elvins, Mo., in place of George Kells. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Solon McDaniel to be postmaster at Urich, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Harry P. Mason to be postmaster at Fayette, Mo., in place of W. C. Plains, removed.

Charles E. Mayhall to be postmaster at Laddonia, Mo., in place of Percy P. Hummel, resigned.

W. F. Mayhall to be postmaster at Bowling Green, Mo., in place of Frank L. Wilson, resigned.

Charley W. Mulinex to be postmaster at La Belle, Mo., in place of William H. Yancey. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

Louis O. Nelson to be postmaster at Bunceton, Mo., in place of C. W. Culley. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

Elmer Ogden to be postmaster at Oronogo, Mo., in place of Thomas J. Board, resigned.

Jeremiah F. Poston to be postmaster at Leadwood, Mo., in place of Bert Sumpter. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

John F. Patton to be postmaster at Albany, Mo., in place of George W. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1915.

E. L. Potter to be postmaster at Advance, Mo., in place of Laurin C. Goodman. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Andrew Poe to be postmaster at Belle, Mo. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

George D. Reavis to be postmaster at Lamonte, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

George B. Sproule to be postmaster at Drexel, Mo., in place of Homer Beaty. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

James Robinson to be postmaster at Chamois, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

John C. Sanders to be postmaster at Carterville, Mo., in place of Charles L. Gray, resigned.

Webb Watkins to be postmaster at Dexter, Mo., in place of C. H. Grissom. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1915.

MONTANA.

Burton S. Adams to be postmaster at Sidney, Mont., in place of R. E. Northey, resigned.

Frederick A. Barney to be postmaster at Roy, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John B. Farrell to be postmaster at Joliet, Mont., in place of Henry R. Smith, resigned.

Helen A. Hedrix to be postmaster at Gilman, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

A. B. Horstmann to be postmaster at Whitefish, Mont., in place of J. A. Tillett, resigned.

Wade J. Hubbell to be postmaster at Poplar, Mont., in place of Howard M. Cosier. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Peter J. Meloy to be postmaster at Townsend, Mont., in place of John J. McDonald. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Henry A. Paddock to be postmaster at Three Forks, Mont., in place of Wallace N. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

A. N. Smith to be postmaster at Columbia Falls, Mont., in place of Lora D. Bates, resigned.

Thomas J. Waddell to be postmaster at Stanford, Mont., in place of Thomas J. Waddell. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

I. T. Whistler to be postmaster at Browning, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1914.

NEBRASKA.

John J. Adams, jr., to be postmaster at Crawford, Nebr., in place of Lee Van Voorhis. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

Gustav Blasse to be postmaster at South Sioux City, Nebr. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Homer T. Davey to be postmaster at Ponca, Nebr., in place of James H. Logan. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Henry J. Dunkin to be postmaster at Gibbon, Nebr., in place of O. K. Campbell, resigned.

William P. Dunning to be postmaster at Spalding, Nebr., in place of T. C. Cronin. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Herman F. Friedrichs to be postmaster at Bloomfield, Nebr., in place of Will A. Needham, resigned.

John Grabeinstein to be postmaster at Eustis, Nebr., in place of F. C. Schroeder. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

C. E. Hendrix to be postmaster at Bertrand, Nebr., in place of William R. Pedley, resigned.

George Adam Herzog to be postmaster at Harvard, Nebr., in place of G. J. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1914.

Delbert J. Howard to be postmaster at Chester, Nebr., in place of Nellie Strain. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Hans Jensen to be postmaster at Cozad, Nebr., in place of A. O. Yetter. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1914.

F. J. Kovar to be postmaster at Schuyler, Nebr., in place of Otto Zuelow. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Will H. Lamm to be postmaster at Gering, Nebr., in place of Asa B. Wood, resigned.

Alexander Lowry to be postmaster at Harrison, Nebr., in place of J. H. Wilhermadorfer. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John E. McClure to be postmaster at Axtell, Nebr., in place of Noble Sanford. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Elizabeth McGuire to be postmaster at Hampton, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

A. E. Mann to be postmaster at Laurel, Nebr., in place of William A. Price. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

F. H. Marnell to be postmaster at Nebraska City, Nebr., in place of John W. Steinhart. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

Albert E. Pratt to be postmaster at Tobias, Nebr. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.

NEVADA.

Harry H. Mayer to be postmaster at Elko, Nev., in place of James C. Doughty, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George H. Duncan to be postmaster at East Jaffrey, N. H., in place of Lewis W. Davis, resigned.

Edward J. Maley to be postmaster at Newport, N. H., in place of Cyrus E. Varney. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1915.

George F. Plummer to be postmaster at Ashland, N. H., in place of Frank S. Huckins, resigned.

NEW JERSEY.

Francis A. Banville to be postmaster at Cliffside, N. J., in place of Joseph F. Farley, resigned.

William K. Blodgett to be postmaster at Point Pleasant, N. J., in place of Thomas Graham. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

James J. Conner to be postmaster at Ridgefield, N. J., in place of J. L. Ackerman, removed.

Alexander R. Corbet to be postmaster at Linden, N. J., in place of Michael F. Quinn, resigned.

Emil Groth to be postmaster at Weehawken, N. J., in place of John Merritt. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

William E. Kastendike to be postmaster at Haworth, N. J., in place of George A. Hurd, removed.

Adolph Lankering to be postmaster at Hoboken, N. J., in place of Joseph J. Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Helen G. Miller to be postmaster at Andover, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

George W. Roe to be postmaster at Branchville, N. J., in place of William P. Ellett. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

Albert A. Sickley to be postmaster at Springfield, N. J., in place of Frank Meisel. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

James V. Ludlow to be postmaster at Tuckerton, N. J., in place of Francis French, deceased.

George C. Valentine to be postmaster at Stanhope, N. J., in place of Thomas J. Knight, deceased.

NEW MEXICO.

William A. Cloman to be postmaster at Tularosa, N. Mex. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

S. Gray Hanna to be postmaster at San Marcial, N. Mex., in place of Malcolm Cameron, resigned.

H. A. Hodges to be postmaster at Magdalena, N. Mex., in place of M. McCreary, resigned.

William C. Johnson to be postmaster at Roy, N. Mex. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Wilma L. Matson to be postmaster at Elephant Butte, N. Mex. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Van A. Pollock to be postmaster at Tyrone, N. Mex. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

NEW YORK.

Willis P. Beal to be postmaster at Macedon, N. Y., in place of Frank N. Lovejoy, removed.

James O. Bennett to be postmaster at Silver Creek, N. Y., in place of Charles C. Horton. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

Joseph D. Betting to be postmaster at Lowville, N. Y., in place of Frank C. Wisner. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

Archie Campbell to be postmaster at Downsville, N. Y., in place of Arthur J. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

Keeler M. Cole to be postmaster at Windham, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

A. G. Colby to be postmaster at Spencerport, N. Y., in place of John E. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Charles H. Corwin to be postmaster at South Fallsburg, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Robert B. Cox to be postmaster at Scottsville, N. Y., in place of John H. Scofield. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Thomas Clougher to be postmaster at Piermont, N. Y., in place of Seth S. Ackley. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

John Cronin to be postmaster at Portville, N. Y., in place of Harry C. Holcomb. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1915.

Ira B. Cushman to be postmaster at Bainbridge, N. Y., in place of Charles G. Norton, resigned.

Will J. Davy to be postmaster at Bergen, N. Y., in place of Frank D. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

George Diefendorf to be postmaster at Chaumont, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John J. Drumm to be postmaster at Cedarhurst, N. Y., in place of W. S. Vandewater. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

Samuel T. Dusenberry to be postmaster at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., in place of Samuel T. Dusenberry. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

James English to be postmaster at Chateaugay, N. Y., in place of Agnes M. Nolan. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1913.

George P. Forbes to be postmaster at Larchmont, N. Y., in place of John Maddock, jr. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1915.

Alfred H. Ford to be postmaster at Berkshire, N. Y., in place of F. H. Payne, deceased.

C. V. Ford to be postmaster at Clyde, N. Y., in place of George S. Allen, removed.

Carl Fuller to be postmaster at Williamson, N. Y., in place of Arthur R. Decker. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Robert H. Goss to be postmaster at Locust Valley, N. Y., in place of C. W. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

John A. Hendrickson to be postmaster at Farmingdale, N. Y., in place of Charles A. Post, resigned.

Bert E. Holden to be postmaster at Peru, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Frederick B. Huxley to be postmaster at Ontario, N. Y., in place of Charles Fewster, removed.

Patrick D. Kane to be postmaster at Lincoln Park, N. Y. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

Simon D. Kaun to be postmaster at Dunkirk, N. Y., in place of O. B. Mulholland. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Henry S. Ludington to be postmaster at Patterson, N. Y., in place of Charles W. Penny. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

James K. McWilliams to be postmaster at Prattsville, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John MacKenzie to be postmaster at Whitney Point, N. Y., in place of Fred E. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

Clara S. Mallery to be postmaster at Hillsdale, N. Y., in place of Seneca D. Zek. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Edward S. Mason to be postmaster at East Bloomfield, N. Y., in place of Edward E. Rigney, resigned.

William Nacey to be postmaster at Oswego, N. Y., in place of John B. Alexander. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

T. W. O'Driscoll to be postmaster at Norwood, N. Y., in place of F. R. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Charles W. Owens to be postmaster at Antwerp, N. Y., in place of Charles C. Johnson, deceased.

Clinton A. Parsons to be postmaster at Long Beach, N. Y., in place of G. H. E. Aring. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Patrick T. Quigley to be postmaster at Auburn, N. Y., in place of Paul R. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

Louis F. Robert to be postmaster at Au Sable Forks, N. Y., in place of James H. Hopkins, removed.

Wilmer D. Sharpe to be postmaster at Loomis, N. Y., in place of Wilmer D. Sharpe. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1915.

Frank W. Shumaker to be postmaster at Castile, N. Y., in place of Mortimer N. Cole. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1916.

H. D. Sibley to be postmaster at Olean, N. Y., in place of Edward Troy. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1914.

George W. Slaughter to be postmaster at Tottenville, N. Y., in place of Minnie N. Slaughter. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1915.

Charles S. Stanton to be postmaster at Clymer, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Pearl H. Stealy to be postmaster at Fort Terry, N. Y., in place of Henry Dicks, resigned.

Howard R. Stevens to be postmaster at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in place of J. W. Van Tassell, deceased.

William H. Sobey to be postmaster at Roslyn Heights, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Frank Timm to be postmaster at Attica, N. Y., in place of Henry B. Flach, removed.

George Uhl to be postmaster at Great Neck Station, N. Y., in place of George A. Duck. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

Frank J. Walsh to be postmaster at Cornwall on the Hudson, N. Y., in place of L. G. Goodnough. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Henry Webster to be postmaster at Wyoming, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

James T. Welch to be postmaster at Malone, N. Y., in place of Fred O'Neil. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1915.

Frank T. White to be postmaster at Southampton, N. Y., in place of Jetur R. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. H. Aiken to be postmaster at Hickory, N. C., in place of A. C. Link, deceased.

N. A. Brown to be postmaster at Red Springs, N. C., in place of John G. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

Samuel W. Finch to be postmaster at Lexington, N. C., in place of David F. Conrad. Incumbent's commission expired August 10, 1915.

H. E. Garrison to be postmaster at North Charlotte, N. C., in place of Warren V. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

William C. Graham to be postmaster at Tabor, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John L. Miller to be postmaster at Concord, N. C., in place of M. L. Buchanan. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

Lula E. Parker to be postmaster at West Raleigh, N. C., in place of Nettie G. Rowland, resigned.

Norman O. Smoak to be postmaster at Wilkesboro, N. C. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

D. P. Stowe to be postmaster at Belmont, N. C., in place of John W. Armstrong. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

Sallie F. Troy to be postmaster at Bolton, N. C. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

J. B. Underwood to be postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C., in place of L. B. Hale, deceased.

George R. Upchurch to be postmaster at Norwood, N. C., in place of James W. Smith, deceased.

Olive B. Webster to be postmaster at Siler City, N. C., in place of Duncan L. Webster, deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Leo E. Behan to be postmaster at Mohall, N. Dak., in place of Dennis J. Clifford, resigned.

W. E. Brophy to be postmaster at Rhame, N. Dak., in place of Sever P. Kilby, resigned.

Mabel Burchard to be postmaster at University, N. Dak., in place of F. F. Burchard, resigned.

C. C. Chamberlain to be postmaster at Enderlin, N. Dak., in place of Charles E. Best. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

J. B. Christensen to be postmaster at Litchville, N. Dak., in place of J. E. Nelsen. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1915.

John W. Campbell to be postmaster at Ryder, N. Dak., in place of Edith M. Holm, resigned.

D. F. Dick to be postmaster at Wimbledon, N. Dak., in place of A. J. Swartout. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

Lydia Doering to be postmaster at Kulm, N. Dak., in place of Annie Bergman, resigned.

Marion Edwards to be postmaster at Rolette, N. Dak., in place of Jacob R. Houx, removed.

Albert C. Grant to be postmaster at St. Thomas, N. Dak., in place of D. C. McIntosh. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

Jesse C. Ireland to be postmaster at New England, N. Dak., in place of John P. Grady, resigned.

Freda E. Johnson to be postmaster at Washburn, N. Dak., in place of August H. Wahl, resigned.

E. O. Larson to be postmaster at Crosby, N. Dak., in place of C. E. Styer. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1915.

O. F. Leedy to be postmaster at Goodrich, N. Dak., in place of Lydia Gullickson, removed.

J. N. McGogy to be postmaster at Ashley, N. Dak., in place of Robert C. Miles. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Margaret Reese to be postmaster at Max, N. Dak., in place of Margaret Reese. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Edward P. Starr to be postmaster at Tower City, N. Dak., in place of John Schmitz, resigned.

L. F. Tavis to be postmaster at Glen Ullin, N. Dak., in place of Roy P. Hubbard. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

George D. Tripp to be postmaster at Hettinger, N. Dak., in place of Sarah A. Barry. Incumbent's commission expired April 23, 1913.

Fred A. Young to be postmaster at Courtenay, N. Dak., in place of Curtis Shepard, removed.

OHIO.

Albert C. Arbaugh to be postmaster at Jewett, Ohio, in place of John C. McManus. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

Roscoe Carle to be postmaster at Fostoria, Ohio, in place of Joel P. De Wolfe. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

J. A. Dressel to be postmaster at Convoy, Ohio, in place of Robert Cleland. Incumbent's commission expired July 6, 1915.

Frank Garver to be postmaster at Degraff, Ohio, in place of Jacob C. Irwin. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1915.

James E. Gates to be postmaster at Ashland, Ohio, in place of W. H. Gates, resigned.

William H. Gerding to be postmaster at Pemberville, Ohio, in place of Charles H. Gerding, resigned.

Jerome J. Gies to be postmaster at West Park, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

William V. Goshorn to be postmaster at Gallon, Ohio, in place of George W. Nickels. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

Earl R. Keselring to be postmaster at Lewisburg, Ohio, in place of Henry Chambers. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

Daniel L. Kilbride to be postmaster at Berlin Heights, Ohio, in place of Mary S. Hill, resigned.

A. J. Leahy to be postmaster at Liberty Center, Ohio, in place of A. L. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1915.

Joseph P. Larooco to be postmaster at East Youngstown, Ohio, in place of Thomas J. McVey. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1915.

John M. McMullen to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Ohio, in place of A. E. Hough, deceased.

Frank T. Mercer to be postmaster at Newark, Ohio, in place of J. H. Newton, resigned.

Aymer Nye, to be postmaster at Orwell, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Orville T. Place to be postmaster at Leipsic, Ohio, in place of William T. Cole, deceased.

Walker Prall to be postmaster at Bellefontaine, Ohio, in place of M. G. Bell, deceased.

William B. Price to be postmaster at Forest, Ohio, in place of Charles R. Crum. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Edward T. Purvis to be postmaster at Bremen, Ohio, in place of David M. Welty, deceased.

K. H. Robinson to be postmaster at Bellville, Ohio, in place of W. J. Lockheart. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1915.

George B. Saltsman to be postmaster at Irondale, Ohio. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

William J. Schafer to be postmaster at Caldwell, Ohio, in place of E. C. Chamberlin. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

Homer Southard to be postmaster at Marysville, Ohio, in place of Edward A. Mullen. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

J. C. Steel, jr., to be postmaster at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, in place of Homer S. Kent. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Louis H. Stein to be postmaster at Woodville, Ohio, in place of Mary Silvals. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

Elmer A. Taylor to be postmaster at McConnellsville, Ohio, in place of Charles R. Brent. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

Simeon O. Weaver to be postmaster at Batavia, Ohio, in place of Frank M. Kain. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1915.

Roy H. Webster to be postmaster at Willoughby, Ohio, in place of John S. Ellen, resigned.

C. R. Wing to be postmaster at Ashley, Ohio, in place of George H. Riley. Incumbent's commission expired July 31, 1915.

William H. Young to be postmaster at Cumberland, Ohio, in place of W. McC. Crozier, resigned.

OKLAHOMA.

Ada L. Andrews to be postmaster at Poteau, Okla., in place of Martin Baswell. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

Lula A. Ball to be postmaster at Wapanucka, Okla., in place of Jesse A. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired April 5, 1914.

Loddie W. Brodie to be postmaster at Skiatook, Okla., in place of Clay Cross. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

Cora S. Brown to be postmaster at Waukomis, Okla., in place of Bert Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

John A. Burch to be postmaster at Paden, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Dora V. Burton to be postmaster at Stroud, Okla., in place of G. Y. Walbright. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1915.

Dorothy A. Callen to be postmaster at Avant, Okla., in place of Dorothy L. Avant. Name changed by marriage.

R. H. Carraway to be postmaster at Caddo, Okla., in place of U. S. Markham. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Laurence L. Dunlap to be postmaster at New Wilson, Okla. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Josheph H. English to be postmaster at Walter, Okla., in place of Bert B. McCall. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

W. M. Erwin to be postmaster at Pauls Valley, Okla., in place of Marion Henderson, removed.

Alfa Gibbins to be postmaster at Fort Sill, Okla., in place of M. D. Gibbins, resigned.

S. D. Grandstaff to be postmaster at Butler, Okla., in place of E. A. Olmstead, removed.

William A. Jenkins to be postmaster at Beggs, Okla., in place of Daniel C. Dodds, resigned.

Herbert E. Malone, to be postmaster at Dewar, Okla. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

R. R. Morris to be postmaster at Coweta, Okla., in place of George P. Lawson, resigned.

Hugh D. O'Neill to be postmaster at Marshall, Okla., in place of Allas M. Cingrich, resigned.

Frank Olsmith to be postmaster at Guthrie, Okla., in place of Wilburn M. McCoy. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

John C. Puryear to be postmaster at Wetumka, Okla., in place of James A. Long, resigned.

Mary Alleen Quarles to be postmaster at Fairfax, Okla., in place of Carl Huffaker. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1915.

John E. Reasonover to be postmaster at Bixby, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

James N. Ross to be postmaster at Talihina, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Luther B. Smith to be postmaster at Marietta, Okla., in place of M. G. Norvell. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

H. F. Turner to be postmaster at Vian, Okla., in place of Lee K. Spencer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1915.

T. E. Futrell to be postmaster at Porum, Okla., in place of J. C. Groves, removed.

David W. Wells to be postmaster at Mountain View, Okla., in place of W. H. Cleveland. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

Carl E. Williams to be postmaster at Tonkawa, Okla., in place of T. S. Chambers, resigned.

W. B. Williamson to be postmaster at Okmulgee, Okla., in place of W. S. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

OREGON.

John H. Brooks to be postmaster at Silverton, Oreg., in place of Reber C. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

John J. Cooke to be postmaster at Oregon City, Oreg., in place of T. P. Randall. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Andrew J. Flynn to be postmaster at Sheridan, Oreg., in place of Archie F. Eaton, removed.

Kenneth B. Grimm to be postmaster at Hubbard, Oreg., in place of L. M. Scholl. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1915.

William D. Hardesty to be postmaster at Freewater, Oreg., in place of Charles W. Ray, resigned.

Orrin A. Kirby to be postmaster at Myrtle Creek, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John M. Parry to be postmaster at Moro, Oreg., in place of John M. Parry. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

Ross A. Pickering to be postmaster at Pilot Rock, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

T. A. Reavis to be postmaster at Hood River, Oreg., in place of Jay P. Lucas. Incumbent's commission expired June 29, 1915.

David S. Young to be postmaster at Dufur, Oreg., in place of John A. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William J. Burke to be postmaster at Mount Carmel, Pa., in place of Thomas N. Burke, deceased.

J. Bentley Candy, jr., to be postmaster at Langhorne, Pa., in place of Edwin I. Parry. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

William M. Carter to be postmaster at Punxsutawney, Pa., in place of H. G. Teagarden. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Charles H. Casey to be postmaster at Marcus Hook, Pa., in place of Florencio Bartow. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Horace L. Cobb to be postmaster at Ulysses, Pa., in place of E. U. Eaton, deceased.

Simon E. Devlin to be postmaster at St. Clair, Pa., in place of C. L. Ferree. Incumbent's commission expired April 13, 1915.

Edward J. Doggett to be postmaster at Freeland, Pa., in place of William R. Flad. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

W. E. Donahey to be postmaster at Vandergrift Heights, Pa., in place of M. L. Griffin, removed.

Harry A. Englehart to be postmaster at Ebensburg, Pa., in place of Walter R. Thompson, resigned.

Patrick B. Egan to be postmaster at Emporium, Pa., in place of Charles Seger. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

M. J. Flynn to be postmaster at Emlenton, Pa., in place of W. Z. Clay. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

John J. Gorman to be postmaster at Houtzdale, Pa., in place of Harry H. Sweeney. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1915.

J. Richard Hancock to be postmaster at Williamstown, Pa., in place of R. B. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

John B. Henning to be postmaster at Tunkhannock, Pa., in place of Edward B. Farr, removed.

Robert M. Hoover to be postmaster at Penbrook, Pa., in place of Edwin Hoofnagle, resigned.

Peter Z. Kramer to be postmaster at Coplay, Pa., in place of F. A. Balliet. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1915.

Samuel A. Lacock to be postmaster at Canonsburg, Pa., in place of T. M. Reese. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

Charles H. Lapsley to be postmaster at Glassport, Pa., in place of W. F. Sparks, resigned.

T. W. Lauver to be postmaster at Milroy, Pa., in place of M. M. Nagney, deceased.

Elwood M. Ludwick to be postmaster at Honey Brook, Pa., in place of W. M. Doihm. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1915.

J. Robert McClure to be postmaster at Dillsburg, Pa., in place of F. M. Altland. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

William D. McGill to be postmaster at West Brownsville, Pa., in place of William E. Gregg, resigned.

William A. McMahan to be postmaster at West Pittsburg, Pa., in place of William A. McMahan. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

George W. McNeil to be postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa., in place of William H. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.

M. J. McNulty to be postmaster at Troy, Pa., in place of H. C. Carpenter. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

John F. Mann to be postmaster at Wilcox, Pa., in place of James H. Wells. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

T. L. Medland to be postmaster at Waymart, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John W. Mills, jr., to be postmaster at Koppel, Pa. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1914.

John A. Miller to be postmaster at Arnold, Pa., in place of P. L. Freund. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

Levi A. Moore to be postmaster at East Downingtown, Pa., in place of H. S. Carpenter. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

Joseph E. Niemond to be postmaster at Mifflin, Pa., in place of W. F. Burchfield, resigned.

J. P. Owens to be postmaster at Scottsdale, Pa., in place of Barnett C. Fretts. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Preston L. Peters to be postmaster at Saegertown, Pa., in place of John C. Minich. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1914.

Hiram L. Purdy to be postmaster at Sunbury, Pa., in place of Benjamin Apple. Incumbent's commission expired April 13, 1915.

George F. Reichneder to be postmaster at Wyomissing, Pa. Incumbent's commission expired October 1, 1912.

Joseph M. Rutherford to be postmaster at Willow Grove, Pa., in place of P. W. Triebels. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

P. H. Salmon to be postmaster at Moosic, Pa., in place of C. S. Brodhead, removed.

John F. Schrick to be postmaster at Ephrata, Pa., in place of I. N. Lightner. Incumbent's commission expired April 13, 1915.

A. Ray Sherwood to be postmaster at Meshoppen, Pa., in place of George A. Carter. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.

John S. Sheirich to be postmaster at Millersville, Pa., in place of John H. Bishop. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

Allen F. Smith to be postmaster at Orwigsburg, Pa., in place of Burd R. Linder. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

R. R. Souser to be postmaster at Rockwood, Pa., in place of John C. F. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1915.

C. C. Sterling to be postmaster at Masontown, Pa., in place of David O. Lardin. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Emilie D. Stoneback to be postmaster at Black Lick, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Joseph R. Thurston to be postmaster at Factoryville, Pa., in place of John S. Read. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Edward Weidenhamer to be postmaster at Milton, Pa., in place of William G. Murdock. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

William D. Werkheiser to be postmaster at Windgap, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

PORTO RICO.

Mario S. Belaval to be postmaster at Ponce, P. R., in place of Mario S. Belaval. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1915.

Eugenio C. Manautou to be postmaster at Caguas, P. R., in place of Eugenio C. Manautou. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

José Mayol Alcover to be postmaster at Utuado, P. R. Office became presidential April 1, 1914.

Juan Padovani to be postmaster at Guayama, P. R., in place of Juan Padovania. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1914.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Levi S. Bowers to be postmaster at Prosperity, S. C., in place of Levi S. Bowers. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

W. S. Hite to be postmaster at Batesburg, S. C., in place of J. F. Kneece. Incumbent's commission expired July 31, 1915.

George I. Hutchinson to be postmaster at Summerville, S. C., in place of James O. Ladd. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

James C. Jennings to be postmaster at Pickens, S. C., in place of J. H. C. McDaniel, deceased.

Joseph P. Ouzts to be postmaster at Edgefield, S. C., in place of Joseph P. Ouzts. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1915.

Malcolm J. Stanley to be postmaster at Hampton, S. C., in place of Emma J. Peebles, resigned.

Andrew A. Stuart to be postmaster at McCormick, S. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Elmer M. Anderson to be postmaster at Veblen, S. Dak. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

J. P. Croal to be postmaster at Sisseton, S. Dak., in place of May A. Knappen, resigned.

James R. Dunlap to be postmaster at Vermillion, S. Dak., in place of Willard C. Huyck. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

S. B. Dwight to be postmaster at De Smet, S. Dak., in place of Joseph P. Purinton. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Fred C. Falkenburg to be postmaster at Scotland, S. Dak., in place of J. T. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Henry H. Hatch to be postmaster at Alpena, S. Dak. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.

Robert B. Lipes to be postmaster at Morrisseton, S. Dak., in place of A. G. Richards, resigned.

Ailt J. Miller to be postmaster at Lennox, S. Dak., in place of Elmer E. Gilmore. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1915.

W. R. Russell to be postmaster at Lake Andes, S. Dak., in place of L. E. Corey, resigned.

Thomas H. Ryan to be postmaster at Elk Point, S. Dak., in place of Charles S. Harter. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

George Schlunsen to be postmaster at Marion, S. Dak., in place of Abraham H. Dirks. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

Albert Vauk to be postmaster at Avon, S. Dak., in place of Peter J. Schroder, resigned.

Elmer E. Wilson to be postmaster at Platte, S. Dak., in place of G. L. Kirk, resigned.

TENNESSEE.

Oliver Benton to be postmaster at Jackson, Tenn., in place of William F. Arnold, removed.

Davy Crockett to be postmaster at Troy, Tenn. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Hammond Fowler to be postmaster at Rockwood, Tenn., in place of Robert P. Sulte. Incumbent's commission expired July 12, 1915.

M. W. Jackson to be postmaster at Mountain City, Tenn., in place of James H. Murphy, resigned.

William C. Smith to be postmaster at Oneida, Tenn. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

TEXAS.

Frank P. Bell to be postmaster at Richmond, Tex., in place of Tolbert Hannon. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

P. D. Chapman to be postmaster at Henderson, Tex., in place of G. W. L. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

J. D. Cooper to be postmaster at Brookshire, Tex., in place of Joseph B. Patty, removed.

J. J. Crockett to be postmaster at Chapel Hill, Tex., in place of Thomas W. Ewing, removed.

Harvey C. Dorton to be postmaster at Freeport, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Lizzie Earle Holloway to be postmaster at Ferris, Tex., in place of Leander Hopkins. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Lula Ezell to be postmaster at Timpson, Tex., in place of M. Ezell, resigned.

J. F. Faulkner to be postmaster at McLean, Tex., in place of R. E. Dorsey. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

W. N. Fields to be postmaster at Ganado, Tex., in place of A. N. Hollingshead. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Newton W. Graham to be postmaster at Ozona, Tex. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

Ella D. Harris to be postmaster at Angleton, Tex., in place of A. G. Hershner. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Mary Harrell to be postmaster at Waelder, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1913.

Charles F. Hoff to be postmaster at Yorktown, Tex., in place of J. W. Hoff, resigned.

J. W. A. Jackson to be postmaster at Canadian, Tex., in place of W. D. Rathjen. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Florence F. Kellogg to be postmaster at Carrizo Springs, Tex., in place of Florence F. Kellogg. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

D. S. Lankford to be postmaster at Mineola, Tex., in place of J. A. Thomas, deceased.

W. H. Lankford to be postmaster at Sherman, Tex., in place of Jules E. Muchert. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1915.

A. L. McDonald to be postmaster at Rising Star, Tex., in place of May Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Stephen D. Ratcliff to be postmaster at Ratcliff, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Gustave Reininger to be postmaster at New Braunfels, Tex., in place of Otto Hellig. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Hugo E. Schuchard to be postmaster at Menard, Tex., in place of Hugo E. Schuchard. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Walter A. Thompson to be postmaster at Edinburg, Tex. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

A. A. Weeks to be postmaster at Bellevue, Tex., in place of W. L. Mount, resigned.

Claude Wiley to be postmaster at Oakwood, Tex., in place of Bertha Hearte, resigned.

UTAH.

L. M. Olson to be postmaster at Ephraim, Utah, in place of Berdie P. Olson, resigned.

VERMONT.

Herbert O. Bixby to be postmaster at Chelsea, Vt., in place of Edward B. Hatch. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1915.

John J. Lynch to be postmaster at Middletown Springs, Vt. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Arthur B. Pollard to be postmaster at Chester, Vt., in place of James E. Pollard. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

Frank H. Tyler to be postmaster at South Londonderry, Vt. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

VIRGINIA.

J. S. Agnew to be postmaster at Burkeville, Va., in place of Susan H. Boswell. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Waverly S. Barrett to be postmaster at Dendron, Va., in place of Waverly S. Barrett. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Lillie L. Davis to be postmaster at National Soldiers' Home, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John T. Dickenson to be postmaster at Castlewood, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Zachariah C. Gold to be postmaster at Basic (formerly Basic City), Va., in place of A. P. Calfee. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

John B. Hanes to be postmaster at Dillwyn, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Joseph W. Hayden to be postmaster at Irvington, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Pierce M. Kilmartin to be postmaster at Waverly, Va., in place of Annie E. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

John E. Lewis to be postmaster at Bluemont, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

J. R. Perfater to be postmaster at Saltville, Va., in place of John Henry Scott. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

J. B. Richardson to be postmaster at Marion, Va., in place of J. D. Buchanan, resigned.

John Peter Saul to be postmaster at Salem, Va., in place of Ivan V. Yonce. Incumbent's commission expired August 22, 1915.

William W. Wood to be postmaster at Clarksville, Va., in place of Willard B. Alfred. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

WASHINGTON.

R. P. Hoskyn to be postmaster at Oroville, Wash., in place of Bert Mills. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1915.

H. T. Jones to be postmaster at Riverside, Wash., in place of H. T. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

William T. Squier to be postmaster at Charleston, Wash. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Elmer Thackston to be postmaster at Ione, Wash., in place of Elliott S. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

WEST VIRGINIA.

John W. Bailey to be postmaster at Berwind, W. Va., in place of S. M. Lambert, resigned.

Julius A. de Gruyter to be postmaster at Charleston, W. Va., in place of Robert E. Wood, removed.

John C. Dice to be postmaster at Lewisburg, W. Va., in place of H. L. Van Sickler, removed.

Otey T. Erskine to be postmaster at Smithfield, W. Va., in place of Jacob L. Price, resigned.

George W. Jackson to be postmaster at Webster Springs, W. Va., in place of W. H. McCutcheon, resigned.

Walter L. Morris to be postmaster at Elkhorn, W. Va., in place of W. E. Wood, resigned.

Griffith T. Smith to be postmaster at Point Pleasant, W. Va., in place of John F. Lewis, resigned.

Buren Stephenson to be postmaster at Clay, W. Va. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Mrs. Maurice R. Walker to be postmaster at Bramwell, W. Va., in place of J. D. Hewett, removed.

J. W. Wellman to be postmaster at Moundsville, W. Va., in place of Albert S. Winter. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

Willard Williams to be postmaster at Moorefield, W. Va., in place of E. O. Harwood. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

J. A. Wooddell to be postmaster at Pennsboro, W. Va., in place of E. E. Wells. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

Henry Zilliken to be postmaster at Wellsburg, W. Va., in place of T. H. Buchanan, deceased.

WISCONSIN.

P. A. Badour to be postmaster at Oconto, Wis., in place of George R. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Sara M. Baum to be postmaster at Pittsville, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

James H. Beirne to be postmaster at Oakfield, Wis., in place of Clayton G. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Lewis G. Brown to be postmaster at Lake Geneva, Wis., in place of Henry H. White. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

E. I. Bunker to be postmaster at Grantsburg, Wis., in place of Ole Erickson. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

M. J. Carey to be postmaster at Shell Lake, Wis., in place of Edith E. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

W. N. Coffland to be postmaster at Viroqua, Wis., in place of Charles J. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired May 23, 1914.

James A. Corcoran to be postmaster at Webster, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John Een to be postmaster at Amherst, Wis., in place of George W. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Clarence H. Ellsworth to be postmaster at Ripon, Wis., in place of Frank A. Everhard. Incumbent's commission expired July 25, 1915.

Leo J. Evans to be postmaster at Marinette, Wis., in place of Fred C. Burke. Incumbent's commission expired February 3, 1915.

James Gorman to be postmaster at Kenosha, Wis., in place of R. V. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1915.

M. Joseph Heffron to be postmaster at Cudahy, Wis., in place of Charles Kinnach. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Paul A. Herberg to be postmaster at Mayville, Wis., in place of Oscar D. Naber. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Willard S. Hollister to be postmaster at Kendall, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Frank A. Johnson to be postmaster at Spring Valley, Wis., in place of Frank A. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1914.

Arthur A. Kleimnighagen to be postmaster at Kilbourn, Wis., in place of Frank H. Marshall. Incumbent's commission expired July 19, 1915.

Henry Knapstein to be postmaster at New London, Wis., in place of John C. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1914.

Harry J. Koltes to be postmaster at Waunakee, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Nels Pederson to be postmaster at Galesville, Wis., in place of Oscar T. Sagen. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

Edward Porter to be postmaster at Cornell, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Julius Prenzlöw to be postmaster at Clintonville, Wis., in place of Joseph D. Cotton. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

E. J. Pynn to be postmaster at Hartland, Wis., in place of Mark W. Rowell. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

Henry W. Radcliff to be postmaster at Balsam Lake, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John Ring to be postmaster at Osseo, Wis., in place of William S. Gilpin. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1914.

M. M. Sanderson to be postmaster at Ellsworth, Wis., in place of John F. Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1915.

Herman C. Schuette to be postmaster at Manitowoc, Wis., in place of Henry G. Kress. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Walter H. Smith to be postmaster at Mondovi, Wis., in place of Walter H. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

Henry E. Stainbring to be postmaster at Fall Creek, Wis. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

A. H. Tarnutzer to be postmaster at Prairie du Sac, Wis., in place of A. H. Tarnutzer. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Erskine E. McCoy to be postmaster at Lancaster, Wis., in place of James T. Webb. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1914.

Milton McDonald to be postmaster at Bloomer, Wis., in place of C. L. Christianson. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Thomas McNulty to be postmaster at Spring Green, Wis., in place of Thomas Hill. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

John Maegerlein to be postmaster at Sauk City, Wis., in place of Max H. Ninman. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

Edwin T. Mattison to be postmaster at Blair, Wis., in place of Ida G. Grinde. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1914.

Johan G. A. Mollenhoff to be postmaster at Iron River, Wis., in place of Harry C. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

Galen Moore to be postmaster at Lone Rock, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Emery A. Odell to be postmaster at Monroe, Wis., in place of Emery A. Odell. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

James E. O'Neill to be postmaster at Dodgeville, Wis., in place of Emery T. Bray. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1914.

Hubert A. Wagener to be postmaster at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., in place of Edward S. Minor. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Charles F. West to be postmaster at Eau Claire, Wis., in place of Earle S. Welch. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1915.

E. H. Wilford to be postmaster at Baldwin, Wis., in place of O. K. Hawley. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 10, 1915.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

We bless Thee, our Father in heaven, for the life, work, and sterling character of the several Members who served with distinction on the floor of this House and were chosen by their constituents to represent their interests in the present Congress, but who in the interim have been gathered to their fathers. We mourn their going, and would keep green their memory, and strive to emulate their virtues. Encourage us, their colleagues, many friends, and those to whom they were near and dear by the bonds of love and kinship to look forward with bright anticipations to a reunion where the skies are ever fair, where death nor sorrow never come, but where love, joy, and happiness reign supreme, and we shall praise and magnify Thy

holy name through Him who taught us the resurrection and the life immortal. Amen.

CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday was read.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the Journal on Monday shows that my colleague [Mr. GALLAGHER] was present on the call of the roll for the States. The Journal and Record show later he was excused on account of illness. I would like to have the correction made, so that when he is sworn in it will—

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman want to correct the Journal?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I do not know, but I suppose I would. On last Monday I appeared here—

The SPEAKER. Wait until the Journal is approved.

The Journal as amended was agreed to.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker, on last Monday I appeared here in answer to my name on the call of the House to see whether a quorum was present. I was suddenly called from the Chamber before the Representatives of my State were called forward to be sworn in, and I desire now to take the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. All gentlemen who are present and who have not been sworn in will come forward and take the oath of office.

Mr. KAHN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. SHACKLEFORD, Mr. HAMLIN, and Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin appeared before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. What further does the gentleman from Missouri desire?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. That is all I want.

The SPEAKER. No; the gentleman started to make some explanation.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I said that on last Monday I came here to be sworn in, but was unexpectedly called away on public business and had to go.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent the Committee on Insular Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of House resolution No. 9, concerning the administration of the Philippine Islands, and the same was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. That is where it belongs; but in the general mix up of 2,000 bills a wrong reference was given to it.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by incorporating a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, together with a resolution of that association, all pertaining to inland waterways and the subject of preparedness.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record by printing a letter from the Secretary of the Navy. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent for immediate consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be, and is hereby, authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary during the Sixty-fourth Congress for the transaction of its business.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that there has been no committee appointed yet.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from Ohio will yield, I wish to state that there will be a lot of those resolutions to come in as soon as the committees are named.

Mr. SHERWOOD. The printing will not be done until the committees are named.

Mr. MANN. Would it not be better to have them all come in at once?

Mr. SHERWOOD. All right. I have no objection, and I withdraw the resolution.