

By Mr. GRAY of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 9472) granting an increase of pension to James Powers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 9473) for the relief of the legal representatives of Sarah J. Montgomery, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York. A bill (H. R. 9474) granting a pension to George H. Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILLIARD: A bill (H. R. 9475) for the relief of Elizabeth T. Wells; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 9476) granting a pension to Chester A. Dryden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KRAUS: A bill (H. R. 9477) granting an increase of pension to William Ducey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9478) granting a pension to Nancy Ault; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 9479) granting an increase of pension to J. R. Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 9480) granting an increase of pension to George T. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9481) granting an increase of pension to Christian Marxmuller, alias Christopher Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 9482) granting a pension to Mahalah A. Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 9483) granting a pension to Frank Bachmeyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9484) granting a pension to George A. Holmes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9485) granting a pension to Carlos Forsman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD. A bill (H. R. 9486) granting a pension to E. P. Aler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9487) for the relief of Charles C. Serrin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 9488) granting a pension to Abigail Butts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 9489) granting a pension to George F. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 9490) granting an increase of pension to R. H. Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9491) granting a pension to Marion Burnham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 9492) granting an increase of pension to Christian Gulbranson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 9493) granting an increase of pension to Edgar Parks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9494) granting a pension to Millie B. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9495) granting a pension to George F. Harter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9496) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OSBORNE: A bill (H. R. 9497) granting a pension to Sarah A. Dow; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Association of Lithuanian Patriots of America, relative to independence for Lithuania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Memorial of Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, asking repeal of the second-class postage provisions of the war-revenue bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Prairie Club of Chicago, Ill., opposing the granting of grazing privileges in the national parks and of shooting in the bird reservations; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Memorial of tenth annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, favoring elimination of section in war-revenue bill dealing with second-class postage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Tyrone Chamber of Commerce, protesting against periodical postage amendment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Asbury Chamber of Commerce, protesting against zone system for second-class mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Henry Adams, Veterans' Home, Cal., favoring volunteer officers' retired-list bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Council, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, favoring passage of House bill 4892, relative to immigration law; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Columbia Post, No. 141, Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring increase in pensions of ex-Union soldiers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of citizens of Halstad, Minn., protesting against the proposed repeal of the second-class mail rates provision of the war-revenue act; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 4, 1918.

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

Almighty God, we open the Senate this morning with a very great burden upon our hearts. We hear of our boys at the front receiving their first baptism of fire and blood. Our hearts go out to them. We present them to Thee, O God, asking Thy guidance and Thy blessing upon them. We pray that they may feel the support of a united country, and that they may have the courage which springs out of a consciousness of the pureness of their flag and the united support of a mighty Nation back of them. We pray Thee speedily to bring to them and their arms and to their flag the victory which comes to the unconquerable will of men who do right in Thy sight. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. VARDAMAN and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with an order heretofore made by the Senate, that upon the 22d day of February in each year, or if that day should fall on Sunday then on the day following, immediately after the reading of the Journal, Washington's Farewell Address should be read to the Senate by a Senator designated for the purpose by the presiding officer, the Chair announces the appointment of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] to read the address this year.

CRIPPLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS (S. DOC. NO. 173).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of January 31, 1917, certain information relative to the rehabilitation and vocational reeducation of crippled soldiers and sailors, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO. (H. DOC. NO. 891).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Washington Gas Light Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO. (H. DOC. NO. 897).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Washington Railway & Electric Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

GEORGETOWN & TENNALLYTOWN RAILWAY CO. (H. DOC. NO. 893).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Georgetown & Tennallytown Railway Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON INTERURBAN RAILROAD CO. (H. DOC. NO. 894).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Washington Interurban Railroad Co. for the year

ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

CITY & SUBURBAN RAILWAY CO. (H. DOC. NO. 896).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the City & Suburban Railway Co. of Washington for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER CO. (H. DOC. NO. 895).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Potomac Electric Power Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

CAPITAL TRACTION CO. (H. DOC. NO. 890).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Capital Traction Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

EAST WASHINGTON HEIGHTS TRACTION RAILROAD (H. DOC. NO. 898).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Co. for the year ended December 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

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

William Ioder v. United States (S. Doc. No. 169); and Benjamin K. Roberts, Harris L. Roberts, and Helen F. C. Roberts, guardians of Benjamin S. Roberts, jr., heirs of Benjamin S. Roberts, deceased, v. United States (S. Doc. No. 170).

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 9054) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 3135. An act to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to provide for an auxiliary reclamation project in connection with the Yuma project, Arizona; and

H. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution for the purpose of promoting efficiency, for the utilization of the resources and industries of the United States, for lessening the expenses of the war, and restoring the loss caused by the war by providing for the employment of a discovery or invention called the "Garabed," claiming to make possible the utilization of free energy.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a memorial to the Congress of the United States from the house of delegates and the officers of the American Medical Association, praying for the repeal of section 209 of the war-revenue act, which will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I am not in the habit of asking that telegrams be inserted in the RECORD, but the two brief telegrams I send to the desk are of such great importance I ask that they may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 1, 1918.

HON. J. H. GALLINGER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Coal famine fast forcing shutdown of New England mills and cutting off Army cloth urgently needed by Government. Can not another large inactive Navy collier be immediately put en route from coal-loading ports to Boston? Many other mills on verge of closing.

FREDERICK S. CLARKE,
Acting President National Association
of Wool Manufacturers.

BOSTON, MASS., February 1, 1918.

HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Coal situation very critical. New England mills will soon be closed and supplies needed for Army and Navy cut off unless coal is provided at once. Shutdowns will result in thousands being unemployed, and great suffering certain unless relief comes quickly.

A. F. BEMIS,
President National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, all I can do about that matter, which is a very serious one, is to have these telegrams inserted in the RECORD with the expectation that the officials who possibly can give relief will have their attention called to them.

Mr. McLEAN. I have a brief resolution adopted by the Equal Suffrage League of Bridgeport, Conn., which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution adopted at a meeting of the Bridgeport Equal Suffrage League, the Stratford Equal Suffrage League, and the Fairfield Equal Suffrage League, in Bridgeport, January 31, 1918.

Resolved, That this meeting most earnestly urges Senator GEORGE P. McLEAN to vote for the Federal suffrage amendment and to work for its passage, thus demonstrating the faith of this country in the democracy for which we and our allies are fighting; and be it also

Resolved, That Senator GEORGE P. McLEAN be requested to see that this resolution is read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I have a resolution adopted unanimously by the Pastors' Federation of the City of Washington and the District. I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

PASTORS' FEDERATION ON WINE AND BEER SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the unparalleled efforts of our Secretaries of War and the Navy to safeguard our fighting forces morally, which has had a large measure of success in cantonments and ships, and urge more drastic action to insure their protection when on leave and especially when in foreign service.

Whereas Gen. Pershing issued an order more than a month ago, forbidding our soldiers in France to "buy or receive as a gift" the stronger liquors, but specifically excepting beer and light wines, which both Houses of Congress had previously refused to except in legislation for soldiers and others; and

Whereas the extension of this order to include all intoxicating drinks, which it was reported he was discussing with the French Government, has not been made; and

Whereas silence on the part of the American people might seem to give consent to the present un-American distinction in favor of beer and wine, which will seem to excuse if not sanction their use at home as well as abroad; and

Whereas there has been no official action, so far as the public is informed, to stop the shipment to foreign breweries of American grain, now spared for our allies at the sacrifice of our people and all needed by them for food: Therefore

Resolved, That we join the National Legislative Conference, representing all temperance forces, in asking the President to request the British and French Governments to forbid their people to sell or give any alcoholic beverage, beer, or wine, or any other to any of our fighting forces; be it further

Resolved, That inasmuch as the grain we can spare only by sacrifice is being used, directly and indirectly, to produce intoxicants abroad that imperil our common cause in their influence upon the fighting men, the munition workers, the food supply, the funds and the transportation, we urge joint war prohibition by Great Britain, France, and the United States be proposed by our own Government either by the President or by Congress. We can not regard as a valid reason in any country for not prohibiting beer and wine for the war, especially not in our own, the fear that working men would refuse to sacrifice these drinks even when it was required as a patriotic necessity. There has been no labor revolt in any of our "dry" cities when put under prohibition, and labor leaders of "dry" States, as shown in the House amendment debate, have generally approved prohibition after trial—the labor petitions against prohibition having come from States that have not tried prohibition. Nor do we accept the statement that for the President to prohibit beer would necessarily "put the country on a whisky basis," since the President is fully authorized to commandeer all distilled liquors in bond or stock for redistillation to prevent use of foodstuffs for future manufacture of munition alcohol, which redistillation could be done at a very small cost for assembling, since 60 per cent of the whisky is in one State, and the cost of redistillation would be less than 2 cents a gallon, according to official chemist.

Above petition was adopted unanimously by Pastors' Federation of Washington, D. C., on January 28, 1918.

Mr. JONES of Washington presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Council of Hoquiam, Wash., praying for an increase in the salaries of all civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I present a letter in the nature of a petition from the president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. I ask that it may be read into the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS,
Boston, Mass., February 1, 1918.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR LODGE: Notwithstanding that you are probably fully aware of the critical condition of our New England mills in respect to a supply of fuel, it seemed to me my duty as president of this association to send you direct information, which I did to-day, as per the following telegram:

"Coal situation very critical. New England mills will soon be closed and supplies needed for Army and Navy cut off unless coal is provided at once. Shutdowns, thousands unemployed, and great suffering certain unless relief comes quickly."

Believe me, very respectfully, yours,

A. F. BEMIS, *President.*

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Brookline, Mass., praying for the creation of a war cabinet, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Chiropody Association, of Boston, Mass., favoring the establishment of a chiropodist corps in the Army, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I present a communication from Rev. D. M. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Estelline, S. Dak., which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ESTELLINE, S. DAK., *January 25, 1918.*

HON. THOMAS STERLING and HON. EDWIN S. JOHNSON, *Senators*; HON. CHARLES H. DILLON, HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON, and HON. HARRY L. GANDY, *Representatives, of the State of South Dakota.*

MY HONORABLE AND DEAR SIRS: The injection of partisan politics into the governmental business of waging a world war is most reprehensible and disloyal. Speeding up war measures and affairs is one thing, and breaking down the confidence of the people and weakening their cooperation with the Government is quite another thing. The United States has but one President, Woodrow Wilson. He is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. The presence of Theodore Roosevelt in Washington at this time, and his criticisms adverse to the administration and its management of the war preparations detract in every way possible from the spirit of winning the war and embarrass the people and Government of the United States. Such things as these greatly help the Kaiser. The suffering and blood of our young manhood, at home and abroad, cry out against these partisan outbreaks and devilish thrusts now being made by an ex-President and those who follow in his trail.

Yours, most respectfully,

D. M. BROWN,
Pastor of Congregational Church.

Mr. WEEKS presented a resolution adopted by the Middlesex-Essex Pomona Grange, No. 28, Patrons of Husbandry, of Massachusetts, and a petition of sundry citizens of Lowell, Mass., praying for national prohibition, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., and a petition of sundry citizens of Lawrence, Mass., praying for an increase in the salaries of postal employees, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 1735) to create an additional judge in the southern district of Florida, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. ASHURST, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 714) providing for an additional judge for the district of Arizona, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report (No. 240) thereon.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 922) for the relief of Orion Mathews, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report (No. 241) thereon.

Mr. OVERMAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 6361) to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war, reported it with amendments.

Mr. TILLMAN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 3403) for the relief of Paymaster Alvin Hovey-King, United States Navy, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 242) thereon.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR BRADY.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred S. Res. 187, submitted by Mr. BORAH on the 18th ultimo, reported it favorably without amendment, and it was considered with unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

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, the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. JAMES H. BRADY, late a Senator from the State of Idaho, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

DEMOCRACIES AGAINST AUTOCRACIES.

Mr. FLETCHER. I report favorably from the Committee on Printing a resolution touching the printing of a document, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 196) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the pamphlet submitted by the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] on July 12, 1917, entitled "An International Confederation of Democracies under a Constitution," by David Lubin, delegate to the United States International Institute of Agriculture, be printed as a Senate document.

Mr. SMOOT. If I am not mistaken, the Committee on Printing decided not to print that document.

Mr. FLETCHER. The committee ordered it to be reported favorably.

Mr. SMOOT. At the meeting held last Saturday?

Mr. FLETCHER. At the meeting held last Saturday. It was done before the Senator came in, perhaps.

Mr. SMOOT. It was certainly done before I came into the committee meeting if it was agreed to.

Mr. FLETCHER. It was agreed to. I reported it pursuant to the action of the committee. I think the Senator was a little late in getting in.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I was late—about 10 minutes.

Mr. FLETCHER. It does not cost very much.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, if the committee has decided that it should be printed as a public document, I am not going to object to the consideration of the resolution; but I think, Mr. President, we have printed enough such documents prepared by a certain individual, and as it is costing the Government of the United States I do not know how much each year, I think it ought to cease some time or other.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. OVERMAN. I wish to ask the Senator from Florida one question. I remember that in the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill there is an appropriation of \$10,000—my recollection is—for Mr. Lubin, including salary and printing bill. Is not that appropriation sufficient to print this document?

Mr. FLETCHER. That has nothing to do with this matter. The appropriation is made to him as the American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Mr. OVERMAN. But it is made for printing, and I wish to know, because that appropriation bill will be here next week—

Mr. FLETCHER. That has nothing to do with the printing of this document.

Mr. OVERMAN. If that appropriation does not include the printing, then the appropriation of \$10,000, including salary and printing, ought to be reduced that much. I have no objection to the resolution, but I wish to say that there ought not to be an appropriation made for printing in the appropriation bill and then have a separate resolution brought in for printing.

Mr. FLETCHER. This has nothing to do with the printing of the material in connection with the International Institute.

Mr. OVERMAN. That is the question I wanted to ask.

Mr. FLETCHER. It is an entirely separate and distinct matter. This has nothing to do with Mr. Lubin's work as an American delegate; but, simply as a publicist, a man of vision and farsightedness, he has some suggestions to make which I think are valuable.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I think Dr. Lubin has not very much to do as a delegate, but spends a good deal of time in writing articles upon policies that he thinks ought to be adopted by the Government of the United States.

Mr. OVERMAN. That statement is interesting to me, having charge of the appropriation bill. Does the Senator say he does not spend his time—

Mr. SMOOT. I do not say any of his time, but I suppose he spends very little of his time.

Mr. FLETCHER. Dr. Lubin is in Rome now and is there attending to his work continuously. The printing provided for in the appropriation bill is in connection with his work as a delegate to the International Institute, and his expenses far exceed his compensation. He is actually out of pocket in connection with his work as a delegate to that institute. The sum of \$10,000 appropriated to him for salary and compensation for expenses does not at all cover the actual amount that he expends himself. He is there at his work all the while. Of course, he has time for other work.

Mr. OVERMAN. Let me ask the Senator a question. Dr. Lubin was appointed as a delegate before the war. During this war does he have any duties as a delegate?

Mr. FLETCHER. I understand that they go on with the work. Perhaps there is not a full attendance from all the countries.

Mr. OVERMAN. All the countries that entered into a treaty are at war.

Mr. FLETCHER. Not all of them, but some of them are. There are 52 nations participating in the International Institute of Agriculture.

Mr. OVERMAN. I wish to ask the Senator whether he thinks that during the war this appropriation ought to be continued? Are there any conventions held? He is a delegate to a certain convention and receives \$3,500. If there is no convention held, is it necessary to make the appropriation?

Mr. FLETCHER. I think the appropriation ought to be continued, by all means, because they are doing a great deal of work collecting statistics and data. Dr. Lubin is engaged continuously in that work. Of course, the war is not going to last forever, and even while the war is on there is a great deal to do, and he is giving it his undivided attention. The data which they have collected are very valuable data, and they furnish to the respective Governments very valuable information and material. I think the appropriation, by all means, ought to be continued.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I ask the Senator what he considers to be the special value of this document?

Mr. FLETCHER. I think it has some very thoughtful discussion and some important suggestions that are of international importance.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Are they new suggestions?

Mr. FLETCHER. I think they are quite new.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I think the resolution ought to go to the calendar. I should like to examine it and find out about the matter.

Mr. FLETCHER. If the Senator objects to present consideration, it will have to go to the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. SMITH of South Carolina:

A bill (S. 3713) to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. SIMMONS:

A bill (S. 3714) to provide further for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to provide credits for industries and enterprises in the United States necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

A bill (S. 3715) for the relief of sundry building and loan associations; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 3716) to amend paragraph No. 2 of section 1207 of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1917; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

A bill (S. 3717) granting an increase of pension to John Magorien (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3718) granting an increase of pension to Paleman S. Castle (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 3719) for the relief of Mary J. McLaughlin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 3720) for the relief of Ellen Driscoll; to the Committee on Claims; and

A bill (S. 3721) granting a pension to Sarah I. Westcott (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 3722) granting an increase of pension to Godfrey Bohrer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3723) granting a pension to Ben F. Perkins (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3724) granting a pension to Josh De Grafineid (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 3725) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Keith (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 3726) for the relief of Owen S. Willey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 3727) granting a pension to Olive A. Foster (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 3728) granting an increase of pension to Spencer Phillips; and

A bill (S. 3729) granting a pension to Harrison Pierson; to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment relative to the Wisconsin band of Pottawatomie Indians, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PENROSE submitted an amendment relative to an increased allowance for postal employees, intended to be proposed by him to the Post Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

ADJUDICATION OF PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1795) to relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR HUGHES.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 197), which was 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, the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. WILLIAM HUGHES, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. THOMPSON subsequently, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred the foregoing resolution, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CLERK.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 198), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ an additional clerk at the rate of \$120 per month, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, until the end of the present session of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

COST OF OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I noticed from the reading by the Secretary that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] reported this morning, from the Committee on the Judiciary, a bill for protecting the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war. That reminds me of the fact that the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] introduced a bill on January 9 relative to protecting the officers of the Army and the Navy against the robbers who constantly prey upon these officers whenever their necessities require them to purchase from these human sharks, and I am wondering what is the status of the Jones bill.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, that bill is now before the Committee on Military Affairs, but the committee has been so engaged all of the time that it has been difficult to report any bill; but we do hope to get that bill acted upon by the committee in a very short time. The Secretary of War is to appear before the committee in a very little while. I think the department itself has the power to permit the purchase of uniforms in the Quartermaster's Department, and I do not know why it is not allowed; but we are going to bring that matter up at a very early date.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I am very glad to hear that statement. I know the committee have been very busy and I am not criticizing them at all, but I feel that this question of profiteering at the expense of our soldiers and sailors is a live one which should be solved. The question of increasing the allowance for quarters or commutations for officers of the Army and Navy is also of the utmost importance. I hope when we get through with these other matters which seem to be especially emergent now, that the men who are making supreme sacrifices for their country will not be longer neglected. Our officers are obliged to pay a profit of from 100 to 1,000 per cent to dealers who for their nefarious conduct in this particular should be branded and treated as enemies of their country. At nearly every place where our soldiers or Federal employees are collected they are surrounded by profiteering landlords and dealers in supplies. This Congress should deal effectively with these worse than alien enemies.

A STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I have here a document entitled "A Study of the United States Senate." I should like to

have it referred to the Committee on Printing with a view of having it printed as a document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so referred.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 9054. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2116) to increase the salary of the United States district attorney for the district of Rhode Island.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed. The Senator from Rhode Island asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill named by him. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am not going to object to the consideration of this bill, but I shall object to the consideration of any other bill on the calendar out of its order.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, when the bill the consideration of which is asked for by the Senator from Rhode Island was once before the Senate, I asked that it should be postponed until I could ascertain what were the salaries of similar officials in the other New England States. I find there is a great discrepancy in those salaries. This bill, as a matter of fact, gives a larger salary to the district attorney in Rhode Island than the salary of the district attorney in New Hampshire; but I presume there are some special reasons for that increase. Inasmuch as the committee has examined the bill, I will make no objection to its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2116) to increase the salary of the district attorney for the district of Rhode Island, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 5, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$3,500," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the salary of the United States district attorney for the district of Rhode Island shall be at the rate of \$3,500 a year.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, a few days ago I gave notice that to-day I should present to the Senate as concisely as possible the reasons which have led the Committee on Military Affairs to recommend the passage of two bills. One creates the office of director of munitions; the other creates a war cabinet of three persons. In both cases, of course, the President would make the appointments.

The Military Affairs Committee voted to support these bills after a month and a half of almost continuous daily meetings. During this time it took much testimony—most of it public and now in printed form, and some of it of such a confidential nature that it was not reduced to writing.

By the 20th of January the committee was practically a unit in reaching the conclusion that the disclosures called for drastic action. When I say the committee I mean those members of it who had been in regular attendance at the hearings and who were familiar with the testimony. The question then arose as to what action the committee should take. Should it merely present the testimony to the Senate and denounce the various officials whose departments or bureaus had failed to perform their work?

The committee might have done that; that was perhaps the natural course to take; that is the course often taken by committees, where departments are found to have broken down and failed in their duties; but, Mr. President, the committee felt that such a report would be inadequate; the committee felt that it would not do simply to make scapegoats of a few officials; it felt that the higher duty of the committee was to point out a remedy for the future, and so it reported these bills.

At this point, Mr. President, I deem it proper to say that, without regard to the action taken by the Democrats of the committee, the action of the Republican members was particularly patriotic and loyal. They waived any possible political benefit which their party might have derived from denouncing those in power, and willingly joined their Democratic associates in pointing out what they felt would remedy the evils in the future.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, may I ask, for information, if both of the bills referred to have been reported? I was under the impression that only one of them had been reported.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The bill providing for the director of munitions was formally reported. The committee voted to report the other bill; but, there being some question as to whether it had the right to report a bill under any objection when it had not been first formally introduced, a formal report has not yet been made, and I may say is being withheld for a variety of reasons. The one which moves me particularly is the hope that, after a proper exposition of the situation, the President himself and his advisers may be led to look with favor upon the bill, and may possibly suggest some amendments to it which would meet with presidential approval. So, Mr. President, the committee took that action. We felt we ought to do our part to give to the Executive in this hour of crisis up-to-date, approved, and tried governmental machinery to conduct the great affairs of war.

We found in the present system such an obsolete and cumbersome organization as to make efficiency very difficult and well-nigh impossible. We found in the War Department, particularly, provisions for checks, delays, debates, and disagreements, but little or no provision for action and decision.

We found the war machine much better equipped with brakes than with motive power. We found divided responsibility and doubtful authority in many places.

These conditions are particularly serious in the bureaus of the War Department charged with the duty of supplying and equipping the Army. Confusion of authority, red tape, circumlocution, and incapacity have borne their natural fruit. Nine months after we entered the war and three months after our men were gathered in cantonments, in the dead of winter, we found tens of thousands of men without overcoats, tens of thousands lacking woolen breeches, tens of thousands without woolen blouses, and other serious shortages. We found most of the machine-gun companies unable to drill two months after they were formed because they had no machine guns. Even in December we found 1,200 machine guns still kept in storage for some foolish and inexplicable reasons while each camp had only been supplied with about 80 machine guns.

We found hundreds of thousands of men drilling with wooden sticks for weeks and months because of mistakes and delays in ordering rifles last spring. We found men sent to France without opportunity for rifle or machine-gun practice. We found a distressing amount of sickness in most camps and an unnecessary mortality due to lack of clothing and to overcrowding. The overcrowding we found due to a failure to provide an adequate number of tents. We found camp hospitals without drainage, plumbing, or heat, and sick men without nurses.

We found that we must depend on overworked and overstrained France for machine guns for ground use until nearly the end of this year, and that not over one-tenth of the new Browning machine guns on which we are to rely can be delivered before August.

We found that the first heavy artillery of American make can not be received until July, and not much before 1919 can we expect to use in France American heavy artillery in any great quantity. What we get before this fall we must buy from England.

Mr. KIRBY. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. KIRBY. The Senator in his discussion says, "We found" at the beginning of practically every sentence, and I want to know if he means by that that the committee found, or is that his own individual interpretation of what the evidence discloses?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I mean those who attended the meetings.

Mr. KIRBY. Then, I will ask if the committee has made any finding at all as such and reported anything?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It has not.

Mr. KIRBY. Has it made any findings as a committee?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. As I have said, it voted to report two bills to remedy the troubles which it found.

Mr. KIRBY. That is what I wanted to know.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. We found that we are only now, nine months after entering the war, just beginning work on two great powder plants, costing \$90,000,000, the powder from which will not be available until next August. We found that we need a million pounds of powder a day more than America is producing. We found that the need of this powder was known last spring, and that now for the first time we are beginning to build the factories in which the powder is to be made.

We found that though the Medical Department asked for hospital ships last July they have not yet been ordered, though sick and wounded men are now already beginning to come home, and it will take three months to equip the ships.

I do not deny that we also found much that was creditable and satisfactory. The task undertaken was a huge one and much of the work has been ably done. Personally, I know that some of the War Department officials who have been most severely criticized have worked desperately hard. This comment covers the Secretary of War himself, who has had a burden of detail which has kept him at his office all day and far into the night most of the time. These considerations lead me to hold a defective organization responsible for the shortcomings to a greater degree than any individual or group of individuals.

If a high-class business man could be made director of munitions and be given power to buy all supplies needed by the various bureaus of the War Department, he would soon bring order out of disorder, cut red tape, stop delays, and furnish the Army with its supplies promptly and economically. We would then locate and centralize responsibility and authority. The business of supplying the department would be run on up-to-date methods of great business concerns. Great Britain had to come to it. France had to come to it.

In both cases it was resisted. In both cases it proved necessary, and has been a tremendous success.

I have here, and I should like to read it if I had the time, a speech delivered in the House of Commons during the last year by the Minister of Munitions; and, as one of the members of the House of Commons said after the Minister of Munitions took his seat, it reads like a tale of Arabian Nights, so great have been the accomplishments of the Ministry of Munitions since it was established in Great Britain—an enormous increase in production, an enormous reduction of costs, a great increase in the efficiency of the ammunition. Compare that with the disorder, the confusion, the delays, the blunders of our supply departments in the Army!

West Point makes a good soldier, but it spoils a business man, as a rule. To undertake to place in the hands of a West Point graduate, educated for war, the great business duty of going out into the business world and getting supplies in enormous quantities is folly.

No amount of hard work can compensate for lack of business sense and experience. Some of the reported blunders almost surpass belief. I am told, Mr. President, on good authority, that we have ordered 21,000,000 pairs of shoes for our Army, and they will all be delivered before June. What are we going to do with 21,000,000 pairs of shoes for an army of 1,300,000 men? Why, Great Britain, in the three and one-half years she has been in the war, with her enormous army, has not ordered as many shoes as that. Apparently it was an effort to make up for the lack of overcoats by giving an excess of shoes.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if he considers that statement authoritative?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do, and I have verified it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Who made the statement?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I can not tell the Senator where I got it first. I have made inquiry, though, at sources which I deem authoritative, and that is a fact; and I may say, in addition to that, that they have even been considering ordering 7,000,000 pairs more.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator has the statement upon hearsay, and he is giving his hearsay to the country without stating the source of the information.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, Mr. President, I do not want to involve anyone in difficulties by what I may say.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then, if that is the case, would it not have been wiser if the Senator had not repeated it?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am perfectly willing for the Senator to dispute it and bring in any evidence to the contrary. The inquiry that I have made to verify many of my statements has been among men who have come here to serve the Government during the war, and I dislike to get any of those men into trouble; but I assure the Senator they are men in position to know what the records show.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is all mere hearsay, after all; is it not?

Mr. BECKHAM. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. BECKHAM. Was there any evidence before the committee as to this large number of orders for shoes?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. No; that particular figure may not have been before the committee, Mr. President. The fact was before the committee, however, that the Quartermaster Department had supplied the various camps with shoes so small that the men could not wear them. I have learned the reason for that, and it is a very interesting reason, that I should like to give.

It seems that the records which they have been using to decide upon the sizes for shoes are the records of the Civil War; and during the Civil War so many boys in their teens were taken into the service that the sizes of shoes were phenomenally small; so that instead of making any study of what the average size ought to be for grown men, they have been making hundreds of thousands of boys' shoes to supply the present Army.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. Of course, it is realized that shoes wear out and you have to keep on supplying them. It seems to me it becomes important to know when these shoes were to be delivered.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. They were to be delivered by June of this year.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. WEEKS. I wish to call to the attention of the Senator from Nebraska the fact that the committee hearings contain a list of the contracts made for shoes, and, of course, the total number of pairs of shoes ordered; and it is between twenty and twenty-one million pairs.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I did not remember that fact. I am sure of the figures, however. I have no doubt of it in the world, because I did not content myself with one verification.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. WARREN. Does the Senator know whether any portion of that large number of shoes was ordered for our allies? I am asking for information. I do not know myself.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It was reported as having been ordered for our Army. I do not suppose the War Department could have ordered anything for our allies. They make their own purchases, under proper regulations. I hope our allies will be kind enough to take some of the surplus off of our hands, however. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The occupants of the galleries must keep quiet. The Chair is not going to say that very many times more in the Senate.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I am told that one order of iron bolts affords a picturesque example of the methods used in the supply department. This order specified 325 different sizes of iron bolts, and it provided that the manufacturers should supply exactly the same number of each of the 325 sizes. Here were sizes commonly used and sizes rarely used, sizes current and sizes obsolete; and this genius in the department is reported to have ordered 170,688 of each of the 325 sizes! The order was sent back to the War Department twice, because the commercial world could not believe that such a preposterous order was intended; and the order embraced over 100 carloads of bolts.

Mr. VARDAMAN. What are those bolts used for?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I suppose they are used in construction work, probably in France. I am glad to say that the matter has been sent back a third time. This time to Gen. Goethals, and I have every reason to believe that the order will be modified.

I am told that some genius in one of the War Department bureaus succeeded in shipping to France in our much-needed cargo space a carload of sawdust, and that when it was received there by an American official engaged in the work of construction behind the lines he swore a streak that was blue and long about the follies of the War Department here, because if there is anything that is common and anything easily obtained in France it is sawdust.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, does the Senator mean a carload or a cargo?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I understood it was a carload. I hope it was not a cargo.

I have understood that 150 tons of meat taken over to France in one of our cargo ships, and receipted for on the other side, was brought back to Hoboken, and then they discovered that it had spoiled on the way, because the refrigerating plant had been turned off, and the compartment in which this 150 tons of meat was located had never been opened.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Why?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Echo answers, "Why?" Why do a lot of these things happen?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator if that is a mere rumor, or if he has any evidence of the correctness of the statement?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is a report that was widely published some months ago and never denied by anybody.

Mr. MARTIN. I do not know that anybody is called on to deny all the vague rumors that are published in the press, but I suggest to the Senator that it is hardly likely to be true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Would the Senator mind telling me where it was published?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It was published in the Philadelphia Ledger by Mr. Colcord, who for three months has been rendering a great service to his country by visiting shipyards, discovering the facts, and exposing the evils; among other things, exposing the folly of the Shipping Board's prediction that it would build 6,000,000 tons of ships this year when everybody with information knew that half that tonnage was barely possible.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I did not catch the man's name.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. Colcord, of the Philadelphia Ledger, a man who has been on the ground and has been investigating day after day.

Mr. WILLIAMS. He was the father of this report?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. He was the man who published the report, and no man has denied it.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. President, if I may interrupt the Senator once more, I will remind him that that matter was brought up in the committee, and either the Quartermaster General or the Secretary of War was asked the question if it was true, and he stated that it was and added some other matters connected with it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What was that—about the sawdust or the meat?

Mr. WEEKS. The spoiled meat.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if he does not consider the fact that that meat was returned to this country a blunder of somebody on the other side in shipping it back? How can he charge that as a blunder to the purchasing department on this side?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It was a blunder of somebody in the Quartermaster Department who was on the ship and did not unload it; and I will say, furthermore, that that is not the only case in which cargoes have been brought back to this country. The fact is that we have taken over munitions of war in our ships and brought tons and tons of those same munitions of war back to this country because ballast was not conveniently to be had on the other side. It has been brought back as ballast and made the extra trip across the ocean.

Mr. MYERS. The Senator does not deny, then, it seems to me, that the blunder there was a blunder of somebody perhaps in the Quartermaster Department on the other side in the execution of matters and not a blunder of anybody in the purchasing department on this side.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Possibly it was. I have not located the blunderer. I am telling of the egregious blunders that are occurring and which are costing this country dearly and embarrassing us in the war.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator if he has brought these matters to the attention of the War Department?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. In many cases I have.

Mr. MARTIN. The Senator is mentioning them here on the floor of the Senate. It seems to me he should have brought them to the attention of the department.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I have made myself a nuisance to the Secretary of War by bringing things to his attention; and, in my opinion, the Secretary of War ought not to be troubled with these details. He is completely overwhelmed with complaints and details all the time. He has little time to plan out the great affairs of the war.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I have been to him a good many times and he has heard what I had to say with the utmost patience and has found a way to remedy nearly everything that I have brought to his attention; and in the case of those things that he did not remedy he gave some good reasons why he did not.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I indorse what the Senator says, that Secretary Baker has been patient, painstaking, and energetic, whenever a matter has been called to his personal attention, to remedy it; but running a war does not consist simply in listening to complaints and remedying them. The Secretary of War ought not to be compelled to have such matters come to him.

Mr. President, I am giving too much time to these small matters. I have larger ones ahead.

I am told that three different orders were made out for bags for gas masks. One was for a million bags, another for 2,000,000 bags, while a third was for 5,000,000 bags.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, does the Senator object to telling us who told him that?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall not give names for any statement I make.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Very well.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. But the Senator, if he will inquire of the proper authorities, will find that those orders were given, and that it was a civilian who discovered the thing and took it personally to the Secretary of War.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I hope the Senator will not misunderstand me and not conclude that I am being hypercritical; but the Senator is taking the country into his confidence, and he is doing it without giving his authority.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, what I say will be open to criticism and open to refutation; and I shall hope that some Senator will stand here upon the floor and undertake to correct some of the statements of fact I make.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As far as that is concerned, it is an ordinary rule of pleading, you know, to enter a general denial when there is no evidence. I enter a general denial.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall leave it to the jury.

Fortunately, one of the civilian committeemen outside of the War Department discovered the conflicting orders and the enormous aggregate, and secured a revision.

I merely cite these things to show the degree of ability we have in our supply departments in the War Department at the present time, what they are doing, what they are trying to do, and what they are failing in doing.

Mr. President, if at the time we entered the war we had created the office of director of munitions, and if the President had placed in it a high-class business man of big vision and broad experience, things would have been different. He would have ascertained at once how many men he had to provide for and what each would require, and when they gathered in the September camps the supplies would have been ready for them. That is the habit and the fashion of the business world. That is the way they do business. We have a great country, full of great facilities for making these things, and they were not used.

The President and the Secretary of War have evidently realized the defect in the existing system and have attempted to change it without legislation and therefore without success.

First, they organized the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, with its many and various committees of civilians. Still failing to get successful results they next organized the General Munitions Board. After that board had been in operation for some time they reorganized again and created the War Industries Board. Still finding inefficiency and a failure to get results they then took Gen. Crozier out of the Ordnance Department, Gen. Sharpe from the Quartermaster's Department, and, with several other officers, placed them in a war council. Then a director of purchases was selected to preside over the five purchasing bureaus of the War Department.

Unfortunately, however, the able officer who was placed in the position of director of purchases was himself only a colonel, and he was supposed to give orders to major generals and brigadier generals under him. These major generals and brigadier generals are heads of various supply bureaus in the War Department. The plan was unworkable, even if the officer himself is as capable as a business man.

Mr. GORE. Does that still continue?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do not know certainly. Some of the changes have become obsolete. It has been a regular kaleidoscope here of changing bureaus, until it has been confusion worse confounded, and anyone coming to town bringing an idea, bringing a plan, attempting to help the Government has worn himself tired in trying to find where to go. Every Senator knows that difficulty. There is probably not a Senator here upon the floor who has not found it from time to time almost impossible where to advise his constituents to go. He starts them out on the road to the War Department, and they have been referred to a bureau and then to a division and then to a colonel and then to a major and then to a captain, down finally to a lieutenant, and then finally they have run out of the basement and been unable to find anyone with authority to act. It is like the old story of a man who started to go somewhere in the country and followed the directions which were given him. He first walked upon a broad highway, and then he was directed into a country road. Then he was directed into a cow path, and he followed the cow path until it turned into a squirrel track and ran up a tree. [Laughter.] It has been very much that way, Mr. President, with people who have undertaken to do business here in Washington during these war times.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. In reference to the statement the Senator made a few moments ago about the number of shoes that had been ordered, on page 893 of the hearings it will be found that there were ordered and contracted for between March 27, 1916, and December 31, 1917, 21,117,612 pairs of shoes. I just wanted the actual facts to be shown.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I thank the Senator for this proof. I have not undertaken to delay the Senate with proof. I am stating facts as I have found them.

But to go back. Finally the Secretary of War or some one in authority has realized the impossibility of the colonel acting as a superior officer to Maj. Gen. Goethals and the other major generals and brigadier generals at the head of the supply departments in the War Department, and now the next step has been taken. Since the introduction and its report to the Senate of the bill providing for a director of munitions another step has been taken. By administrative orders the office of surveyor of purchases was created, with rather vague and doubtful authority and somewhat undefined duties. He has no power to make war purchases, because legislation is necessary to vest him with power. The power under legislation is in the officers in the War Department. The President can not give the surveyor of purchases power to take away authority from the officers. The legislation must come from Congress. All this new official can do as a matter of law is to give advice. In this position has been placed one of the best of business men, Mr. Edward Stettinius, a man of broad experience, big vision, and acknowledged ability in his line. He served the allies for many months, and if he were vested with power he would be, in my opinion, a great director of munitions. But the same folly has once again been created in putting a strong man merely in an advisory position for the purpose apparently of avoiding an acceptance of the self-evident reform which has been in existence in England for nearly two years and in France for about the same length of time.

All of these experimental efforts are made when experience shows that the simple, direct, and effective method is to change the law; to take the power of purchase out of the hands of military men and put it in the hands of a business man who will act on business methods in making purchases and in planning ahead for purchases. So much for the director of munitions.

Mr. President, this brings me to the war cabinet. This bill has been received with a strange degree of antagonism, yet it is based on experience in Great Britain and to some extent in France. Great Britain found the same weakness which we have found, and overcame it by establishing a war cabinet.

Some question was raised the other day as to the character of the war cabinet in Great Britain, so I applied to the British Embassy here for information. This is the information I get. The war cabinet is composed as follows:

Mr. Lloyd-George, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. G. N. Barnes, Gen. J. C. Smuts.

Mr. Bonar Law is the only member of the war cabinet holding a portfolio, and none of the others are chiefs of any departments. They have no departments to run.

That is what our war cabinet ought to be. We have been told through the press that in high places this is considered as an invasion of the President's right and authority. If so, Congress invaded his right and his authority when it created recently the Department of Labor. If so, it has invaded his authority every time in recent years when it has added a member to the Cabinet. Congress is the only power that can create these executive departments, and the creation of them is intended to facilitate the exercise of administrative power belonging to the President.

As a matter of fact, this bill is no different from any other bill which creates an office whose occupant is to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The three men appointed to the war cabinet by the President would be his personal selection. They would be subject to his instructions. They would perform powers vested in him. They would be subject to removal by him, with cause or without. He would have the power, if he pleased, to appoint Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker, and Secretary McAdoo to the war cabinet, provided they retired from the positions which they now hold in the three great departments of which they are the heads. He could appoint all three of them or any one of them to membership in the war cabinet.

A consideration of this fact, Mr. President, demonstrates that it is not intended, and could not be intended, by the creation of a war cabinet to embarrass the President or to curtail his power. His powers would remain just the same afterwards as before. As a matter of fact, the creation of a war cabinet is intended

to aid in carrying on the war. It is intended to give to the President additional powers and machinery through which to act. It is intended to strengthen the administration and to coordinate Government functions which are now operating more or less without coordination. It neither adds, nor subtracts from the presidential power. He has now the power to coordinate all the heads of departments and bureaus and boards of government, but he does not do it and can not do it; neither could any other man in the Executive office. His power to coordinate is only theoretical and nominal, because he lacks the machinery of government through which to exercise it.

We all know that even in peace times the office of President is burdensome beyond the strength of the ordinary man. From early morning until bedtime he is under a pressure. He has close relations with the 10 executive heads of great departments, is liable to visits from nearly a hundred Senators and more than 400 Representatives, distinguished out-of-town visitors, governors of States, mayors of cities, writers of books, seekers for office. It is not necessary for me to recite the many tasks that call on the President's time and the heavy burden he struggles under. A vast correspondence is constantly arriving at the White House, the diplomatic representations of other nations take some of his time, and in war times like these it might well take all of the President's time in the study of the delicate and intricate foreign relations which mean so much to the United States. He is his own foreign minister. Legislative matters often require much study and many conferences. Thousands of commissions and tens of thousands of letters must be signed. A daily program of current reading follows. This indicates the presidential life in time of peace. Suddenly the Nation is plunged into war. Congress could do nothing better than to vest in the President a lot of additional powers. He appointed men to exercise them so that now he has the oversight not only of the executive departments represented by the two so-called Cabinet meetings each week but of many additional war bureaus. Some exist by authority of Congress, some without it. Let me mention some of them:

1. The Board Controlling Priority of Freight Shipments.
2. The Raw Materials Board.
3. The War Industries Board.
4. The Food Administration.
5. The Fuel Administration.
6. The Shipping Board.
7. The Aircraft Production Board.
8. The Allies' Purchasing Board.
9. The War Trade Board.
10. The Director General of Railroads, and a number of others, all exercising great functions of war.

Can the President coordinate them? Can he give the time to bring them together and harmonize them in the proper work without any machinery to do it? It is utterly beyond the possibility. These great war bureaus should be focused in some authority that would harmonize them and coordinate them. That is what is proposed in the bill for a war cabinet of three men. At present these bureaus are running independently and sometimes running wild. The nearest approach to a coordination is an occasional conference of one bureau with another or with the President.

Mr. President, yesterday I found in the New Republic an article by William Hard entitled "The Senate speaks," from which I shall undertake to read two paragraphs. It illustrates from Biblical story the real desire that the Military Committee has in reporting these bills. It is the desire to strengthen and hold up the hands of the President. Mr. Hard says:

Mr. President, much is said about "holding up the hands" of the President.

Aaron and Hur held up the hands of Moses. They were the first recorded holders up of hands. They held up the hands of Moses, but they did not hold them up by saying they were up. They held them up by holding them up. For the hands of Moses were heavy. They were heavy with many labors. And Jethro said to him:

"What is this that thou doest to the people? Why sittest thou thyself alone? Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou and this people that is with thee; for this thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to perform it by thyself alone."

And so his hands were heavy. He insisted on being the whole legislative overhead as well as the whole administrative overhead of Israel. He insisted till there came a war. And his hands were so heavy that he let them down. And when he let them down, Amalek prevailed. And doubtless many of the children of Israel stood afar off, helping by applauding. But Aaron and Hur went up to the hill where Moses sat, and they took a stone and put it under him, and stayed up his hands, the one on the one side and the other on the other, and Amalek was discomfited with the edge of the sword.

Aaron and Hur were not lip-service loyalists and lackeys. They have been traduced. Aaron and Hur were the first historic special war cabinet.

Mr. President, it is not going to do any good for us to say the President can do it alone. We have got to furnish him with the machinery if we want to help him.

I have said a weak attempt at coordination was made by Congress. We created a Council of National Defense, but unfortunately we placed upon it, or authorized the President to place upon it, six overworked Cabinet officers. You can not get good service from overworked men. You can not get plans. You can not get valuable services from men who are buried up to their eyes in work from early morning until late at night. England tried it and failed, and every other country that has tried it has failed.

This body of weary men meets only twice a week in the Council of National Defense, and often there are only three of them there. The others are called hither and yon. The only vital force in the organization of the Council of National Defense is the director, Mr. Gifford. He has rendered a great service, but it has been only an advisory service. Mr. Gifford is merely an advisor. We have brought great men here to Washington—great business men—but merely placed them in advisory positions instead of positions where they would have power to act.

Let me return to the members of the Council of National Defense. When war came two, at least, of their departments were thrown into a feverish state of activity—the War and Navy Departments. They were enormously expanded and enlarged. Their chiefs were overwhelmed with a great burden of increased work. They are at their desks from early morning till late at night. They have no time even to think of anything outside of their immediate pressing problems. To give them outside functions and responsibilities means to overburden them and make certain that the work will not be done. Therefore, when we took a number of these overworked department chiefs and constituted them a Council of National Defense we did a vain thing. To be of any value as a coordinating body the Council of National Defense should be composed of men having no other duties and vested with full power. Being composed of men already overworked, the council has proved to be merely a name, without activity, without energy, and without life. Realizing this fact, an effort was put forth to make it a reality by adding to it an "advisory commission" of men from the business world. This brought to Washington many able men who served on various committees of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. But it added to the complication and confusion. These men found they had in law no power. They found no organization or coordination. One by one they have gradually become discouraged and many have already resigned and retired to private life. Many of those still persisting talk freely of the disorder and lack of system in the war activities of the Government, and all of them believe that we ought to have something the equivalent of a war cabinet.

Look at the situation as it presents itself to-day, nine months after we entered the war, and even before we have fought a battle.

I have already spoken of the supply departments of the Army. Now let us look at some of the activities entirely outside of any of the 10 executive departments. Take the matter of transportation. It is not too much to say that the great transportation system of the United States has broken down. It is a gigantic wreck to-day; even travel has become difficult. Freight shipments are demoralized to such an extent as the country has never known anything of. Anticipating troubles of this sort, Congress authorized the control of shipments, and the granting of priority of shipments became one of the functions of government. How is it exercised?

It is exercised in such a way as to make "confusion worse confounded"; and on some of the roads 80 per cent of the freight has been travelling on priority orders, with no discrimination and no one to select. Every department of Government, apparently, from the smallest quartermaster's clerk up to the highest official, was permitted to blue-tag Government shipments and give them priority regardless of whether there was any hurry for their transportation or not. There was no one to coordinate, no one to differentiate, no one to select, and the great mass of Government shipments was permitted to clog the channels of transportation. Anchors for ships not yet built were rushed to their places of destination months before they could possibly be used. Hundreds of carloads of piles for construction work were rushed across the country and allowed to remain upon the cars for weeks, because the time had not yet come to use them. There was no supreme power, apparently, to limit the enormous and dangerous control of priority shipments, and the whole transportation system of the country was thrown into confusion. There was no one to coordinate priority orders with the needs of the country; no one to differentiate, to select; and the great mass of Government shipments was permitted to clog the channels of transportation, regardless of whether there

was any hurry for those shipments or not. A priority order has become a joke.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Then, Mr. President, were we not responsible for passing such a broad law, allowing these priority orders?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, Mr. President, I suppose we must assume our share of the responsibility; but if there had been a war cabinet, where the director of priority orders would come in contact through the cabinet with the Administrator of Fuel, with the Administrator of Food, with the Shipbuilding Board, with the Aircraft Board, and with the other War Department activities, there would have been some coordination of faculties, and priority shipments would have had some relation to their importance.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Then, Mr. President, does not the Senator really think that we, in passing the legislation, ought to have put a limitation upon the use of priority orders so as to have made it impossible for this confusion to have arisen?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That would undoubtedly have made matters better.

Take the matter of contracts for production. Obviously, in contracting for production of supplies for Europe, some sort of regard should have been had for the capacity of our ships to take them, yet various bureaus have rushed production in factories to an enormous extent until there are now piled up on the docks of a few great harbors nearly 2,000,000 tons or more of freight awaiting shipment, and every day adds to the mass and makes the confusion more confounded, and the pile grows larger day by day. Some of the men who had been manufacturing these products ought to have been employed in building ships; and they would have been so employed if there had been a war cabinet to coordinate these two great energies. Here again there has been no power to coordinate between production and transportation across the Atlantic. Now, we must begin to curtail production.

Again, in the selection of factories for the manufacture of goods, care should have been exercised not to congest population beyond the housing possibilities, but enormous contracts have been made which required the concentration of tens of thousands of workmen without anyone planning ahead for the housing of the extra men.

Again, it may be said that one of the inevitable results of the war is that manufacturing institutions engaged in peacetime occupations will find a falling off in the demand, and factories will become to some extent idle. That occurs in every country; and where the demand falls off those factories will become unprofitable and may have to close. They should receive Government orders; Government orders should be distributed to them. Instead of supplying work to these factories the tendency has been to mass the work in factories of a few States and congest the labor population, so that to-day there are thousands of factories in the country with facilities for doing Government work, or capable of being transformed so they can do Government work, which have lost a large share of their occupations of peace and are not in receipt of any Government work, so that the lines of idle men are already appearing in those Central and Western States, while there is an enormous shortage of labor in the congested regions. If we had had some power of coordinating the work of various bureaus, this evil would not have resulted. Our industrial establishment is likely to break down. We have had no one to coordinate; no one who was in touch with the Aircraft Board, the Shipping Board, the War Supply Department, or any of the other departments requiring production; no one to coordinate them and see that all of the mass of production was not centered within a few miles.

Take the matter of the Fuel Administration. Congress authorized the control of the fuel of the country, and an attempt has been made to control prices, supply, and distribution, but it has apparently been made without any successful effort to coordinate the work with other functions of the Government. To-day we have a fuel famine in the country, not because we lack productive mines but because they have not been permitted to operate. Lack of knowledge, lack of transportation, and lack of harmony between the Fuel Administration and other functions of the Government are the causes of the breakdown.

I am impersonal in what I say. I am not attributing any part of the failure to the Fuel Administrator, though some would attribute it to him; but I am saying that it is the system which is chiefly at fault—the failure to have any coordination between his bureau and the others.

If there had been some authority which could have brought the Fuel Administration into close contact with the mining and labor interests of the country and with the war industries of the coun-

try, as well as into conference with the Priority of Shipments Board and other branches of the Government, much of the present breakdown could have been prevented. But the Fuel Administration, like the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, the Raw Materials Board, the Priority of Shipments Board, the Shipping Board, the Aircraft Production Board, and all of the other boards, was running an independent course. Its activities were not focused with the other activities at any point. Its decisions were reached and its orders were made practically as though the others did not exist. It started trouble last summer by fixing prices for coal at such figures as to make impossible the operation of hundreds of small mines. It reached a climax in midwinter by closing arbitrarily for more than a week thousands of industries, throwing millions of laborers and clerks out of work and causing the loss of millions of dollars.

The Aircraft Production Board, straining every nerve to secure aircraft and aircraft materials, already two months behind on its program, found its production interfered with. The allied Governments, purchasing in this country products necessary to the war, found some of their factories embarrassed. The Shipping Board, waiting for materials from certain plants, found their program interfered with. Almost every other department of the Government stood aghast at the revolutionary character of an order that they had no knowledge of until it appeared in the public press. I know it may be said that there was a conference, but, as a matter of fact, the thing which had been discussed at the conference was not the thing which was brought out in Mr. Garfield's order. It is true that following the order constantly increasing lists of exceptions were made so as to remedy in part the evil that had been inflicted and the damage that had been done, but the illustration shows the evils of Government bureaus operating without coordination. It is safe to say if there had been a war cabinet to which this order could have been submitted to the acid test of its effect on the various branches of the Government and industry it never would have been issued in its existing form.

Take the Shipping Board. That was an authority of law created nearly a year and a half ago, in the fall of 1916, months before we got into the war. It has been running as an independent branch of the Government, coordinating with nothing else whatever. For months it was more than a dismal failure; it was a farce and almost a crime. Even since it got into more vigorous operation it has been enormously handicapped and embarrassed because there has been little or no coordination of its energies and operations with the energies and operations of other branches. It has needed materials; it has needed labor; and every effort should have been made to get the materials and get the labor supply in priority over every other activity of Government. It is a matter of common report, however, that enormous delays have occurred in our shipyards because of their failure to receive materials as well as because labor has been diverted in other directions. I have been told on what I deem reliable authority that 1,000 carloads of ship plates made for the Shipping Board, loaded upon cars at the place of manufacture, were lost in the congestion of freight for more than a month while the shipyards waited anxiously for their arrival. Production of war materials for Europe has been rushed to completion in factories by labor which should have been employed in building ships; and, as I have said, 2,000,000 tons of freight rushed to production are piled up now on our docks and can not be transported because of the lack of ships. These things would have been coordinated if we had had a war cabinet, if we had had some one to coordinate, bring together, and focus these functions of government that are now running wild. Now we have the products filling every warehouse, sidetrack, and dock without the ships to carry them.

The present condition of our shipbuilding is nothing less than shocking. The present supply of shipping is worse than alarming. I am afraid to go too deeply into the figures, for one might be charged with giving information of value to the enemy were one to tell the truth about the present supply of shipping. All who are informed as to the present supply of our shipping were thunderstruck at the statements of Secretary Baker before the Military Affairs Committee. His sanguine predictions as to our ability to ship men to Europe and to supply them when there are exaggerations of the wildest sort.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLIS in the chair). Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. PENROSE. I am curious to know whether any explanation has occurred to the Senator as to how the Secretary of War was so widely apart from the facts in this connection. Had he

not been informed, or did his sanguine disposition and hopeful nature lead him to predict a result which the facts did not justify? I am quite curious to know what explanation the Senator has of the attitude of the Secretary of War on this vital question.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, Mr. President, I really am not able to explain and I would not like to attempt to explain the motives which led the Secretary of War to make such a statement. I consider it reckless. I think it a terrible thing to mislead the people when the facts are ascertainable. My own opinion is that the Secretary of War has not been in touch with the Shipping Board; that there has been nothing to coordinate the Shipping Board with the other functions of Government; and that there has not been knowledge in high places of what the actual facts were. That is my idea. I do not think the Secretary of War purposely misled the country. Let any Senator take a pencil and paper and figure the matter out for himself. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes 5 tons of shipping to supply one man in France. I mean by that that the ships must sail regularly, cross rapidly, and be loaded and unloaded promptly. These figures take no account of the transports necessary to take men across the ocean. They contemplate only the supplying of men over there. It makes no allowances for sinkings, no allowances for delays, no allowances for bad loading, all of which have already occurred and are still occurring. It makes no allowances for hospital ships that will be needed.

Now, figure up what total tonnage of shipping in constant and effective operation would be necessary to supply a million men in France, supposing we could get them over there. We find that for supply alone it will require 5,000,000 tons of shipping in constant use. Where is that shipping? When are we going to get 5,000,000 tons of shipping? The figures of our shipping have been presented. They are available in the offices of the Shipping Board. I wish I could hope that we will have 5,000,000 tons of shipping for cargo supply a year from now. I hope it, but there is not a brilliant prospect of having it even a year from now.

These figures—5 tons of shipping per man—contemplate only the supplying of the men. They make no allowance for sinkings, no allowance for delays, no allowance for bad loadings, all of which have already occurred; and I have been informed that under the management of the Quartermaster Department our ships have been running at an efficiency of from only 30 to 60 per cent, due to delays, due to bad loadings, due to mistakes and blunders.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I hate to bother the Senator—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am perfectly willing to be interrupted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does the Senator mind giving his authority for that statement?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That it takes 5 tons of shipping per man?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; that the efficiency has been only 30 per cent. The Senator said he was informed of it, but he did not state by whom.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is the estimate, and I have made it 30 to 60 per cent because it is an estimate. It has been made by men in whose judgment I have a good deal of confidence; not by one man, but by a number of different men. I have endeavored to verify it. I can not vouch for it absolutely. I hope the efficiency is 100 per cent; but if it is 100 per cent it will still take 5,000,000 tons of shipping to supply our soldiers over there.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Still, the information as to the efficiency is such that the Senator does not care to give it?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I prefer not to give it. I am even going to avoid putting into the RECORD the actual supply of shipping. I have got it here. I know what the shipping was on the 30th of November. I know what part of it was passenger vessels and tankers, and I have subtracted them, and what part of it was not and can not be in trans-Atlantic waters, and I have subtracted that. The result is so pitifully small that I agree with some others who believe that we are facing an enormous disappointment when the truth finally becomes known to the War Department. It will not do to have a few hundred thousand men or five hundred thousand men or a million men over there and not be able to supply them. We would be face to face with one of the greatest disasters of the world if such a thing occurred. It would be folly to get into such a disaster, and it is a miserable thing for us to live in a fool's paradise and to think that we can do the impossible.

We all know that the total tonnage of shipping available now to the United States is nothing like enough to supply a million men. We all fear that it will not approximate that amount a year from now, even if we build 3,000,000 tons this year, and there are no sinkings and no losses. Yet the Secre-

tary of War, who is compelled to depend on shipping to get his Army and supplies across the ocean, is so out of touch with the Shipping Board and shipping authorities and shipping information that he makes a statement that is absolutely preposterous. I have no doubt of his sincerity, but his act indicates again the extent to which one department is out of touch with another department with which it ought to be coordinated.

We apparently have no authority to plan out a program. No one is deciding how much shipping we have, how much is available for soldiers, how much is available for supplies, and what the margin of safety must be, and the result is that the Secretary of War himself is grossly misled into making an official statement to Congress so exaggerated as to convey an entirely false impression as to what we can do and what we are doing. I can not believe that the Secretary intended it as a gigantic bluff to Germany. I can not believe that he intended to deceive the American people. I think he simply revealed the fact that he did not know; that he was out of touch.

Another feature of the ship-construction program is discouraging, and that is the failure of anybody to provide housing facilities for men who are necessary to build the ships. When the plans were made to construct hundreds of ships at high speed at various places along the coast, enormous contracts were let for the purpose and plans made on a vast scale. The Shipping Board in the past seemed to feel that all it had to do was to let the contracts or order the ship construction to Tom, Dick, Harry, anybody. Now, it has awakened to the fact that the plans can not be carried out without the expenditure of millions of dollars in providing housing accommodations for the tens of thousands of men that are to be drawn together at the shipyards. This means more delay. If we had had a war cabinet to coordinate the various functions of government, that cabinet would have had a housing committee at work upon plans for housing ship employees months ago, but without the proper coordination the ship-building program was stunted and checked because nobody has looked out for the housing question.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. GALLINGER. This very morning I transmitted to the Shipping Board a series of resolutions adopted by the Portsmouth (N. H.) Chamber of Commerce on this very point. We have a navy yard there, and the number of employees has been largely increased, and two contracts have been let for the building of ships in the immediate vicinity of Portsmouth—one for wooden ships and one for steel ships. They now find precisely the condition which the Senator has stated—that there is no possibility of taking care of the employees. The chamber of commerce appeals to the Government to provide money and immediately proceed in some way to meet the requirements of the men who must be employed if we are to get any ships built in Portsmouth.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption at that point? I do not want to interrupt the Senator if it disturbs him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Certainly.

Mr. PENROSE. I do not know whether the Senator intends to refer also to a question intimately connected with that of housing, and that is the question of transportation. I know that at Hog Island, near Philadelphia, that immense shipbuilding plant is almost inaccessible to the many thousands of men who have to go there and come back every day; and even up to the present time no actual, definite action has been taken to provide transportation.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is very true, Mr. President. We have undertaken at Hog Island to construct a Government plant for shipbuilding—

Mr. PENROSE. And the men can not get there.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. What we need is ships. We need them this year. We will not get a ship out of that great shipyard until 1919—not one. It is the greatest shipyard we are to have, and it will not begin to deliver ships until next year. We contracted for 200 wooden ships along the Atlantic coast last summer. A contract was made with a certain concern that got its lumber from the South. I think the contract was made in July. Along about October or November it was discovered that while they could get all the yellow pine they needed from the South for the upper timbers for those 200 ships they could not get any lumber for the keels, that must be laid first, and the floor timbers. So in November they woke up to the fact that they would have to send to Oregon for the floor timbers and the keels, and only now are those coming across the country, and it will be 60 days before all of those will be delivered.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, why could they not get the timber in the South?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am told that there was none large enough there. I do not know any better reason.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is evidently not true, Mr. President. There is plenty of lumber in the southern pine forests large enough for keels. Everybody knows that who knows anything about the South.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, this is testimony that developed before the Commerce Committee, and I am not very familiar with it; but the fact is that while the contract was made last June or July it was not until November that they woke up to the fact that they had to send to Oregon for the lumber for the keels that must be first laid; and the yards are piled high now with lumber that can not be used because it is only for the upper part of the vessels.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator give me the name of the company that has made that contract?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will say to the Senator from Mississippi that I am not able to do that. It is just a detail that I have mentioned here incidentally.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I suppose I could get it from the records.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think it will come out before the Senator's committee. It has already come out there, I think.

Mr. President, the confusion in governmental affairs here is pathetic. It is sickening. I remember that when I was a young man I went to Hampton Court, near London—that great estate which Cardinal Wolsey, I think, finally was compelled to give Henry VIII. One of the interesting features of Hampton Court is a wonderful maze, constructed of some English evergreen growing higher than a man's head. People enter that maze with the idea of finding their way out, and other people stand upon platforms to watch them in their struggles to get out of the place they go into so merrily. They go around and around, and they look through the verdant walls, and they see other people going around, and in a little while there are hundreds of people going through there, and none of them is able to get out without a guide.

It is very much that way here at Washington. People have come to Washington, bright and fresh and hopeful and patriotic, with the idea of rendering some service. They have come to their Senator or their Representative; he has taken them to one department after another, and sometimes after weeks of footsore and patient labor they have discovered that they absolutely need a guide to get out, because of the confusion worse confounded in our governmental organization.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator, of course, will realize that those conditions, which are unhappily true in every department, are not the result of the war. They have been in existence for more than two generations, and of course they are constantly becoming more complicated.

The Senator doubtless recalls that during the administration of President Taft a very efficient commission was appointed to look into that situation, and to recommend to Congress certain legislation doing away with it. They made an exhaustive report, with recommendations, which, of course, was designed to outline, and I think did outline, some appropriate legislation. The report, if my memory serves me correctly, was filed with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, where it was pigeonholed, and never has been heard of since. Does not the Senator think that the Congress of the United States is in a very large degree to blame for that situation?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Possibly; but, Mr. President, I am impressed by the need of a business organization. What we need in the Government at Washington at the present time is a business organization for carrying on these great affairs, and we will not get efficiency until we get it.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. STONE. I have heard nearly all the speech of the Senator—all except for a few moments, when I was called out. I have listened to it with great interest. As to the particular matter adverted to in the colloquy between the Senators from Nebraska and Colorado, I desire to say that for some reason or other I have not been subjected to the confusion and inconvenience referred to in trying to reach the proper men in the departments.

Now, Mr. President, I think I have an average number of constituents who come to see me, desiring to communicate with this department or that one about the same kind of things that other Senators have to deal with; and I have had very little difficulty, practically none, in finding the officer who could be directly communicated with. That has been my experience.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I congratulate the Senator; and, having discovered that there is one Senator here who knows the ins and outs of the Government, I shall apply to him in the future when I find myself confused.

Mr. STONE. If the Senator will do so, and will notify me that he desires to see some particular officer of the Government about any particular thing, while I have no means, so far as I am advised, nor right to any means, so far as I am advised, of obtaining the information desired, if the Senator can not find it and will advise with me I will undertake to tell him whom to see.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, would the Senator mind my asking him a very simple question, almost an idiotic one?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Not at all.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I notice that the bill for which the Senator is vouching mentions, I think, "three distinguished men" of "demonstrated ability" who are to form a war council. Will the Senator please tell me by whom they are to be distinguished, and before whom they are to demonstrate their ability? And then, after he is through with that, will he please tell me what three men he would pick out, or dare pick out, now?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It is very well known that the President of the United States will have the authority to select the three distinguished men of demonstrated executive ability.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The President of the United States has already selected a Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War and a Secretary of State who, in his opinion, are three distinguished gentlemen of demonstrated ability. What I am trying to get at is this: You are talking about the need of business ability in connection with this war. I venture to say right now you can not name three men that you would dare offer to take the place.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall not undertake to do it anyhow. I never expect to be elected President of the United States, and until I am I certainly would not undertake to do it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am talking about the three men you would recommend the President to appoint. You can not name them.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall not name them. I shall not make the effort.

Mr. WILLIAMS. You can not.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am here for the purpose of demonstrating that we will not have coordination of our forces and a bringing together of these various departments and bureaus until we have a coordinating body. I am here to say that the President does not and can not, on account of the limitations of the human system, coordinate them. I am here to say that it is folly to think that the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or any other Government officer can perform coordinating functions when he is up to his eyes from early morning until late at night in the details of his own department, and it is because he can not do it—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska another question. If it be impossible for the President of the United States to select a fit man for the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War and vest him with authority to carry on this war, then how is it possible for the same man being still President of the United States to select three distinguished gentlemen of demonstrated ability? And one more question.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Let me answer that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the Senator please inform me how he can add to the strength of a chain by putting one more link in it?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The trouble is the chain lacks the link now; it is not together. I want to bring the chain together. You have got to have a link to bring the chain together. You have not only two pieces of chain, but you have a dozen pieces of chain. Now, bring them together. It is not a question of strength, but of unity.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And a chain is only so strong as the weakest link in it. The trouble is I do not want to add another link to the chain. He is not proposing to take off any links.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am proposing that these 8 or 10 separate and independent departments of the Government that each of which is now running on a single track without any coordination shall be brought up into one station, where they will be united, where they will be focussed, where they will come in contact with each other, and where somebody having authority will say to the Fuel Administrator and to the Food Administrator and to the Shipping Board and all the other boards and bureaus, "Let us see your plans; we want to compare them and coordinate them and work together."

Mr. WILLIAMS. One more question and I will let the Senator from Nebraska alone. You say you want somebody who

shall be able to do this thing, vested with authority to do it, and that somebody is to be the President of the United States, who is already very fully vested with authority.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. No; the Senator misunderstands me. The President appoints the men and the men do the coordinating.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the President can now appoint the men, and the men now do the coordinating.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. He can not. They can not have any power unless it is given by Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The President has already appointed those same men as Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Treasury, and these three men are already trying to coordinate.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. They are not. They can not. It is impossible. They are occupied.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How can anybody else named by the President do what these three can not do, and how could the President have any ability superior to that which he now has if we pass the bill?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senator, I hope, will now desist from him questioning and let me cover my ground. I am not criticizing the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy or any other Secretary. I have endeavored to avoid personal criticism. I am excusing them. I am saying that the system is such that even if the Secretary of War runs the War Department in a good way and the Secretary of the Navy runs his department as well as he knows how and the Food Administrator runs his as well as he knows how, and the Fuel Administrator as well as he knows how, if they have separate plans they are in the predicament of the five brothers who built a house. There is an old story of an uncle with much money, who called in his five nephews and said, "Boys, here is a great amount of money. I want you to build a house. Buy all the materials that you please. Each of you build a part of the house." They arranged among themselves that one should build one side, one should build the other, one should build one end, and another the other end, and the fifth one was to build the top. They were good workers; they were able men; they knew how to build. One built his end high and short, while the other built his end low and long. One built a long side that was low and the other built a short side that was high. The fifth boy built the roof. After they got the portions together they would not work. There had been no architect, there had been nobody to plan; each one had done his own part, but there was nobody to give the master plan, and it was not a house at all.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator will allow me—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Now, I am presenting the consideration that a poor architect would have been better than none; that even a poor adviser and coordinator would have been better than none. That is the predicament we are in to-day. The various bureaus are running each independently, and they are not being coordinated.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But you say that this aulic council which you propose to organize will be the somebody to do the coordination. The President of the United States will be—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It will be the three men under the President. He has no time to do it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the President will appoint them.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. He will appoint them.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the source of authority after all is with the President.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Absolutely.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Absolutely?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Absolutely.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the President has not enough brains now, how can you give him brains by an act of Congress?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The President has brains.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I rather had the idea the way the Senator was talking that he thought he did not have.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. If the President of the United States had the brain of Omniscience and the genius of perfection he could not do all these things. He could not run the great foreign affairs of the United States; he could not be his own prime minister; he could not be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; he could not dictate the legislation of the country; he could not do everything. Human limitations make it impossible. He has got to operate through others. He runs the War Department through the Secretary of War; he runs the Navy Department through the Secretary of the Navy; and he runs the various bureaus through the head of the bureau. He ought to coordinate them also through three men chosen for the purpose. He can not do it personally.

Mr. President, another evidence of the failure to make the departments work together and to coordinate their efforts may be seen in the food situation. While in and near New York they

have nearly 2,000,000 tons of freight piled up and waiting for ships, we had down in New Orleans last week 250,000 tons of shipping, with only 83,000 tons of food and feed with which to load them. In one place there was freight waiting for ships, in another place ships waiting for freight; so the shipping has to lie idle and wait for food and feed to arrive. Out West at the present time we have hundreds of millions of bushels of corn that can not be moved from the farms for lack of cars.

The actual corn shipments in the last two months have been only 50 per cent of what they were a year ago. With the vast corn supply actually wasting and spoiling on western farms we have dairymen and other owners of cattle and live stock in the East actually feeding wheat to their live stock because the market is bare of corn. In January we shipped to Europe only one-fifth as much corn as we should have shipped and as we promised to ship. Yet that corn is available in the West in quantities never before known. Where is the power in the Government to equalize the priority orders and shipping privileges so that the shipping of food and fuel will be planned months in advance and carried out in accordance with the plans? It does not exist, and it will not exist until we have a war cabinet.

Secretary Baker says we have plans. I am sorry I can not agree with him. If there has been one thing more conspicuous by its absence than any other in the operation of the various departments and bureaus at Washington since we went into this war, it has been planning for the future. I do not deny that the various departments and bureaus have planned as far as they could for what they immediately had to do, but who has prepared a master plan which will harmonize and coordinate the other plans? Nobody. There was nobody who could do it. The President could not.

The President, in the daily press, is quoted as objecting to any change in the law on the ground that he alone has the responsibility for the conduct of this war. Mr. President, I would not be surprised if the President should object to this legislation. He belongs to a school of political philosophers who believe that all legislation should originate in the Executive. He believes that the initiative should not be taken in the legislative body, that it should all come from the Chief Executive. There are some advantages in that idea; I recognize them. It makes order; it makes leadership; it makes system.

But, Mr. President, shall the Congress of the United States abdicate its powers, abdicate its duties? Look at the countries across the sea; democracies, in a way, like ours. Does the Parliament abdicate its duty in Great Britain? When Parliament feels that things are not going satisfactorily it upsets the cabinet. The representatives of the people indicate from time to time what they want done. In France it is the same. There have been four or five changes of the French ministry since this war started, and at last they have got an efficiency both in France and Great Britain that they never had before. Shall the Congress of the United States not even have the power to change the machinery through which things are done by enacting a law?

The President has given his reason, as far as I know, only in the press, and as it has been given by the press it is that he alone has responsibility for the conduct of the war. He means exclusive responsibility, apparently. The mere statement presents an absurdity. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the 2,000,000 tons of freight piled up in and around New York. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the breakdown of railroad transportation. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the muddle and jumble of priority of shipments. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the shortcomings of the Ordnance and the Quartermaster Departments. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the suffering unnecessarily of sick in the cantonments of the country. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for the delay in the construction of a powder factory, so that it is only to be built nine months after the war broke out, although its necessity was known last summer. It would be a monstrous wrong to hold him responsible for this and other shortcomings, because, as I have said, nothing but the genius of perfection and the power of omniscience would make it possible for a man to be responsible for these things, and then he would be more than a man. He can not at one time design and conduct our difficult and delicate foreign policy and perform the duties of Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy or organize and design all the legislation for Congress to pass, dictate all the industrial, financial, and political activities of the country, and look after the expenditure of \$250,000,000 a week. It is out of the question and out of reason.

The President has announced his opposition to both these bills. He does not want the committee to report the cabinet bill,

we hear, and if the press reports are true he objects even to the discussion of this legislation in Congress, it is said. I am not surprised at that attitude, because I know the school to which he belongs, and I think it is very unfortunate. In the main, I have been one of those who have followed the President. It is only on very rare occasions that I have made an exception, and at all times I have had the highest admiration for him. On great occasions he rises to the supreme height of greatness. There are perhaps two great men in the world to-day—one is Lloyd George and the other is Woodrow Wilson. But the President can not do these things; it is beyond human power. He needs help, he needs machinery, and it is our duty to give it.

This is one of those cases in which I believe it my conscientious duty to bring this measure before the Senate in this way. I believe it should come before the country in this way, and I am confident that the intelligent public opinion of the United States will approve of this thing which Great Britain found necessary and which we shall find necessary to bring order out of chaos, to bring efficiency to our great business of war.

I agree with the chairman of the committee, Senator CHAMBERLAIN, that the President does not know the real situation. He can not give two months to an investigation, as we have done. He is like a king surrounded by a court. He hears practically only one side. The people who complain do not reach the President nor even the members of his Cabinet. They write to their Senators or Representatives. We must listen. We should investigate; we should remedy. It is we who have the responsibility. We declared the war; we levied the taxes; we authorized the sale of billions of dollars in bonds, for which we mortgaged the future. We created the present machinery of government. We alone can change it.

The French Parliament and the British Parliament do not shirk their responsibilities. They go much further than we do or than we could go. When dissatisfied with conditions of the war, those parliaments go so far as to upset the administration by an adverse vote and thus bring about a change in cabinets. That can not be done in this country, but we can change the machinery when we find it wrong. Since this war began four such complete changes at least have occurred in France and one in Great Britain, to say nothing of some minor changes. Shall the Congress of the United States not even be permitted to mend defective machinery? Can one of these great committees of Congress not be permitted to report its conclusions on a pending bill? Shall the Senate be prevented from discussing bills duly reported and widely demanded by public opinion? I can not believe that our duty to the people would be performed by such a weak abdication of responsibility. To use a slang phrase, it is "up to us."

We appropriated billions of dollars, and we find much of that money used to make 2,000,000 tons of munitions of war piled up on the docks because we lack the ships to send it to Europe, while the pile grows larger day by day. We know this is due to a failure to coordinate production and transportation. We say the answer is a war cabinet.

We drafted a great army of men from the people and provided abundant money for their clothing, arms, and equipment, but we find that while they have 20 pairs of shoes apiece, tens of thousands have suffered for lack of clothing and tens of thousands have had to drill with wooden guns. We say the answer is a director of munitions. We supposed the various agencies of government created by law to carry on the war would all work to a single plan in harmony and accord. We find there has apparently been no one to plan ahead, no one to bring unity of action, no one to coordinate the many different functions of government, and we say the supreme need of the hour to win the war is a war cabinet of three men to do these things.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of attention and respect to the speech just made by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. Jeremiah and his lamentations are not in it with the Senator from Nebraska. He begins away back yonder and tells us that we have no ships. He tells us that we have not this nor that nor the other thing that we need and that every one of us knows we need. He has drawn an indictment against the executive departments of the Federal Government that is very strong. During the course of his remarks he said that he might be accused of giving information useful to the enemy if he disclosed all that he knew. He has disclosed about all he did know, and he gave information very useful to the enemy.

Mr. President, the human memory is a treacherous and a foolish thing. It leads a man whither it will. Mine leads me right now back to a day in this Senate when men were standing here wanting to stop the shipment of munitions and food to Great Britain and to the allies. They proposed measures then almost as foolish as this aulic council now suggested. Of course, if we had stopped the munitions and food from going to Great

Britain, Great Britain would merely have said, "Very well; find your own ships. You have none. We will take ours out of the North Atlantic trade. If you can not send us munitions and can not send us food, there is nothing else that we want from you." My memory goes back almost irresistibly to that day.

That was the German game then. The German game now is muckraking this administration. If the Senator from Nebraska is right in what he has said, we are whipped already; we are out of this war game right now, because he has drawn and attempted to prove an indictment against the Executive authority of the United States Government that shows not only inefficiency but it proves stupidity. He comes here with a measure to invest the President with more power in order to prove that the President can become efficient with more power when he has been inefficient, in his opinion, with less power.

Mr. President, these aulic council propositions have been tried from time to time everywhere. Even the Austrian Empire, I will inform the Senator from Nebraska, has had sense enough to do away with the aulic war council. Napoleon Bonaparte forced that.

The Senator might go back a little further in history and find that the senate of Carthage came very near ruining Hannibal's war plans. The Senator could go back a little in our history and find out that the Continental Congress came very near ruining George Washington with its committees upon the conduct of the war.

If the Senator will he can find that it was the typical committees of Congress that came very near ruining Lincoln and Grant in the Civil War. He can go below Mason and Dixon's line and find that the Confederate congress came very near ruining Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis while they were carrying on war.

If there is anything that any man ought to know who has any sense at all it is that Congress or a committee can not carry on a war and can not furnish the brains to anybody else to carry it on. Here is this stupid bill, a stupid thing demanding "three distinguished men of demonstrated ability" to be appointed by the President of the United States to carry on the war, a so-called war cabinet. "Distinguished" by whom? Ability "demonstrated" before whom? After you are through with it all, as the Senator just confessed in answer to a question, it all goes back to the President of the United States and the President has got to "distinguish" them and their ability has got to be "demonstrated" before the President, and here is the President already not only armed with the duty but charged with the responsibility of distinguishing men and of recognizing demonstrated ability. If the President is a fool, how are you going to give him brains by an act of Congress? If the President of the United States is not a fool, what is the need of your legislation?

The Senator quoted from somebody back in the Bible. I have forgotten just how it did go. "Thou art not able to hold up thy hands by thyself alone," and "they stayed his hands one on one side and the other on the other."

I suppose the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] is going to stay them up on one side and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS] or the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], probably, stay them up on the other side. [Laughter.] Great God, Senators, if the President of the United States has not brains enough to perform the functions of his great office, he can not be lent brains by this "staying up of hands."

My memory goes back treacherously to the time when men were standing upon this floor wanting an embargo on all American commerce with Europe, but I need not dwell upon it; the balance of you know about it. Now, the Senator from Nebraska has made his argument; he has drawn an indictment, and a powerful indictment, too, against some inefficiency that all of us know and that all of us recognize. I will tell you the trouble with the Senator from Nebraska and the trouble with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN], both of whom I love very well—especially one of them. I will tell you the trouble with you: You have been engaged as chairman and members of an investigating committee for four or five weeks, and the business of an investigating committee is to look at specks. Everything that is called to its attention is a speck. It becomes speck obsessed. After you got through with the investigation you came out, and you drew a circle with chalk on the blackboard, and you filled it plumb full of specks, and you wrote on it, "This is the sun." It is no more the sun than my sole is my foot. [Laughter.]

The American people have faced this situation with magnificent efficiency and I am tired of hearing them muckraked. No people at any time in the whole history of the world turned around from a complete peace establishment, devoted to peace and pacifism as a passion, with the apostle of democracy at the

head of the procession, Thomas Jefferson himself, and within nine months converted themselves so nearly completely into a war machine. My boys are there and your boys are there, my sons-in-law are there and yours are there. I deny the right of any man to draw this indictment against the American people or against the American people's Executive's control.

The Senator from Oregon tells me, and the Senator from Nebraska tells me, that the trouble with the President and the Secretary of War is that "they do not know"; that they "can not find out"; that it is "impossible for them to know." Well, will you, in God's name, then tell me how it is possible for the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Oregon to know—how they are going to find out? They are not the superiors of the President and his Secretary in native ability or brains or information.

Why should we have had all this thing? Why should it all have come here? Was not everybody trying to do his level best? The Senator from Oregon told us the other day in his speech that the efforts of the Secretary of War had been "commendable"; the Senator from Nebraska pays a high tribute to him to-day; and they both pay a high tribute to the President of the United States. Has not each one of us, here as a Senator, there as the Secretary of War, over there as the President, over yonder as the Secretary of the Navy, out there as the Secretary of the Treasury, been trying to do his level best?

This is a remarkable thing: Unlike the War between the States; unlike the Mexican War; unlike the Spanish-American War, not one charge of moral crookedness has been made against any man. In the Civil War there were plenty of such charges made and sustained; in the Spanish-American War there were plenty of them made and sustained; in the Mexican War there were plenty of them made and sustained; in the War of the Revolution there were plenty of them made and sustained.

Here stand 100,000,000 people ready to fight Germany by themselves, if necessary, and they can whip her by themselves. Nobody knows but that the Germans may go over the line between the British and the French to-morrow; and France may be put out of the war. If she is, then Italy will be put out. Roumania is already out; Russia is already out. Then we two English-speaking peoples can whip Germany by ourselves, and will have it to do. It may take us a long time to do it, but we will do it. We have got the blood; we feel "the mettle of our pastures"; we have the boys, and even those of us who would be a Government liability instead of a Government asset, still have the spirit.

What is the use of standing here and muckraking this administration? It is charged that we have ordered too many shoes. My God, if we have, we can sell them later on. [Laughter.] They will go at a very good price. It is also said that we sent some munitions abroad and had to bring them back. Did we? I do not know whether we did or not. The Senator from Nebraska declined to give his authority for the statement, and I doubt it. I mean I doubt the truthfulness of his informant; not his truthfulness, of course. But suppose we did. Here is your circle on the blackboard with specks all around in it. Under it is written, signed by the Senator from Nebraska, "This is the sun."

You know it all reminds me a little of a fellow who once went to see a statue, and he said, "It is a magnificent statue; the head is divine; the breast is superb; the legs, the legs of an athlete; the arms, the arms of an athlete; but there is a little defect on the right heel;" and he went out and wrote 346 pages on the defects in the right heel of that statue. [Laughter.]

What is the use in it? What is the sense of it? Can we not help one another win this war? The Senator says he might be accused of giving information useful to the enemy. Great God, I suppose so. He might be accused of it. The information would not be useful to anybody except the enemy. I doubt if it would be useful to the enemy, but certainly it would not be useful to anybody else. Are we not all trying to do our very best? Is there a Republican on the other side of the Chamber who is not behind the American people in this war, except a few fool pacifists that have pretty nearly passed out of political existence? [Laughter.] Do we not know the task before us? Do we not know we have got to win? Does not the Senator from Michigan know it, and does not the Senator from Wyoming know it, as well as I, from Mississippi? Do we not know we have got to win, and that the only way in God's world to win is to support the men who happen to be in authority? I do not care who put them there.

Oh, this idle talk about passing a bill for a war cabinet "in order to strengthen the arms of the President," to "hold up his hands"! I should think when it came to the question of somebody strengthening my arms or holding up my hands, I

would be the best judge; and I imagine the President is the best judge of whether he wants that sort of strengthening or not. You know that is not the intention of it, as well as I do; you know it is a usurpation by the legislative of executive authority; and, if you are lawyers, you know that it is absolutely unconstitutional.

Do you know what I would do if I were President of the United States and you dared pass that war cabinet bill on me? I would veto it first; and then if you passed it by a two-thirds majority, I would utterly refuse to obey it, upon the ground that the Constitution invested certain duties and liabilities in me, and that I could not forsake them.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does not the Senator think that, if the President did what the Senator suggests, he would come pretty nearly making himself liable to impeachment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not unless two-thirds of a brute force impeached me, and in violation of the Constitution; no. There might be a two-thirds majority to impeach me in violation of the Constitution, as they tried to impeach Andrew Johnson under similar circumstances when he refused to obey the tenure of office bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. And they came very near doing it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. They came very near doing it, yes; and there is no page of American history more shameful and more discreditable—"shameful," did I say?"—"shameless"—than the page of American history that records the attempted impeachment of Andrew Johnson for sustaining his powers as the Executive under the Constitution against the usurpation of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I desire to say that is the Senator's opinion, but other men honestly differ from the Senator in that conclusion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That may be. I do not doubt that there are men everywhere who honestly differ with pretty nearly every proposition one can state.

Mr. President, I heard a Senator here the other day on the floor of the Senate complaining because they did not have any plan of campaign for the war here in Washington—when the war is being fought in Belgium and in France. Did you ever hear anything as stupid as that since the day you were born—quarreling with an administration in America, 3,000 miles from the field of battle, about not having a war plan? That is worse than the old Aulic Council of Austria that could not make itself heard even from Vienna to Campo-Formio. How do you expect a lot of men here, gathered together accidentally, colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors, to draw a war plan to fight a war in Europe? Either Pershing will fight the war or Pershing ought to be put out of commission; and, in my opinion, Pershing can fight that war; and, in my opinion, if Pershing and Bliss put together can not fight it we have plenty of other men who can; but of all things in the world I know that the Congress of the United States can not give either one of them one particle of useful information or suggestion. With all due respect to the intelligence of distinguished Senators, Members of this august body, of which I am one, I do not think a single one of them could give Pershing an idea that Pershing would care to entertain for three seconds, or could give Bliss one. Yet the Senator said, "We have been nine months at war, and we have no plan of war, no plan of campaign." Why, Robert E. Lee carried his plan in his head, so did Stonewall Jackson, so did Napoleon Bonaparte, so did the Duke of Wellington, so did the Duke of Marlborough, so did Prince Eugene, so did Julius Cæsar, so did Hannibal. Do you suppose that Pershing or Bliss would regard any hints from me or from you about it? What do you know about it? You know less than I do, and I know nothing. [Laughter.]

Then Senators complain and say they have been down to the departments, and "their constituents did not know where to go"; that one man would send their constituents to another man, and the other man would send them to a third man, and the third man might send them to a fourth man. Who are your constituents and what did they want—Army contracts? If so, it is a pretty lucky thing that it was rather hard to find the proper fellow to deal with, and that several fellows had to pass on it before they could get dealt with at all. I have not had any trouble. I am like the Senator from Missouri. I suppose I have got about as much senatorial business as the average Senator, but I have never found any trouble, because I always address the man in charge, and he sends the communication to the proper official. I do not go down with constituents, and I will not do it. I do not go to the departments with constituents

hunting one official and then hunting another, and when men come to me with useful ideas I communicate their ideas to the proper official.

The Senator says that even in peace times the President is oppressed with work. Of course he is, and therefore in war times you want to vest him with the duty of selecting "three distinguished men of demonstrated ability," as if he did not have work enough to do already. Why, Senators, if there is anything that is foolish, it is the idea of trying to rebuild in America in the twentieth century the old obsolete aulic council, which had to map out campaigns for war, plans for war, at Vienna and send them out to all the Austrian junkers while they were fighting the freemen of France. Go back to the stupid days of the Confederate Congress when it wanted to interfere with Robert E. Lee, and when Robert E. Lee, in a moment of his highest chivalry and courage, sent his resignation to Jefferson Davis and said when he came back from Gettysburg: "The test of merit in my profession is success. I have failed." And Jefferson Davis said: "If you are not a soldier, Gen. Lee, the South has none. Your resignation will not even be considered."

Why, I heard a Senator complaining the other day about Gen. Crozier. Crozier has been kicked upstairs. What more do you want? Do you want to humiliate the man? If you can get rid of him and get somebody in his place, that is all you want, is it not?

Then you have been complaining about the Quartermaster General. By the way, he seems to have come out on top, as near as I can judge; he seems to have known more about it than his critics did.

Mr. President, I did not come into the Senate this morning with any idea of making a speech. I have just returned from the funeral of one of the dearest friends I have ever had in my life, and I thought this morning about him while the discussion was proceeding. He was as loyal and true to the United States Government as a man could be. A Welshman by blood, an Irishman by birth, and a loyal, true American citizen, he was one of the first men to exceed in insight into this trouble. I remember four or five days after war was declared in Europe I introduced a bill to enable the United States to buy and build ships, because I knew we would have to have them. I did not get any votes for it; I could not even get the Foreign Relations Committee to call a meeting to consider it. Later it took the administration four or five or six weeks to discover the necessity of it, and yet here is the Senator from Nebraska this morning, to quote his own language, saying, "We have no ships." Why? Is it the fault of the President, the fault of the Shipping Board, or the fault of any of the executive departments? It is your fault, and the fault of every one of you. I introduced that bill within four or five days after war was declared in Europe, after Belgium was invaded, and every man, it seemed to me, with a particle of common sense ought to have known that was the first thing we had to do—to get ships to carry our products to Europe; and whether we were to remain neutral or whether we were to enter the war made no difference; but here stands a Member of the Congress of the United States to-day complaining that we have no ships. Whose fault is that? It is yours; it is not the fault of the Executive.

Mr. President, why can we not drop this? Why can we not just quit this thing of looking at specks on the sun, and nothing else, and writing pages about the heel of Achilles, when the balance of Achilles is all right? Why can we not go ahead and uphold the arms of the President in the way the President wants them upheld? He is the best judge. Who doubts his patriotism? Who doubts his honesty? Who doubts his loyalty? Who doubts his courage? Who doubts his gentleness under it all—a gentleman with the strength of a man and the gentleness of a woman? What do Senators hope to attain by this agitation? They do not expect the bill to pass. I doubt if any of you expect it to pass. You know the President is going to veto it if it should pass. I can understand why I, as a Democrat, in ordinary peace times might want to put a Republican President in a hole, and I can understand how a Republican in ordinary peace times might want to put a Democratic President in a hole, but I do not understand why any Democrat wants to put a Democratic President in a hole during a war. You know the bill is never going upon the statute books as a law, as well as you know your name. Then why are you agitating for it? Just to show where you stand? Well, you might send a private telegram to the Kaiser, telling him, if you wanted to, or you might tell anybody outside. What is the object of it? What is the intent? What is the desire of the heart that makes the mouth speak? Do you just want to see if you can get a popular sentiment behind the thing and have the President

veto it, so as to make him temporarily unpopular? I dare say you would not confess that that was your motive; and yet, if that be not your motive, what is your motive? What do you expect to attain by it—not a law upon the statute books, for the President has already told you, as I would have told you in his place, that he does not propose to have Congress usurp executive functions, and that so long as he is the President of the United States and vested by the Constitution of the United States with certain duties and responsibilities, he is going to exercise the one and perform the other.

Suppose we just quit all this now, or quit it after to-day's session, and just unite with one idea, and that is, to wage war in order that we may put an end to war as a constantly contemplated national purpose, whether in Prussia or anywhere else; that we shall resort to a universal compulsory military service temporarily in America, in order that we may put an end to the hellish system all over the world for all time to come; that we shall wage war in order to have a just, enduring, and lasting peace; and that we shall wage it as Americans, not as Democrats or Republicans, not as northerners or as southerners, but let my boy go with the boy of the man from Massachusetts, side by side, and fight for liberty and a chance for liberty to have a place under the sun against Prussian militarism, autocracy, tyranny, cruelty, rape, murder, and rapine.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, with some hesitancy, because of the character the debate has assumed, I rise to speak to the bill under discussion.

I think we shall gain little by challenging either the motives of Senators who propose this legislation or the motives of those who oppose it. It is getting to be too much the habit for men to clinch an argument, or to supply the lack of argument, by a polite insinuation that their opponent is a friend of the Kaiser. That is one of the things that ought to be stopped in this Chamber. I hope it finally stopped when the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] stopped speaking.

I am opposed to the position taken by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]; yet I know that in this Senate Chamber and in the country there is not a more sincere patriot. There are but few, if any, more thoughtful, painstaking, or laborious men in all the country than GILBERT HITCHCOCK. I know that his motives in presenting this bill are of the highest. I know that the motives of the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN], in conducting the investigation by the Military Affairs Committee, have been those of a patriot, of a lover of country and of universal liberty. I have no patience with the policy of impugning the motives of all men who, seeing faults, seek to correct those faults. Neither have I patience with those who describe the conditions that have been disclosed by these investigations as "mere flyspecks on the firmament," or as "slight defects in the heel of a perfect statue."

Mr. President, if 7,000 men in the cold winter are compelled to leave their homes and are not furnished with sufficient clothing, that is not a flyspeck. That is a serious matter.

If soldiers are permitted to die in hospitals because of a want of proper medical attention, that is not "a speck." That is a tragedy, all the sadder because it befell those who were willing to yield bodies and lives in the service of country.

If cannon that might have been obtained have not been provided, that is not "a speck." It may mean the loss of a battle and the sacrifice of thousands of precious lives.

If ships have not been bunkered with coal, although the coal was available, that is not "a speck." That is a grievous wrong, for ships are vital to the winning of this war. Whoever so grossly blundered committed that character of offense which Napoleon characterized as "worse than a crime." It may well be questioned whether such a blunderer should further hold authority.

So I might at great length catalogue and comment upon the many failures and mistakes developed by the investigations, but those I have cited will suffice. I utterly decline to accord with the view that they or any of them are "mere trifles," "mere specks," bits of thistledown to be blown away by a breath of satire. They can not be obliterated by a sneer. They are matters of serious, of grave, of almost tragic importance. They should be so met, so considered, and such action as Congress should take ought to be fearlessly taken.

But, Mr. President, disappointing as these conditions are, we must in all fairness along with them take into account the great things that have been achieved. My distinguished friend from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and my friend, the chairman of the committee [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN], are as willing to do that as is the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]. They, however, maintain that the highest patriotism requires the searching out of defects and in applying proper remedies. For

this I commend them, but at the same time I think they might have been a little more generous in giving credit for that which has been accomplished.

Mr. President, it must be borne in mind that we were plunged into this war without preparation. It should not be forgotten that every man in this body believed, as did the President of the United States, that we would escape being drawn into the conflict.

In this state of almost total unpreparedness we were thrown into the war. We needed ships. The Senator from Mississippi did not discover that fact. Shortly after the first shot of the European war was fired a bill for the purchase of ships was brought forward and was debated for weeks. It was defeated by the almost solid vote of the other side of the Chamber, aided by some Senators of this side. Yet I do not severely criticize my brothers on the other side of the Chamber. They could not look ahead and see the conditions that now confront us. They did not see them. If they had, they would have voted for the bill.

Mr. President, it has been said upon this floor that the military machine has broken down. If the statement had been that the military machine had failed in some respects, but that in the main it had been successful, it would have been more nearly correct. You can not justly say that a machine that put 1,500,000 men into the field in eight months' time is a complete failure. You can not say that a machine that has carried some hundreds of thousands of men across the ocean without the loss of a single life is a total failure. You can not say that a machine that is now producing a fleet of airplanes that will soon obscure the sun above the great cities of Germany has "broken down." You can not, in justice, assert that a machine that has laid the keels of ships which will within 12 months represent a greater tonnage than has been produced in a similar period of time by all the nations of the earth has "ceased to function."

And yet, while we may point to these and other illustrious and splendid examples, it does not follow that we should not call attention to defects and to mistakes wherever they exist. So long as the criticisms are made for the purpose of helping, the critic should be applauded. The man who discovers and calls attention to a serious oversight or wrong policy in order that correction may result is engaged in a more patriotic work than the individual who seeks to hide them beneath a camouflage of adjectives. An honest critic is of more value than a hundred incense burners.

This war can not be won upon paper. It can not be won with speeches. It can not be gained by laudation. Fine phrases will not take the place of cannon. On the battle front you can not supply the lack of rifles by assertions that they exist. This war must be fought with men and with metal. The men and metal must be put upon the field. Every man who succeeds in pointing out, every committee that succeeds in demonstrating, that there is a rotten spot anywhere in our preparations is doing a good work and should be commended for that work.

Now, Mr. President, I come very briefly to a consideration of these two bills.

It will be observed that they both distinctly and absolutely relate to the prosecution of the war in the sense that they deal with the very movements of the Army and Navy. They are not like the fuel or the food regulations, which have to do with the domestic concerns of the civil population. These bills relate to the carrying on by our armed forces of the conflict between the United States and Germany. Therefore, in my judgment, they come within the control of that provision of the Constitution which provides that the President of the United States shall be the Commander in Chief of the Army and of the Navy.

I think there is a very clear line of distinction between the passage by Congress of a bill which deals with the furnishing of supplies, with the furnishing of moneys, with the creation of the machinery that ultimately results in making the Army and the Navy, or in supplying the Army and Navy, and another class of legislation that attempts to control the actions of the Army and the Navy after they have been created and a state of war exists. When we come to the latter class, I believe the President is, as the Constitution says, "the Commander in Chief," with all that term implies. He has the right therefore to say where the Army shall go, and where the Navy shall go, and how and when and where they shall fight. In a word, the Constitution has placed upon the President the duty and has granted him the power "to formulate the plans" for the war and "to direct and procure their execution."

With that preliminary statement, let me call attention to what is known as the war-cabinet bill.

SEC. 2. That said war cabinet—

Now, notice the language—
shall have jurisdiction and authority as follows—

Jurisdiction and authority—

(a) To consider, devise, and formulate plans and policies, general and special, for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war, and, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to direct and procure the execution of the same.

Let me scan that, to make it plainer:

Said war cabinet shall have jurisdiction * * * to * * * formulate plans * * * for the * * * prosecution of the existing war, and * * * to direct * * * the execution of the same.

Mr. President, if you can put that power in a war cabinet, and if the war cabinet exercises that power, what is there left to the President? Instead of being the Commander in Chief of the Army, with the power to make plans for the movements of the Army, the plans are, according to this bill, to be made by a war council. Instead of being the Commander in Chief, with the power and the authority to execute the plans he has made for the movements of the Army, he finds that power has been by this bill taken from him and reposed in a cabinet unknown to the Constitution.

If we were to pass the bill in its present form, would not the war cabinet, that possessed the power "to make the plans for the war," "to prosecute the war," and "to direct the execution of the plans for the prosecution of the war," be in fact the commander? Would not the President become a mere figurehead directed by the war cabinet?

I shall not take the time of the Senate to read the other provisions of this bill. Senators who read them will find that the objection I raise runs throughout the bill. While there are certain paragraphs of it that provide that particular things shall be done with the direction or the sanction of the President, the paragraph I have read has no such limitation, and you will find other paragraphs in the bill without limitation. For those reasons I think it is not a bill that should be passed.

There is another view—

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KNOX. Before the Senator from Missouri passes to the other point he is about to make, I should like to inquire what significance he attaches to the following words, which are not a part of the preamble, but are a part of the first section of the bill:

That there is hereby created a war cabinet, to be composed of three distinguished citizens of demonstrated executive ability, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, through which war cabinet the President may exercise such of the powers conferred on him by the Constitution and the laws of the United States as are hereinafter mentioned and described.

What significance does the Senator attach to that provision as qualifying the subsequent vesting of powers in the war cabinet. Would or would they not be all subject to the provision that the war cabinet shall be under the direction of the President?

I am inquiring for information. I never saw the bill until this moment.

Mr. REED. I grant, of course, the rule of construction that all of a bill must be considered together, and that the words just read by the Senator must be taken in connection with the other provisions of the bill, and yet I do not think that the words are controlling. I think that the specific power is found in the language I read a few moments ago in paragraph (a).

Mr. KNOX. But, Mr. President, may I not inquire if the Senator from Missouri does not also recognize that other rule of construction, that if it is possible to give a statute a construction that would make it constitutional, that is the construction that would be placed upon it, rather than a construction that would make it unconstitutional; and does not the insertion of these words make possible a constitutional construction of the bill?

Mr. REED. The rule for which the Senator contends—that a bill shall be construed as constitutional if it can be—is a rule which is applied by the courts after Congress has acted, the courts then taking the position that they will assume that Congress did not mean to do an unconstitutional thing; and accordingly they will limit the language, even twisting it somewhat from its natural meaning, in order that they may sustain the law. That is only another way of saying that the courts might remedy that which we ought to remedy here while we are passing the statute.

I do not care to do more than state this matter. I have not taken time to go into the libraries and search the books. I give it as my opinion that this bill, as drawn, plainly impinges upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President of the United States.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, if I may again interrupt the Senator from Missouri—

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. KNOX. I have been impressed with the argument of the Senator from Missouri, and if I had not discovered this language I certainly would have been convinced by it. I doubt very much whether the proponents of this bill contemplated that any such construction should be placed upon it as the Senator from Missouri has placed upon it; and as for myself, I certainly should insist upon an amendment, if this measure is to pass at all, so that there could be no doubt whatever of the proposition that this war council is under the authority of the President.

Mr. REED. I am glad to have the Senator say that, because I know his respect for the Constitution is such, his knowledge of the law is such that his opinion will carry great weight with this body and with the country.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I can speak, I think, for some of the committee at least when I say that in formulating the bill the committee thought that the first section would cover the whole bill; in other words, that it would all be subject to the power of the President, and the cabinet, when appointed should be subject to him entirely. That is embodied in two or three of the subdivisions of the second section of the bill, but probably it would be better to put it in all. The committee intended that it should be all under the President, and that he should have the power.

Mr. REED. I think enough has been said to show that whatever should happen to this bill, it ought to have some further consideration in the committee and the language ought to be cleared up.

Mr. President, I come to another point, that seems to terminate all chance of any practical result from this bill. What is the situation? We have a President, we have a Cabinet, appointed by the President. The President is Commander in Chief of the Army. The Cabinet members perform the various duties falling to them, one member being Secretary of War, another Secretary of the Navy, and both of these responsible to their chief. In addition to that six of the members of the Cabinet are, by a statute of Congress, made into a war council. If those bodies thus created do not coordinate and bring together all of the various authorities of the executive branch of this Government, then it is inconceivable to me that they can be brought together by the appointment of three additional men. If the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President of the United States do not constitute a war council having the power to coordinate and bring together every function of the executive department and of the war and naval forces of the country, then how will you accomplish it by the appointment of three other men?

It has been said by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Hitchcock] that the present war machinery is so complicated as to constitute a maze, in which we are hopelessly lost. He compares the war organization to that grove an English King planted in which people, mystified and bewildered, wander aimlessly. Mr. President, I adopt the simile and remark if the grove is made greater and larger and its ramifications more intricate, it will not help us find our way out.

We are told by these gentlemen that with the present machinery everything is chaos. If it is chaotic and if human ingenuity or lack of ingenuity is responsible for it, then where must we look for the individuals who are to be charged with the condition? Clearly, if there is chaos in the War Department, it must be charged to the Secretary of War; if there is chaos in the Navy Department, it must be charged to the Secretary of the Navy—unless, indeed, it must be charged to their chief, the President of the United States. If he did not interfere, if he allowed these Cabinet officers to act, then they are responsible. If he did interfere and caused them to act in an improper way, then the President as well as the Cabinet officers is responsible.

If it be true that the President has selected Cabinet officers who have produced chaos in the Army and in the Navy; if that indictment be a just indictment; if he has selected a man who is inefficient for Secretary of War, and a man who is inefficient for Secretary of the Navy—if he has done those things, what reason have we to believe that conditions would be at all improved if we were to command the President of the United States, by a law passed even over his veto, to select three more men? What reason have we to believe that he would select three better than those already there? How will you gain anything by compelling or requesting the President of the United States to pick more men, if those he has already selected are bad men?

If those he has already selected were fastened upon him and he could not get free from them, we might afford him a means of escape by authorizing him to select three more. But he can, in a moment, get rid of the men he already has. Not only can he remove them, but their resignations, of course, will be tendered on the instant an intimation is offered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

Mr. REED. In just one moment. If, upon the other hand, the President of the United States has the wisdom to select the three men that this bill proposes to authorize him to select, then he certainly has wisdom enough to select his Cabinet; and if he selected a Cabinet and selected it wisely and prudently, and if it has been doing that which it ought to do, then we should not, against his will and over his protest, force upon him men whom he does not want, and thus add a fifth wheel to a wagon, the driver of which says he does not want that fifth wheel, that he is content with the four wheels he already has. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A new link to a chain will not make it any stronger. Now, let me ask the Senator a question there. Suppose this attack upon the Secretary of War—for that is what it is—were made directly and the Congress of the United States passed a vote of lack of confidence in the Secretary of War, does the Senator doubt one minute that the Secretary of War would resign and the President would accept his resignation?

Mr. REED. I hardly know how to answer.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I know if you were Secretary of War you would resign, and I know I would if Congress passed a vote of lack of confidence in me.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I confess to a very great desire that all of the functions and the powers of our Government should be coordinated. I confess to a feeling of chagrin that some mistakes have been made. I do not see how we are going to remedy those defects by saying to the President, "You must appoint more men, although you do not want them. Although you say you are content with the men you have, you must nevertheless appoint more men." In what manner shall we profit? Who can guarantee the President would not appoint men who would make worse mistakes than those complained of. Let me be understood, I do not charge that bad men have been selected. I only argue from the hypothesis of the proponents of the bill.

Now, let me say a word in regard to these mistakes. If I thought there was a member of the Cabinet who would not correct abuses once his attention was called to them, I would say he ought to be impeached. But the truth of the matter is that mistakes having been discovered they have been corrected in most instances, and I believe will be corrected in every instance where possible.

The fundamental error of the sponsors of these bills is well illustrated by the argument of the Senator from Nebraska. He said if we had had a war cabinet, we would not have had a mistake made in the ordering of fuel; if we had had a war cabinet, we would not have had a shortage of ships or a lot of goods piled upon the docks that could not be moved, and so forth. Mr. President, how do we know we would not have had all these misfortunes? How do you know your war cabinet, if created, would not have made worse mistakes than have been made by the Secretary of War or the General Staff?

The Senator states if you had the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury in a war cabinet, it would be satisfactory to him; yet the Senator's chief argument for the bill is the alleged inefficiency of two of these men. In what way would the situation be bettered if their titles of office were to be slightly altered. If you took them out of the Cabinet positions they now hold and in which inefficiency is charged, and put them into another room and painted over the door "War Cabinet," would you thereby increase their intelligence, their patriotism, their earnestness? If when you changed the titles you also changed the duties, the case would be different. But observe the duties of the war cabinet are in substance the duties of the Secretaries of War and Navy, on top of which are to be added the great duties of the President.

Mr. President, the trouble that nearly every reformer makes is in seeing the evil that is and multiplying it very many times over in his imagination, and then in conjuring up some remedy which he confidently assumes to be perfect in both theory and practice. The reformer always asserts for the child of his brain absolute infallibility. The proponents of this bill insist that there have been mistakes made by Cabinet officers, and now they say: Give us a war cabinet, even though it be composed of the very men who have made the mistakes, and it will make no mistake. But if you had had a war cabinet, it would have inevitably made mistakes, because it would have been human, and

the same gentlemen who now urge this bill could then probably have made a very forcible argument about as follows: "Abolish the war cabinet and let us have just an ordinary Cabinet, and we will have done with all these mistakes."

With all due modesty, I suggest that the proper thing is not to condemn a system because there has been a mistake, but to find the mistake and correct it. A good system should never be destroyed because some individual has blundered. I have used the illustration before, and venture to repeat it. There are some men who if they find the plumbing out of order in their house know no other remedy than to burn down the house and build a new one of a different kind, and perhaps get worse plumbing in the new house than they had in the old one. But there are other men who wisely say: "This old house was built by honest workmen; it kept us from wind and storm these many years. True, the plumbing is out of order, but we will not for that cause destroy the house; we will simply fix the plumbing." So it is that we find men who because some mistakes have come to us in the great haste of preparation in this war think the thing to do is to destroy the system, take the authority from those officers who have heretofore had it, and create a new machinery, and then they assume that the new machinery will work with infallibility. But that is the greatest mistake men ever made in the world, for the new machine is as liable to go wrong as the old machine; it has no especial virtues or powers.

Ah, but somebody says these three men would be together; everything would be considered and coordinated by them. Mr. President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President of the United States are compelled to be together, and are together almost every day of their lives. The great war plans are supposed to be worked out through the War College and by the General Staff, and after they have all been thus worked out they are brought up through the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the President of the United States. If that be not coordination, can we get coordination by appointing three other men to possess powers that will in the very nature of things conflict to a greater or less extent with the powers of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President of the United States. We are much more likely to produce a conflict than a coordination of powers.

Mr. STONE. Or to subordinate the powers of the President and the Secretary to the three men.

Mr. REED. I accept the amendment of my colleague to subordinate the power of the President, to subordinate the power of the Secretary of War, to subordinate the power of the Secretary of the Navy to three other men; to place the Secretary of War and place the Secretary of the Navy and place the President of the United States in a position where before they can move they must obtain the consent of the three other men. If that be not complicating the machinery, if that be not increasing the size of the maze and the difficulties of the road that must be traveled, if that be not the creation of additional red tape, then I do not understand the import of the bill.

I know the purpose of the authors of this bill. It is a good one. I know the intention was good; but when the President, charged with these responsibilities, declares he does not want this legislation, and when this legislation pertains absolutely to the movement of the Army and the Navy and of the Military Establishment, that comes within the special prerogatives of the President, I do not see what is to be gained by attempting to force the legislation upon him.

It is well known to all of you that I have been one of the men in the Senate who have stood for the independence of the legislative branch. I have held it to be utterly abominable to claim that Congress can not originate its own legislation. I have held it to be unwise that the will of Congress should be interfered with in any way by outside influences or by intrigue or by lobbying, whether it come from a high or a low source. I still hold to that doctrine. But just as I would repel every attempt to take away from Congress its constitutional power, so will I stand here and elsewhere and insist that Congress shall not attempt to take away those powers which the Constitution has vested in the Executive of the country.

Now, let me offer a word, which I hope I can do without injuring the sensibilities of any man. I think it is not wise to press this legislation for the reasons I have given. I think that if we were to force this legislation upon the President and if we were to appoint men under this pressure from Congress he would certainly be superhuman if he did not appoint men who would do exactly as he wanted them to do. Thus you would have added only three more men, and the President would still exercise, as he ought to exercise, his powers under the Constitution of the United States.

But, Mr. President, I think the thing to do is to not press this legislation. I think the thing to do is to let this matter stop. At the same time I believe that Congress should try to discover every mistake that has been made. But the inquiry should be pursued not in malice but really with the hope of correcting the blunders of the past and thus strengthening our arms for the future.

Remember, as we criticize how easy it is for the brain that is incapable of evolving a great plan once the plan has had birth in the brain of another, once it has been put into execution, to point to a fault here and to a failure there, how easy it is to then recklessly condemn the whole. I appeal for a different sentiment in this body and in the country. I appeal for free criticism, but for kindly criticism. I appeal for constructive criticism, and I insist that as we apply that constructive criticism we should also give credit where credit is due. Behold what has been accomplished. From their homes a million five hundred thousand men have been mobilized in camps. If every rifle was not at once ready every rifle will soon be ready. If we did not have factories capable of making all the cannon needed, behold the factories are now at work creating the armament that will, as we hope, under the providence of God win the war. If we do not have powder factories, let those of us who thought this country so far removed from the conflicts of Europe that we would never become involved in her quarrels, who sat supinely confident of our isolation and our greatness, take our share of the responsibility for lack of the powder mills.

As we pause to look at what has been accomplished, I point to the fact that the greatest fleet of aeroplanes ever conceived in the brain of man will soon be in the skies and over the battle line. If the hospitals have not been all that we desire—and I with all of you execrate the physicians who allowed boys to needlessly die—remember that that superb representative of the medical profession, Gen. Gorgas, has promised investigation and rectification and punishment for the guilty.

As we look upon this scene remember that we have been obliged to mobilize industries from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to transform factories, to train men; and we have even been obliged to send men armed with rifles, members of the military, into the forests to cut down the trees. Remember that everywhere there are millions of hammers pounding at this moment. Sparks are flying from hundreds of thousands of anvils. Countless wheels are whirring. Amidst the snows of the forest men are, with tireless arms, hewing the timbers for a mighty fleet. Great freight trains are rushing across the continent laden with munitions of war. Ships are sailing from every American port laden with food for the gallant nations that fight by our side. Remember that Uncle Sam is gathering the wealth and power of the earth in his mighty arms, and that he will not fail to render a good account on Europe's blood-drenched battle fields. Remember that back of all this is something better than armament—the deathless courage and determination of the American people to win this great conflict. Let no man discourage the people; let no man seek to put out in the hearts of the people that flame of patriotic ardor which burns to-day. Let us have done with whatever there may be of politics. Let us, I say again, relentlessly pursue these mistakes to the end that they may be corrected. But let us not try to win this war by seeking to deprive the President of the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution of the fathers.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6361) to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war.

Mr. SMOOT. What is the calendar number?

Mr. OVERMAN. It is not on the calendar. It was reported this morning from the Judiciary Committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Carolina to proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STONE rose.

Mr. OVERMAN. As the bill is now the unfinished business, I yield to the Senator from Missouri to move an executive session.

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 five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 5, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 4, 1918.

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Willard D. Vandiver, of St. Louis, Mo., to be assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo. (Reappointment.)

SOLICITOR FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

John W. Abercrombie, of Anniston, Ala., to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor, vice John B. Densmore, resigned.

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

John B. Nash, of Boston, Mass., to be naval officer of customs in customs collection district No. 4, with headquarters at Boston, Mass. (Reappointment.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Louis H. Mooser, of California, to be surveyor general of California, vice Frank H. Gould, deceased.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Asst. Surg. Walter Matthew Jones to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from December 11, 1917.

Asst. Surg. William Howard Slaughter to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from December 9, 1917.

Asst. Surg. James Gayley Townsend to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from December 6, 1917.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Maj. Llewellyn P. Williamson, Medical Corps (General Staff), to be lieutenant colonel from January 1, 1918, vice Lieut. Col. Nelson Gopen, retired from active service December 31, 1917.

Maj. William R. Davis, Medical Corps, to be lieutenant colonel from January 1, 1918, vice Lieut. Col. Llewellyn P. Williamson, retained in the General Staff.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be first lieutenants with rank from August 30, 1917.

Second Lieut. Thurston E. Wood, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Sidney G. Brady, promoted.

Second Lieut. John M. Johnson, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. George A. Pollin, promoted.

Second Lieut. William O. Reeder, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. David E. Finkbinder, promoted.

Second Lieut. William K. Kolb, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Chauncey F. Ruoff, promoted.

To be first lieutenants with rank from October 12, 1917.

Second Lieut. William R. Gerhardt, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Erwin C. W. Davis, promoted.

Second Lieut. Theodore E. Buechler, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Emile G. De Coen, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Tibbetts, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Arthur N. White, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel D. Ringsdorf, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Patrick L. Lynch, promoted.

Second Lieut. Redmond F. Kernan, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ivan N. Bradley, promoted.

Second Lieut. Theodore L. Futch, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. John J. McCollister, promoted.

Second Lieut. Russell L. Meredith, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Frank A. Roberts, promoted.

Second Lieut. William I. Wilson, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. William D. Alexander, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold A. Cooney, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Herbert L. Lee, promoted.

Second Lieut. John T. Knight, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Richard J. Marshall, promoted.

Second Lieut. Miles A. Cowles, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ralph T. Heard, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lawrence McC. Jones, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Harcourt Hervey, promoted.

Second Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Francis W. Sheppard, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Wolff, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. William J. Jones, placed on the detached officers' list.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Leonard Lucado Mintgomery, Cavalry, to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from October 26, 1917.

TRANSFER TO THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Harris, United States Army, retired, to the grade of captain in the Infantry arm with rank from July 1, 1916.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY PROMOTION, IN THE ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be first lieutenants with rank from August 9, 1917.

Second Lieut. Leon A. Des Pland, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Clarence E. Bradburn, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles W. McCleary, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Sherman L. Kiser, promoted.

Second Lieut. John L. Gammell, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Emer Yeager, promoted.

Second Lieut. James W. Emerson, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Marion C. Heyser, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ward H. Maris, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Idus R. McLendon, promoted.

Second Lieut. Roderick S. Patch, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Michael J. Fibich, promoted.

To be first lieutenants with rank from October 24, 1917.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Del Alamo, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Yarrow D. Vesely, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Richard W. Hocker, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Charles B. Thomas, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. William McK. Dunn, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Oliver J. Bond, jr., placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Willard S. Simpkins, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Benjamin E. Carter, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Rene J. Le Gardeur, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Edmund B. Edwards placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Corydon H. Sutton, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Theodore W. Wrenn, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Ladd, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Harold W. Rehm, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Gustav E. Moe, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Clifford H. Tate, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Philip Ramer, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ottomar O'Donnell, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Ozro F. Rideout, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Oliver P. Echols, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Floyd C. Marshall, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Clement Ripley, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Harris M. Findlay, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Albert R. Ives, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Thomas F. Furness, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. William M. Jackson, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Joseph L. Corcoran, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Stacy Knopf, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Dana M. Hubbard, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. David M. Pope, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Clyde W. White, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Eugene H. Willenbacher, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Preston S. Hoyt, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Francis W. Sheppard, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Clifford A. Laffin, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Robert M. Bathurst, placed on the detached officers' list.

To be first lieutenants with rank from October 25, 1917.

Second Lieut. Willis W. Hubbard, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Charles E. Hurdis, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Fairfax S. Landstreet, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Henry J. Schroeder, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Floyd W. Stewart, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Harold A. Nisley, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Fairfax D. Downey, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Fenton H. McGlachlin, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Bernard C. Law, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. James L. Guion, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. George F. Downey, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. George D. Wahl, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Andrew Carrigan, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ray H. Lewis, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Harley Latson, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Augustus M. Gurney, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. John V. Thompson, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Oliver B. Cardwell, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Carl Z. Draves, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Rex W. Beasley, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Archibald D. Fiskan, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Frank Langham, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Samuel C. Holliday, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. William F. Maher, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Emory M. Hoover, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Joseph Kennedy, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. William M. Garrison, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Gilbert P. Kearns, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Leon J. Paddock, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. John H. Carriker, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Bryan C. Curtis, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Peter P. Michalek, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Harry N. Nicholls, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Wendell L. Bevan, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Arthur N. Selby, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Frank W. Lykes, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. McKoy, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Alan L. Campbell, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Walter A. Phillips, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Oscar B. Ralls, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Stuart M. Canby, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Christiancy Pickett, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Harry Y. Stebbins, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ernest T. Barco, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Edmund D. Margrave, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Lester A. Daugherty, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Harry Darby, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Harry B. Berry, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Samuel P. Griffiths, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Robert W. Yates, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Loeff, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Ben M. Sawbridge, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Charles B. Bonner, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Warren D. Davis, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Arthur L. Warren, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Dominic J. Sabini, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Thomas K. Vincent, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Herman Feldman, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Merritt H. Greene, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Charles M. Stephens, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. William B. Weakley, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. David S. Doggett, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. William B. Tucker, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Arthur D. Ruppel, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Philip D. Tryon, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Stephen H. Cordill, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Ary C. Berry, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Moe Neufeld, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. George Davidson, jr., Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Harry Hollander, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. David L. Ruffner, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Edmond C. Fleming, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Mark M. Serum, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Miles M. Elder, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Louis H. Penney, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. William W. Belcher, placed on the detached officers' list.

Second Lieut. Ross B. Warren, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Robert F. Blodgett, placed on the detached officers' list.

To be first lieutenant with rank from November 5, 1917.

Second Lieut. Addison H. Douglass, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. Robert W. Daniels, promoted.

To be first lieutenant with rank from December 5, 1917.

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Fox, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. John S. Winslow, promoted.

To be first lieutenant with rank from January 4, 1918.

Second Lieut. Lewis A. Bond, Field Artillery, vice First Lieut. George N. Ruhberg, promoted.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Ralston D. Livingstone, Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from October 24, 1917, to fill an existing vacancy.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be first lieutenant with rank from July 9, 1917.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Drake, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Lindsay McD. Silvester, promoted.

To be first lieutenant with rank from July 13, 1917.

Second Lieut. James L. Ballard, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Herbert M. Pool, promoted.

To be first lieutenants with rank from August 7, 1917.

Second Lieut. Earl E. Major, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George D. Murphey, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Lloyd C. Parsons, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Mord P. Short, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Claudius M. Easley, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William C. Rose, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Claude G. Hammond, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George C. Elsey, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Henry V. Dexter, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Maxon S. Lough, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Ted H. Cawthorne, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Ford Richardson, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Edward Harrah, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John T. Rhett, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Nelson Hill, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Livingston Watrous, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Robert W. Corrigan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. J. Pendleton Wilson, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Richard H. Elliott, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Charles S. Little, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Robert H. Lord, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Herbert A. Wadsworth, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Mose K. Pigman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Medorem Crawford, jr., promoted.
 Second Lieut. Otto J. Endres, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Albert M. Jones, promoted.
 Second Lieut. John J. Hannigan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John E. Creed, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Ruthford L. Herr, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Gerald E. Cronin, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Herbert G. Esden, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Glenn P. Wilhelm, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Norman Spencer, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Albert S. Kuegle, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Hunter L. Girault, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Theodore R. Murphy, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Rex W. Minckler, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Matthew J. Gunner, promoted.
 Second Lieut. George A. Jackson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Henry Terrell, jr., promoted.
 Second Lieut. Roy F. Lynd, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas J. Camp, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Hugo J. Endres, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Harry A. Musham, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Wade H. Johnson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Frank C. Mahin, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Robert C. Patterson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Dale F. McDonald, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Francis W. Kernan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Edward H. Bertram, promoted.
 Second Lieut. John N. McNaughton, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Hayes A. Kroner, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Samuel I. Speevack, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Harry L. Twaddle, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Maximilian Clay, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John H. Harrison, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Frederick S. Schmitt, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William R. White, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Calvert H. Arnold, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Philip Caldwell, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Clarence L. Morton, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William H. Gill, promoted.
 Second Lieut. George S. Prugh, Infantry, vice First Lieut. d'Alary Fehét, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Homer F. Tate, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Basil D. Edwards, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Harold Montague, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Wade H. Haislip, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Kenyon H. Clark, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Walter M. Robertson, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Cyril M. Stillson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Max W. Sullivan, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Richard H. Johnston, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John N. Smith, jr., promoted.
 Second Lieut. John B. Cockburn, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Stephen J. Chamberlin, promoted.
 Second Lieut. George T. Fleet, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Edward C. Rose, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Clifton M. Brown, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur Bloch, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William G. Weaver, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Rasch, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Adrian K. Polhemus, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Walter B. Flynn, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Henry C. McLean, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Otto W. Neidert, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Frank J. Riley, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Edwin S. Beall, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Benjamin F. Delamater, jr., promoted.
 Second Lieut. Ralph E. Bower, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Carl J. Adler, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Charles W. Ogden, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George H. Gardiner, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Peter W. Ebbert, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Alfred L. Rockwood, promoted.
 Second Lieut. George L. Eberle, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George W. Polhemus, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Marcus B. Bell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Floyd C. Hecox, promoted.

To be first lieutenants with rank from August 8, 1917.

Second Lieut. Henry Pascale, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Carl A. Hardigg, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Frank R. Marston, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Carl L. Cohen, promoted.
 Second Lieut. George W. Swift, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William T. Pigott, jr., promoted.
 Second Lieut. Lorraine D. Fields, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Herbert J. Lawes, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Remington Orsinger, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Robert C. Williams, promoted.
 Second Lieut. William S. Morris, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul X. English, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Joseph W. Bollenbeck, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul Murray, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Kenneth C. Bell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William D. Faulkner, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Arnold Michelson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Edgar A. Stadden, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Thomas F. Keasler, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Frederic V. Hemenway, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Monroe M. Friedman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Clarence M. Dodson, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Lee C. Lewis, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Percie E. Rentfro, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Cyrus J. Rounds, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Carl J. Ballinger, promoted.
 Second Lieut. John D. Forsythe, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Richard T. Taylor, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Samuel L. Alexander, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George LeR. Brown, jr., promoted.
 Second Lieut. Albert D. Johnson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John R. Baxter, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Roger W. Morse, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Robert H. Barrett, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Leslie T. Lathrop, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Ernest J. Carr, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Andrew A. Cook, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Patrick J. Hurley, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Lewis A. Maury, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Donald R. McMillen, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Dan W. Flickinger, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Hugh B. Keen, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Robert D. Porter, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Samuel J. Heidner, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Ralph E. Richards, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John H. VanVliet, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Chester G. Hadden, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Douglass T. Greene, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Ralph H. Wooten, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Clarence H. Danielson, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Kenneth B. Bush, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Francis R. Fuller, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Donald C. Williams, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John E. Ardrey, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Russell D. Barnes, Infantry, vice First Lieut. David B. Falk, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Victor Patterson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Henry P. Perrine, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Thorgny C. Carlson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Dennis E. McCunniff, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Lyman C. Ward, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul W. Newgarden, promoted.
 Second Lieut. James D. Brown, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Dana Palmer, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold C. McClelland, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Alexander M. Patch, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert C. Bruason, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William A. Rafferty, promoted.

To be first lieutenants with rank from August 9, 1917.

Second Lieut. Walter E. Wynne, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Frank B. Jordan, promoted.

Second Lieut. Norman L. Baldwin, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Alfred E. Sawkins, promoted.

Second Lieut. Roger Howell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Roy M. Smith, promoted.

Second Lieut. Kenneth McIntosh, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Fritz T. Lindh, promoted.

Second Lieut. Fred R. Wolff, Infantry, vice First Lieut. James L. Bradley, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur C. Carlton, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Willis J. Tack, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert V. Finney, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Weldon W. Doe, promoted.

Second Lieut. Peter F. Connor, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Woodfin G. Jones, promoted.

Second Lieut. Philip D. Wessen, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul C. Paschal, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clement D. Johnston, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John S. Parkinson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Hardin, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Rudolph G. Whitten, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harman P. Agnew, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Louis T. Byrne, promoted.

Second Lieut. Floyd Lyle, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William R. Orton, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis W. Stone, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Francis H. Forbes, promoted.

Second Lieut. Don C. Faith, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Rufus S. Bratton, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles B. Herrick, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas G. Lanthier, promoted.

Second Lieut. Raymond Orr, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Jefferson R. Davenport, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Austin, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Harry M. Brown, promoted.

Second Lieut. James W. Anderson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas H. Monroe, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edgar T. Fell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Cedric W. Lewis, promoted.

Second Lieut. Archibald R. MacKechnie, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Clifford J. Mathews, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph B. Kilbride, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Howard P. Milligan, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Wilson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Frank W. Milburn, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter A. Mack, Infantry, vice First Lieut. J. Warren Weissheimer, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Williams, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Isaac Gill, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. William H. Pender, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Jens A. Doe, promoted.

Second Lieut. John C. Kernan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Lester L. Lampert, promoted.

Second Lieut. Maxton H. Flint, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Parley D. Parkinson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward M. Bates, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Charles W. Ryder, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Gorman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Omar N. Bradley, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Pettee, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul J. Mueller, promoted.

Second Lieut. Elmer E. Hagler, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Leland S. Hobbs, promoted.

Second Lieut. Sidney H. Negrotto, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Vernon Evans, promoted.

Second Lieut. Gustav J. Braun, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Roscoe B. Woodruff, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick V. Burgess, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Lewis C. Davidson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Everett L. Upson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Dwight D. Eisenhower, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter R. Curfman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Harold W. James, promoted.

Second Lieut. Don F. Pratt, Infantry, vice First Lieut. James B. Ord, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ralph E. Mooney, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John E. Rossell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Willard A. Reddish, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Whitten J. East, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ernest R. Percy, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Sidney C. Graves, promoted.

Second Lieut. Marcellus L. Countryman, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Jo H. Reaney, promoted.

Second Lieut. John C. Shaw, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John W. Leonard, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harry L. Stoner, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John A. McDermott, promoted.

Second Lieut. James M. Arthur, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Clyde R. Eisenschmidt, promoted.

Second Lieut. Donald Van P. Yewell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. James A. Van Fleet, promoted.

Second Lieut. Asa F. Coleman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Louis A. Merillat, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles J. McIntyre, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Edward G. Sherburne, promoted.

Second Lieut. Phillip M. Oviatt, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Michael F. Davis, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin H. Randle, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Luis R. Esteves, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis M. Rich, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Stuart C. MacDonald, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin G. Watson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Metcalfe Reed, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leon F. Sullivan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Benjamin G. Ferris, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Armstrong, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Charles S. Ritchel, promoted.

Second Lieut. William B. Townsend, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas G. Hearn, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hunter McGuire, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Donald Henley, promoted.

Second Lieut. Andrew L. Tucker, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Alfred S. Balsam, promoted.

Second Lieut. Steven V. Wilson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Otto A. B. Hooper, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin R. Rinker, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Howard Donnelly, promoted.

Second Lieut. John H. Gibson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John N. Robinson, promoted.

Second Lieut. George W. Gering, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Tom Fox, promoted.

Second Lieut. Cecil M. Neal, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Jacob J. Gerhardt, promoted.

Second Lieut. Jay W. Sechler, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Vernon E. Prichard, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter E. Ditmars, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Robert B. Lorch, promoted.

Second Lieut. Paul H. Darrington, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Adlai H. Gilkeson, promoted.

Second Lieut. John W. Spaulding, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Gilbert S. Brownell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Sidney B. Scott, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Richard C. Stickney, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ralph H. Countryman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Phillip K. McNair, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin E. Aldridge, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Jesse B. Hunt, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin B. Crabill, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John B. Duckstad, promoted.

Second Lieut. Reade M. Ireland, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John R. Mendenhall, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edmund W. Hill, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Norman Randolph, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alfred M. Shearer, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Joseph M. Murphy, promoted.

Second Lieut. James R. Campbell, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Leroy H. Watson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward A. Mullen, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Henry H. Dabney, promoted.

Second Lieut. James O. Tarbox, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John H. C. Williams, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harry F. Rusch, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Oscar A. Straub, promoted.

Second Lieut. Raymond F. Edwards, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John Kellher, promoted.

Second Lieut. Oren A. Mulkey, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas F. Taylor, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Bond, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Marshall H. Quesenberry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Byron C. Brown, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Robert L. Williams, promoted.

Second Lieut. Forrest M. Harmon, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Charles C. Herrick, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ralph C. Flewelling, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Latham L. Brundred, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank H. Terrell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Leslie T. Saul, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold R. Priest, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Charles A. Bayler, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Jabez G. Gholston, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Fred B. Inglis, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert A. McClure, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Richard P. Kuhn, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick N. Vinson, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John A. Street, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis B. McCollom, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Sidney Herkness, promoted.

Second Lieut. Reginald D. Pappé, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William E. Chambers, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph B. Wirt, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Warren W. Carr, promoted.

Second Lieut. Graham R. Schweickert, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Thomas L. Martin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Norman P. Williams, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Geoffrey P. Baldwin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Riggan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John B. Bennet, promoted.

Second Lieut. Winfield W. Smith, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Kenneth M. Halpine, promoted.

Second Lieut. Milton R. Barclay, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William R. Wilson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold C. Wasgatt, Infantry, vice First Lieut. R. Potter Campbell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wannie L. Bartley, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Richard C. Birmingham, promoted.

Second Lieut. Norman J. McMahon, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Felix R. McLean, promoted.

Second Lieut. Donald M. Bartow, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John E. Martin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hilbert A. C. Jensen, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Paul B. Parker, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank A. Pattillo, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William E. Morehause, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Paul L. Singer, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Joseph H. Grant, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph L. Ready, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Arthur M. Ellis, promoted.

Second Lieut. James B. Scarr, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Maurice L. Miller, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lloyd R. Rogers, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Abram V. Rinearson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Ritcor, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Benjamin A. Yancey, promoted.

Second Lieut. Earl C. Flegel, Infantry, vice First Lieut. George J. Newgarden, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Abner W. Goree, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John D. Miley, promoted.

Second Lieut. Herbert B. Wheeler, Infantry, vice First Lieut. William E. Coffin, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Nathan, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Spencer A. Merrell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Crittenden A. C. Tolman, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Robert K. Whitson, promoted.

Second Lieut. William E. Tidwell, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Otto F. Lange, promoted.

Second Lieut. James K. Cubbison, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Harlan F. Mumma, promoted.

Second Lieut. Howard F. Ross, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Alexander M. Weyand, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur J. Lacouture, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Walter D. Mangan, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clifford M. Olivetti, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Elon A. Abernethy, promoted.

Second Lieut. Josiah B. Mudge, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Nelson B. Russell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hugh S. Lee, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Henry P. Blanks, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wilbur S. Elliott, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Bartlett James, promoted.

Second Lieut. Kirk E. B. Lawton, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Elkin L. Franklin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Neil S. Edmond, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Hubert R. Harmon, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold Haney, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Weir Riche, promoted.

Second Lieut. Tully C. Garner, Infantry, vice First Lieut. John F. Goodman, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wilmer Brinton, jr., Infantry, vice First Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, retired.

Second Lieut. Forrest M. Record, Infantry, vice First Lieut. James A. Merritt, retired.

Second Lieut. Luther W. Dear, Infantry, vice First Lieut. Edward A. Everts, retired.

Second Lieut. Frederick C. Shantz, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Martin D. McAllister, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. George W. Booth, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. William R. Colbern, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Marcel A. Gillis, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. John W. Carroll, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Joshua S. Bowen, Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be captains with rank from August 5, 1917.

First Lieut. Charles C. Smith, Cavalry, vice Capt. Hugh S. Johnson, appointed lieutenant colonel in the National Army.

First Lieut. Harrison Herman, Cavalry, vice Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. William W. Dempsey, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles F. Martin, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert R. D. McCullough, Cavalry, vice Capt. Willis V. Morris, promoted.

First Lieut. Chapman Grant, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank P. Amos, promoted.

First Lieut. Duncan G. Richard, Cavalry, vice Capt. James Goethe, promoted.

First Lieut. Daniel A. Connor, Cavalry, vice Capt. Varien D. Dixon, promoted.

First Lieut. Harley C. Dagley, Cavalry, vice Capt. Verne La S. Rockwell, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles L. Clifford, Cavalry, vice Capt. George B. Comly, promoted.

First Lieut. Gaston L. Holmes, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles G. Harvey, promoted.

First Lieut. George W. Wersebe, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard M. Thomas, promoted.

First Lieut. Milton R. Fisher, Cavalry, vice Capt. George B. Rodney, promoted.

First Lieut. John S. Jadwin, Cavalry, vice Capt. Christian A. Bach, promoted.

First Lieut. Arthur P. Thayer, Cavalry, vice Capt. David H. Biddle, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward R. Scheitlin, Cavalry, vice Capt. William F. H. Godson, promoted.

First Lieut. Edwin A. Martin, Cavalry, vice Capt. George W. Winterburn, promoted.

First Lieut. Jay D. B. Lattin, Cavalry, vice Capt. Lewis Foerster, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank G. Ringland, Cavalry, vice Capt. William P. Moffet, promoted.

First Lieut. John B. Harper, Cavalry, vice Capt. Archibald F. Comiskey, promoted.

First Lieut. Winchell I. Razor, Cavalry (Signal Corps), vice Capt. William A. Cornell, promoted.

First Lieut. Oliver I. Holman, Cavalry, vice Capt. Winchell I. Razor, retained in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. John J. Bohn, Cavalry, vice Capt. George J. Oden, promoted.

First Lieut. Harry B. Flounders, Cavalry (ammunition train), vice Capt. Edward Calvert, promoted.

First Lieut. John C. Garrett, Cavalry, vice Capt. Harry B. Flounders, retained in ammunition train.

First Lieut. Grover R. Carl, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, promoted.

First Lieut. Hugh D. Blanchard, Cavalry, vice Capt. Bruce Palmer, promoted.

First Lieut. James G. Monihan, Cavalry, vice Capt. James E. Fechet, promoted.

First Lieut. Anthony J. Kirst, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick N. Jones, promoted.

First Lieut. William G. Simmons, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Wagner, promoted.

First Lieut. Rexford E. Willoughby, Cavalry, vice Capt. Archie Miller, promoted.

First Lieut. John D. Austin, Cavalry, vice Capt. William S. Wells, promoted.

First Lieut. John P. Kaye, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert M. Nolan, promoted.

First Lieut. Cleo D. Mayhugh, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry Gibbins, promoted.

- First Lieut. James W. Barnett, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur Poillon, promoted.
- First Lieut. John C. Mullenix, Cavalry, vice Capt. James A. Shannon, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Ross McCoy, Cavalry, vice Capt. George A. Purlington, promoted.
- First Lieut. Howard C. Tobin, Cavalry, vice Capt. George W. Biegler, promoted.
- First Lieut. John A. Weeks, Cavalry, vice Capt. Francis W. Glover, promoted.
- First Lieut. Walter E. Buchly, Cavalry, vice Capt. Timothy M. Coughlan, promoted.
- First Lieut. Harold C. Mandell, Cavalry, vice Capt. James Huston, promoted.
- First Lieut. Lester A. Sprinkle, Cavalry, vice Capt. Jonathan M. Wainwright, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Robert W. Grow, Cavalry, vice Capt. Lewis S. Morey, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Terrill E. Price, Cavalry, vice Capt. Adna R. Chaffee, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. William H. Kasten, Cavalry, vice Capt. William N. Haskell, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Edwin Rollmann, Cavalry (Signal Corps), vice Capt. Harry L. Hodges, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Leon E. Ryder, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edwin Rollmann, retained in the Signal Corps.
- First Lieut. Richard L. Creed, Cavalry, vice Capt. John H. Howard, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. William M. Husson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Gordon Johnston, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Harry L. Putnam, Cavalry, vice Capt. Clarence Lininger, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Roderick R. Allen, Cavalry, vice Capt. Innis P. Swift, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Adolphus W. Roffe, Cavalry, vice Capt. Herbert H. White, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Ion C. Holm, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas M. Knox, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Robert C. Candee, Cavalry, vice Capt. Walter J. Scott, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Joseph L. Phillips, Cavalry, vice Capt. Kenyon A. Joyce, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Kenneth McCarty, Cavalry, vice Capt. Lewis W. Cass, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Joseph W. Geer, Cavalry, vice Capt. William C. Gardenhire, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Edwin D. Morgan, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert F. Tate, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Leslie B. C. Jones, Cavalry, vice Capt. Levi G. Brown, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Kramer Thomas, Cavalry, vice Capt. Oscar A. McGee, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. James R. Finley, Cavalry, vice Capt. George M. Russell, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Willard S. Wadleton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Hale S. Cook, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard B. Going, promoted.
- First Lieut. John M. Jenkins, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Hamilton Bowle, promoted.
- First Lieut. Beverly H. Coiner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Albert E. Phillips, promoted.
- First Lieut. Albert D. Chipman, Cavalry, vice Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, promoted.
- First Lieut. Arthur H. Truxes, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edward C. Wells, promoted.
- First Lieut. Gordon J. F. Heron, Cavalry, vice Capt. Kerr T. Riggs, promoted.
- First Lieut. Carl C. Krueger, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Pearson, promoted.
- First Lieut. Hugh M. Gregory, Cavalry, vice Capt. William G. Meade, promoted.
- First Lieut. Oron A. Palmer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Guy Kent, promoted.
- First Lieut. Stanley Bacon, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick Mears, promoted.
- First Lieut. Samuel V. Constant, Cavalry, vice Capt. Eugene J. Ely, promoted.
- First Lieut. William C. Chase, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur G. Fisher, promoted.
- First Lieut. Norman E. Fiske, Cavalry, vice Capt. Matt C. Bristol, promoted.
- First Lieut. Donald O. Miller, Cavalry, vice Capt. Horace N. Munro, promoted.
- First Lieut. Richard D. Gile, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry T. Bull, promoted.
- First Lieut. Wilson T. Bals, Cavalry, vice Capt. William H. Cowles, promoted.
- First Lieut. Cyrus J. Wilder, Cavalry, vice Capt. John K. Herr, promoted.
- First Lieut. Harold C. Fellows, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph F. Taulbee, promoted.
- First Lieut. John T. Pierce, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Andrew W. Smith, promoted.
- First Lieut. Henry H. Anderson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Rodman Butler, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. George M. Herringshaw, Cavalry, vice Capt. Lewis Brown, jr., appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Thomas F. Limbocker, Cavalry, vice Capt. Allan M. Pope, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Cornelius M. Daly, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph B. Kuznik, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Richard B. Trimble, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emil P. Pierson, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Arthur S. Harrington, Cavalry, vice Capt. John T. Sayles, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Frank L. Whittaker, Cavalry, vice Capt. G. Winter, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Philip H. Sherwood, Cavalry, vice Capt. William W. Edwards, promoted.
- First Lieut. Robert S. La Motte, Cavalry, vice Capt. Walter F. Martin, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. George M. Gillet, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry J. McKenney, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Arthur E. Pickard, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank T. McNarney, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. James F. Dewhurst, Cavalry, vice Capt. William E. W. MacKinlay, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Donald S. Perry, Cavalry, vice Capt. Basil N. Rittenhouse, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Thomas S. Poole, Cavalry, vice Capt. William R. Taylor, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Frederick G. Rosenberg, Cavalry, vice Capt. Philip Mowry, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Frederick R. Lafferty, Cavalry, vice Capt. Otto W. Rethorst, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Carl H. Strong, Cavalry, vice Capt. William B. Renziehausen, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Robert L. Beall, Cavalry (Ammunition Train), vice Capt. Ralph C. Caldwell, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Meade Frierson, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert L. Beall, retained in ammunition train.
- First Lieut. Arthur T. Lacey, Cavalry, vice Capt. Alvin S. Perkins, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. David W. Craig, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert M. Barton, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Edmund M. Barnum, Cavalry, vice Capt. James E. Abbott, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Thomas A. Dobyms, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Selwyn D. Smith, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. John T. Minton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick G. Turner, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. William T. Haldeman, Cavalry (Ammunition Train), vice Capt. Orlando C. Troxel, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Edward S. Bassett, Cavalry, vice Capt. William T. Haldeman, retained in Ammunition Train.
- First Lieut. Edward F. Shaifer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Wade H. Westmoreland, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. George M. Peabody, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Ralph N. Hayden, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Athael B. Ellis, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles J. Naylor, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Harrie K. Dalbey, Cavalry, vice Capt. Carl H. Muller, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. John W. McDonald, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry A. Meyer, jr., appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Victor Kerney, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank Keller, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. David H. Blakelock, Cavalry, vice Capt. Copley Enos, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Rinaldo L. Coe, Cavalry, vice Capt. William S. Martin, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Harold J. Duffey, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert C. Collins, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Jay K. Colwell, Cavalry, vice Capt. Irwin L. Hunsaker, appointed major in the National Army.

- First Lieut. Amory C. Cotchett, Cavalry, vice Capt. Clifton R. Norton, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Otis Porter, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles R. Mayo, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Arthur C. D. Anderson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur J. Lynch, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Emory M. Mace, Cavalry, vice Capt. Rowson Warren, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Harry H. Dunn, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edward M. Olley, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. George L. Morrison, Cavalry, vice Capt. John T. Donnelly, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Renn Lawrence, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edwin L. Cox, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Joseph A. Covington, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edward R. Coppock, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. John L. Rice, Cavalry, vice Capt. Peter J. Hennessey, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Nelson M. Imboden, Cavalry, vice Capt. George Grunert, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Randolph Dickins, Cavalry, vice Capt. William R. Pope, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. John N. Steele, Cavalry, vice Capt. Olney Place, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Eugene M. Dwyer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Sidney D. Maize, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Wharton G. Ingram, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas P. Bernard, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Edward S. Moale, Cavalry, vice Capt. Clarence A. Dougherty, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Adrian St. John, Cavalry, vice Capt. Isaac S. Martin, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Frederick J. Holzbaur, Cavalry, vice Capt. George R. Somerville, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. George H. Carruth, Cavalry, vice Capt. Milton G. Holliday, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Robert M. Carswell, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert R. Love, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Walter C. Merkel, vice Capt. Edmund A. Buchanan, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Joseph M. Hurt, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Edward A. Keyes, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. George I. Speer, vice Capt. Orlando G. Palmer, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Charles B. Duncan, Cavalry, vice Capt. William W. Overton, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Ferris M. Angevine, Cavalry, vice Capt. Albert B. Dockery, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Julian W. Cunningham, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edmund L. Zane, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Sam G. Fuller, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emmet R. Harris, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Clinton A. Pierce, Cavalry, vice Capt. Troop Miller, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Thomas M. Cockrill, Cavalry, vice Capt. Daniel D. Gregory, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Dehmore S. Wood, Cavalry, vice Capt. John E. Hemphill, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Arthur Vollmer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Howard C. Tatum, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Otto B. Trigg, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Barry, promoted.
- First Lieut. George W. L. Prettyman, Cavalry, vice Capt. William W. Gordon, promoted.
- First Lieut. Thomas M. Turner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Casper W. Cole, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Horace L. Hudson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Rudolph E. Smyser, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Lawrence C. Frizzell, Cavalry, vice Capt. Rowland B. Ellis, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Jean F. Sabin, Cavalry, vice Capt. George A. F. Trumbo, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Robert F. White, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert McC. Beck, jr., appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Henry D. Jay, Cavalry, vice Capt. Leonard W. Prunty, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Ray L. Burnell, Cavalry, vice Capt. William M. Cooley, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Arthur W. Hartman, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emory J. Pike, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. John W. Berry, Cavalry, vice Capt. John H. Read, jr., appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Joseph N. Marx, Cavalry, vice Capt. John Cocks, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. George Sawtelle, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas H. Cunningham, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Ray Harrison, Cavalry, vice Capt. Ralph M. Parker, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. William F. Daugherty, Cavalry, vice Capt. William H. Bell, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. John T. Cole, Cavalry, vice Capt. Walter H. Neill, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Stephen H. Sherrill, Cavalry, vice Capt. Howard R. Smalley, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Charles H. Gerhardt, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas A. Rothwell, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Walter H. Schulze, Cavalry, vice Capt. Victor S. Foster, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Herbert C. Holdridge, Cavalry, vice Capt. Oscar Foley, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Albert C. Smith, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick D. Griffith, jr., appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Nicholas W. Lisle, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles McH. Eby, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Percy G. Black, Cavalry, vice Capt. Ephraim F. Graham, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Albert C. Stanford, Cavalry, vice Capt. William A. McCain, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Laurence B. Meacham, Cavalry, vice Capt. Vaughn W. Cooper, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Louis Le R. Martin, Cavalry, vice Capt. Harold B. Johnson, promoted.
- First Lieut. William K. Harrison, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Albert H. Mueller, promoted.
- First Lieut. Josiah F. Morford, Cavalry, vice Capt. Allan F. McLean, promoted.
- First Lieut. Ernest N. Harmon, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles Burnet, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Joseph S. Tate, Cavalry, vice Capt. Jens E. Stedje, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Arthur M. Harper, Cavalry, vice Capt. Herman S. Dilworth, promoted.
- First Lieut. John W. Confer, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank B. Kobes, promoted.
- First Lieut. Herbert N. Schwarzkopf, Cavalry, vice Capt. Ronald E. Fisher, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Robert N. Kunz, Cavalry, vice Capt. Talbot Smith, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Charles S. Kilbourn, Cavalry, vice Capt. John V. Spring, jr., promoted.
- First Lieut. Charles R. Johnson, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Norman H. Davis, promoted.
- First Lieut. Bertrand Morrow, Cavalry (Ammunition Train), vice Capt. Charles Telford, promoted.
- First Lieut. Coalter B. Compton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Bertrand Morrow, retained in ammunition train.
- First Lieut. Folsome R. Parker, Cavalry, vice Capt. Olan C. Aleshire, promoted.
- First Lieut. Guy H. Doshier, Cavalry, vice Capt. George M. Lee, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Cecil R. Neal, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry S. Terrell, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Myer S. Silven, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard W. Walker, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. William H. Symington, Cavalry, vice Capt. James B. Henry, jr., appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Phillip B. Fryer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Alexander M. Milton, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.
- First Lieut. Donald C. Hawley, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emil P. Laurson, promoted.
- First Lieut. Vernon L. Padgett, Cavalry, vice Capt. Jerome G. Pillow, appointed major in the National Army.
- First Lieut. Jay W. MacKelvie, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick E. Shnyder, promoted.
- First Lieut. Francis T. Bonsteel, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr., promoted.
- First Lieut. William E. Barott, Cavalry, vice Capt. James A. Mars, promoted.
- First Lieut. Wallace F. Hamilton, Cavalry, vice Capt. John C. Montgomery, promoted.
- First Lieut. Frank Nelson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Carl Boyd, promoted.
- First Lieut. William E. McMinn, Cavalry, vice Capt. Stephen W. Winfree, promoted.
- First Lieut. Edmund M. Crump, Cavalry, vice Capt. George E. Nelson, promoted.
- First Lieut. Herman F. Rathjen, Cavalry, vice Capt. Thomas L. Sherburne, promoted.

First Lieut. Daniel J. Keane, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emil Engel, promoted.

First Lieut. Milo J. Warner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Emmett Addis, promoted.

First Lieut. Le Roy Davis, Cavalry, vice Capt. Harry L. King, promoted.

First Lieut. Anthony J. Tittinger, Cavalry, vice Capt. Walton Goodwin, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. Max D. Holmes, Cavalry, vice Capt. David H. Scott, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles A. Ellis, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert Sterrett, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Demas L. Sears, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert C. Richardson, promoted.

First Lieut. Bankston E. Mattox, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert M. Campbell, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank H. Barnhart, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles C. Winnia, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. John A. Moschner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank B. Edwards, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. George E. Harrison, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert P. Brady, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Wesley J. White, Cavalry, vice Capt. Stephen C. Reynolds, promoted.

First Lieut. Alton W. Howard, Cavalry, vice Capt. George H. Baird, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Nolan Ferguson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Daniel D. Tompkins, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Richard W. Carter, Cavalry, vice Capt. William V. Carter, promoted.

First Lieut. Kenneth Rowntree, Cavalry, vice Capt. E. Kearsley Sterling, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. George A. King, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph H. Barnard, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. James B. Lockwood, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles B. Amory, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. Lionel L. Meyer, Cavalry, vice Capt. Kinzie B. Edmunds, promoted.

First Lieut. Frederick H. L. Ryder, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles S. Hoyt, promoted.

First Lieut. John W. Weeks, Cavalry, vice Capt. James J. O'Hara, promoted.

First Lieut. Theodore B. Apgar, Cavalry, vice Capt. Roy W. Holderness, promoted.

First Lieut. Jefferson B. Osborn, Cavalry, vice Capt. James S. Greene, promoted.

First Lieut. Mortimer H. Christian, Cavalry, vice Capt. Gerald C. Brant, promoted.

First Lieut. Marcus R. Monsarratt, Cavalry, vice Capt. George C. Lawrason, promoted.

First Lieut. Fabius B. Shipp, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur H. Wilson, promoted.

First Lieut. James J. Cecil, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank K. Ross, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. George A. Moore, Cavalry, vice Capt. Victor M. Whitside, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. James M. Shelton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Cushman Hartwell, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Albert R. Kuschke, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank L. Van Horn, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. George W. Gay, Cavalry, vice Capt. William C. F. Nicholson, promoted.

First Lieut. Forsyth Bacon, Cavalry, vice Capt. George Dillman, promoted.

First Lieut. Ralph L. Joyner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Philip J. R. Kiehl, promoted.

First Lieut. Roscoe S. Parker, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard B. Barnitz, transferred to the Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Heywood S. Dodd, Cavalry, vice Capt. Berkeley T. Merchant, promoted.

First Lieut. Kent C. Lambert, Cavalry, vice Capt. Hugh H. Broadhurst, promoted.

First Lieut. George E. Huthsteiner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur W. Holderness, promoted.

First Lieut. Richard B. Lloyd, Cavalry, vice Capt. Daniel G. Morrisett, detailed in Ammunition Train.

First Lieut. Maurice Morgan, Cavalry, vice Capt. Albert J. Myer, jr., detailed in Ammunition Train.

First Lieut. Gilbert E. Bixby, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert E. Carmody, detailed in Ammunition Train.

First Lieut. Eugene Burnet, Cavalry, vice Capt. Harold L. Gardiner, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Charles F. Houghton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert C. Rodgers, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Harry A. Buckley, Cavalry, vice Capt. Clark P. Chandler, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. James E. Slack, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles L. Stevenson, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Culver S. Mitcham, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph P. Aleshire, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. William O. Johnson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert Blaine, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Harold B. Gibson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Guy H. Wyman, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. John D. Hood, Cavalry, vice Capt. Seth W. Scofield, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Charles S. Lawrence, Cavalry, vice Capt. Louis A. O'Donnell, promoted.

First Lieut. Melvin S. Williamson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry R. Smalley, promoted.

First Lieut. Evarts W. Ople, Cavalry, vice Capt. John G. Quekemeyer, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank P. Stretton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph C. King, promoted.

First Lieut. Paul Hurlburt, Cavalry, vice Capt. George L. Converse, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. Aaron Y. Hardy, Cavalry, vice Capt. Donald A. Robinson, promoted.

First Lieut. Earl B. Wilson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Bruce L. Burch, promoted.

First Lieut. Edmund J. Engel, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edgar M. Whiting, promoted.

First Lieut. John E. Grant, Cavalry, vice Capt. Alexander R. Cocke, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Jack M. Reardon, Cavalry, vice Capt. Francis C. V. Crowley, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Lewis Mesherry, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank P. Amos, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Lewis A. Weiss, Cavalry, vice Capt. James E. Shelley, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Francis E. Cheney, Cavalry, vice Capt. William S. Wells, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Robert P. Mortimer, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Pearson, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Lee T. Victor, Cavalry, vice Capt. Olan C. Aleshire, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Henry C. Caron, Cavalry, vice Capt. Kinzie B. Edmunds, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. William W. Powell, Cavalry, vice Capt. William C. F. Nicholson, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Robert F. Merkel, Cavalry, vice Capt. William M. Grimes, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Carroll A. Powell, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Frank C. De Langton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert C. Richardson, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Ivan N. Waldron, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frank M. Andrews, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Carter R. McLennan, Cavalry, vice Capt. George F. Patten, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Frederick Gearing, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert M. Cheney, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Geoffrey Galwey, Cavalry, vice Capt. Philip Gordon, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Louis G. Gibney, Cavalry, vice Capt. Sumner M. Williams, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. William D. Adkins, Cavalry, vice Capt. Charles M. Haverkamp, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. John B. Hartman, Cavalry, vice Capt. Horace T. Aplington, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Harry C. Jones, Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur B. Conard, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. James E. Simpson, Cavalry, vice Capt. John P. Lucas, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Charles J. Booth, Cavalry, vice Capt. Kenna G. Eastham, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. William T. Hamilton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert McG. Littlejohn, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Richard C. Boyan, Cavalry, vice Capt. Burton Y. Read, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Edward K. Jones, Cavalry (Signal Corps), vice Capt. Roland L. Gaugler, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Harry P. Shaw, Cavalry, vice Edward J. Jones, retained in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Frederick F. Duggan, Cavalry, vice Geoffrey Keyes, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Harry H. Baird, Cavalry, vice Capt. Albert J. Myer, jr., placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Francis H. Waters, Cavalry, vice Capt. Daniel G. Morrissett, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. William T. Bauskett, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Arthur D. Newman, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Carlisle B. Cox, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edward L. N. Glass, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Walter L. Bishop, Cavalry, vice Capt. Clifford B. King, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Donald R. McComas, Cavalry, vice Capt. Ralph I. Sasse, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Liburn B. Chambers, Cavalry (Signal Corps), vice Capt. William E. Shipp, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. John W. Burke, Cavalry, vice Capt. L. B. Chambers, retained in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Charles W. Jacobson, Cavalry, vice Capt. William G. Elliott, promoted.

First Lieut. Edgar R. Garlick, Cavalry, vice Capt. Verne R. Bell, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry P. Ames, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry W. Baird, promoted.

First Lieut. Richard F. Leahy, Cavalry, vice Capt. Murray B. Rush, promoted.

First Lieut. Howard C. Okie, Cavalry, vice Capt. William D. Geary, promoted.

First Lieut. William L. Gibson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard H. Kimball, promoted.

First Lieut. James L. Franciscus, Cavalry, vice Capt. Frederick S. Snyder, promoted.

First Lieut. Eddie J. Lee, Cavalry, vice Capt. John Kennard, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Elmer P. Gosnell, Cavalry, vice Capt. Sloan Doak, promoted.

To be captains with rank from November 3, 1917.

First Lieut. Raymond D. Adolph, Cavalry, vice Capt. Edgar W. Taulbee, appointed major in the National Army.

First Lieut. Donald A. Stroh, Cavalry, vice Capt. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Russell T. George, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard D. Gile, appointed captain in the Signal Corps.

To be captains with rank from November 5, 1917.

First Lieut. Thomas C. McCormick, Cavalry, vice Capt. Leland Wadsworth, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. Erskine A. Franklin, Cavalry, vice Capt. William R. Henry, promoted.

First Lieut. Wallace H. Gillett, Cavalry, vice Capt. George F. Patten, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert D. Thompson, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Lindsley D. Beach, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. John E. Maher, Cavalry, vice Capt. James S. Mooney, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. John E. Selby, Cavalry, vice Capt. Leon M. Logan, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Marek, Cavalry, vice Capt. Henry D. F. Munnikhuysen, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Herbert E. Watkins, Cavalry, vice Capt. William C. Christy, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Raymond L. Newton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Mack Garr, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. William R. Irvin, Cavalry, vice Capt. Verne R. Bell, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Alfred L. Baylies, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Barry, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Lathan H. Collins, Cavalry, vice Capt. Joseph M. Tully, placed on the detached officers' list.

First Lieut. Ralph B. Skinner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Orlando C. Troxel, deceased.

To be captain with rank from November 6, 1917.

First Lieut. Candler A. Wilkinson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Pearson Menoher, placed on the detached officers' list.

To be captain with rank from November 13, 1917.

First Lieut. Milton A. Lowenberg, Cavalry, vice Capt. Robert M. Cheney, promoted.

To be captain with rank from November 17, 1917.

First Lieut. John A. Hettinger, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard E. Cummins, promoted.

To be captains with rank from November 23, 1917.

First Lieut. George A. Goodyear, Cavalry, vice Capt. Alexander L. James, jr., promoted.

First Lieut. Paul H. Morris, Cavalry, vice Capt. Philip Gordon, promoted.

To be captain with rank from November 28, 1917.

First Lieut. Francis E. S. Turner, Cavalry, vice Capt. Cuthbert P. Stearns, appointed major in the Signal Corps.

To be captain with rank from November 29, 1917.

First Lieut. Guy D. Thompson, Cavalry, vice Capt. Homer M. Groninger, promoted.

To be captain with rank from December 11, 1917.

First Lieut. George A. Parsons, Cavalry, vice Capt. John K. Brown, promoted.

To be captain with rank from December 22, 1917.

First Lieut. David W. Barton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Richard D. Newman, promoted.

To be captain with rank from December 28, 1917.

First Lieut. Martin R. Rice, Cavalry, vice Capt. Sumner M. Williams, promoted.

To be captains with rank from December 29, 1917.

First Lieut. Philip C. Clayton, Cavalry, vice Capt. Ernest G. Cullum, promoted.

First Lieut. Hans E. Kloefer, Cavalry, vice Capt. William W. Erwin, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward A. Everett, jr., Cavalry, vice Capt. Ralph I. Sasse, detailed in ammunition train.

To be captain with rank from January 16, 1918.

First Lieut. Herbert A. Myers, Cavalry, vice Capt. Herman Kobbe, promoted.

To be captains with rank from January 23, 1918.

First Lieut. Norman N. Rogers, Cavalry, vice Capt. John A. Warden, promoted.

First Lieut. Temple E. Ridgely, Cavalry, vice Capt. John B. Johnson, promoted.

To be captain with rank from January 24, 1918.

First Lieut. Harry W. Maas, Cavalry, vice Capt. Claude DeB. Hunt, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from August 5, 1917.

Maj. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Infantry, vice Lieut. Col. A. La Rue Christie, retired.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants with rank from October 25, 1917.

George Stanley Victor Little, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gordon F. Stephens, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William MacGregor Hall, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Oscar Nelson, captain, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Pierce Butler, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Albert Carder Ames, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles Lawrence Bolte, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William A. Moss, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Eugene Crehan Callahan, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Howell Duncan, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Bliss Brainerd, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Theodore F. Wessels, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Edward Law, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Sherman K. Burke, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Arthur J. McChrystal, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Reynier Jacob Wortendyke, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Malcolm Fraser Lindsey, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Smith, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Jean Elsworth Nelson, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Kirkwood Duval Scott, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Horace Oscar Cushman, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Maine Hutson, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Thomas Maury Galbreath, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Carter Glass, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Lambert Alexander Wood, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Thomas Phillips, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

David Henry Finley, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Sayre Fitz Randolph, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Eli A. Barnes, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Richard Francis Bailey, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Myron Morris Andrews, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Richard Stillings Hevenor, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Albert Edward Purchas, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Bryan Grimes Dancy, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Vinton Lee James, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William F. Campbell, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Louis Tulane Bass, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles J. Carey, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Stuart Cutler, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Elbert Gary Spencer, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Reuben Boatwright, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Graeme K. Howard, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Lester Nelson Allyn, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry Lester Barrett, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Howard W. Sears, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Raphael Semmes, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Edward McDonald, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Elmer R. Ames, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Thomas Samuel Morrison, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Raymond R. Tourtillott, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

George Albert Hadd, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Leb Augustine Dunbar, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

James S. Candee, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Joseph Purnell Cromwell, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Harry Mash Mayo, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Bernard P. Hoey, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Arleigh Lyle Willis, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Eustace Peabody Strout, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Wallace William Parker, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ray Maxey Hare, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Walter Francis Mullins, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry Lord Page King, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Craig Parsons Cochrane, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Harry W. Koster, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Alfred James McMullin, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Eugene Elliot Pratt, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Julien Hequembourg Needler, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Frank Joseph Knell, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gerald Leonard Marsh, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William A. Wieland, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Conrad Cattus, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Edmond Sheppard Donoho, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Donald Newman Swain, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Frank Mead, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles McFarland Petty, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Harold A. Black, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Joseph McElroy, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

George Phillip Seneff, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry C. Boehme, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Russell G. Ayres, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William A. Wappenstein, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles H. Owens, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Carter Collins, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Clarence Earle Lovejoy, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Ayres Gray, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Hays Matson, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

George Edwin Abrams, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Clifton Rodes Breckinridge, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles McKnight, jr., first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Richard Lee Tayloe, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Albert D. Foster, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ralph Eberlin, second lieutenant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Edward T. Harrison, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Donald P. Spalding, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ercil D. Porter, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Warner Harwood, second lieutenant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Clyde Alexander Fowler, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Laurence Jerome Potter, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Claude Alfred White, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Brayton Wilbur, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Franklin Farnsworth, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Chester Boothe Blakeman, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry Norris Bakken, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Archer L. Lerch, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Rodney S. Sprigg, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Milton W. Emmett, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Arthur Pierce, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Wendell Lapsley Clemenson, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Jonathan W. Edwards, second lieutenant, Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Hill Thomas, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles James Deahl, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Frank Macdonald Ogden, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Bruce Field Higgenbotham, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Otway Owen, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Arcadi Gluckman, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Reginald Dunham Grout, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Dale Milton Hoagland, first lieutenant, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles Augustin Campbell, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Maurice Webster Ocheltree, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Roy T. Rouse, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ivan B. Snell, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Wendell Westover, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

James Wilson Rice, first lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Edgar, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gustav Henry Lamm, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

James Polk Gammon, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

James Arthur Giacomini, second lieutenant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry K. White, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Alva William Snyder, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Ralph Pierce Van Zile, second lieutenant, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Talbot Bass Fowler, of South Carolina.

Matthew Francis Garvey, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Samuel Littler Metcalfe, of Texas.

Frank Wilbur Halsey, of Texas.

Kirby Green, of Georgia.

Myron Clifton Conway, of Texas.

Harold Clifton Reed, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Samuel Hamilton Ladensohn, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Clyde Arthur Ames, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Irwin Lytle Lummis, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Joseph Glenn Babb, of Missouri.

Hollis Benjamin Hoyt, sergeant, Company C, First Regiment, Vermont National Guard.

Clarence Morrill Collord, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Russell Leamer McKown, of Iowa.

Frederick Wright Hackett, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Roy George Rom, of Wisconsin.

Fred H. Reynolds, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Van Courtright Walton, of Ohio.

Matthew Weaver Steele, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Lawrence Walter Marshall, of Minnesota.

John August Otto, of Texas.

Joseph Burton Sweet, of Wisconsin.

Walter David Luplow, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Carey Jarman, of Maryland.

John Horatio Helmer, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Sidney Preswick Howell, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henrik Antell, of New York.

John Lionel Weeks, of South Carolina.

Arthur Gustavus Levy, of Vermont.

Lewis R. Byington, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Cecil W. Borton, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Donald Finnerman, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Harper Allen Holt, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Leon Lightner Kotzebue, of Texas.

Leander Ivon Shelley, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Arvid P. Croonquist, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

James Edward Cole, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Roger Morton, of Missouri.

Gunther Orsinger, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gregory Alexander Harrison, of California.

Paul McCauley Boston, of Illinois.

Elmer Leroy Mott, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Thomas Reed Holmes, of Maryland.

Harold Whitcomb Batchelder, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Jay Hawenstine Cushman, of Kansas.

John Percy Redwood, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Henry Engle, of Illinois.

Samuel Young Dinkins, of South Carolina.

Roscoe Irwin Mac Millan, of Kansas.

Nicholas Dodge Woodward, private, One hundred and fifteenth Infantry.

Henry Robert Horak, of Kansas.

James Francis Burke, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry Carroll Switzer, of South Carolina.

William Kenneth Dickson, of South Carolina.

Clarence Ames Martin, captain, Three hundred and twentieth Infantry.

Elmer John Croft, of Minnesota.

Mark Gerald Brislawn, of Washington.

Edgar Leon Noel, of Kansas.

Henning Linden, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Gerold Edward Luebben, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

To be second lieutenants with rank from October 24, 1917.

First Lieut. Harry A. Seymour, Philippine Scouts.

First Lieut. Edward J. Oliver, Philippine Scouts.

Second Lieut. Ralph K. Fletcher, Philippine Scouts.

Second Lieut. Thomas R. McCarron, Philippine Scouts.

Second Lieut. LeRoy Warring Wilson, One hundred and twenty-second Infantry.

First Lieut. Oscar Peace Hilburn, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Ray Archie Martin, Second Infantry, Arkansas National Guard.

Second Lieut. Thomas Franklin Troxell, Company G, One hundred and fifteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Thomas Entekin Hibben, One hundred and fiftieth Field Artillery.

Pvt. Vance Lawton Richmond, Company I, One hundred and sixty-third Infantry.

Pvt. (First Class) Earle Trask Loucks, Company M, Twenty-second United States Infantry.

Corpl. Alfred Dorrance Cameron, Company B, One hundred and sixty-first Infantry.

Corpl. Herbert Sutherland Havens, Company L, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard.

Corpl. Joseph Eldridge Pierce, Twenty-fifth Recruit Company, General Service Infantry.

Corpl. John Goldthwait Davis, Company L, One hundred and seventh Infantry.

Sergt. William Euart Gladstone Cooper, Company F, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Pvt. (First Class) George Hunter Passmore, United States Military Academy Detachment Engineers.

Corpl. Wayne Marshall, Company L, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard.

Sergt. George Orenthus Allen Daughtry, jr., One hundred and twenty-first Infantry.

Sergt. Eugene Joseph Minarelli Fitz-Gerald, First Disciplinary Battalion.

Pvt. Frank Brevard Hayne, jr., One hundred and forty-first Field Artillery.

Sergt. Newton Gale Bush, Company G, Second Infantry, Georgia National Guard.

Sergt. Paolo Hoffoss Sperati, Headquarters Company, Thirty-second Infantry.

Corpl. Alan Lindsay Hart, Troop D, First Cavalry, Virginia National Guard.

Supply Sergt. Worden Henry Cowen, Machine Gun Company, One hundred and fifty-eighth Infantry.

Pvt. Russell Lincoln Bonnell, Troop D, First Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Pvt. (First Class) Harold Louis Morian, Company C, Third Engineers.

Pvt. (First Class) LeRoy Welling Nichols, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard.

First Sergt. Francis Dundas Ross, Company D, One hundred and fortieth Infantry.

Pvt. Keith Francis Driscoll, Troop D, First Cavalry, New York National Guard.

Sergt. Harvey J. Silvestone, Company C, Second Regiment, United States Engineers.

Sergt. Charles Martin Chamberlain, jr., One hundred and sixty-first Infantry.

Sergt. Harry Barnes Sepulveda, Second Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Pvt. (First Class) Sherman Lawrence Hougen, Battery E, One hundred and forty-seventh Field Artillery.

Pvt. Melvin Pratt Spalding, Company I, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard.

Pvt. Bernard Meredith, Troop B, First Cavalry, Virginia National Guard.

Corpl. Harold G. Johnstone, Company D, First Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps.

Sergt. Manoah Newton Swetnam, Quartermaster Corps.

Corpl. William Fenton Newton, Ordnance Department.

Corpl. Andrew Frederick Hassel, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Edward Reynolds Schaufler, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Louis Arthur Kuerzi, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Orlando Cobden Brown, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Frank Henry Hollingsworth, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Keelah Bouve, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Thomas Aloysius O'Brien, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Edward Andrew O'Malley, jr., Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Francis M. Fuller, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Sidney Abdill Sands, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Christian Allen Schwarzwaelder, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Allan Benjamin Clayton, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

Second Lieut. Howard Nichols Merrill, Infantry, National Guard, United States.

To be second lieutenants with rank from October 26, 1917.

Thomas White Proctor, of Massachusetts.

Robert Francis Kelley, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. George Jabez Leftwich, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Neely Powers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harrison Gardner Reynolds, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Trevor Washington Swett, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Read, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Clayton Clements, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles Huntington Jacobs, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. Hanford Mac Nider, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Alexander Dickson Wilson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edward Newton Wigton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Eric Frederick Pihlgard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leslie N. Ross, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Arthur Warren Mudge, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Thomas Harry Nicholl, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Leslie Hubbell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Hoyt Decker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Alexander Dumas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edwin Emerson Keatley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. W. R. Barksdale Stevens, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Earle Lucas Hazard, of California.

Second Lieut. Moses Taylor, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

George Holladay McKee, of Georgia.

Second Lieut. Leet Wilson Bissell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Blackburn White, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Comfort Parkhurst, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Luther Wight Turner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Hornbeek Deyo, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis Wesley Dunn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Don Magruder Scott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Allen Wylie Cook, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Edward Wysor, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Dechert, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James E. Wharton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Ozman Wyckoff, of New York.

Carleton Smith, of the District of Columbia.

Paul Conover Gripper, of California.

Second Lieut. Martin Dunlap Barndollar, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Raymond Clarence Alley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis C. Lewis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lewis Simons, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Harold Day, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Moore Austin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Albert Watson Vinal, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Grattan Corker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Hiram Russell Ide, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Alfred Rogers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Randolph Randall Brown, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leon Roy Mead, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harold Cyril Conick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Loren A. Wetherby, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Joseph Coghlan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Samuel Hazzard Cross, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Carl Unversacht Luers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Bernard Butler McMahon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Carlton Banigan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Winchester Kelso, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Edwin Fingarson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leaver Richardson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Mitchell York, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Frank Lilley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Elwood Miller Stokes Steward, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Herbert Leroy Scales, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Ernest Albert Rudelius, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Joseph Welch Emery, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Lee Blanton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harold Eugene Sturcken, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Milton Petersen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Gillette Hill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Stuart Mortimer Firth, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Porter Pise Wiggins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Eugene Willford Markey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Barnard Pierce, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Armstrong Cochran, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Proctor Calvin Gilson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Bacon Matlock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles Wordsworth Nevin, 2d, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Lambert Kleitz, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Orville William Harris, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Stanley Raymond Putnam, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harold Dean Comey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Thomas Zellars, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Alexander Coldclough Dick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Richard Alfred McClure, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Robert Kinloch Massie, jr., of Kentucky.

Second Lieut. Twomey Michael Clifford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Andrew Welsch, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Tranny Lee Gaddy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Dennis Joseph O'Toole, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Melvin Holmes Leonard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Ben Corley Marable, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Arthur Adolph Weiskopf, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis Osborn Noble, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Adams Ballard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Hood Martin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Herbert T. Perrin, of Ohio.

Second Lieut. Arthur Wallace Pope, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Joseph Bartholomew Conmy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Emons Bert Whisner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Wesley Griner, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Hugh Tullock Mayberry, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles Duke Pearce, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edward Dickinson McDougal, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Philip Wager Lowry, of Massachusetts.

Charles Paine Winsor, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. John Doble, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Moses McKay Darst, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Reese Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Evan C. Dresser, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Gates Carr, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Daniel Ely Farr, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Chester McNutt Woolworth, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Roland Malone Glenn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Staples Robertson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Moss Arnold, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Arthur Reynolds Knott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Samuel O'Connor Neff, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Philip Edward Brown, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Olaf Phillips Winningstad, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Raymond Merlir Myers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Snowden Russell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Herbert Coleman Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edward Nahum Mitchell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Albert Van Sant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Eugene Stanley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frank Shepherd Spruill, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Arthur Davis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Laurin L. Williams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Van Wyck Pope, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edwin Manly Allison, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Ellsworth Butler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edgar Lewis Clewell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Herbert Arthur Buermeyer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Leo Roy Moody, of California.

Second Lieut. William McLean Christie, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leon Draper Gibbens, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Mark Merton Grubbs, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Alexander Kinloch, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Joel Rankin Burney, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Franklin Prague Shaw, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Winfield Harrison Scott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Arthur Gilles Davidson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harold Ashlyn White, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Campbell Nelson Jackson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Joel Albert Fite, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James Alexander Black, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Clarence R. Peck, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Glenn Gordon Hall, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Charles Clifford Gillette, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Wallace Eugene Hawkins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Ralph Morton McFaul, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Forrest Prow Barrett, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Beal Hendrix Siler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Emmett George Lenihan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Edward Hines, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Bird Little, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Evan Charles Williams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James Allan O'Neill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Coulter Malcolm Montgomery, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Einar Walter Chester, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James Allen Griffin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Guy Cummins McKinley, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Gordon Prescott Savage, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harold Hugh McClune, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Kingsley Barham, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Lester Earl MacGregor, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harold Pearson Gibson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Lloyd Ross Besse, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Willard John Mason, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Percival Robert Bowey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Hugh Merle Elmendorf, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Nevin Given, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Charles Fearn Sutherland, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Lance Edward Gowen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Edward Payson Hayward, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Gilbert Everhard Parker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Francis Beeston Myer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Arthur Seymour Nevins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Gustave Villaret, jr., Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Horace Edward Watson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Lester Austin Webb, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Royal Crosby Carpenter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Edwin Sanders Van Deusen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Robert Stanley Boykin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Edward Morris Ford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Lawrence Phillips, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. George Alfred Hunt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Kenneth Gray Reynolds, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Robert Hardwick Warren, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Vyse Beckwith Whedon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 John Walcott, of Massachusetts.
 Second Lieut. Philip Harrison Condit, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Ernest Dahlquist, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Russell Symonds Fisher, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Luther Kennedy Brice, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Mitchell Dale, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Jack Edward Duke, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Tom Sherman Brand, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Charles Morris Ankcorn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James Robinson Urquhart, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Walter Saladine, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Morrill Watson Marston, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Morrison Chalmers Wood, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Alymer Bluford Atkins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Robert Robinson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Dwight Filley, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Edward Bergin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Olis Crose, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Samuel Robert Epperson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Leslie Fisher Tanner, of Louisiana.
 Second Lieut. Frederick Levenworth Bramlette, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Benjamin Wilson Venable, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Myron Everhart Bagley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Lawrence Murphy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John William Freels, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Eugene Faber Gillespie, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. George Warren Setzer, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James Bragdon Mudge, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Allan Hanson Snowden, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Earl Leslie Renhstorff Askam, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Irvin Levi Swanson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Philip Delano Richmond, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Walter Timmis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Gayle McFadden, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

- Second Lieut. Burt Eugene Skeel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Henry Augustus Brickley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Thomas Patrick Barry, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Roger Wisner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Merrill Virgil Reed, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. A. Pledger Sullivan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Douglas Outlaw Langstaff, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Ralph Watson Hickey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Keyes Page, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Thomas Lewis Reese, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Burbridge Yancey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Leo James McCarthy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Griffin Duff Vance, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Earl Franklyn Paynter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Joseph Michael O'Grady, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Clifford Ruskin Wright, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Donald McGill Marshman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Scott Coleman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Harrison Bruce Beavers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Elbridge Colby, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Herbert Daskum Gibson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Pvt. Goulding Kumler Wight, Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard.
- Second Lieut. Harry Squire Wilbur, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Albert Sigfred Johnson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Clarence Otis Black, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Paul Blassengame Robinson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Lamont Coulter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Glen Elroy McCarthy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Joseph Henry Hinwood, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Russell Fleming Walthour, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Crawford DeLong, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Joseph Patrick Lawlor, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Timothy Asbury Pedley, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Charles Norton Owen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Charles Russell Gideon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Archie MacInnes Palmer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Jack Breeden Chadwick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Raymond Bair, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Sullins Varnell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Arthur Ferdinand Dahlberg, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Russell Comstock Chapman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Edwin Turner Bowden, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Eugene Mark Frederick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Cassius Hayward Styles, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Fisher S. Harris, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Frederick John Slackford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Fisher Dashiell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Ray Edison Porter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Frank Exley Barber, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Julian Erwin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Earl Brannan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Washington Brodie, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Waldron Joseph Cheyney, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Edward Russell Jobson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Albert Sidney Lewis, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Edward Seguin Couch, of Connecticut.
- Second Lieut. William Joseph Devine, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Edward Huger Carpenter, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Charles Campbell Brooks, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Gordon Kaemmerling, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Francis Relyea Holmes, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Volney Rattan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Rosswell Eric Hardy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Wilbur Copley Herbert, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Ross Martin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Alexander McCook Craighead, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Mason Smith, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Mansfield Symington, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Herron White Miller, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Maurice Russel Fitts, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Marvin Rood Dye, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Emanuel Reyenthaler Wilson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Irving Truitt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Lloyd Zuppann, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Kirkland Rice, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Hammond Davies Birks, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Holden Hagan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Lester Smith Ostrander, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Edward Tannahill White, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Edward Allen Whitney, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Arthur Brinton Jopson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Charles Paul Cullen, of Rhode Island.
- Second Lieut. Frederick Harold Gnarini, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Roscoe Bunyan Ellis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Albert Langan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Jeremiah Emmet Murphy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Edward Gibson Perley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

- Second Lieut. Frank Milton Conroy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Albert Ralph Boomhower, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Hugh Andrew Wear, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Allan Miller, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. David Loring, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Stockbridge Carleton Hilton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Dixin Everett, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Gordon Congdon King, of New York.
- Second Lieut. Jackson Roger Sharman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Harvey Clark McClary, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Willard James Freeman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Jay Melvin Fields, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Anthony Horkan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Samuel Craumer Thompson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Harry Winant Caygill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Emery St. George, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Lloyd Phillips, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Berthoud Clifford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Elson Jeffres, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Epler Cadwell Mills, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Harry Emerson Storms, of New Jersey.
- Second Lieut. Orlo Harry Quinn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Ernest Rollen Hoftzyer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John W. Scott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Lewis Anderson Page, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Manning Battle, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Roach Sproul, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Virgil Conkling, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Russell Silvey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Alexander Oscar Gorder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Charles Edmund Garbrick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Forrest Adair Roberts, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Alonzo Franklin Myers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Thomas Ellsworth Martin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Max John Berg, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Thomas Jennings Guilbeau, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Hugh James Hannigan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Joseph Mathison, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Milo Victor Buchanan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Kearle Lee Berry, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Emmett Wiley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Earl Parker Kemp, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Elbridge Chickering, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Wilbur Reece McReynolds, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- David Dean Barrett, of Colorado.
- William Willard Burke, of Colorado.
- Arthur Dudley Fay, of Massachusetts.
- William Barney Pitts, of North Carolina.
- Thomas Harry Ramsey, of Nevada.
- Second Lieut. Paul Delmar Davis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Lewis Burnham Rock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Gallard Pinckney, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Benjamin Franklin O'Connor, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Fred Currie Milner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Parks Driskell, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Kenney Bowden, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Lloyd Wallace Georgeson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Francis Marion Darr, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Clarke Webster, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Francis Thomas Ward, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Frederick William Wendt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William C. Thurman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Robert Eviston Shideler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Oliver William Fannin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Charles Frost Craig, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Arthur Leland Turner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Henderson Donaldson Emery, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Oscar K. Wolber, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Russell Slocum, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Karl Eugene Henion, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Thomas Lindsay Creekmore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Orial Clark, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Carrington Stettinius, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Russell J. Potts, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Hoover Craig, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Rupley Schwartz, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Thaddeus C. Knight, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Ollie William Reed, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Frank Ewell Boyd, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Louis Wilson Maddox, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Clark Olds Tayntor, of Pennsylvania.
- Ernest Eugene Stansbery, of Arkansas.
- Second Lieut. Malvern Jesse Nabb, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Andrew Henry Hilgartner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Clyde Glithero, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Eugene Phillip Watkins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Richard Noble Armstrong, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Philip John Sexton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. W. Fulton Magill, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Curry, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Ethan Allen Hitchcock Shepley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Otis Bearl Adams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Millard Fillmore Staples, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Hugh Henderson Drake, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Herbert Kelleher, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Benjamin Risher Sleeper, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 James Joseph Kelley, of Massachusetts.
 Walter Byron Fariss, of Kansas.
 Second Lieut. Robert John Wagoner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Edgar Vernon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Felix V. Embree, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Thomas Makinson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Clarence Ewir Allen, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 George F. Herrick, of Illinois.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Williams McCall, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Richard Hunneman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Winfred Earl Merriam, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Laurence MacHatton Tharp, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Clive A. Wray, of New York.
 Second Lieut. Donald Potter Vail, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Brevard Steel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Douglas Brooks Baker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harold Hunter White, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Watson Butler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Everett Busch, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Frank Gordon Busted, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Frank Laurie Scott, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Wilbur Heisse, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Douglas Geoffrey McGrath, of New Jersey.
 Stephen Clough Peabody, of Massachusetts.
 Max Bernstein, of New York.
 Herschel Vespasian Johnson, of North Carolina.
 Second Lieut. William Bernard Clark, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Stewart Darden Hervey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James Lee Blanding, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Frank Joyce Pearson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. J. Gordon Hussey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Lester Thomas Miller, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Leo Donovan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. George Edwin Kirk, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Frank Welch Hayes, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Vincent Rochester Bartlett, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Samuel Merrill Bemiss, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Richard Lawrence Holbrook, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James King Hoyt, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Julian Gilliam Hart, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Murray Leffingwell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Theodore Sunstone, of Maryland.
 Second Lieut. Arthur Bee McDaniel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harold Henry Schaper, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Randall Thomas Kendrick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Percy McCay Vernon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Samuel Ward Perrott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Jay Albert Richardson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Milton Whitney, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Emile James Boyer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harry Melvin Bardin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Phocion Gullet, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Leander Forest Conley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Paul Patrick Reily, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Peter J. Lloyd, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Paul Stuart Buchanan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Cranston Gullatt Williams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Lewis Berkeley Cox, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Theodore Morton Cornell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Launcelot Minor Blackford, of Virginia.
 Frederick Webster Deck, of the District of Columbia.
 Second Lieut. Fernand George Dumont, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 First Lieut. Stephen Young Mann, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Joseph Houston Payne, of Kentucky.
 Second Lieut. George Elmer Braker, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Paul Vincent Kellogg, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Langdon Douglas Wythe, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Osborne Flaunt, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Giles Frederic Ewing, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Fred William King, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Ivy Winfred Crawford, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Stone Fishback, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Robert Saxton Downing, of New York.
 Second Lieut. Clement Austin Reed, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. George Mountford Hancock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Pvt. Jesse Benjamin Smith, Twenty-second United States Infantry.
 Selden Spencer Smith, of Minnesota.
 Second Lieut. John Reed Hodge, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Arthur Richard Walk, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Leslie Egner Toole, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Lewis Aloysius List, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James Frederick Johnson, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Francis Murray Brady, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Eubert Harrison Malone, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Wayne William Schmidt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Theodore Wright Crossen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James Footville Butler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Herbert Gerhard Peterson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Truman Morris Martin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Capt. Herman Livingston Rogers, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Veno Earl Sacre, Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Warner Bernie Van Aken, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Richard Gardiner Plumley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Charles Rexford Davis, of New York.
 Second Lieut. Cecil Leland Rutledge, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Theodore Christian Gerber, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Charles John McCarthy, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Robert William Duthie, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 James Nathaniel McClure, of Kentucky.
 Second Lieut. Garth Bly Haddock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Maurice Thompson Moore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Charles Hutchins McMahon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Lawrence Leonard William Meinzen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Capt. Courtland Marcus Hulings, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Alan Erlenborn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. George Le Conte Ramsey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Johnson Albright, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Robert Jones King, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Raymond Edwin Vermette, of Kansas.
 Second Lieut. Alexander Adair, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Edward Streicher Rothrock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Grant Alexander Schlieker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Raymond Joseph Hurley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Elmer Ellsworth Stone, jr., of California.
 Burnett Forrest Treat, of Kansas.
 Second Lieut. William Grant Hilliard, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Albert Cushing Cleveland, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Leslie Marshall Skerry, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Walter Carper Phillips, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Anthony Joseph Touart, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Henry Percy Gray, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Dan Harold Riner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Robert Morriss Browning, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Malcolm Palmer Bail, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Arthur E. Easterbrook, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Gordon Cumming, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Raymond Boyd Jauss, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Thaddus Ernest Peterson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harry John Collins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Edgar V. Maher, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Guy Blanton Hazelgrove, of Virginia.
 George Anderson King, jr., of the District of Columbia.
 Second Lieut. Henry Paul Hollowell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Chester Franklin Price, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harley Martin Kilgore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Richard Johnson Broyles, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Will Ellis May, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Rinchart Jutte, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Norris Zigler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Herbert Clinton Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Plautus Ibernus Lipsey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Marshall Hood McCarthy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Henry Ide Eager, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. George Prather Van Ripper, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Edmund Serle Bell, of Pennsylvania.
 Second Lieut. Archie Winning Hutton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Charlton Mayer Theus, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harold Reimers Bechtel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Thomas Harry Frost, of Georgia.
 First Lieut. Robert Ernest Archibald, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harold Bayless Alexander, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Buhl Moore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Jesse Faust Wentz, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Henry Donald Paton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Felix Tabor Simpson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Chauncey Vernon Crabb, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harry Joseph Rockafeller, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Frank Columbus David, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John White Easley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Adrain Robert Brian, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Burton Loren Lucas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Elijah Garrett Arnold, of California.
 Second Lieut. Russell R. Riddell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Walter Russell Ketcham, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. George Stephen Wear, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Wilbur Fisk Littleton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Huger Labouisse, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Walter Throckmorton Scott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Elizur Kirke Hart Fessenden, of Massachusetts.
 John Emmett Curran, of Oklahoma.
 Second Lieut. John Wilson O'Daniel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Snader McCloy, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Frederick Winant, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Smith Goodwin Fallaw, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Harry Dalton Kendrick, of Ohio.
 Second Lieut. Howard Wallace Cowan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Walter Eugene Perkins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Evan Haynes, of California.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Richard Busk, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Alonzo Loveland Johnston, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Andrew Lyman Cooley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Harry Frank Thompson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Leonard Corydon Barrell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James Aloysius McCarthy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Carl McKee Innis, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Henry Allen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Ernest Paschal, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Faxon H. Bishop, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Benjamin Witwer Pelton, of New York.
 Second Lieut. Joseph William McKenna, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Lyman Hague Thompson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Francis Aaron Cochrene, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Brounlee Longre, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Paul Leon Porter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Cherrington Vears, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Losco Lafayette McDaniel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Stanley Joseph Grogan, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Sergt. Henri Wolbrette, First Infantry Machine Gun Company, Louisiana National Guard.
 Second Lieut. Robert Brice Waters, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Lloyd Bidwell Jones, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Stonewall Jackson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Hamilton Fish Armstrong, of New Jersey.
 Corpl. Henry Carrington Jordan, First Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard.
 Robert Elting Woodward, of the District of Columbia.
 Gerald Preshaw, of Kansas.
 William Kenyon Lloyd, of Arkansas.
 Second Lieut. Harold Quentin Moore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Reuben Samuel Parker, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Ward Rathbun Clark, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Charles Davis Jencks, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Warner Beardsley Gates, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Francis Scott Fitzgerald, of Minnesota.
 Second Lieut. Max Albert Tuttle, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William Miller Bouknight, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Farlow Burt, of Missouri.
 Warren Joseph Clear, of Massachusetts.
 Second Lieut. Phillip Henry Didriksen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Oscar Joseph Neundorfer, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Westwood Bowden Hays, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Henry Atwater Van Dyke, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Frederick Aloysius Norton, of Massachusetts.
 Allen Williamson Talley, of New York.
 Second Lieut. Wellborn Saxon Priddy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. O. D. Wells, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Russell Thurston Fry, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 William Baker Norris, jr., of Missouri.
 Second Lieut. Leonard Myrton Gaines, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Madison Percy Jones, Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Ross Berry Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Samuel Irvine Anderson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Philip Rice Hough, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Walter B. Huff, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Merle J. Adams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Jefferson Aloysius Healy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Bennett Woodburn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Kenneth Johnson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James William Payne, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Capt. Arthur Paulfrey Terry, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. William B. Wilson, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Stanley French Griswold, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Thomas Dibrell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Wilbur Thomas Hooven, jr., of New Jersey.
 Second Lieut. Edmund Jones Lilly, jr., Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Stephen David Lankester, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Oliver R. Hayes, of Massachusetts.
 Second Lieut. Daniel Hall Ripley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Eugene Goldsmith Shrock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Cornelius Edward Ryan, of Massachusetts.
 Second Lieut. Raymond William Miller, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Garlot Hannan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Henry Gottfritz Young, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Edwin Hull, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Charles Augustus Rawson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 James Franklin Corn of Kentucky.
 Second Lieut. Barkley Edward Lax, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Earle Edward Horton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Carl Mark Rutan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Francis Bresnahan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Campbell Cleave, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Koger Marion Still, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Alexander Hamilton Garnjost, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Herbert F. Thomas, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Donald Weldon Brann, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Samuel Joseph Arthur Kelley, of Massachusetts.
 Arthur Arnold Baker, of Kansas.
 Joseph Nathan Arthur, of South Carolina.
 Second Lieut. Gilman Kimball Crockett, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Edison Roderick, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. Wallace Alan Mead, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 James Henry Howe, of Mississippi.
 Second Lieut. James Sherman Medill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Jurey Howard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. James Kennedy Moorhead, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
 Second Lieut. John Cleveland Robinson Hall, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

- Robert Artel Case, of Iowa.
Second Lieut. Ray Winfield Harris, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- John James Lyons, of Nebraska.
Second Lieut. Elbert Wilson Lockwood, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Charles Fuller Frizzell, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Benjamin Oliver, jr., Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Robinson Earl Duff, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Leon Wilcomb Hilliard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. David Jenkins Ewing, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Walter Colen Blalock, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Arthur Reid, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Hamilton Johnston, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Raymond Godfrey Lehman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Irvine Callander Scudder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- John Russell Deane, of California.
Richard Zeigler Crane, of Massachusetts.
George William Smith, of Vermont.
Hilliard Vincent MacGowan, of New York.
Second Lieut. George Smith Berry, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Carl Harms Schroeder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Guy Sidney Williams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Claude Briggs, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Christopher Sutton Robinson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Cadwalader Price, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Paul Samuel Beard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Norman Bemis Chandler, of Massachusetts.
Richard Ogle Welch, of Maryland.
Second Lieut. Richard Head Trippe, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Roswell Herbert Bill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Harry Arthur Robinson, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Wright Helm Johnson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George William Clover, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Francis Xavier Callahan, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Percy Lee Manefee, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Donald Bentley Doan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Edwin Allan Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Harvey Gwin Thomas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Edward Walter Moses, of Missouri.
Second Lieut. Richard Grant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Leftwich Harrison, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Roy Shedrick Meek, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Floyd C. Harding, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Rolfe Saunders Sample, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Wesley Clayton Thompson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Charles Byron McColley, of Iowa.
Second Lieut. Robert Edward Kennington, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Percy Lee Sadler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Luther Morrow, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Robert Weed Doye, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Cecil Rymer, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Virgil Lourie Blanding, of Illinois.
George Franklin Ludington, of Maryland.
Henry Fletcher Martin, of Florida.
Alan Grant Paine, of Washington.
Irving Smith, jr., of New Jersey.
Frederic Clayton Stiles, of Illinois.
Eugene Raymond Vawter, of West Virginia.
Second Lieut. Charles Robert Woody, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Hugh Coy Courtright, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Evan Marshall Sherrill, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Wendell Tyng Smith, of Maine.
Second Lieut. James Wylie Arnold, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Bernard Franklin Hurless, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Dorsey Gooch Myers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Louis James Hablas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Winslow Washburn, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Lynn Helm, jr., Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- James Archibald Edmond, of Texas.
Second Lieut. Raymond Mathias Heckman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Francis Robert Dunlop Holran, of New Jersey.
Second Lieut. Harold Tibbitts Gallager, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Allan Prescott Tappan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Beverly Daniel Evans, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Robert Frayser Wilson, of Missouri.
Second Lieut. Milton Jarrett Norman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Watson Porch, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Henry Hildring, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Jennings Davis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Emory Adolphus Peek, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Pvt. Edward Adolph Vosseler, Company B, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard.
Second Lieut. William Donald McMillin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Arthur Breckinridge Wade, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Gideon Kyle, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Hurst Rodman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Dan Powell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Hulsey Beall Cason, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Samuel John Cole, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Louis Patrick Tiers, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. David Lamson Wood, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- George Giltner Bell, of Kansas.
Capt. Edward Thorp Lane, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- James Fairbank Smith, of Illinois.
Second Lieut. William Charles Louisell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Herbert Benjamin Wilcox, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Edward Russell White, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Harold Thompson Ammerman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Harwood Plough, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Jesse Eckard Whitt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Emanuel Goe, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Henry Seton, of New York.

Second Lieut. William Leonard Ritter, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Winchell Patterson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Marion Herman Cardwell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles Patterson Whiteman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Joseph Atherton Richards, of California.

Ellis De Vern Willis, of Iowa.

Gerald Fessenden Beal, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. Charles Henry Sears, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Druid Emmet Wheeler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Charles Royall Lugton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Michael Johann Perret, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Charles Herbert Eypner, of New Jersey.

Second Lieut. Stewart Elvin Reimel, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Douglas Power Newell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Kendall Jordan Fielder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frederick Page Geyer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Joseph Trimble, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Curtis De Ware, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Hugh Donald Adair, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

William Ellery Loring, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. Lester Clinton Wing, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Joseph Robbins Bibb, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Joseph C. Behan, jr., of New York.

Benjamin Hilsdon Bartholow, of New York.

Irving McNeil Ives, of New York.

John Raeburn Green, of Missouri.

Second Lieut. Reginald R. Bacon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Danial Tucker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Russell Conwell Snyder, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. David Broome Van Pelt, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Ezra Pond, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harvey Allan Tonnesen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Shuyler Bailey Marshall, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Neal Tuttle, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Hubbell Emerson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Eddy Cook, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Chalmers McDermid, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Washington Young, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Pete Crisspell Black, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Eugene Hill Mitchell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leslie Harrod Blank, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Donald Stevens Grimm, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Benton Lamar Boykin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Michael Eugene Sullivan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Kameil Maertens, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Raymond John Considine, of Pennsylvania.

Second Lieut. Allan James Kennedy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Clark Cutrer, of Mississippi.

Clifton Rogers Gordon, of California.

Second Lieut. Martin Luther Howard, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leo Joseph Farrell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Bradford Seely Covell, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. James Galt Elder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Shea Wood, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frank Owen Stephens, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Henry Quarterman, jr., Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Brandon Bain, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Ira Clarence Eaker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Tom Dunbar Halliday, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Harrison Arthur, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Stanton Louis Bertschey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Warren Miles Amerine, of Georgia.

Second Lieut. Romeyn Beck Hough, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Henry Cowles Merritt, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Cheney L. Bertholf, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Dudley Edwards Bell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Clarence Bovaird Nixon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Carl Glass, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Sidney Clifford, of Rhode Island.

Harry Lee Franklin, of Kentucky.

Isham Rowland Williams, of North Carolina.

Second Lieut. Edwin L. Collins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Bestor Meriweather, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Franck Dahringer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Frank George Hinman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Edward Lee Cook, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Colbert Sullivan, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Grahame Molloy Bates, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Rooke Evans, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Quail Whitten, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Edward Reese Roberts, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Donald L. Bressler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Ernst Lauer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Albert Hugh Dumas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Shober Jones, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Paul Thompson Baker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Louis Samuel Nast Phillipp, of Tennessee.

Second Lieut. Albert Woodbury Emmons, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Porter Bell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

- Second Lieut. Harold William Keller, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Edwin William Piburn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Clyde Williams, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Johnston McCutcheon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Henry Clark, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Kenneth Stoddard Whittemore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Albert Carl Maack, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Addison Leavens Martin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Mack Morgan Lynch, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Henry Philip Folwell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Sergt. Robert Perry Mahon, jr., Company K, First Infantry, Louisiana National Guard.
- Judson Gordon Martell, of Massachusetts.
- Second Lieut. Frank Huber Partridge, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Franklin Knight Kennedy, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Claiborne Royall, jr., Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Herbert Crittenden Segur, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Lynwood Herbert Smith, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Leo Vivian Cowin, of Pennsylvania.
- David Pinckney Powers, of Virginia.
- Second Lieut. Stewart Alexander McHie, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Robb Steere MacKie, of New York.
- Second Lieut. Derrick de Saussure Trenholm, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Stafford Marion Cromelin, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Walter Raymon Gartin, Quartermaster Section, Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Michael Edmond Halloran, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Idwal Hubert Edwards, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Paul James Vevia, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Ralph Burnham Gibson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Henri de La Chapelle, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Barclay Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Kenneth Victor Elliott, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Martin Sims Read, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Richardson Bronson, of Connecticut.
- Second Lieut. Paul Steele, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Fred Thurston Marsh, of New Hampshire.
- Second Lieut. Luther Nathaniel Johnson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Archibald Ralph Gordon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Earle Rowe Spaulding, of Nebraska.
- Second Lieut. Stanley Augustus Anderson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Robert Emmett Cummings, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Philip Gerald Carroll, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Winter Davis Horton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Harry Fayette Schoonover, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Francis Letcher Lafon, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Louis Simmons Stickney, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Tarilton Fleming Parsons, of Virginia.
- Second Lieut. John Bethea Stratford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- First Lieut. John Ralston Graham, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Henry Gillin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Larkin Dikes, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Ben Curtis McComas, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Kenneth B. Gunn, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Maurice Garver Stubbs, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Pvt. Boniface Campbell, Battery F, Fifteenth Field Artillery.
- Cyril Kelly Richards, of Missouri.
- Second Lieut. Archibald Andrew Fall, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Vernon William Aikins, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Frank Romaine Schucker, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Stewart Warren, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Weeks Cunningham, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Roland Sylvester Dingley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Leo Davey, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Sam Berto Hearn, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Goode Wilson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Harry Walker Farmer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Martin Belwood, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. James Patrick O'Reilly, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Henry Oscar Swindler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Delos Grosvenor Smith, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Alfred Leslie Haig, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Haskell Allison, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Fred Othello Mills, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Herman P. Quentin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. George Downes Parnell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Bruce Glenn Kirk, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. William Dacre Hamilton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Davis Jones, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Russell Skinner, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Hager Randolph, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Bernard Amander Bingham, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Burwell Alexander Atkinson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. John Ashby Jones, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Norris Adron Wimberley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Herbert Ralph Kerbow, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Lloyd Leander Boughton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Stephen Edward Hurley, of Illinois.
- Second Lieut. Marquis George Eaton, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Second Lieut. Gerald William Norman, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Robert Leonard Hooven, of New Jersey.
- Walton Alfred Elliott, of Iowa.

Second Lieut. John Alexander Klein, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Arthur Harold Luse, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Clayton Seraska Whitehead, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Arthur Swift, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Edwin Grose, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Creighton Wright, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Kilburn Roby Brown, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Carl Bullitt Rauterberg, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Everett Latimer Rice, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lawrence A. Kurtz, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Leland Thompson, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Martin Stevenson Chester, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis Marion Dudley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Marcel Henry Mial, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Clarence Allen Ludlum, jr., Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. William Connor Samford, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Harry Reichelderfer, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Joseph Samuel Snyder, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Rufus Harold Milne, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Samuel Francis Cohn, of Nebraska.

Second Lieut. Alexander Russell Bolling, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Duncan Thomas Boisseau, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

John Thomas Lucey, jr., of New Jersey.

Second Lieut. James Leonard Garza, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Evan Jervis Morris, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Walter Brighton Davis, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert Francis Campbell, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. John Dunbar Chambliss, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lewis Charles Beebe, Coast Artillery Corps, Oregon National Guard.

John Augustus Rodgers, of Pennsylvania.

Second Lieut. Sam Murray, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. George Joseph Kilgore, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Lewis Church Chamberlin, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Second Lieut. Horace Deming Wilce, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

To be second lieutenant with rank from October 31, 1917.

Edward Hanson Connor, jr., of Kansas.

To be second lieutenant with rank from November 29, 1917.

Thomas Newton Stark, of South Carolina.

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be second lieutenants with rank from October 26, 1917.

Edgardo Vazquez, jr., second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Virgil Norberto Cordero, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mario Cordero, second lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Timoteo Sapia, of Porto Rico.

Juan Luis Oliver, of Porto Rico.

Edwardo Andino Romanach, of Porto Rico.

Guillermo Geddes Latimer, of Porto Rico.

Rafael Pirazzi, of Porto Rico.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 4, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Peyton C. March to be major general.
Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt to be brigadier general.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Melvin Verne Oggel to be chaplain.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

Charles August Stammel, jr.
Albert Gordon Bower.
Arthur Russell Porter, jr.
Virgil Heath Cornell.
Everett Le Compte Cook.
Ralph Leslie Cudlipp.
James Brent Anderson.
George Perry Ross.
Ebner Holmes Inmon.
William Alger Shaw.
Theo. Wallace O'Brien.

DENTAL CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

John Godfrey Urban.
Carl Stevenson Emmert.
William Henry Siefert.
Samuel J. Lewis.
James Henry O'Reilly.
Frederick Werner Miller.
James Alfred Curtis, jr.
James Jay Weeks.
John Nelson White.
Homer Lash Sams.
George Magnor Krough.
Wayne W. Woolley.
Edward Wallace Barr.
Fernando Emilio Rodriguez.
John Leigh Davis.
Joseph Henry Jaffer.
Adolph August Meyer.
Howard Clayton Feyler.
William Ferdinand Scheumann.
Alonzo Gooch McCue, jr.
Campbell Hopson Glascock.
Austin Freeman Roberts.
William Frederic Wieck.
Thomas Herbert Veale.
Lawrence Joseph Dunn.
Carl Reuben Oman.
Leslie Albert Gould.
Harold Avery Curtis.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

Ralston Dean Livingston to be a second lieutenant.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Leon C. Swager to be second lieutenant.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Leon J. Walrath to be second lieutenant.
Harold Stacey Macomber to be second lieutenant.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Leonard Over.
Carlton B. Rettig.
Samuel O. Taylor.
John S. McCloy.
Robert Driscoll.
George S. Warren.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

George Wesley Norrick.
Lynn Helm, jr.
Fred P. Clark.
Frank Starr Pope.
Alfred G. Ford.
Edward Reese Roberts.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS,
To be second lieutenants.

Harry Lee Campbell.
Lawrence W. Fox, jr.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Walter A. Stover.
James R. Lowry, jr.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be major generals.

Brig. Gen. William C. Langfitt.
Brig. Gen. John E. McMahon.
Brig. Gen. William G. Haan.

To be brigadier generals.

Col. John B. McDonald.
Col. Edward A. Millar.
Col. DeRosey C. Cabell.
Col. Thomas H. Rees.
Col. George W. Gatchell.
Col. P. D. Lochridge.
Col. Nathaniel F. McClure.
Col. Peter C. Harris.
Col. Munroe McFarland.
Col. William R. Sample.
Col. Eli A. Helmick.
Col. John S. Winn.
Col. Robert L. Howze.
Col. Clement A. F. Flagler.
Col. Charles D. Rhodes.
Col. William W. Harts.
Col. Charles Crawford.
Col. William S. Graves.
Col. Frank D. Webster.
Col. Joseph D. Leitch.
Col. Robert Alexander.
Col. William C. Davis.
Col. Francis C. Marshall.
Col. Edgar Jadwin.
Col. James A. Ryan.
Col. Fred W. Sladen.
Col. Harry H. Bandholtz.
Col. Peter Murray.
Col. Paul A. Wolf.
Col. Tiemann N. Horn.
Col. Palmer E. Pierce.
Col. William Chamberlaine.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Richard H. Williams, to be major.
Capt. Alfred M. Mason, to be major.
Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller, to be major.
Capt. Joseph Matson, to be major.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Simon Medine.
Second Lieut. Samuel L. Kuhn.
Second Lieut. Louis Graham.
Second Lieut. Roy M. McCutchen.
Second Lieut. William Lohmeyer, jr.
Second Lieut. William A. Clark.
Second Lieut. Aubrey H. Bond.
Second Lieut. Hubert W. Collins.
Second Lieut. Harold J. McDonald.
Second Lieut. Maurice P. van Buren.
Second Lieut. Frederick S. H. Smith.
Second Lieut. Frank B. Hastie.
Second Lieut. Harold Van V. Fay.
Second Lieut. Oscar R. Peterson.
Second Lieut. Thomas K. Meloy.
Second Lieut. Robert A. Love.
Second Lieut. Bennet H. Bowley, jr.
Second Lieut. Robert D. Ingalls.
Second Lieut. William L. G. Mackenzie.
Second Lieut. Walter L. Medding.
Second Lieut. Warren A. Lyon.
Second Lieut. Roger W. Parkhurst.
Second Lieut. Albert C. Lieber, jr.
Second Lieut. Robert K. Munroe.
Second Lieut. James A. Bjerregaard.
Second Lieut. Eugene F. Gaebler.

Second Lieut. William C. Atwater.
Second Lieut. Henry E. Strout, jr.
Second Lieut. John A. Strang.
Second Lieut. George E. Robinson.
Second Lieut. Frank C. Rogers.
Second Lieut. Phillip N. Cristal.
Second Lieut. Clifford H. Springer.
Second Lieut. Edward P. Morton.
Second Lieut. Langley S. Homer.
Second Lieut. George J. Nold.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Maj. William H. Tefft to be lieutenant colonel.
Maj. Llewellyn P. Williamson to be lieutenant colonel.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Dennis P. Quinlan.
Maj. Gouverneur V. Packer.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Davis.
Lieut. Col. Richmond McA. Schofield.
Lieut. Col. Robert S. Smith.
Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Yates.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Morton J. Henry.
Maj. William Elliott.
Maj. James A. Logan, jr.
Maj. Salmon F. Dutton.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Louis T. Hess.
Lieut. Col. Christopher C. Collins.
Benjamin J. Edger, jr.
Samuel M. Waterhouse.

To be lieutenant colonels.

James D. Heysinger.
Lloyd L. Smith.
John B. Huggins.
William H. Tefft.
Llewellyn P. Williamson.
William R. Davis.
Leartus J. Owen.
Robert M. Culler.
Frank W. Weed.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

To be colonels.

Kenneth Morton.
Samuel Hof.

SIGNAL CORPS.

To be colonels.

Daniel J. Carr.
Leonard D. Wildman.

To be lieutenant colonel.

Alfred T. Clifton.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Charles Keller.
Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby.
Lieut. Col. James F. McIndoe.
Lieut. Col. Jay J. Morrow.
Lieut. Col. George P. Howell.
Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Altstaetter.
Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Rand.
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Jackson.
Lieut. Col. Gustave R. Lukesh.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Edmond H. Levy.
First Lieut. Thoma. D. Stamps.
First Lieut. Bartley M. Harloe.
First Lieut. Starr C. Wardrop.
First Lieut. Girard B. Troland.
First Lieut. Llewellyn M. Griffith.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Louis R. Burgess.
Lieut. Col. James A. Shipton.
Lieut. Col. William Chamberlaine.
Lieut. Col. George H. McManus.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. Timberlake.
 Lieut. Col. James M. Williams.
 Lieut. Col. Alston Hamilton.
 Lieut. Col. John C. Gilmore, jr.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph L. Knowlton.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph Wheeler, jr.
 Lieut. Col. Robert E. Callan.
 Lieut. Col. Edwin Landon.
 Lieut. Col. Clarence H. McNeil.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Tracy.
 Lieut. Col. Percy M. Kessler.
 Lieut. Col. Johnson Hagood.
 Lieut. Col. George T. Patterson.
 Lieut. Col. Frank K. Fergusson.
 Lieut. Col. William E. Cole.
 Lieut. Col. Marcellus G. Spinks.
 Lieut. Col. Jacob C. Johnson.
 Lieut. Col. Robert E. Wyllie.
 Lieut. Col. William Forse.
 Lieut. Col. Malcolm Young.
 Lieut. Col. Laurence C. Brown.
 Lieut. Col. Harry L. Steele.
 Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Dwyer.
 Lieut. Col. James B. Mitchell.
 Lieut. Col. Alfred S. Morgan.
 Lieut. Col. Charles H. Hilton.
 Lieut. Col. Edward L. Glasgow.
 Lieut. Col. Percy Willis.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Douglas.
 Lieut. Col. John R. Procter.
 Lieut. Col. John B. Christian.
 Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Phisterer.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Malcolm Young.
 Maj. Laurence C. Brown.
 Maj. Harry L. Steele.
 Maj. Thomas F. Dwyer.
 Maj. James B. Mitchell.
 Maj. Alfred S. Morgan.
 Maj. Charles H. Hilton.
 Maj. Edward L. Glasgow.
 Maj. Percy Willis.
 Maj. William F. Stewart, jr.
 Maj. Joseph B. Douglas.
 Maj. Hudson T. Patten.
 Maj. Edward Kimmell.
 Maj. John R. Procter.
 Maj. John B. Christian.
 Maj. Frederick W. Phisterer.
 Maj. Robert H. C. Kelton.
 Maj. Percy P. Bishop.
 Maj. Henry J. Hatch.
 Maj. William F. Hase.
 Maj. William R. Doores.
 Maj. James F. Howell.
 Maj. Jesse C. Nicholls.
 Maj. Henry W. Schull.
 Maj. Clifton C. Carter.
 Maj. Stanley D. Embick.
 Maj. William H. Monroe.
 Maj. Leonard T. Waldron.
 Maj. Ernest A. Greenough.
 Maj. Alexander Greig, jr.
 Maj. James A. Ruggles.
 Maj. Terence E. Murphy.
 Maj. Harry W. Newton.
 Maj. Allen D. Raymond.
 Maj. James R. Pourie.
 Maj. John L. Hughes.
 Maj. John W. C. Abbott.
 Maj. Harry T. Matthews.
 Maj. Harry C. Barnes.
 Maj. Stephen H. Mould.
 Maj. Louis S. Chappellear.
 Maj. Granville Sevier.
 Maj. Robert F. Woods.
 Maj. Albert C. Thompson.
 Maj. Ellison L. Gilmer.
 Maj. John McBride, jr.
 Maj. Richard K. Cravens.
 Maj. George O. Hubbard.
 Maj. James M. Wheeler.
 Maj. Harrison S. Kerrick.

Maj. Frank J. Miller.
 Maj. Philip S. Golderman.
 Maj. Charles L. Lanham.
 Maj. George F. Connolly.
 Maj. John S. Johnston.
 Maj. Joseph S. Hardin.
 Maj. Louis E. Bennett.
 Maj. George L. Hicks, jr.
 Maj. Lynn E. Edwards.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. John E. Stephens.
 Lieut. Col. Thomas E. Merrill.
 Lieut. Col. Fox Conner.
 Lieut. Col. Henry W. Butner.
 Lieut. Col. Henry L. Newbold.
 Lieut. Col. Ernest D. Scott.
 Lieut. Col. Lucius R. Holbrook.
 Lieut. Col. Harrison Hall.
 Lieut. Col. Wright Smith.
 Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Starbird.
 Lieut. Col. Charles R. Lloyd.
 Lieut. Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr.
 Lieut. Col. Conrad H. Lanza.
 Lieut. Col. Lewis S. Ryan.
 Lieut. Col. Howard L. Landers.
 Lieut. Col. William H. Burt.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Lewis S. Ryan.
 Maj. Howard L. Landers.
 Maj. William H. Burt.
 Maj. Clarence N. Jones.
 Maj. Frederick B. Hennessy.
 Maj. Laurin L. Lawson.
 Maj. Morris E. Locke.
 Maj. John W. Kilbreth.
 Maj. James H. Bryson.
 Maj. Roger O. Mason.
 Maj. William S. Browning.
 Maj. Joseph F. Barnes.
 Maj. William P. Ennis.
 Maj. Dennis H. Currie.
 Maj. Beverly F. Browne.
 Maj. Raymond S. Pratt.
 Maj. Alden F. Brewster.
 Maj. Norton E. Wood.
 Maj. Albert S. Fuger.
 Maj. William N. Michel.
 Maj. Ernest S. Wheeler.
 Maj. Lesley J. McNair.
 Maj. Walter D. Smith.
 Maj. Creed F. Cox.
 Maj. Leo P. Quinn.
 Maj. Walter H. Smith.
 Maj. Albert T. Bishop.
 Maj. Harold W. Huntley.
 Maj. Edwin De L. Smith.

To be majors.

Capt. Charles J. Ferris.
 Capt. Walter D. Smith.
 Capt. Creed F. Cox.
 Capt. Leo P. Quinn.
 Capt. Walter H. Smith.
 Capt. John S. Hammond.
 Capt. Albert T. Bishop.
 Capt. Harold W. Huntley.
 Capt. Edwin De L. Smith.
 Capt. Ralph McT. Pennell.
 Capt. Walter S. Sturgill.
 Capt. Sherman Miles.
 Capt. Cortlandt Parker.
 Capt. Richard C. Burleson.
 Capt. Joseph R. Davis.
 Capt. John R. Starkey.
 Capt. Rene E. De R. Hoyle.
 Capt. Dawson Olmstead.
 Capt. John O. Maul.
 Capt. Albert L. Hall.
 Capt. George H. Paine.
 Capt. Leroy P. Collins.
 Capt. Ballard Lyerly.
 Capt. Robert H. Lewis.

Capt. Phillip W. Booker.
 Capt. Fred T. Cruse.
 Capt. James P. Marley.
 Capt. Waldo C. Potter.
 Capt. John W. Downer.
 Capt. Benjamin M. Bailey.
 Capt. William F. Sharp.
 Capt. Frank Thorp, jr.
 Capt. E. R. Warner McCabe.
 Capt. Donald C. McDonald.
 Capt. John G. Tyndall.
 Capt. Otto L. Brunzell.
 Capt. Clifford L. Corbin.
 Capt. Pierre V. Kieffer.
 Capt. Charles T. Harris, jr.
 Capt. Maxwell Murray.
 Capt. Alfred L. P. Sands.
 Capt. Henry H. Pfeil.
 Capt. Charles P. George.
 Capt. Charles W. Harlow.
 Capt. William H. Rucker.
 Capt. William H. Shepherd.
 Capt. Marshall G. Randol.
 Capt. John N. Greely.
 Capt. Webster A. Capron.
 Capt. John E. Mort.
 Capt. James H. Burns.
 Capt. Everett S. Hughes.
 Capt. Thomas J. Smith.
 Capt. Roger S. Parrott.
 Capt. Thurman H. Bane.
 Capt. Thomas D. Sloan.
 Capt. Harold Geiger.
 Capt. Claude B. Thummell.
 Capt. Edwin M. Watson.
 Capt. Harold E. Miner.
 Capt. Joseph A. Rogers.
 Capt. Charles T. Griffith.
 Capt. Ronald D. Johnson.
 Capt. Jacob E. Devers.
 Capt. Lucien H. Taliaferro.
 Capt. Harold H. Bateman.
 Capt. Frank A. Turner.
 Capt. George G. Seaman.

To be majors with rank from December 5, 1917.

Capt. Franz A. Doniat.
 Capt. Carl A. Baehr.
 Capt. Robert S. Donaldson.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Frank M. Caldwell.
 Lieut. Col. James J. Hornbrook.
 Lieut. Col. William F. Clark.
 Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Jones.
 Lieut. Col. Melvin W. Rowell.
 Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Fleming.
 Lieut. Col. Oren B. Meyer.
 Lieut. Col. Charles J. Symmonds.
 Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton.
 Lieut. Col. Edward D. Anderson.
 Lieut. Col. George P. White.
 Lieut. Col. Louis C. Scherer.
 Lieut. Col. Robert J. Fleming.
 Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Winans.
 Lieut. Col. William T. Johnston.
 Lieut. Col. Harold P. Howard.
 Lieut. Col. Elmer Lindsley.
 Lieut. Col. William J. Glasgow.
 Lieut. Col. Frank S. Armstrong.
 Lieut. Col. James G. Harbord.
 Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Rockenbach.
 Lieut. Col. Kirby Walker.
 Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Miller.
 Lieut. Col. Charles B. Drake.
 Lieut. Col. Harry O. Williard.
 Lieut. Col. John P. Wade.
 Lieut. Col. Ola W. Bell.
 Lieut. Col. Abraham G. Lott.
 Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Dallam.
 Lieut. Col. William Kelly, jr.
 Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Kennington.
 Lieut. Col. Edward P. Orton.
 Lieut. Col. Robert B. Powers.
 Lieut. Col. Francis H. Pope.

Lieut. Col. Herman A. Sievert.
 Lieut. Col. Pierce A. Murphy.
 Lieut. Col. Frederick T. Arnold.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Alexander M. Miller.
 Maj. Charles B. Drake.
 Maj. Harry O. Williard.
 Maj. John P. Wade.
 Maj. Ola W. Bell.
 Maj. Abraham G. Lott.
 Maj. Samuel F. Dallam.
 Maj. William Kelly, jr.
 Maj. Henry C. Whitehead.
 Maj. William D. Chitty.
 Maj. Alfred E. Kennington.
 Maj. Edward P. Orton.
 Maj. Robert B. Powers.
 Maj. Francis H. Pope.
 Maj. Herman H. Sievert.
 Maj. George E. Mitchell.
 Maj. Pierce A. Murphy.
 Maj. Frederick T. Arnold.
 Maj. James N. Munro.
 Maj. William S. Valentine.
 Maj. Henry C. Smither.
 Maj. Roy B. Harper.
 Maj. Thomas A. Roberts.
 Maj. Edgar A. Sirmyer.
 Maj. Frank R. McCoy.
 Maj. Clarence R. Day.
 Maj. Willard H. McCornack.
 Maj. Guy V. Henry.
 Maj. Wallace B. Scales.
 Maj. Conrad S. Babcock.
 Maj. Charles C. Farmer, jr.
 Maj. Grayson V. Heidt.
 Maj. Albert N. McClure.
 Maj. Holland Rubottom.
 Maj. Aubrey Lippincott.
 Maj. Henry W. Parker.
 Maj. William H. Winters.
 Maj. Douglas McCaskey.
 Maj. Samuel B. Pearson.
 Maj. Freeborn P. Holcomb.
 Maj. Albert A. King.
 Maj. Daniel Van Voorhis.
 Maj. Julien E. Gaujot.
 Maj. Delphey T. E. Casteel.
 Maj. Joseph R. McAndrews.
 Maj. George E. Lovell.
 Maj. Frank L. Case.
 Maj. John H. Lewis.
 Maj. Harry N. Cootes.
 Maj. Charles W. Van Way.
 Maj. Wilson G. Heaton.
 Maj. Edward Davis.
 Maj. James M. Burroughs.
 Maj. Dorsey Cullen.
 Maj. Charles H. Boice.
 Maj. Daniel H. Gienty.
 Maj. William J. Kendrick.
 Maj. George T. Bowman.
 Maj. John S. Fair.
 Maj. Robert J. Reaney.
 Maj. Sherrard Coleman.
 Maj. William F. Herringshaw.
 Maj. Joseph A. Baer.
 Maj. Charles F. Martin.
 Maj. Willis V. Morris.
 Maj. Walter S. Grant.
 Maj. Charles M. Wesson.
 Maj. Morton C. Mumma.
 Maj. Frank P. Amos.
 Maj. Julian A. Benjamin.
 Maj. James Goethe.
 Maj. Varien D. Dixon.
 Maj. Verne La S. Rockwell.
 Maj. George B. Comly.
 Maj. Charles G. Harvey.
 Maj. Richard M. Thomas.
 Maj. George B. Rodney.
 Maj. Alexander H. Davidson.
 Maj. Christian A. Bach.
 Maj. David H. Biddle.
 Maj. William F. H. Godson.

Maj. George W. Winterburn.
 Maj. Lewis Foerster.
 Maj. William P. Moffet.
 Maj. Archibald F. Commiskey.
 Maj. William A. Cornell.
 Maj. George J. Oden.
 Maj. James E. Shelley.
 Maj. Edward Calvert.
 Maj. Edmund S. Sayer.
 Maj. Bruce Palmer.
 Maj. James E. Fechet.
 Maj. Philip W. Corbusier.
 Maj. Frederick M. Jones.
 Maj. John A. Wagner.
 Maj. Archie Miller.
 Maj. William S. Wells.
 Maj. William H. Clopton, jr.
 Maj. Robert M. Nolan.
 Maj. William O. Reed.
 Maj. Henry Gibbins.
 Maj. Charles O. Thomas, jr.
 Maj. Edmond R. Tompkins.
 Maj. Arthur Poillon.
 Maj. George A. Purington.
 Maj. George W. Biegler.
 Maj. Francis W. Glover.
 Maj. Laurence S. Carson.
 Maj. Timothy M. Coughlan.
 Maj. Alexander B. Coxe.
 Maj. James Huston.

To be majors.

Capt. Charles F. Martin.
 Capt. Willis V. Morris.
 Capt. Walter S. Grant.
 Capt. Charles M. Wesson.
 Capt. Morton C. Mumma.
 Capt. Frank P. Amos.
 Capt. Julian A. Benjamin.
 Capt. James Goethe.
 Capt. Varien D. Dixon.
 Capt. Verne La S. Rockwell.
 Capt. George B. Comly.
 Capt. Charles G. Harvey.
 Capt. Richard M. Thomas.
 Capt. George B. Rodney.
 Capt. Alexander H. Davidson.
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 Capt. William P. Moffet.
 Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey.
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 Capt. George W. Biegler.
 Capt. Francis W. Glover.
 Capt. Lawrence S. Carson.
 Capt. Alexander B. Coxe.
 Capt. Timothy M. Coughlan.
 Capt. James Huston.
 Capt. Leonard L. Deltrick.
 Capt. Richard B. Going.
 Capt. Hamilton Bowle.
 Capt. Frederick J. Herman.
 Capt. Ben Lear, jr.
 Capt. George P. Tyner.

Capt. William A. Austin.
 Capt. Consuelo A. Seoane.
 Capt. Emory S. West.
 Capt. Eben Swift, jr.
 Capt. Albert E. Phillips.
 Capt. John Alden Degen.
 Capt. George F. Bailey.
 Capt. Clarence C. Culver.
 Capt. Benjamin O. Davis.
 Capt. Edward C. Wells.
 Capt. Harry B. Jordan.
 Capt. Frank P. Lahm.
 Capt. Kerr T. Riggs.
 Capt. John A. Pearson.
 Capt. William G. Meade.
 Capt. Guy Kent.
 Capt. Frederick Mears.
 Capt. Alden M. Graham.
 Capt. Eugene J. Ely.
 Capt. C. Emery Hathaway.
 Capt. Arthur G. Fisher.
 Capt. Matt C. Bristol.
 Capt. Horace N. Munro.
 Capt. Seth W. Cook.
 Capt. David L. Roscoe.
 Capt. Herbert E. Mann.
 Capt. Henry T. Bull.
 Capt. Frank E. Davis.
 Capt. John C. Pegram.
 Capt. Henry E. Mitchell.
 Capt. William H. Cowles.
 Capt. John K. Herr.
 Capt. Philip H. Sheridan.
 Capt. Joseph F. Taulbee.
 Capt. Andrew W. Smith.
 Capt. William W. Edwards.
 Capt. John A. Barry.
 Capt. William W. Gordon.
 Capt. Harold B. Johnson.
 Capt. James P. Castleman.
 Capt. Albert H. Mueller.
 Capt. Allan F. McLean.
 Capt. Herman S. Dilworth.
 Capt. Frank B. Kobes.
 Capt. John V. Spring, jr.
 Capt. Norman H. Davis.
 Capt. Charles Telford.
 Capt. Olan C. Aleshire.
 Capt. Emil P. Laurson.
 Capt. Frederick E. Shnyder.
 Capt. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr.
 Capt. James A. Mars.
 Capt. John C. Montgomery.
 Capt. Dorsey R. Rodney.
 Capt. Alexander M. Milton.
 Capt. Carl Boyd.
 Capt. Stephen W. Winfree.
 Capt. George E. Nelson.
 Capt. Thomas L. Sherburne.
 Capt. Emil Engel.
 Capt. Emmet Addis.
 Capt. Harry L. King.
 Capt. Arthur G. Hixson.
 Capt. Walton Goodwin, jr.
 Capt. David H. Scott.
 Capt. Robert C. Richardson.
 Capt. Robert M. Campbell.
 Capt. George B. Hunter.
 Capt. Stanley Koch.
 Capt. Stephen C. Reynolds.
 Capt. William V. Carter.
 Capt. Henry C. Pratt.
 Capt. Charles B. Amory, jr.
 Capt. Kinzie B. Edmunds.
 Capt. Charles S. Hoyt.
 Capt. James J. O'Hara.
 Capt. Roy W. Holderness.
 Capt. James S. Greene.
 Capt. Gerald C. Brant.
 Capt. George C. Lawrason.
 Capt. Arthur H. Wilson.
 Capt. William C. F. Nicholson.
 Capt. George Dillman.
 Capt. Philip J. R. Kiehl.
 Capt. Charles L. Scott.

Capt. James H. Dickey.
 Capt. Ralph Talbot, jr.
 Capt. William N. Hensley, jr.
 Capt. Berkeley T. Merchant.
 Capt. Hugh H. Broadhurst.
 Capt. Arthur W. Holderness.
 Capt. Louis A. O'Donnell.
 Capt. William W. West, jr.
 Capt. Reynold F. Migdalski.
 Capt. Henry R. Smalley.
 Capt. Robert Blaine.
 Capt. Frederick T. Dickman.
 Capt. George W. De Armond.
 Capt. John G. Quekemeyer.
 Capt. Frank M. Andrews.
 Capt. Joseph C. King.
 Capt. George L. Converse, jr.
 Capt. Donald A. Robinson.
 Capt. Bruce L. Burch.
 Capt. Edgar M. Whiting.
 Capt. Edward G. Elliott.
 Capt. Guy H. Wyman.
 Capt. Verne R. Bell.
 Capt. Henry W. Baird.
 Capt. Alexander H. Jones.
 Capt. Charles L. Stevenson.
 Capt. Frank K. Chapin.
 Capt. Henry L. Watson.
 Capt. Murray B. Rush.
 Capt. Augustine M. Robins.
 Capt. William D. Geary.
 Capt. Clark P. Chandler.
 Capt. Richard H. Kimball.
 Capt. Abbott Boone.
 Capt. William L. Moose.
 Capt. Frederick S. Snyder.
 Capt. William C. Christy.
 Capt. Sloan Doak.
 Capt. Leland Wadsworth, jr.
 Capt. Seth W. Scofield.
 Capt. William C. McChord.
 Capt. William R. Henry.
 Capt. George F. Patten.
 Capt. Robert M. Cheney.
 Capt. Lawrence W. McIntosh.
 Capt. Richard E. Cummins.
 Capt. Alexander L. James, jr.
 Capt. Robert C. Rodgers.
 Capt. Phillip Gordon.
 Capt. Horace M. Hickam.
 Capt. Homer M. Groninger.
 Capt. Stewart O. Elting.
 Capt. John K. Brown.
 Capt. Richard D. Newman.
 Capt. William H. Garrison, jr.
 Capt. Sumner M. Williams.
 Capt. Henry W. Hall.
 Capt. Edwin V. Sumner.
 Capt. Arthur E. Wilbourn.
 Capt. Ernest G. Cullum.
 Capt. William W. Erwin.

INFANTRY.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Williams.
 Lieut. Col. Robert Alexander.
 Lieut. Col. William O. Johnson.
 Lieut. Col. James R. Lindsay.
 Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen.
 Lieut. Col. Henry T. Ferguson.
 Lieut. Col. Henry G. Learnard.
 Lieut. Col. Peter Murray.
 Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf.
 Lieut. Col. George D. Moore.
 Lieut. Col. Willis Uline.
 Lieut. Col. Charles C. Clark.
 Lieut. Col. Vernon A. Caldwell.
 Lieut. Col. Edmund L. Butts.
 Lieut. Col. Henry J. Hunt.
 Lieut. Col. Charles Miller.
 Lieut. Col. Truman O. Murphy.
 Lieut. Col. William H. Bertsch.
 Lieut. Col. Ross L. Bush.
 Lieut. Col. John B. Bennet.
 Lieut. Col. Melville S. Jarvis.

Lieut. Col. John W. Heavey.
 Lieut. Col. Harry J. Hirsch.
 Lieut. Col. La Roy S. Upton.
 Lieut. Col. Harry A. Smith.
 Lieut. Col. George C. Saffarrans.
 Lieut. Col. Palmer E. Pierce.
 Lieut. Col. Charles G. French.
 Lieut. Col. Lutz Wahl.
 Lieut. Col. William P. Jackson.
 Lieut. Col. John L. Hines.
 Lieut. Col. Matthias Crowley.
 Lieut. Col. John J. Bradley.
 Lieut. Col. Douglas Settle.
 Lieut. Col. John S. Switzer.
 Lieut. Col. Herbert O. Williams.
 Lieut. Col. George D. Guyer.
 Lieut. Col. William F. Grote.
 Lieut. Col. Isaac C. Jenks.
 Lieut. Col. Hanson E. Ely.
 Lieut. Col. Lewis S. Sorley.
 Lieut. Col. William M. Morrow.
 Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Hardaway.
 Lieut. Col. Albert C. Dalton.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Castner.
 Lieut. Col. Edward Sigerfoos.
 Lieut. Col. Ralph H. Van Deman.
 Lieut. Col. John F. Madden.
 Lieut. Col. John McA. Palmer.
 Lieut. Col. Paul B. Malone.
 Lieut. Col. William F. Creary.
 Lieut. Col. Harry F. Rethers.
 Lieut. Col. Herschel Tupes.
 Lieut. Col. George H. Shelton.
 Lieut. Col. Isaac Newell.
 Lieut. Col. Lawrence B. Simonds.
 Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lewis.
 Lieut. Col. Dennis E. Nolan.
 Lieut. Col. James N. Pickering.
 Lieut. Col. William A. Burnside.
 Lieut. Col. Reynolds J. Burt.
 Lieut. Col. Russell C. Langdon.
 Lieut. Col. Harry H. Tebbetts.
 Lieut. Col. Frank C. Bolles.
 Lieut. Col. James W. Clinton.
 Lieut. Col. Alexander T. Ovenshine.
 Lieut. Col. Henry E. Eames.
 Lieut. Col. Carroll F. Armistead.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. James A. Moss.
 Maj. Benjamin T. Simmons.
 Maj. Thomas A. Pearce.
 Maj. William F. Creary.
 Maj. Harry F. Rethers.
 Maj. Herschel Tupes.
 Maj. George H. Shelton.
 Maj. Isaac Newell.
 Maj. Lawrence B. Simonds.
 Maj. Frederick W. Lewis.
 Maj. Dennis E. Nolan.
 Maj. James N. Pickering.
 Maj. William A. Burnside.
 Maj. Reynolds J. Burt.
 Maj. Russell C. Langdon.
 Maj. Harry H. Tebbetts.
 Maj. Frank C. Bolles.
 Maj. James W. Clinton.
 Maj. Alexander T. Ovenshine.
 Maj. Henry E. Eames.
 Maj. Carroll F. Armistead.
 Maj. Paul Giddings.
 Maj. Edward S. Walton.
 Maj. Alfred T. Smith.
 Maj. Fred L. Munson.
 Maj. Thomas M. Anderson, jr.
 Maj. John E. Hunt.
 Maj. Claude H. Miller.
 Maj. Harold B. Fiske.
 Maj. John H. Hughes.
 Maj. George W. Helms.
 Maj. Rufus E. Longan.
 Maj. Edward A. Roche.
 Maj. Henry M. Dichmann.
 Maj. Halstead Dorey.
 Maj. Edgar T. Conley.

Maj. Charles H. Bridges.
 Maj. John Robertson.
 Maj. James V. Heidt.
 Maj. Patrick H. Mullay.
 Maj. Monroe C. Kerth.
 Maj. Lambert W. Jordan, jr.
 Maj. Harvey W. Miller.
 Maj. Daniel G. Berry.
 Maj. Ralph E. Ingram.
 Maj. Robert C. Davis.
 Maj. Joseph F. Janda.
 Maj. Alvan C. Read.
 Maj. William A. Phillips.
 Maj. Ira C. Welborn.
 Maj. Alexander E. Williams.
 Maj. Charles W. Exton.
 Maj. Edgar Ridenour.
 Maj. Chauncey B. Humphrey.
 Maj. G. Maury Cralle.
 Maj. Joseph F. Gohn.
 Maj. James H. Bradford, jr.
 Maj. David L. Stone.
 Maj. Patrick A. Connolly.
 Maj. John B. Schoeffel.
 Maj. Walter T. Bates.
 Maj. Englebert G. Ovenshine.
 Maj. Robert J. Maxey.
 Maj. George N. Bomford.
 Maj. Benjamin P. Nicklin.
 Maj. John W. French.
 Maj. Cromwell Stacey.
 Maj. Campbell King.
 Maj. Robert O. Van Horn.
 Maj. Hanson B. Black.
 Maj. Joseph L. Gilbreth.
 Maj. Irving J. Carr.
 Maj. Theodore A. Baldwin.
 Maj. Eleutheros H. Cooke.
 Maj. Arthur L. Conger.
 Maj. Hugh A. Drum.
 Maj. James B. Allison.
 Maj. Halsey E. Yates.
 Maj. Wilson B. Burt.
 Maj. Oliver S. Eskridge.
 Maj. James W. Furlow.
 Maj. George D. Freeman, jr.
 Maj. Harry A. Hegeman.
 Maj. William B. Gracie.
 Maj. John L. Jordan.
 Maj. Lindsey P. Rucker.
 Maj. William G. Fleischhauer.
 Maj. Samuel A. Price.
 Maj. Perrin L. Smith.
 Maj. Charles L. Willard.
 Maj. Rufus B. Clark.
 Maj. William A. Carleton.
 Maj. Lochlin W. Caffey.
 Maj. William S. Faulkner.
 Maj. Ernest H. Agnew.
 Maj. Robert O. Ragsdale.
 Maj. Austin A. Parker.
 Maj. Charles M. Gordon, jr.
 Maj. Fred Van S. Chamberlain.
 Maj. William N. Hughes, jr.
 Maj. Sylvester Bonnaffon, 3d.
 Maj. Robert C. Humber.
 Maj. Joseph C. Brady.
 Maj. John H. Page, jr.
 Maj. Parker Hitt.
 Maj. Paul W. Beck.
 Maj. Robert I. Rees.
 Maj. John J. Miller.
 Maj. Jesse M. Cullison.
 Maj. William H. Noble.
 Maj. Wilbur A. McDaniel.
 Maj. Evert R. Wilson.
 Maj. Phillip Powers.
 Maj. Clenard McLaughlin.
 Maj. Edward B. Mitchell.
 Maj. James H. Como.
 Maj. Harol D. Coburn.
 Maj. Allen J. Greer.
 Maj. Robert Whitfield.
 Maj. Abraham U. Loeb.
 Maj. Constant Cordier.

Maj. James M. Loud.
 Maj. J. De Camp Hall.
 Maj. Davis C. Anderson.
 Maj. Robert D. Carter.
 Maj. Douglas Potts.
 Maj. Vincent M. Elmore.
 Maj. Benjamin R. Wade.
 Maj. George E. Goodrich.
 Maj. Edwin S. Hartshorn.
 Maj. Clark R. Elliott.
 Maj. Ralph B. Lister.
 Maj. Harry E. Comstock.
 Maj. William R. Standiford.
 Maj. Frederick S. Young.
 Maj. Thomas S. Moorman.
 Maj. Charles H. Morrow.
 Maj. Brady G. Ruttencutter.
 Maj. Jennings B. Wilson.
 Maj. William O. Smith.
 Maj. Clarence K. LaMotte.
 Maj. George M. Holley.
 Maj. Edgar S. Stayer.
 Maj. Charles H. Errington.
 Maj. George C. Shaw.
 Maj. Charles E. Reese.
 Maj. Robert S. Knox.
 Maj. William A. Castle.
 Maj. Harry D. Blasland.
 Maj. Edward H. Andres.
 Maj. Thomas J. Rogers.

To be majors.

Capt. Paul W. Beck.
 Capt. Robert I. Rees.
 Capt. John J. Miller.
 Capt. Jesse M. Cullison.
 Capt. William H. Noble.
 Capt. Wilbur A. McDaniel.
 Capt. Evert R. Wilson.
 Capt. Phillip Powers.
 Capt. Clenard McLaughlin.
 Capt. Edward B. Mitchell.
 Capt. James H. Como.
 Capt. Harol D. Coburn.
 Capt. Allen J. Greer.
 Capt. Robert Whitfield.
 Capt. Abraham U. Loeb.
 Capt. Constant Cordier.
 Capt. James M. Loud.
 Capt. J. DeCamp Hall.
 Capt. Davis C. Anderson.
 Capt. Robert D. Carter.
 Capt. Douglas Potts.
 Capt. Vincent M. Elmore.
 Capt. Benjamin R. Wade.
 Capt. George E. Goodrich.
 Capt. Edwin S. Hartshorn.
 Capt. Clark R. Elliott.
 Capt. Ralph B. Lister.
 Capt. Harry E. Comstock.
 Capt. William R. Standiford.
 Capt. Frederick S. Young.
 Capt. Thomas S. Moorman.
 Capt. Charles H. Morrow.
 Capt. Brady G. Ruttencutter.
 Capt. Jennings B. Wilson.
 Capt. William O. Smith.
 Capt. Clarence K. La Motte.
 Capt. George M. Holley.
 Capt. Edgar S. Stayer.
 Capt. Charles H. Errington.
 Capt. George C. Shaw.
 Capt. Charles E. Reese.
 Capt. Robert S. Knox.
 Capt. William A. Castle.
 Capt. Harry D. Blasland.
 Capt. Edward H. Andres.
 Capt. Thomas J. Rogers.
 Capt. Edwin J. Bracken.
 Capt. George W. England.
 Capt. Clyde B. Parker.
 Capt. Alvin C. Voris.
 Capt. Frank R. Curtis.
 Capt. Fred L. Davidson.
 Capt. George E. Kumpe.

Capt. Milo C. Corey.
 Capt. Arthur M. Ferguson.
 Capt. De Witt W. Chamberlin.
 Capt. Walter H. Johnson.
 Capt. Robert G. Rutherford, jr.
 Capt. Robert E. Grinstead.
 Capt. Albert S. Williams.
 Capt. William B. Graham.
 Capt. Charles J. Nelson.
 Capt. E. Alexis Jeunet.
 Capt. Charles H. Danforth.
 Capt. Gideon H. Williams.
 Capt. Fred W. Bugbee.
 Capt. Leonard T. Baker.
 Capt. Charles S. Frank.
 Capt. Franklin S. Leisenring.
 Capt. Charles F. Andrews.
 Capt. Allan L. Briggs.
 Capt. James M. Petty.
 Capt. John B. Shuman.
 Capt. Charles G. Lawrence.
 Capt. Frederic G. Kellond.
 Capt. William P. Kitts.
 Capt. Walter Harvey.
 Capt. Frank B. Davis.
 Capt. Harry D. Mitchell.
 Capt. Ode C. Nichols.
 Capt. Kirwin T. Smith.
 Capt. William W. Bessell.
 Capt. Frank C. Burnett.
 Capt. Collin H. Ball.
 Capt. A. Owen Seaman.
 Capt. Clifford U. Leonori.
 Capt. Benjamin H. Pope.
 Capt. Julian L. Dodge.
 Capt. Herman Glade.
 Capt. Frank S. Bowen.
 Capt. Robert H. Peck.
 Capt. Ward Dabney.
 Capt. William W. Taylor, jr.
 Capt. Russell C. Hand.
 Capt. George A. Herbst.
 Capt. Phillip J. Lauber.
 Capt. Thomas M. Hunter.
 Capt. Elverton E. Fuller.
 Capt. William S. Neely.
 Capt. Frank H. Adams.
 Capt. George C. Lewis.
 Capt. William H. Patterson.
 Capt. Leonard J. Mygatt.
 Capt. Elliott M. Norton.
 Capt. Roscoe H. Hearn.
 Capt. Morris M. Keck.
 Capt. Auswell E. Deitsch.
 Capt. Joseph C. Kay.
 Capt. Walter C. Jones.
 Capt. La Vergne L. Gregg.
 Capt. Bertram P. Johnson.
 Capt. Bruno T. Scher.
 Capt. Gustave A. Wieser.
 Capt. Charles R. W. Morison.
 Capt. Walter L. Reed.
 Capt. Ira F. Fravel.
 Capt. Ned M. Green.
 Capt. J. Alfred Moss.
 Capt. Charles F. Leonard.
 Capt. Franklin P. Jackson.
 Capt. John S. Chambers.
 Capt. James Regan.
 Capt. Gilbert M. Allen.
 Capt. John Randolph.
 Capt. Clyde B. Crusan.
 Capt. Sherman A. White.
 Capt. William H. Clendenin.
 Capt. John M. Craig.
 Capt. William G. Ball.
 Capt. Charles Abel.
 Capt. Walter E. Gunster.
 Capt. William R. Kendrick.
 Capt. Horace F. Sykes.
 Capt. Oliver P. Robinson.
 Capt. George K. Wilson.
 Capt. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush.
 Capt. Sydney H. Hopson.
 Capt. William E. Gillmore.

Capt. William E. Persons.
 Capt. James G. Taylor.
 Capt. H. Clay M. Supplee.
 Capt. Alex M. Hall.
 Capt. Elliot M. Caziarc.
 Capt. Carl C. Jones.
 Capt. Alfred J. Booth.
 Capt. Joseph A. Marmon.
 Capt. Rinaldo R. Wood.
 Capt. Leonard H. Cook.
 Capt. Horatio I. Lawrence.
 Capt. William B. Wallace.
 Capt. Shepard L. Pike.
 Capt. Henry G. Stahl.
 Capt. Roy C. Kirtland.
 Capt. Alfred C. Arnold.
 Capt. Vernon W. Bollér.
 Capt. Wallace McNamara.
 Capt. David A. Henkes.
 Capt. Guy A. Bucker.
 Capt. Robert G. Peck.
 Capt. Robert J. Blinford.
 Capt. Sheldon W. Anding.
 Capt. William G. Murchison.
 Capt. Elvin H. Wagner.
 Capt. Thomas W. Brown.
 Capt. Otis R. Cole.
 Capt. Shelby C. Leasure.
 Capt. Charles F. Herr.
 Capt. Fred H. Turner.
 Capt. Edwin O. Saunders.
 Capt. Arthur L. Bump.
 Capt. Willis E. Mills.
 Capt. Harry W. Gregg.
 Capt. Staley A. Campbell.
 Capt. John R. Brewer.
 Capt. Leo A. Dewey.
 Capt. John P. McAdams.
 Capt. Thomas T. Duke.
 Capt. Edward G. McCleave.
 Capt. Hugh A. Parker.
 Capt. James E. Ware.
 Capt. Kenneth P. Williams.
 Capt. William A. Alfonte.
 Capt. Charles E. Swartz.
 Capt. Benjamin D. Foullois.
 Capt. Goodwin Compton.
 Capt. Launcelot M. Purcell.
 Capt. Charles T. Smart.
 Capt. Girard L. McEntee.
 Capt. John Scott.
 Capt. George C. Marshall, jr.
 Capt. John C. Waterman.
 Capt. Alfred A. Hickox.
 Capt. John E. Green.
 Capt. Jason M. Walling.
 Capt. Robert L. Weeks.
 Capt. Charles A. Hunt.
 Capt. Harry S. Adams.
 Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart.
 Capt. Frederick F. Black.
 Capt. David H. Bower.
 Capt. Hiram M. Cooper.
 Capt. Benjamin F. Miller.
 Capt. Charles M. Blackford.
 Capt. Walter O. Boswell.
 Capt. Deshler Whiting.
 Capt. Gulielpus V. Heidt.
 Capt. Emory S. Adams.
 Capt. Ralph W. Drury.
 Capt. John C. Fairfax.
 Capt. Fred C. Miller.
 Capt. Charles L. Mitchell.
 Capt. Robert J. West.
 Capt. Odiorne H. Sampson.
 Capt. Albert Hardman.
 Capt. William E. Holliday.
 Capt. Jesse M. Holmes.
 Capt. Maynard A. Wells.
 Capt. Hans O. Olson.
 Capt. Charles A. Thuis.
 Capt. Claremont A. Donaldson.
 Capt. Franklin T. Burt.
 Capt. Rutherford S. Hartz.
 Capt. Charles S. Hamilton.

Capt. Oscar K. Tolley.
 Capt. Joseph F. Ware.
 Capt. Harry L. Jordan.
 Capt. Dean Halford.
 Capt. Ralph W. Kingman.
 Capt. Donald D. Hay.
 Capt. Philip G. Wrightson.
 Capt. George W. Ewell.
 Capt. Claire R. Bennett.
 Capt. Bowers Davis.
 Capt. John McE. Pruyn.
 Capt. Henry W. Fleet.
 Capt. Charles G. Sturtevant.
 Capt. Francis H. Burr.
 Capt. John C. Ashburn.
 Capt. Charles H. Mason.
 Capt. Nicholas W. Campanoli.
 Capt. John G. Maccomb.
 Capt. L. Worthington Moseley.
 Capt. Joseph O. Mauborgne.
 Capt. Joseph M. Cummins.
 Capt. Thomas C. Musgrave.
 Capt. Converse R. Lewis.
 Capt. Robert M. Lyon.
 Capt. Benjamin E. Grey.
 Capt. Elvid Hunt.
 Capt. Jacob W. S. Wuest.
 Capt. Max B. Garber.
 Capt. Corbit S. Hoffman.
 Capt. E. Llewellyn Bull.
 Capt. Truman W. Carrithers.
 Capt. George F. Roselle.
 Capt. Charles F. Severson.
 Capt. Reuben C. Taylor.
 Capt. C. Stockmar Bendel.
 Capt. Robert E. Boyers.
 Capt. Burt W. Phillips.
 Capt. Ben F. Ristine.
 Capt. William C. Russell.
 Capt. Roland W. Boughton.
 Capt. Keith S. Gregory.
 Capt. Homer N. Preston.
 Capt. Jesse Gaston.
 Capt. William F. Harrell.
 Capt. Jesse D. Elliott.
 Capt. Edward H. Tarbutton.
 Capt. Carroll B. Hodges.
 Capt. Fitzhugh B. Alderdis.
 Capt. James M. Churchill.
 Capt. Philip H. Bagby.
 Capt. Luther R. James.
 Capt. Andrew D. Chaffin.
 Capt. Ernest B. Smalley.
 Capt. Frederick W. Boschen.
 Capt. Manfred Lanza.
 Capt. Louis Farrell.
 Capt. James B. Nalle.
 Capt. John J. Burleigh.
 Capt. Manuel M. Garrett.
 Capt. Augustine A. Hofmann.
 Capt. James Blyth.
 Capt. Edwin Gunner.
 Capt. Resolve P. Palmer.
 Capt. Edward E. McCammon.
 Capt. Philip Remington.
 Capt. Charles H. Rich.
 Capt. Paul C. Potter.
 Capt. Albert T. Rich.
 Capt. David P. Wood.
 Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d.
 Capt. Phillip B. Peyton.
 Capt. Frederick B. Terrell.
 Capt. Charles A. Dravo.
 Capt. James G. McIlroy.
 Capt. Richard J. Herman.
 Capt. Edward L. Hooper.
 Capt. Iring J. Phillipson.
 Capt. Edmund B. Gregory.
 Capt. Gordon R. Catts.
 Capt. Ursa M. Diller.
 Capt. Edwin Butcher.
 Capt. Russell V. Venable.
 Capt. Arthur J. Davis.
 Capt. Martin C. Wise.
 Capt. Walter S. Drysdale.
 Capt. Charles A. Meals.
 Capt. Matthew H. Thomlinson.
 Capt. Joseph A. Atkins.
 Capt. Augustus B. Van Wormer.
 Capt. Thomas L. Crystal.
 Capt. Arthur C. Budd.
 Capt. Ralph R. Glass.
 Capt. Erle M. Wilson.
 Capt. Merrill E. Spalding.
 Capt. John D. Burnett.
 Capt. John S. Davis.
 Capt. Robert B. Hewitt.
 Capt. William F. D. Simpson.
 Capt. Richard R. Pickering.
 Capt. Lowe A. McClure.
 Capt. William R. Scott.
 Capt. William W. Harris, jr.
 Capt. Napoleon W. Riley.
 Capt. James B. Woolnough.
 Capt. Walter S. Fulton.
 Capt. Sherburne Whipple.
 Capt. Harry Hawley.
 Capt. Thomas N. Gimperling.
 Capt. Hugh L. Walthall.
 Capt. John B. Richardson.
 Capt. Anton C. Cron.
 Capt. George W. Edgerly.
 Capt. Oscar W. Hoop.
 Capt. John C. Moore.
 Capt. William F. Pearson.
 Capt. Harry H. Bissell.
 Capt. Charles B. Elliott.
 Capt. John B. Corbly.
 Capt. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode.
 Capt. Charles L. Sampson.
 Capt. John M. True.
 Capt. Bruce R. Campbell.
 Capt. John C. French.
 Capt. Benjamin B. McCroskey.
 Capt. Cassius M. Dowell.
 Capt. Albert B. Kaempfer.
 Capt. Charles W. Mason.
 Capt. Allan R. Williams.
 Capt. Aristides Moreno.
 Capt. William L. Patterson.
 Capt. Charles W. McClure.
 Capt. Ambrose R. Emery.
 Capt. Edmund C. Waddill.
 Capt. Rolland W. Case.
 Capt. Norman F. Ramsey.
 Capt. De Witt C. T. Grubbs.
 Capt. Thomas W. Hammond.
 Capt. Calvin P. Titus.
 Capt. William C. Miller.
 Capt. Arthur W. Lane.
 Capt. Bernard Lentz.
 Capt. Frederick C. Test.
 Capt. Owen S. Albright.
 Capt. Fred H. Baird.
 Capt. Clifford C. Early.
 Capt. George F. Waugh.
 Capt. Allan Rutherford.
 Capt. William S. Weeks.
 Capt. Charles S. Caffery.
 Capt. Louis A. Kunzig.
 Capt. John P. Bubb.
 Capt. Joseph E. Barzynski.
 Capt. Ben. W. Field.
 Capt. Bloxham Ward.
 Capt. Paul H. Clark.
 Capt. Thomas H. Lowe.
 Capt. James W. H. Reisinger, jr.
 Capt. Rupert A. Dunford.
 Capt. Charles C. Bankhead.
 Capt. John P. Adams.
 Capt. Ira Longanecker.
 Capt. William C. Whitener.
 Capt. Frederick J. Ostermann.
 Capt. William J. Connolly.
 Capt. Everett D. Barlow, jr.
 Capt. Lawrence E. Hohl.
 Capt. James G. Boswell.
 Capt. Arthur D. Minick.
 Capt. Paul R. Manchester.
 Capt. Byard Sneed.

Capt. Oscar Westover.
 Capt. Martyn H. Shute.
 Capt. Fred A. Cook.
 Capt. George G. Bartlett.
 Capt. Henry B. Clagett.
 Capt. Richard H. Jacob.
 Capt. Ralph A. Jones.
 Capt. Hugo D. Schultz.
 Capt. Jacob E. Fickel.
 Capt. Jesse W. Boyd.
 Capt. Ebenezer G. Beuret.
 Capt. Rush B. Lincoln.
 Capt. Walter F. L. Hartigan.
 Capt. Bruce Magruder.
 Capt. George H. Huddleson.
 Capt. George C. Keleher.

POSTMASTERS.

ILLINOIS.

J. C. Dorfier, Area.
 John W. Troy, Arthur.
 Edward J. Cushing, Assumption.
 Edward Johnston, Atkinson.
 Dewey T. Queen, Auburn.
 John Geiss, Batavia.
 Philip H. Sopp, Belleville.
 Patrick S. McPherson, Benld.
 William G. Cloyd, Bement.
 M. J. Sullivan, Braidwood.
 Henry Werth, Breese.
 Sanford D. Metcalfe, Brocton.
 W. T. Holifield, Brookport.
 Mabel Minger, Buckley.
 M. M. Brown, Bunker Hill.
 Clarence H. Hunt, Cambridge.
 Ross Lee, Casey.
 Alexander Perkins, Cerro Gordo.
 John E. Rethorn, Chandlerville.
 James E. Jontry, Chenoa.
 Clyde W. Schoener, Cicero.
 Wilson M. Bering, Decatur.
 David L. Wright, Effingham.
 A. A. Dobson, Elburn.
 Peter Petri, Eureka.
 Frances C. Sweeney, Fort Sheridan.
 Leslie G. Horrie, Gardner.
 Michael P. Bergen, Gillespie.
 J. M. Rumsey, Golconda.
 Robert E. Downing, Golden.
 Michael F. O'Connor, Harvard.
 Matthew Bolland, Havana.
 Richard F. Corley, Herrick.
 William M. Dooley, Highland Park.
 Leo T. L. Neff, Iliopolis.
 M. D. Brubaker, Iuka.
 Clifford W. Brewer, Knoxville.
 Charles F. Buck, Lacon.
 Jinks V. Sperry, La Harpe.
 Henry C. Johnson, Lawrenceville.
 James F. Harrison, Leaf River.
 Joseph F. Traband, Lebanon.
 Harry E. Buckles, Le Roy.
 Harry Holland, Marion.
 Ira W. Metcalf, Momence.
 Charles E. Moffitt, Monticello.
 John H. McGrath, Morris.
 William H. Clear, Mount Pulaski.
 J. J. Baker, Mount Vernon.
 E. M. Dieter, Naperville.
 Joseph S. Grimes, National Stock Yards.
 James T. Hinds, Newman.
 Andrew J. Eckhoff, Nokomis.
 Walter R. Lovett, Onarga.
 Thomas Moyer, Paris.
 Katherine M. McClements, Park Ridge.
 Wilbur A. Woods, Pawpaw.
 Samuel Shockey, Ramsey.
 Jacob Sand, Roanoke.
 John Coleman, Rochelle.
 Melville S. Yoho, Roseville.
 John R. Barclay, Rutland.
 Virgil J. Swarm, St. Elmo.
 Frank Stone, Shelbyville.
 D. F. Le Roy, Streator.
 E. Wynette Herlocker, Table Grove.
 Benjamin F. Neal, Toledo.

B. L. Greeley, Tremont.
 Cleve B. Schroeder, Vermont.
 William E. Hess, Wilmette.
 B. F. Moberley, Windsor.
 Harry B. Fasmer, Yorkville.

KANSAS.

Eugene W. Perkins, Beverly.
 Elliott S. Irvin, Coffeyville.
 Robert A. Watt, Edna.
 Harvey C. Peterson, Eskridge.
 Gustave Ziesenis, Eudora.
 Herman L. Haasis, Florence.
 Edward F. Hudson, Fredonia.
 Hugh O'Hara, Frontenac.
 Raymond E. Stotts, Garden City.
 Maggie Dowell, Gaylord.
 Sophia M. Dickerson, Gypsum.
 Charles H. Harvey, Haddam.
 John C. Girk, Halstead.
 Marion E. Henderson, Haven.
 W. A. Corrigan, Haviland.
 Aubrey J. Roberts, Herndon.
 Baty W. Hamar, Howard.
 Madison D. Gallogly, Hoxie.
 James K. Stinson, Marquette.
 Mildred K. Johnston, Meade.
 L. F. Niece, Natoma.
 A. F. Hamm, Nortonville.
 M. V. Dunlap, Osawatomie.
 Walter B. Ford, Oskaloosa.
 L. A. Walker, Parsons.
 Francis W. Boyd, Phillipsburg.
 Elmer H. Epperson, Scott City.
 William McHaley, Toronto.
 Owen F. McLean, West Mineral.
 Edwin L. Helper, Winfield.

KENTUCKY.

Olive Haddox, Allensville.
 Henry H. Poage, Brooksville.
 Fannie G. Taylor, Campbellsville.
 P. C. Mayhugh, Eddyville.
 James M. Richardson, Glasgow.
 E. T. Schmitt, Louisville.
 Mayme D. Cogar, Midway.
 William M. Back, Monticello.
 Jacob Roll, Newport.
 F. A. Casner, Providence.
 Robert C. Stockton, Richmond.
 Jacob Fisher, Russell.

NEBRASKA.

Isaac T. Merchant, Adams.
 R. E. Harmon, Auburn.
 Clarence R. Tweed, Bassett.
 George W. Norris, Beaver Crossing.
 Marie A. Lybolt, Brunswick.
 James C. Frandsen, Dalton.
 George Beckler, Deshler.
 James W. Carson, Edgar.
 Robert G. Hall, Fairmont.
 Andrew B. Anderson, Florence.
 Edwin Cutts, Giltner.
 James J. McCarthy, Greeley.
 Fritz A. Rasmussen, Hershey.
 Orren Slote, Litchfield.
 Ira Lucy, Long Pine.
 C. F. Beushausen, Loup City.
 Joseph J. Heelan, Mullen.
 John S. Callan, Odell.
 Fred Wolter, Ohioa.
 Lizzie Smith, Riverton.
 William T. Cropper, Sargent.
 John C. Voline, South Auburn.
 Edward H. Hines, Thedford.

NEVADA.

George A. Myles, Austin.
 John B. S. Fleming, Jarbidge.
 W. C. Ruddell, jr., Lovelocks.
 William J. Bonner, Mason.
 Jessie E. Burnett, McGill.
 A. A. Carman, Pioche.
 George Foley, Round Mountain.

OKLAHOMA.

Charles W. Amspacher, Apache.
 Peter H. McKeown, Billings.
 J. N. Hopkins, Boswell.
 Lea M. Nichols, Bristow.
 James E. Wallace, Broken Bow.
 A. R. Duncan, Carmen.
 James H. Cunningham, Carnegie.
 W. P. Madden, Cheyenne.
 Albert L. Kates, Claremore.
 Samuel R. Hawks, jr., Clinton.
 W. A. Prince, Crescent.
 Bonnie Bacon, Davidson.
 Blanche Holcomb, Delaware.
 John L. Lillibridge, Dover.
 Robert E. Lee Woods, Duncan.
 L. D. Flint, Fairland.
 Joseph B. Wilson, Fairview.
 James W. Hinson, Fletcher.
 John Huskey, Fort Towson.
 Marion B. Carley, Geary.
 W. T. Kniseley, Glencoe.
 T. J. Way, Haskell.
 Willis W. Christopher, Kusa.
 Robert Landers, Lawton.
 George M. Massingale, Leedey.
 J. L. Avey, Lindsay.
 Eva Gill, Milburn.
 Guy M. Coffman, Morrison.
 John S. Thompson, Mulhall.
 C. J. Woodson, Okarche.
 W. M. Davis, Okemah.
 Joseph E. McCutchan, Pawnee.
 Willard E. Merry, Perry.
 A. C. Smith, Ponca City.
 William Barrowman, Purcell.
 A. S. Foreman, Sallisaw.
 W. S. Livingston, Seminole.
 Edward Learnard, Shattuck.
 Julian B. Boyett, Stuart.
 A. B. Cunningham, Tahlequah.
 Grover C. Fulton, Tar River.
 Willie E. Hunt, Thomas.
 John M. Crutchfield, Tulsa.
 Thomas J. Brown, Tuttle.
 Harry J. Dray, Weatherford.
 J. S. Barham, Wewoka.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Claude W. Freeman, Austin.
 Oscar E. Letterer, Berwick.
 Charles M. Harder, Catawissa.
 John J. Ryan, Centralia.
 J. K. Smith, Charleroi.
 William A. Shear, Coudersport.
 Frank F. Sumney, Dravosburg.
 Joseph Nelson, Fayette City.
 O. M. Koller, Fleetwood.
 William H. McQuilken, Glen Campbell.
 Harry W. Fee, Indiana.
 E. S. Taylor, Kennett Square.
 Louis N. Spencer, Lancaster.
 Charles E. Putnam, Linesville.
 Robert E. Urell, Mansfield.
 J. Blaine Wise, Marianna.
 John H. Kensinger, Martinsburg.
 Matthew C. Fox, jr., Media.
 Frank P. Craig, Mercer.
 Harry B. Krebs, Mercersburg.
 C. M. Touchstone, Moores.
 Charles H. Carter, Mount Pocono.
 John H. Shields, New Alexandria.
 William S. Clegg, New Bloomfield.
 Oscar F. Weiland, Perkasio.
 Grant Piper, Petersburg.
 Thomas McGuire, Pleasantville.
 Edward J. Hutchinson, Polk.
 Henry J. J. Lemon, Port Allegany.
 A. C. M. Crozier, Port Royal.
 Charles N. Seitzinger, Reading.
 John C. Werts, Reedsville.
 George C. Schrecongost, Sagamore.
 Daniel Clarey, Sayre.
 Edward Raker, Shamokin.
 Finlay H. Falling, Shinglehouse.

John C. Nicholson, Six Mile Run.
 Solomon H. Smith, Smithton.
 Charles A. Smith, Swarthmore.
 Winifred H. Rose, Tioga.
 John Adams, Vandergrift.
 J. R. Detwiler, Williamsburg.
 Hugh Gilmore, Williamsport.

RHODE ISLAND.

James S. Scully, Crompton.
 Thomas H. Galvin, East Greenwich.
 William R. Congdon, Wickford.

TENNESSEE.

J. K. Tate, Bolivar.
 William Thomas, Brownsville.
 Emily T. St. John, Harriman.
 Luke C. Peak, Jefferson City.
 Ernest D. Sneed, Moscow.
 F. B. Cowan, White Pine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 4, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Rev. William Couden, of Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, wilt Thou illumine, reenforce, and cheer the membership of this legislative body endeavoring to serve our Nation. Guide our chosen leaders. Crystallize public thought and direct public action by the highest and noblest ideals. We do not ask Thee to side with us, but we desire that we shall be found unflinchingly with Thee. Unify us, one and all in this Nation, to Thy will.

Bless the Members of this House personally. Forgive their sins. Lead them through this day. And at last by Thy grace bring them to life everlasting, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 1, 1918, was read and approved.

SPECIAL SESSION OF HOUSE.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for an order for a special session to be held on Sunday, February 10, 1918, for the purpose of holding memorial services in honor of the late ELLSWORTH R. BATHRICK, a Representative from the fourteenth Ohio district.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHERWOOD] asks unanimous consent that there be a special session of the House on February 10, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of memorializing the late Representative BATHRICK. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EAST ST. LOUIS RIOTS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the special committee which was appointed under House resolution 128 for the purpose of investigating the interference with interstate-commerce traffic and other matters in East St. Louis went over there and took about 5,000 pages of testimony during the five weeks the committee was there. We now find that to publish 500 copies of the testimony would cost about \$5,100, and the amount of money now at the disposal of the committee is not sufficient to have the printing done. The report upon the matter is now almost completed. I have been requested by the committee to ask unanimous consent that some photographs of the scenes which have been described in the testimony, but which can not be described accurately in the report, be published with the report of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that, in printing the report of the select committee which went to East St. Louis to investigate matters there, it may be permitted to print certain photographs for the illumination of the situation. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL and Mr. DYER rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how voluminous is the committee's report?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Well, I have made the first draft of it, and thus far it has only been submitted to one Member, and that is the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER], and as soon as I can do so I wish to submit it to the others. But it would take, in my judgment, about as much as five or six columns of a newspaper.