

First Lieut. Francis Elwood Weatherby, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 23, 1918.

First Lieut. Willard Harry Waterous, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 23, 1918.

Capt. John Arthur Keyton, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 24, 1918.

First Lieut. Stephen Horace Curtis, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 24, 1918.

Capt. William Auda Vee Cash, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 25, 1918.

First Lieut. Philip Henry Clarke, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 25, 1918.

First Lieut. Ernest Boling Saye, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 26, 1918.

First Lieut. Levy Steven Johnson, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 26, 1918.

First Lieut. Horace Edward Auringer, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 27, 1918.

First Lieut. Walter Francis Tolson, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 27, 1918.

First Lieut. Lawrence Leonard Blackburn, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 28, 1918.

First Lieut. Roy Wilford Layton, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 28, 1918.

First Lieut. William Francis Greaney, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 29, 1918.

First Lieut. Clayton Lloyd McCoy, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 29, 1918.

First Lieut. Joseph Kopecky, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 30, 1918.

First Lieut. John Edward Dwyer, jr., Medical Reserve Corps, from June 30, 1918.

First Lieut. Bowers Hewitt Growt, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 1, 1918.

First Lieut. John Earl Stanton, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 1, 1918.

First Lieut. Rawley Watt Ward, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 2, 1918.

First Lieut. Arthur Venton Murtha, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 2, 1918.

First Lieut. Hugh Jefferson Davis, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 3, 1918.

First Lieut. Robert Guy Fuller, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 3, 1918.

First Lieut. James Joseph Fitzgerald, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 4, 1918.

First Lieut. Leland Oliver Walter Moore, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 4, 1918.

First Lieut. Ralph Gilmer Willy, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 5, 1918.

First Lieut. Luther Remi Moore, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 5, 1918.

First Lieut. Michael Gerard Healy, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 6, 1918.

First Lieut. Charles Ralph Ozias, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 6, 1918.

First Lieut. Charles Levi Maxwell, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 7, 1918.

First Lieut. Donald H. Pitts, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 7, 1918.

First Lieut. Leo Thomas Mullahey, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 8, 1918.

First Lieut. Alexander Farish Robertson, jr., Medical Reserve Corps, from July 8, 1918.

First Lieut. Vincent Gorman Smith, Medical Reserve Corps, from July 9, 1918.

#### PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

##### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

*To be colonel with rank from February 14, 1918.*

Lieut. Col. Kenneth Morton, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

#### PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. George R. Clark to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

Marine Gunner Henry L. Hulbert to be second lieutenant in the Marine Corps for temporary service from the 1st day of July, 1918.

#### CONFIRMATION.

*Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate July 12 (legislative day July 11), 1918.*

#### PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Capt. George R. Clark to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 12, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Almighty Father, in whom we live, and move, and have our being, inspire us with the broadest, purest, grandest conceptions of life and its far-reaching purposes; that with patience, courage, and fortitude we may do the tasks set before us daily, and pass on to the things that await us in the Great Beyond, and merit the "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," and glory and honor and praise be Thine forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 9, 1918, was read and approved.

#### DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Secretary of the Interior, which was ordered to be printed in the RECORD and to lie on the Speaker's table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, July 10, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In response to House resolution 376, dated June 3, I submit the attached statement showing the number of employees of this department who were on June 5, 1917, between the ages of 21 and 31, and for whom exemption from military duty or deferred classification has been requested and allowed.

There are in this department, in Washington and in the field, 21,114 employees. To date we know of 1,760 of our men who are now in the military or naval service either by enlistment, commission, or draft. We have asked exemption or deferred classification, and it has been granted, for 557 men, whose services were essential in carrying forward the work of this department, and many of whom are engaged exclusively upon war work. Of these 557 men 184 are now in the War Department through the transfer to that department of the gas investigation work being carried on at the American University, 40 have gone into the military or naval service, and 25 have resigned or been transferred to other branches of the service, leaving now in this department 308 men who have received deferred classification or exemption.

Great difficulty has been experienced in filling certain positions, such as that of examiner in the Patent Office, of which there are about 400. Appeal was made to the patent bar when the registers of the Civil Service Commission became exhausted, and recently a number of women from Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, and other colleges have been appointed as assistant examiners.

Eighty-four per cent of the employees of the Bureau of Mines for whom exemption or deferred classification has been requested and allowed are engaged directly upon war work, and most of them are now under the War Department through the transfer from this department to the War Department of the work at the American University.

In the Geological Survey, where work is being done that must be continued from year to year to be of any value, such as stream measurement, deferred classification has been asked for the men oldest in the service, so that there would be some man on the work at the various places familiar with it, and others have been allowed to go as called. Where the younger men have been rejected for military or naval service by reason of physical disability, the older men have been allowed to go. The recent act providing for 640-acre homesteads requires a classification of the public lands. In doing this work we have endeavored to fill the places with men over the draft age, but where we have had experienced men within the draft age limit their deferred classification has been requested for the period of the work, in the hope that by this undertaking an increase in the food supply could be effected. For the same reason, deferred classification has been asked for a few employees of the Reclamation Service where it was not possible to replace them, and their loss would seriously interfere with the activities of that service, and thus detrimentally affect food production.

One of the employees listed under the Secretary's office was permitted to go to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation at Philadelphia upon the urgent request of that service. The other two are engaged upon important confidential work directly connected with the Secretary's office.

The 14 men in the Indian Service shown in the list are composed of irrigation engineers, physicians, farmers, and stockmen, and a few in other occupations whose services it was felt could not be dispensed with and whom we have been unable to replace.

On June 30 there were approximately 2,300 employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission engaged in connection with the construction of the Government railroad in Alaska. Deferred classification or exemption was requested and allowed for 16 of these men who are experienced in the work and whose services could not well be spared, but as to 13 of them their deferment was requested only for the completion of the season's work.

In the National Park Service, deferred classification was requested and allowed for five employees, one of whom is the assistant director and who serves as acting director in the absence of the head of the bureau. He has a multitude of duties to perform, both in Washington and in the field, and his services are deemed very valuable to the Park Service. The other four are all in the Yosemite National Park, where various and extensive improvement work has been laid out under the appropriation for the current year. The services of the chief electrician are especially important in connection with a power plant recently completed and the installation of new power lines in connection with this plant. The two park rangers whose deferred classification was requested and allowed are the only rangers in all the parks for whom such request was made, and in these cases the request was based on the peculiar conditions in this park, from which a number of the rangers have gone into the military service. It was desired to retain the services of a clerk, listed under this bureau, on account of his experience in departmental practice and in several of the national parks.

One of the two employees of Freedmen's Hospital for whom deferred classification was requested and granted is a pathologist, replacing an employee who left the hospital to enter the Army, and was

the only one who could be found to meet the requirements of the hospital service. The other employee has been in the hospital as a pharmacist for eight years; he is a specialist in hospital dispensing and his loss would have resulted in embarrassment in the operation of the institution.

It has been found necessary to retain some of the employees of St. Elizabeths Hospital who are within the draft age, for the reason that the superintendent has found it absolutely impossible to replace the physicians, nurses, attendants, and others, and this institution must be maintained to care for the insane soldiers and sailors, of whom there has been and will continue to be increasing numbers with the large increase in the Army and Navy. A recent census at this institution disclosed the fact that there were approximately 250 vacancies, based upon a total number of 825 employees, and of such vacancies 160 existed in the ward service.

No exemptions or deferred classifications in the General Land Office, the Pension Office, or the Bureau of Education have been asked for.

Cordially, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE,  
Secretary.

Hon. CHAMP CLARK,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives.

Exemptions.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.			
Glenn M. Shaeffer <sup>1</sup>	Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.	5 years 11 months.	Confidential clerk to Secretary of the Interior.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.			
Henry C. Beckman <sup>1</sup>	4136 West Twenty-first Place, Chicago, Ill.	1 year 9 months.	Water resources investigation.
Charles R. Bell (enlisted).	2729 Forest Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.	10 months.	Land classification.
George C. Bittorf <sup>1</sup>	2012 East Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.	1 year 7 months.	Map reproduction.
E. D. Burchard <sup>1</sup>	35 Lincoln Avenue, Albany, N. Y.	4 years.	Water resources investigation.
Depue Falck <sup>1</sup>	1970 Los Angeles Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.	5 months.	Land classification.
Robert L. Filtzer <sup>1</sup>	1623 Teutonia Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.	10 months.	Do.
Edward L. Franke <sup>1</sup>	1732 East Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.	7 years 4 months.	Expert mechanic.
James E. Hayes <sup>1</sup>	10 I Street NE., Washington, D. C.	5 years 4 months.	Map reproduction.
Emerson Herrick <sup>1</sup>	265 Eighth Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.	11 months.	Land classification.
Ralph W. Howell <sup>1</sup>	Bethesda, Md.	5 years.	Do.
W. S. W. Kew <sup>1</sup>	2400 East Street, Berkeley, Cal.	2 years 11 months.	Oil investigation.
Herbert G. Kubel (commissioned).	1000 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.	6 years 2 months.	Cartographic special.
Joseph F. Kunes <sup>1</sup>	San Francisco, Cal.	1 year 7 months.	Water resources investigation.
Clifford A. Mayer <sup>1</sup>	Bingham Canyon, Utah.	1 year.	Land classification.
Victor E. J. Mayer <sup>1</sup>	2014 F Street, NW., Washington, D. C.	9 years 10 months.	Do.
J. B. Mertie, jr. <sup>1</sup>	Takoma Park, Md.	8 years 11 months.	War minerals investigation.
Lewis E. Nussear <sup>1</sup>	R. No. 1, East Falls Church, Va.	.....do.....	Docket clerk, land classification.
C. G. Paulsen <sup>1</sup>	406 Federal Building, Tacoma, Wash.	4 years 4 months.	Water resources investigation.
Manual A. Sanchez <sup>1</sup>	Mora, N. Mex.	1 year 1 month.	Land classification.
W. T. Thom, jr. <sup>1</sup>	604 W. North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.	5 years.	Coal statistics.
Walter H. York <sup>1</sup>	14 Sixteenth Street NE., Washington, D. C.	5 years 7 months.	Map reproduction.
RECLAMATION SERVICE.			
Albert L. Collins	Grand Junction, Colo.	8 years.	Chief clerk.
Emmett R. Crocker <sup>1</sup>	Fort Shaw, Mont.	9 years.	In charge office engineering and inspection Greensfield division lateral structure construction.
Herbert C. Melaas	Northwood, N. Dak.	1 year 3 months.	Bookkeeper and general office man.
R. E. Mills <sup>1</sup>	Malta, Mont.	8 years.	Superintendent of irrigation.
Leslie Ray	Williston, N. Dak.	2 years.	Haulage man, timberman, and general miner.
BUREAU OF MINES.			
Ralph H. Bailey <sup>1</sup>	Pittsburgh, Pa.	11 months.	Testing absorbents used in gas masks.
Harry H. Hill <sup>1</sup>	Washington, D. C.	5 years.	Petroleum chemistry.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

Exemptions—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
BUREAU OF MINES—continued.			
George St. John Perrott <sup>1</sup> (entered military service Apr. 18, 1918).	Washington, D. C.	9 months.	Gas-mask investigations.
Arthur B. Ray (entered military service Sept. 30, 1917).	.....do.....	2½ months.	Chemical work on gas investigations.
Curt N. Schuette <sup>1</sup>	Berkeley, Cal.	1 year.	Research connected with metallurgy of quick-silver.
John H. Wiggins <sup>1</sup> (resigned Apr. 27, 1918).	Washington, D. C.	.....do.....	Petroleum engineer on conservation of gasoline.
Paul Gilbert Woodward (entered military service Dec. 7, 1917).	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6 months.	Chemical work on war-gas investigations.
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION.			
J. J. Lichtenwalner <sup>1</sup>	1334 Terry Avenue, Seattle, Wash.	3 years 2 months.	Chief clerk, office general purchasing agent, Seattle, Wash.
ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL.			
Leon E. Duval	Wallingford, Rutland County, Vt.	2 years.	Assistant physician.
John E. Lind	Washington, D. C.	5 years 1 month.	Senior assistant physician.
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.			
John J. Riddle <sup>1</sup>	Sacaton, Ariz.	3 years 9 months.	Farmer.
Deferred classifications.			
Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.			
Leo Colin	1900 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.	7 years 1 month.	In charge of confidential files and of reports and accounts of Secretary's inspector.
Malcolm Hay (May 16, 1918, transferred to United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation).	3153 Mount Pleasant Street NW., Washington, D. C. Present address 1227 North fifty-six Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	10 years 11 months.	Private secretary to chief clerk.
Glenn M. Shaeffer <sup>1</sup>	Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.	5 years 11 months.	Confidential clerk to Secretary of the Interior.
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.			
Owen W. Bauer	Los Angeles, Cal.	5 years 9 months.	Assistant engineer, Irrigation Service.
Henry A. Brett	.....do.....	7 years 10 months.	Instrument man, Irrigation Service.
Memory F. Boyles	Henry, N. C.	6 months.	Physician.
Benj. H. Frayser	Knoxville, Tenn.	2 years 8 months.	Do.
Clarence R. Garvey (resigned to enter military service).	Montesano, Wash.	3 years 1 month.	Deputy supervisor of forests.
George C. Hammer	Viroqua, Wis.	2 years 3 months.	Sales manager, Menominee Lumber Mills.
Halbert T. Johnson	National City, Cal.	3 years 5 months.	Assistant engineer, Irrigation Service.
Ben Le Barre (Indian).	Lawton, Okla.	4 years 8 months.	Farmer.
Chas. H. McArthur	Chicago, Ill.	8 months.	Physician.
John Moore	Globe, Ariz.	9 months.	Cattle stockman.
Daniel E. Murphy	Boston, Mass.	7 years.	Traveling auditor, accounting work.
Nels O. Nicholson	Taholah, Wash.	2 years 3 months.	Forest assistant at large.
John J. Riddle <sup>1</sup>	Sacaton, Ariz.	3 years 9 months.	Farmer.
Chas. L. Zimmerman	Harrisburg, Pa.	2 years 11 months.	Physician.
PATENT OFFICE.			
Rollin W. Holbrook	499 Blair Road, Takoma Park, D. C.	2 years 11 months.	Assistant examiner patents.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

Deferred classifications—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
PATENT OFFICE—continued.			
C. H. Biesterfeld...	701 Florida Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.	4 years.....	Assistant examiner patents.
Harold H. Jacobs...	2501 Fourteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.	3 years.....	Do.
Wager S. Brown...	5301 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.	9 months.....	Do.
R. L. Scheffler...	1414 V Street NW, Washington, D. C.	2 years 5 months..	Do.
Solomon Shappirio...	910 M Street NW, Washington, D. C.	10 months.....	Do.
L. R. Grabill, Jr....	16 New York Avenue, Takoma Park, D. C.	11 months.....	Do.
Maxwell James.....	1020 Fairmont Street, Washington, D. C.	1 year 11 months..	Do.
O. B. Buchanan.....	1207 Emerson Street, Washington, D. C.	5 years 10 months..	Do.
S. E. Braggins.....	924 Spring Road, Clifton, D. C.	1 year 11 months..	Do.
G. R. Douglass.....	1431 Clifton Street, Washington, D. C.	2 years 3 months..	Do.
Fred F. Bechert....	1123 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.	2 years 7 months..	Do.
Otto Ratz.....	1362 C Street SW, Washington, D. C.	3 years 5 months..	Do.
C. R. Halbert.....	Patent Office, Washington, D. C. (Formerly 81 V Street).	4 years.....	Do.
A. B. Reavis.....	1309 Delafield Place, Washington, D. C.	10 years.....	Do.
H. S. Demaree.....	2415 Twentieth Street, Washington, D. C.	4 years 6 months..	Do.
B. V. Zillman.....	613 Fourth Street NE., Washington, D. C.	6 months.....	Do.
Bromley Seeley....	Woodward Apartment, Washington, D. C.	8 months.....	Do.
Edward C. Healy...	2207 First Street, Washington, D. C.	5 months.....	Do.
R. B. Brown.....	1118 Allison Street, Washington, D. C.	3 years 4 months..	Do.
M. F. Reges.....	Route 1, No. 3, Rosslyn, Va.	4 years 5 months..	Do.
J. L. Fearing.....	The Ethelhurst, Washington, D. C.	10 months.....	Do.
Robert L. Glass....	4102 Fifth Street, Washington, D. C.	8 months.....	Do.
Howard S. Miller...	1256 Eighth Street, Washington, D. C.	1 year 11 months..	Do.
Edward H. Lange...	1745 Q Street, Washington, D. C.	1 month.....	Do.
Harry A. Burgess...	1200 Shepherd Street, Washington, D. C.	1 year 11 months..	Do.
Edward C. Taylor...	1338 Kenyon Street, Washington, D. C.	2 years 7 months..	Do.
Louis A. Maxson...	620 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.	2 years 3 months..	Do.
Jacob Scharf.....	908 M Street, Washington, D. C.	5 months.....	Do.
Milo R. White.....	437 Luray Place, Washington, D. C.	1 year 10 months..	Do.
Donald W. Sweet...	Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.	2 years.....	Do.
Edward T. Noe, Jr..	2700 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C.	10 months.....	Do.
Edgar C. Sanborn...	1000 Douglas Street NE., Washington, D. C.	2 years 7 months..	Do.
William L. Phillips.	216 South Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va.	7 months.....	Do.
Samuel Goldstein..	52 Bryant Street, Washington, D. C.	3 months.....	Do.
Max D. Farmer....	18 Todd Place, NE., Washington, D. C.	5 years 9 months..	Do.
John S. Petrie.....	2815 Sixth Street NE., Washington, D. C.	1 year 11 months..	Do.
C. H. Killian.....	The Ethelhurst, Washington, D. C.	1 year 9 months...	Do.
George G. Hyde....	37 V Street NE., Washington, D. C.	1 year 1 month...	Do.
J. C. Sollenberger..	3511 T Street, Washington, D. C.	1 year 11 months..	Do.
Robert R. Candor...	3030 R Street, Washington, D. C.	9 months.....	Do.
William J. Kanof...	108 Q Street, Washington, D. C.	1 year.....	Do.
Benoit L. Leger....	715 Fifth Street NE., Washington, D. C.	3 years 9 months..	Do.
John Flam.....	1623 Irving Street, Washington, D. C.	2 years.....	Do.
Fred W. Dodson...	1319 N Street, Washington, D. C.	5 months.....	Do.
Charles Silver.....	Odenton, Md.	4 years 6 months..	Do.
Edgar F. Dowell...	Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.	10 months.....	Do.
Chas. F. Blakely...	do.	6 months.....	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

Deferred classifications—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
PATENT OFFICE—continued.			
J. W. Morrison.....	538 Irving Street, Washington, D. C.	1 year 2 months...	Assistant examiner patents.
D. N. Halstead....	437 Luray Place, Washington, D. C.	4 years.....	Do.
E. A. Hampson....	2702 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.	10 months.....	Do.
Benj. T. Rauber...	1809 Newton Street, Washington, D. C.	3 years 10 months..	Do.
Aksel M. Pedersen.	702 N i n e t e e n t h Street, Washington, D. C.	1 year 11 months..	Do.
Harry C. Berman...	310 M Street, Washington, D. C.	2 years.....	Do.
C. C. Henry.....	907 L Street NE., Washington, D. C.	7 years.....	Do.
Albert T. St. Clair..	1401 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.	2 years 9 months..	Do.
Marvin J. Reynolds	1842 Calvert Street, Washington, D. C.	1 year.....	Do.
Henry Shattyn....	1105 S Street, Washington, D. C.	6 months.....	Do.
E. A. Binney.....	711 Quincy Street, Washington, D. C.	4 months.....	Do.
John M. Cole.....	2140 N Street, Washington, D. C.	1 year 7 months...	Do.
Hadley F. Freeman	Hammond Court, Washington, D. C.	2 years 6 months..	Do.
G. T. Morris.....	2625 Garfield Street, Washington, D. C.	1 year 9 months...	Do.
Carl F. Krafft.....	1221 M Street, Washington, D. C.	5 years.....	Do.
Alva D. Adams....	1311 K Street, Washington, D. C.	5 months.....	Do.
Stuart J. Mackey...	1814 Park Road, Washington, D. C.	1 year 9 months...	Do.
George H. Willits...	108 Fifteenth Street NE., Washington, D. C.	1 year 5 months...	Do.
Ralph J. Gilcher...	2816 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.	4 months.....	Do.
Alfred R. Fuchs...	832 Rittenhouse Street, Washington, D. C.	4 years 1 month...	Do.
M. C. Kissinger...	2101 Fourth Street NE., Washington, D. C.	3 years.....	Do.
Joseph A. Kurz....	1324 Emerson Street, Washington, D. C.	2 years.....	Do.
Abraham Engel....	477 M Street, Washington, D. C.	7 years 8 months..	Do.
Albert C. Nolte....	1808 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.	1 year 3 months...	Do.
Israel Paris.....	1110 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.	.....do.....	Do.
Chas. W. Levinson.	1110 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.	1 year 2 months...	Do.
James P. Shea....	1161 Neal Street NW., Washington, D. C.	9 months.....	Do.
Harold C. Thorn...	College Park, Md.	3 years 7 months..	Do.
Wm. D. Rockwood...	Cherrydale, Va.	12 years 4 months..	Assistant examiner trade-marks.
Charles R. Allen...	1912 First Street, Washington, D. C.	12 years 3 months..	Do.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.			
Richard, Aitken...	314 North Twelfth Street, Terra Haute, Ind.	9 months.....	Land classification.
Edw. G. Axtell....	Thirtieth and Orchard Streets, Corvallis, Oreg.	10 months.....	Do.
Nathan W. Bass...	Fort Scott, Kans.	.....do.....	Do.
Henry C. Beckman...	4136 West Twenty-first Place, Chicago, Ill.	1 year 9 months...	Water resources investigation.
Thos. G. Bedford...	Flushing, Mich.	7 months.....	Do.
Leland M. Bell....	2729 Forest Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.	11 months.....	Land classification.
Raymond J. Bischoff.	1339 H Street NE., Washington, D. C.	6 years 7 months..	Map reproduction.
George C. Bittorf...	2012 East Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.	1 year 7 months...	Do.
Harold C. Blackburn.	Fort Collins, Colo.	11 months.....	Land classification.
J. Wm. Bones.....	Carlton, Oreg.	1 year.....	Do.
Revoc C. Briggs...	1211 San Pasqual Street, Pasadena, Cal.	1 year 6 months...	Water resources investigation.
Albert P. Brodell...	Keystone, Okla.	10 months.....	Land classification.
Luster R. Brooks...	Winfield, Kans.	9 months.....	Do.
Lester L. Bryan...	420 Nineteenth Street, Galveston, Tex.	8 months.....	Do.
E. D. Burchard <sup>1</sup> ...	35 Lincoln Avenue, Albany, N. Y.	4 years.....	Water resources investigation.
Fred J. Burrows...	1679 Thirty-second Street NW, Washington, D. C.	12 years.....	Map reproduction.
Paul E. Callahan...	1720 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.	6 years 11 months..	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

Deferred classifications—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—contd.</b>			
Carlyle Carr.....	Prentice, Wis.....	7 months.....	Land classification.
Max H. Carson.....	Caliente, Cal.....	do.....	Do.
A. A. Chambers.....	15 West First Street, Dayton, Ohio.....	3 years 4 months.....	Chemical investigation of waters.
Wm. B. Coffman.....	Manhattan, Kans.....	7 months.....	Land classification.
Albert H. Condon.....	Tucson, Ariz.....	11 months.....	Do.
Edw. P. Congdon.....	2527 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.....	1 year.....	Water resources investigation.
C. Wythe Cooke.....	1736 G Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	8 years.....	Oil and geologic military information.
Frederick C. Corey.....	La Jolla, Cal.....	10 months.....	Land classification.
Jas. B. Cronkhite.....	Wantona, Okla.....	do.....	Do.
John F. Deeds.....	117 U Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	6 years 7 months.....	Do.
Jesse E. Dickerson.....	Farma, Idaho.....	10 months.....	Do.
W. E. Dickinson.....	U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.....	2 years 3 months.....	Water resources investigation.
J. J. Dirzulaitis.....	Mount Carmel, Pa.....	5 months.....	Land classification.
Henry C. C. Dismer.....	923 West Minister Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	9 years 10 months.....	Map reproduction.
Chas. J. Downing.....	The Woodlea, Kansas City, Mo.....	10 months.....	Land classification.
Max Drill.....	72 Montgomery Street, Newark, N. J.....	1 year.....	Do.
Robert F. Edwards.....	480 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	8 months.....	Do.
Chas. J. Emerson.....	Greek Camp, Buck Meadows P. O., Cal.....	5 years 1 month.....	Water resources investigation.
W. B. Emery.....	5108 Thirteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	3 years 11 months.....	Oil investigation.
W. A. English.....	1412 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	5 years.....	Do.
Depue Falck.....	1970 Los Angeles Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.....	5 months.....	Land classification.
Archie A. Farrell.....	214 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.....	8 years 1 month.....	Map reproduction.
Arthur E. Fath.....	1425 Chapin Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	5 years 11 months.....	Oil investigation.
Holbert W. Fear.....	74 Prospect Street, Gloversville, N. Y.....	4 years.....	Water resources investigation.
Wm. C. Ferber.....	1137 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, D. C.....	6 years 6 months.....	Map reproduction.
Robert L. Filtzer.....	1623 Teutonia Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 months.....	Land classification.
Edward L. Franke.....	1732 East Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.....	7 years 5 months.....	Expert mechanic.
Wm. H. Gloger.....	318 Green Street, Wauertown, Wis.....	9 months.....	Land classification.
Wilbur R. Gore.....	Raymore, Mo.....	10 months.....	Do.
Jose G. Guevara.....	Reno, Nev.....	do.....	Do.
Russell J. Hank.....	108 East Sixteenth Street, Austin, Tex.....	1 year 1 month.....	Water resources investigation.
Chas. G. Hansen.....	2230 Decatur Place NW, Washington, D. C.....	6 years.....	Map reproduction.
James E. Hayes.....	10 I Street NE, Washington, D. C.....	5 years 4 months.....	Do.
K. C. Heald.....	Pawhuska, Okla.....	4 years 10 months.....	Oil investigation.
Emerson B. Herick.....	265 Eighth Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.....	11 months.....	Land classification.
Alfred G. Howell.....	1002½ Congress Street, Jersey City, N. J.....	do.....	Do.
Henry L. Hogan.....	48 H Street NE, Washington, D. C.....	12 years 3 months.....	Map reproduction.
B. L. Hopkins.....	North Haven, Me.....	1 year.....	Water resources investigation.
O. B. Hopkins.....	1731 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.....	7 years.....	Oil investigation.
Ward L. Hopper.....	Oshkosh, Wis.....	8 months.....	Land classification.
E. Clyde Howard.....	R. R. No. 2, Ventura, Cal.....	do.....	Do.
Ralph W. Howell.....	Bethesda, Md.....	5 years.....	Do.
Roy S. Huffman.....	Maxwell, Iowa.....	11 months.....	Do.
Dorrell P. Jackson.....	Logan, Utah.....	10 months.....	Do.
Carl O. Jaekel.....	212 East Fourth Street, Anaconda, Mont.....	do.....	Do.
R. S. Johnson.....	317 E Street SE, Washington, D. C.....	10 years 2 months.....	Map reproduction.
Fred E. Keating.....	Ogdenburg, Wis.....	8 months.....	Land classification.
Philip A. Kennicott, jr.....	Woodbine, Kans.....	10 months.....	Do.
Gerald M. Kerr.....	Logan, Utah.....	11 months.....	Do.
William Kessler.....	23 Ninth Street, Woodside, N. Y.....	3 years 11 months.....	Water resources investigation.
W. S. W. Kew.....	2400 East Street, Berkeley, Cal.....	2 years 11 months.....	Oil investigation.
Cleo H. Kildwell.....	1108 Tennessee Street, Lawrence, Kans.....	1 year.....	Chemical investigation of water.
Joseph F. Kunes.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1 year 7 months.....	Water resources investigation.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

Deferred classifications—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—contd.</b>			
A. E. Lewis.....	610 G Street SE, Washington, D. C.....	7 years 3 months.....	Map reproduction.
Wm. M. J. Lewis.....	156 Second Avenue, Troy, N. Y.....	11 months.....	Statistical investigation.
F. Bertil Linfield.....	Warden, Mont.....	9 months.....	Land classification.
David R. McHafey.....	Elkton, Iowa.....	10 months.....	Do.
David E. McIntire.....	240 Sixteenth Street SE, Washington, D. C.....	5 years 4 months.....	Map reproduction.
Homer C. McNamara.....	Soldier, Kans.....	9 months.....	Land classification.
Clifford A. Mayer.....	1, Brigham Canyon, Utah.....	1 year.....	Do.
Victor E. J. Mayer.....	2014 F Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	7 years 10 months.....	Do.
J. B. Mertie, jr.....	Takoma Park, Md.....	8 years 11 months.....	War minerals investigation.
Edward C. Mohler.....	722 Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, D. C.....	9 years 3 months.....	Map reproduction.
Harold G. Neff.....	Hemingford, Nebr.....	10 months.....	Land classification.
J. D. Northrop.....	4519 Georgia Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C.....	7 years 4 months.....	Oil statistics.
George H. Norton.....	Andes, N. Y.....	9 months.....	Land classification.
Lewis E. Nussear.....	Route No. 1, East Valls Church, Va.....	8 years 11 months.....	Docket clerk, land classification.
C. C. Osbon.....	1426 W Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	1 year 4 months.....	Mineral fuel statistics.
R. M. Overbeck.....	Willard Court, Washington, D. C.....	5 years 1 month.....	War minerals investigation.
Arthur G. Owen.....	Anahuac, Tex.....	7 months.....	Land classification.
Harold S. Palmer.....	New Haven, Conn.....	3 years 11 months.....	Water resources investigation.
Stanley Patterson.....	1439 Williams Street, Denver, Colo.....	7 months.....	Land classification.
C. G. Paulsen.....	406 Federal Building, Tacoma, Wash.....	4 years 4 months.....	Water resources investigation.
Barney J. Peterson.....	3228 Warder Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	5 years 6 months.....	Do.
Morrell Powell.....	Upton, Utah.....	9 months.....	Land classification.
Perry T. Prosperi.....	655 F Street NE, Washington, D. C.....	5 years 6 months.....	Map reproduction.
Samuel N. Pumphrey.....	404 Eleventh Street SE, Washington, D. C.....	6 years 11 months.....	Do.
Roy H. Quinn.....	Hastings, Minn.....	4 months.....	Land classification.
Courtney Reeves.....	1805 First Street SW, Washington, D. C.....	5 years 10 months.....	Map reproduction.
Heath M. Robinson.....	Washington, D. C.....	6 years 6 months.....	Oil investigation.
G. S. Rogers.....	4710 Georgia Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.....	7 years 1 month.....	Do.
Clyde P. Ross.....	21 Crownshield Road, Brookline, Mass.....	1 year.....	Water resources investigation.
Lawrence Roys.....	Clarendon, Va.....	6 years 6 months.....	Expert mechanic.
Clarence E. Ruebsam.....	532 Third Street NE, Washington, D. C.....	7 years.....	Map reproduction.
Benedict Salkover.....	1312 Belmont Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	9 months.....	Chemical investigation.
Mannal A. Sanchez.....	Mora, N. Mex.....	1 year 1 month.....	Land classification.
George W. Sellers.....	3117 M Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	2 years 1 month.....	Map reproduction.
Oscar D. Stanton.....	Cedaredge, Colo.....	10 months.....	Land classification.
Otto E. Steph.....	Sank Center, Minn.....	6 months.....	Do.
W. T. Thom, jr.....	604 West North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.....	5 years.....	Coal statistics.
David G. Thompson.....	1418 W Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	5 years 1 month.....	Water resources investigation.
Earl G. Van Leeuwen.....	957 Jefferson Street, Corvallis, Ore.....	10 months.....	Land classification.
Marion I. Walters.....	3228 Warder Street NW, Washington, D. C.....	10 years 10 months.....	Water resources investigation.
Arnold N. Weeks.....	Portland, Me.....	1 year.....	Land classification.
George T. Wilkinson.....	3030 Dent Place NW, Washington, D. C.....	9 years 11 months.....	Map reproduction.
Allen L. Willie.....	Mendon, Utah.....	11 m.....	Land classification.
J. H. Winchell.....	Edgewater, Colo.....	6 mo.....	Do.
Walter H. York.....	14 Sixteenth Street NE, Washington, D. C.....	5 year.....	Map reproduction.
<b>RECLAMATION SERVICE.</b>			
August Lewin.....	Newell, S. Dak.....	3 years.....	Water right clerk.
Arthur M. Hanson.....	Boise, Idaho.....	1 year 2 months.....	Watermaster's clerk and timekeeper.
Henry Berryhill.....	Poplar, Mont.....	3 years 1 month.....	Bookkeeper.
R. E. Mills.....	Malta, Mont.....	8 years.....	Superintendent of irrigation.
Joseph Marckham.....	Moran, Wyo.....	8 years.....	Gate tender.
George L. Hoffman.....	Burley, Idaho.....	1 year.....	General foreman in charge South Side Pumping Station and transmission lines.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

## Deferred classifications—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
<b>RECLAMATION SERVICE—contd.</b>			
J. D. Pringle.....	Burley, Idaho.....	10 years.....	Chief clerk.
J. K. Rohrer.....	Mitchell, Nebr.....	5 years 8 months.....	Hydrographer, North Platte River.
W. H. Curtis.....	Lingle, Wyo.....	10 years 6 months.....	Concrete foreman, Fort Laramie Unit.
Wm. T. Collings...	Beaver City, Nebr...	1 year 6 months.....	In charge canal structure work, Hatch Canal.
Sidney Osborn Colwell.	El Paso, Tex.....	5 years.....	Chief of party on surveys for drainage.
Frank D. Hawley..	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	do.....	Chief of party on canal surveys, Hatch and Rincon Valleys.
L. R. Smith.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1 year 2 months.....	Timekeeper, cost-keeper, and storehouse clerk for construction lateral system.
Ray O'Bryan.....	Las Mesa, N. Mex.....	7 years.....	Chief drag-line operator in charge of machines on drainage work.
Lawrence Roy Flock.	El Paso, Tex.....	do.....	Chief assistant to engineer in charge of drainage.
Joseph E. Sater...	Stillwater, Okla.....	5 years.....	Bookkeeper.
Michael Wagner...	Idlewilde, Towson, Md.	8 years.....	Caretaker at Shoshone Dam and tunnel foreman.
Emmett R. Crocker. <sup>1</sup>	Fort Shaw, Mont.....	9 years.....	In charge office engineering.
Alexander T. Baumann.	Fallon, Nev.....	1 year.....	Tractor driver.
Peter N. Schroeder.	Rimrock, Wash.....	2 years.....	Warehouseman.
Albert J. Beck (services terminated).	Pine City, Minn.....	do.....	Sawmill foreman.
Neil E. McDermut.	Chicago, Ill.....	9 years.....	General foreman.
Asa E. Birun.....	Winchester, Ind.....	1 year 8 months.....	Do.
Neville D. Dye.....	Yakima, Wash.....	1 year.....	Bookkeeper.
Raymond Walker (employment ceased May 22, 1918).	Stanfield, Oreg.....	do.....	Ditch rider.
Al. Hiatt (employment ceased May 16, 1918).	Echo, Oreg.....	8 years.....	Gate tender.
Leo Clarke (employment ceased Apr. 27, 1918).	Hermiston, Oreg.....	3 months.....	Ditch rider.
John T. Fieldseth.	Denver, Colo.....	3 years 4 months.....	Draftsman.
John S. Longwell..	do.....	7 years 10 months.....	Do.
Richard J. Coffey..	Phoenix, Ariz.....	6 years 2 months.....	District counsel in charge of legal work of Yakima and Okanagan projects, Wash.
Harold D. Padgett.	Denver, Colo.....	2 years 5 months.....	In charge of field work, Colorado River water-right investigation.
Chas. E. Womersley.	do.....	5 years.....	Contract work, special investigation.
<b>BUREAU OF MINES.</b>			
Clyde S. Adams....	Columbus, Ohio.....	2 months.....	Offensive chemical research, war-gas investigation.
Roger Adams.....	Washington, D. C....	4 months.....	In charge of organic work on war-gas problems.
Vernon C. Allison..	do.....	1 year 10 months.....	Testing absorbents used in gas masks.
Horace W. Asire....	do.....	2 months.....	War-gas investigations.
Preston B. Bailey..	do.....	5 months.....	Testing gas masks.
Ralph H. Bailey....	do.....	11 months.....	Testing absorbents used in gas masks.
Parker K. Baird....	do.....	6 months.....	Chemical work on gas-mask investigations.
Wylie H. Barber....	do.....	9 months.....	Instrument maker on war-gas investigations.
Arthur D. Bauer....	Washington, D. C....	1 year.....	Analysis of fuels.
William W. Bauer..	Columbus, Ohio.....	1 month.....	Offense chemical research, war gas investigations.
Harry J. Beattie...	Washington, D. C....	8 months.....	Testing gas masks on men.
Arthur F. Benton (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	do.....	10 months.....	Standardization of measuring devices used in testing canisters and absorbents.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

## Deferred classifications—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
<b>BUREAU OF MINES—continued.</b>			
Fred K. Bezenberger.	Cleveland, Ohio.....	3 months.....	Standardization of tests connected with the manufacture of ethylene.
John P. Bonardi...	Golden, Colo.....	2 years 2 months.....	Metallurgy of vanadium ores.
Paul C. Bowers (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	Washington, D. C....	7 months.....	Defense chemical research in war gas investigations.
Hugh T. Boyd.....	Homer, Ohio.....	do.....	Chemical work on poison gas.
Donald S. Boynton	Washington, D. C....	6 months.....	Answering technical questions and adjusting local conditions under explosives action.
Aubrey O. Bradley..	do.....	2 months.....	Study of effect of war gases upon absorbent.
Joseph M. Braham..	do.....	do.....	Chemical work under Chief of Dispersoid Division.
Oscar C. Brown.....	do.....	10 months.....	Analysis and calorific testing of coal.
F. W. Bruckmiller.	Lawrence, Kans.....	4 months.....	Chemical work relative to gases for balloon service.
Charles H. Burns...	Washington, D. C....	10 months.....	Testing absorbents used in gas masks.
Robert M. Burns...	do.....	4 months.....	War gas investigations.
Guy H. Burrell....	do.....	1 year.....	Chemical work on war gas investigations.
Charles Byer.....	New Haven, Conn...	2 months.....	War gas investigations.
William T. Caldwell.	Princeton, N. J.....	9 months.....	Research work connected with war gas investigations.
Julian H. Capps....	Washington, D. C....	1 year 11 months.....	Oxidation of ammonia.
L. H. Carlson.....	do.....	5 months.....	Investigation of poisonous gases used in warfare.
G. I. Carter.....	do.....	5 months.....	In charge of a group of canister testing machines and maintaining their efficiency and capacity.
Raymond F. Catherman.	do.....	2 months.....	Design and operation of special apparatus for testing of canisters.
N. L. Chain.....	do.....	2 months.....	War gas investigations.
Eugene M. Chaney..	Baltimore, Md.....	8 months.....	In full charge of office work connected with chemical laboratory in Baltimore, Md.
Verne D. Charleston.	Washington, D. C....	2 months.....	War gas investigations.
George L. Clark....	do.....	4 months.....	Investigating certain toxic inorganic compounds for military use.
Howard Clayton...	do.....	3 months.....	Chief of laboratory connected with large scale field experiments in gas-shell work.
Stanley J. H. Colburn.	do.....	1 year.....	Stenographer and secretary to G. A. Burrell, in charge of war gas investigations.
Wm. R. Collette (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	do.....	2 years 1 month.....	Testing gas masks.
John E. Conley....	Golden, Colo.....	1 year 4 months.....	Special work on vanadium and tungsten ores.
Willard O. Cook...	Washington, D. C....	8 months.....	Problems of manufacture of synthetic charcoal.
A. S. Coolidge.....	do.....	1 year.....	Chemical work relative to gas warfare defense.
Albert E. Cox.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3 months.....	Analyses of several toxic gases used in warfare.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

## Deferred classification—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
BUREAU OF MINES—continued.			
Edward H. Cox...	Washington, D. C....	1 month.....	Determination of properties of war gases and their action on absorbents.
William M. Craig.....	do.....	4 months.....	Investigation of problems connected with the absorbent for carbon monoxide.
Dean O. Crites.....	do.....	2 months.....	Chemical work at American University.
Perry A. Dame.....	do.....	1 year.....	Analyses and tests of explosives.
Charles W. Davis.....	Golden, Colo.....	2 years 3 months..	Metallurgy of nickel ores.
Paul Bell Davis.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1 year.....	Chemical work relating to war gases.
Harry B. Dellow.....	Washington, D. C....	8 months.....	Instrument maker in connection with war gas investigations.
H. A. Depew.....	do.....	2 years 8 months..	Testing gas masks and absorbents against war gases.
Samuel Randall Detwiler.....	New Haven, Conn....	6 months.....	Improvement of gas mask.
Foster Baird Doane.....	Washington, D. C....	1 year.....	Analyses and tests of explosives.
Gregg Dougherty.....	Princeton, N. J.....	11 months.....	Chemical research on war gas investigations.
Howard A. Dovey.....	Washington, D. C....	9 months.....	Instrument maker on war gas investigations.
S. R. Dresser.....	Princeton, N. J.....	11 months.....	Chemical research on war gas investigations.
Harvey Dunbar.....	Washington, D. C....	4 months.....	Analysis of coal purchased by U. S. Government.
Harry A. F. Eaton (entered military service Apr. 14, 1918).	do.....	do.....	Chemistry relative to pyrotechnic work.
Lawrence R. Eckman.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6 months.....	Analysis of coal dust and rock dust in connection with mine explosions.
George J. Egan.....	Washington, D. C....	8 years.....	Private secretary to Director Bureau of Mines.
A. Mortimer Erskine.....	Ithaca, N. Y.....	1 month.....	Gas analysis in connection with war gas investigations.
Paul V. Faragher.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	6 months.....	Analysis in connection with the "argon" development.
H. Elliott Foote.....	Washington, D. C....	2 months.....	Investigation of poisonous gases.
Earl J. Frederick.....	do.....	3 months.....	Development of the manufacture of gas chemicals.
Norman Fredriksen.....	do.....	2 months.....	Construction of special types of machinery for testing canisters on men.
Anthony Frascati.....	Baltimore, Md.....	8 months.....	Chemical work relating to war gases.
Carl E. Frick.....	do.....	5 months.....	Testing gas masks.
S. R. Funsten (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	do.....	6 months.....	In charge of chemical research laboratory of gas-shell section.
Oliver I. Gaines (entered military service Jan. 6, 1918).	do.....	2 years 6 months..	Mechanical expert in connection with war-gas investigations.
H. M. Galey.....	do.....	3 months.....	Chemical work on gas shells.
Ernest J. Gleim (entered military service May 28, 1918).	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3 years 7 months..	Testing electrical devices used in mines.
Leon H. Goldman (entered military service May 31, 1918).	Washington, D. C....	1 month.....	Development of the manufacture of gas chemicals.
C. H. Goldsmith.....	do.....	2 months.....	Chemical work on gas shells.
John Gore.....	do.....	7 months.....	Chemist on incendiary bombs.
Ernest W. Guernsey.....	do.....	3 months.....	War-gas investigations.
Isaac S. Guest.....	do.....	6 months.....	Making tests of the fusibility of coal ash.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

## Deferred classification—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
BUREAU OF MINES—continued.			
Fred C. Hahn.....	Baltimore, Md.....	8 months.....	Chemical work relating to war gases.
Frederic C. Hall.....	Washington, D. C....	6 months.....	Chemical analysis of coal.
Walter J. Harper (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	do.....	5 months.....	Testing gas masks.
Horace L. Harrison.....	do.....	6 months.....	Preparation of drawings for construction of chemical plant No. 4.
A. M. Hart.....	do.....	3 months.....	Chemical work on signal lights.
Elden B. Harts-horn (entered military service Feb. 22, 1918).	do.....	5 months.....	Study of properties of mustard gas.
Merle W. Hatton.....	do.....	9 months.....	Mechanical expert on war-gas investigations.
Harry L. Hawley.....	do.....	7 months.....	Instrument maker on war gas investigations.
L. C. Heckert.....	do.....	2 months.....	Design and operation of special apparatus for testing of canisters.
Oden C. Heffner (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	do.....	1 year 9 months..	Mechanical expert on war gas investigations.
G. B. Heisig.....	do.....	2 months.....	Construction and operation of special types of machinery for testing canisters on men.
Carl J. E. Helgeson.....	do.....	1 month.....	Methods for reducing the resistance and increasing the life of canisters for gas masks used in gas masks.
Edwin W. Higgins.....	do.....	11 months.....	Testing absorbents used in gas masks.
Harry H. Hill.....	do.....	5 years.....	Petroleum chemistry.
Norman E. Holt (entered military service Feb. 10, 1918).	do.....	2 months.....	Building and operation of chemical plant No. 4.
John H. Holton.....	do.....	1 year.....	Study of manufacture of hydrogen gas for balloons.
Harrison P. Hood (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	do.....	10 months.....	Special work under D. W. Bancroft at Brookland, D. C.
Henry D. Hooker.....	New Haven, Conn....	do.....	Study of methods of treating soldiers overcome by poisonous gases.
Edwin N. Hopson, Jr.....	Washington, D. C....	3 months.....	Special war work under W. S. Rowland, chemical engineer.
W. G. Horsch.....	do.....	5 months.....	Chemical research on war gas investigations.
Paul M. Horton.....	do.....	2 months.....	Determination of values of filtering materials against smoke-producing substances.
Charles S. Howe.....	do.....	2 months.....	Development of canister filling for gas masks.
Ivar N. Hultman.....	do.....	3 months.....	Investigation of poisonous gases used in warfare.
George F. Hutchison.....	do.....	2 years 6 months..	Analyses and tests of explosives.
George W. Jones.....	do.....	3 years 3 months..	Analysis of mine air and mine gases.
W. L. Judefind.....	Baltimore, Md.....	9 months.....	Chemical work relating to war gases.
Walter G. Karr.....	New Haven, Conn....	5 months.....	Gas investigations.
E. H. Kellogg (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	Washington, D. C....	8 months.....	Chemist on emergency problems at Camp American University.
Roy Herman Kienle (entered military service May 7, 1918).	do.....	7 months.....	Perfecting incendiary bombs.
T. M. Knowland.....	do.....	3 months.....	Charcoal production and mask filter developments.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

Deferred classifications—Continued.			
Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
BUREAU OF MINES—continued.			
Alfred C. Kolls	Washington, D. C.	11 months	Testing effects of chemical compounds on animals, in war gas investigations.
Harry A. Kuhn	do	10 months	Preliminary tests of effect of a new compound on mice.
Calvin B. Lake	do	11 months	Draftsman on work being done for War Department
Edward D. Lambert	do	9 months	Mechanical expert on war gas investigations.
Walter W. Lang	do	do	Development of flame thrower.
Chas. E. Lanning	Baltimore, Md.	1 year 1 month	Chemical work relating to war gases.
Victor P. Lee	Washington, D. C.	4 months	War-gas investigations.
Harold L. Lentz	do	9 months	Analyses and tests of explosives.
Frank D. Libby	do	1 month	Testing gas masks against the new toxic gases.
Chas. R. Loeke (resigned Mar. 5, 1918).	do	1 year 6 months	Investigation of fusibility of coal ash.
Walter W. Lucasse	Worcester, Mass.	4 months	Gas investigations.
Vernon Lynch	Washington, D. C.	do	War-gas investigations concerning skin irritants.
John McGavack	Baltimore, Md.	1 year 1 month	Chemical work relating to war gases.
John H. McKee (left service Jan. 15, 1918).	Washington, D. C.	3 months	Charge of development of a new gas mask.
J. J. McKitterick	do	do	Chemical work at American University.
Claude P. McNeil	New York, N. Y.	1 year	War-gas investigations.
Edward L. Mack	Washington, D. C.	2 years 3 months	Chemical work on work being done for War Department.
L. G. Marsh	do	3 months	Study of solubility of gases in materials used for impregnating blankets and gas-mask fabrics.
Eli K. Marshall (entered military service Apr. 25, 1918).	do	10 months	Study of gas masks, gas shells, etc.
R. P. Mase	do	3 months	Testing efficiency of absorbents in gas masks.
Merl H. Meighan	do	7 months	Analysis of natural and industrial gases.
Harry L. Miller	do	4 months	Relative to manufacture of gas chemicals for warfare.
James R. Miller	do	2 months	War-gas investigations.
Lowell H. Milligan	Pittsburgh, Pa.	11 months	Testing gas masks.
Wm. J. Montgomery	Washington, D. C.	1 year 3 months	Physical testing of explosives.
N. H. Moore (resigned May 7, 1918).	do	3 months	Testing gas masks and absorbents against war gases.
Frederick G. Moses	Salt Lake City, Utah.	8 months	Supervision of Salt Lake City, Utah, Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines.
Gordon K. Mountain	Washington, D. C.	2 months	Testing gas masks and absorbents contained in the canisters.
Joseph F. Mullins	do	6 months	Instrument maker on war-gas investigations.
Wallace J. Murray	do	4 months	Investigations of poisonous gases used in warfare.
Luke L. Nakashian	do	6 months	Construction of Argon Plant No. 3.
Ralph E. Nelson	do	3 months	Determination of properties of war gases.
Clarence Netzen	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2 months	Efficiency of fuels for airplanes of the Army.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

Deferred classifications—Continued.			
Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
BUREAU OF MINES—continued.			
Edmund Newton	Minneapolis, Minn.	10 months	Supervision of work of experiment station engaged in study of manganese problems.
A. C. Nixon, jr.	Washington, D. C.	3 months	Experiments with signal lights.
Harry E. Outcault	do	11 months	Testing absorbents used in gas masks.
John B. Overstreet (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	do	7 months	Chemical work on incendiary materials.
A. V. Pankey	do	3 months	Chemical work on gas shells.
Walter A. Patriek	Baltimore, Md.	1 year 1 month	Supervision of investigations relating to gas masks.
Robert N. Pease (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	Washington, D. C.	10 months	In charge of testing of canisters.
William E. Perdeu	do	1 year 2 months	Development of fuels for airplane motors.
George St. John Perrott (enlisted military service Apr. 18, 1918).	do	9 months	Gas-mask investigations.
Bernard Peyton	Princeton, N. J.	8 months	Effect of low temperature on absorptive powers of materials of the box respirator.
Chas. S. Piggott	Baltimore, Md.	9 months	Chemical work relating to war gases.
Clayton E. Plummer	Minneapolis, Minn.	do	In charge of analytical laboratory at experiment station of Bureau of Mines, Minneapolis, Minn.
George E. Postma	Tucson, Ariz.	5 years 9 months	Metallurgy of low-grade copper ores.
William H. Purdy	New York, N. Y.	1 year 1 month	Improvement of gas mask.
Charles F. Raisig	Washington, D. C.	9 months	Mechanical expert on war gas investigations.
Wm. C. Ratliff	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6 months	Ultimate analysis of coal samples for Navy Department.
Albert E. Rhoads	Washington, D. C.	2 years 1 month	Chemical work on work being done for War Department.
George A. Richter	do	1 year 1 month	In charge of pyrotechnic research.
Thomas H. Rogers	Baltimore, Md.	11 months	Chemical work relating to war gases.
Edwin Rolker (left service Apr. 17, 1918).	Washington, D. C.	3 months	Draftsman in connection with construction of Chemical Plant No. 4.
Robert M. Ross (entered military service May 6, 1918).	do	2 years 11 months	Development of cyanide plant.
Edward H. Roy	Salt Lake City, Utah.	3 months	Chemist at Salt Lake City, Utah, experiment station.
Percy H. Royster	Minneapolis, Minn.	1 year 7 months	Physicist engaged on manganese problems.
George B. Ruby	Washington, D. C.	7 months	Testing efficiency of materials for gas defense.
William T. Runals	do	9 months	Mechanical expert on war-gas investigations.
Lloyd H. Ryerson (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	do	4 months	Smoke screens.
Edward A. Sachs	do	9 months	Organic chemistry on war-gas investigations.
Truman H. Safford	New York City	do	Chemical work relating to absorbents for use in canisters.

<sup>2</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

Deferred classifications—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
BUREAU OF MINES—continued.			
Misak Sarkisian...	Washington, D. C.	3 months.....	Instrument maker on war-gas investigations.
Louis L. Sattler, jr. ....	do.	1 year.....	Gas analysis on war-gas investigations.
Raymond B. Saylor. ....	do.	3 months.....	Design and operation of special apparatus for testing canisters.
Andrew A. Schneider. ....	do.	9 months.....	Mechanical expert on war-gas investigations.
Curt N. Schuette l. ....	Berkeley, Cal.	1 year.....	Metallurgy of quicksilver.
John F. W. Schulze	Washington, D. C.	1 month.....	War-gas investigations.
Walton B. Scott. ....	do.	2 months.....	Study of methods of preparing war gases.
Lorin B. Sebrell. ....	Columbus, Ohio.....	4 months.....	War-gas investigations.
C. W. Seibel. ....	Lawrence, Kans.....	10 months.....	Analytical work relative to "argon."
Henry Sherman.....	New Haven, Conn.....	2 months.....	War-gas investigations.
Seaphes D. Shinkle. ....	Washington, D. C.	10 months.....	Testing absorbents for gas masks.
Owen F. Shobe. ....	do.	1 month.....	Testing absorbents for use in gas masks.
C. E. Sims. ....	do.	2 months.....	War-gas investigations.
George E. Simpson. ....	New Haven, Conn.....	4 months.....	Analysis of the blood and other fluids of the body of gassed animals.
Alex. A. Singer. ....	Washington, D. C.	3 months.....	Chemical work on gas shells.
Arthur H. Smith.....	New Haven, Conn.....	1 year 1 month.....	Study of methods of treating soldiers overcome by poisonous gases.
Dillon F. Smith.....	Washington, D. C.	4 months.....	War-gas investigations.
John P. Smootz. ....	do.	11 months.....	Efficiency of fuels for airplanes of the Army.
Theodore F. Spear. ....	do.	4 months.....	Research and industrial chemist relating to war gases for offensive purposes.
Edward A. Staats. ....	do.	3 months.....	Manufacture of gas chemicals for warfare.
Arthur L. Stern.....	do.	10 months.....	Development of smoke clouds and investigation of explosives.
D. C. Stockbarger. ....	Worcester, Mass.....	5 months.....	Electrochemistry and electric furnace work in war gas investigations.
Leon S. Stone.....	New Haven, Conn.....	9 months.....	Making sections of pathological material for microscopic study.
Sam P. Stone (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	Washington, D. C.	1 year 3 months.....	Mechanical expert on gas masks and other war devices.
Thomas D. Stone. ....	do.	2 months.....	Development of gas masks.
J. G. Swartz.....	do.	8 months.....	War-gas investigations.
John R. Tindal (resigned May 4, 1918).	do.	5 months.....	Mechanical expert on war-gas investigations.
James P. Tumpane. ....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2 months.....	Mechanical expert in division handling Navy and ordnance problems.
J. E. Underwood.....	Golden, Colo.....	3 years.....	Radium measurements and methods for recovery of ionium and actinium.
Calbert L. Vance (resigned June 30, 1918).	Tucson, Ariz.....	6 months.....	Metallurgy of low-grade copper ores.
Chas. F. Venable.....	Washington, D. C.	do.	Organic chemist on war-gas investigations.
Frank C. Vibrans. ....	do.	4 months.....	Investigating poisonous gases used in warfare.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

Deferred classifications—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
BUREAU OF MINES—continued.			
Albert H. Vilbrandt	Washington, D. C.	2 months.....	Design and operation of apparatus for use in testing of canisters.
Chas. Wadsworth (entered military service May 14, 1918).	do.	4 months.....	Research and industrial chemist relating to war gases for offensive purposes.
Owen N. Walther (entered military service Jan. 23, 1918).	do.	1 month.....	Mechanical expert on war-gas investigations.
Phillip B. Watson. ....	do.	9 months.....	Chemical work on war-gas investigations.
Thomas W. B. Welsh (resigned Jan. 29, 1918).	do.	7 months.....	War-gas investigations.
Sidney Werthan. ....	do.	2 months.....	Development of special apparatus for testing canisters against war gases.
Blaine B. Westcott. ....	do.	6 months.....	Ultimate analysis of coal.
Alfred G. White. ....	do.	5 years 10 months	Study of conditions relating to minerals of military importance.
John H. Wiggins <sup>1</sup> (resigned Apr. 27, 1918).	do.	11 months.....	Petroleum engineer on conservation of gasoline.
Clyde E. Williams. ....	do.	1 year.....	Chemical work on war work being done for War Department.
David W. Wilson (entered military service Jan. 12, 1918).	New Haven, Conn.....	7 months.....	Study of methods of treating soldiers overcome by poisonous gases.
Dustin W. Wilson. ....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	8 months.....	Chemical research on war-gas investigations.
Robert E. Wilson (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	Washington, D. C.	10 months.....	Chemical research work on soda lime.
Wilfred J. Winninghoff.	Worcester, Mass.....	4 months.....	Enamel lining of gas shells.
J. Russell Winslow (transferred to Bureau of Ordnance Apr. 25, 1918).	Washington, D. C.	2 months.....	Gas-mask research.
William D. Wolf. ....	do.	1 year.....	Testing materials against poisonous gases.
Hugh M. Wellin. ....	San Francisco, Cal.....	6 years.....	Stimulating production of mercury in California.
L. E. Wright.....	Washington, D. C.	10 months.....	Development of incendiary shells.
Harry F. Yancey. ....	Golden, Colo.....	1 year 4 months.....	Metallurgy of molybdenum ores.
John H. Yoe (entered military service Apr. 12, 1918).	Washington, D. C.	7 months.....	Chemical work relating to war-gas investigations.
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL.			
James W. Robey.....	716 Eighth Street N.E., Washington, D. C.	4 years 3 months	Attendant.
Andrew M. Jackson	La Plata, Md.....	3 years 7 months	Charge attendant.
Endress C. Tennison.	Clements, St. Marys County, Md.	11 years 3 months	Barber.
Fred Saunders.....	1261 Thirty-fifth Street N.W., Washington, D. C.	10 years 1 month	Charge attendant.
James A. Judd.....	Culpeper, Va. (?).....	9 years 11 months	Nurse.
Burton E. Thompson.	Du Bois, Charles County, Md.	8 years 7 months	Charge nurse.
Ray Vaught.....	Milton, Rutherford County, Tenn.	4 years 8 months	Do.
James W. Van Word.	Abell, St. Marys County, Md.	10 years 7 months	Do.
Philip A. Claggett..	1217 Girard Street N.W., Washington, D. C.	5 years 9 months	Do.
Charles M. Kerby..	Congress Heights, D. C., R. F. D. No. 5.	2 years 10 months	Do.
Allison D. Hicks...	Anacostia, D. C., V Street.	7 years 10 months	Charge attendant.
Merrick A. Robey..	White Plains, Charles County, Md.	1 year 11 months	Special attendant.

<sup>1</sup> Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

## Deferred classifications—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL—CON.			
Michael Fitzgerald.	503 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.	3 years 6 months.	Attendant.
Adolph Jacobs.	286 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 year.	Resident dentist.
Elmer B. M. Casey.	4576 Newberry Street, St. Louis, Mo.	11 months.	Junior assistant physician.
James C. Hassall.	14 Sheridan Avenue, Troy, N. Y.	5 years 9 months.	First assistant physician.
Fred Smith.	15 West Baltimore Street, Hagerstown, Md.	6 years 11 months.	Charge nurse.
John P. Vanword.	Abell, St. Marys County, Md.	..... do.	Charge attendant.
Leroy H. Linkins.	Rockville, Md., Route No. 3.	2 years 9 months.	Do.
Clyde Raley.	Leonardtown, St. Marys County, Md.	10 years 9 months.	Barber.
Gerald F. Clements.	Leonardtown, Md.	2 years.	Attendant.
Benjamin R. Dyer.	Beauvue, Md.	5 years 2 months.	Barber.
Carl F. Catlin.	Whitehaven, Wicomico County, Md.	7 years 3 months.	Charge nurse.
Grover T. Thrift.	720 West Virginia Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.	6 years 4 months.	Do.
Raymond Skinner.	Congress Heights, D. C.	11 years 9 months.	Foreman of laborers.
Joseph E. White.	Piscataway, Prince Georges County, Md.	9 years 10 months.	Night watchman.
Louis E. Grimes.	Silver Hill, Prince Georges County, Md.	4 years 11 months.	Attendant.
Elmer H. Harrell.	Warrenton, Va.	2 years 4 months.	Do.
Russell Palmer.	Staunton, Va.	3 years 3 months.	Charge nurse.
James E. Turner.	Cordova, Va.	6 years 1 month.	Attendant.
Robert L. Fletcher.	Estes, Rappahannock County, Va.	1 year 8 months.	Do.
Berse Brown.	2039 Georgia Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.	2 years 5 months.	Do.
Richard J. King.	Camp Springs, Prince Georges County, Md.	7 years.	Charge attendant.
Alton E. Thompson.	Du Bois, Charles County, Md.	4 years 6 months.	Charge nurse.
Owen T. Whitesel.	2145 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.	3 years 7 months.	Do.
Marvin W. Thrift.	718 Virginia Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.	5 years 8 months.	Do.
Charlie McDaniel.	Waldorf, Md.	9 years 1 month.	Do.
Richard F. Boswell.	Piscataway, Prince Georges County, Md.	5 years 8 months.	Charge attendant.
William G. Chandler.	Bealton, Fauquier County, Va., R. F. D. No. 1.	4 years.	Charge nurse.
George W. Rose.	Fredericksburg, Va.	1 year 11 months.	Charge attendant.
Walter H. White.	Piscataway, Prince Georges County, Md.	11 years 1 month.	Do.
George W. Dyer.	Beauvue, Md.	5 years 10 months.	Do.
John E. Pyles.	Anacostia, D. C., R. F. D. No. 2.	2 years 9 months.	Do.
Alvin C. Hall.	Post Oak, Spotsylvania County, Va.	1 year 8 months.	Attendant.
Bernard A. Robey.	Hughesville, Charles County, Md.	3 years 10 months.	Do.
John E. Richardson.	Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md.	..... do.	Do.
Robert Pursley.	Rollins Fork, Va.	2 years 11 months.	Do.
L. L. Walter.	Nokesville, Prince William County, Va.	3 years.	Do.
Rupert A. Sullivan.	Paytes, Spotsylvania County, Va.	2 years.	Do.
Harry H. Chinn (left service Apr. 17, 1918).	708 A Street NE., Washington, D. C.	11 months.	Charge attendant.
Joseph E. Eversfield (inducted into Medical Reserve Corps).	Westwood, Prince Georges County, Md.	2 years 7 months.	Charge nurse.
Bertie Fitzgibbons (left service Feb. 13, 1918).	503 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.	3 years 2 months.	Attendant.
Edward C. Harris (drafted May 7, 1918).	Staunton, Augusta County, Va.	5 years 10 months.	Do.
John W. Lockhart (left service Feb. 28, 1918).	1401 H Street NE., Washington, D. C.	6 years 11 months.	Charge nurse.
Henry L. Middleton (left service Apr. 27, 1918).	Waldorf, Md.	3 years.	Attendant.
George S. Pyles (resigned May 14, 1918).	1651 W Street, Anacostia, D. C.	9 months.	Charge nurse.
Clarence E. Rainey (inducted into Medical Reserve Corps May 20, 1918).	507 Queen Street Alexandria, Va.	1 year 9 months.	Attendant.
Jesse L. Robertson (dropped on account of illness).	Clinton, Prince Georges County, Md.	1 year 4 months.	Do.

## Deferred classifications—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL—CON.			
William J. Sampson (resigned Mar. 15, 1918).	Swetnam, Fairfax County, Va.	1 year 7 months.	Attendant.
Everatt A. Thompson (drafted Mar. 25, 1918).	1610 Thirty-fourth Street NW., Washington, D. C.	4 years 7 months.	Charge nurse.
Jesse L. Thompson (left service Mar. 7, 1918).	Boyd's, Montgomery County, Md.	6 years 4 months.	Do.
Edward Lee Tucker (left service Apr. 24, 1918).	665 South Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.	9 years 10 months.	Do.
Ernest A. Wise (inducted into Medical Reserve Corps Apr. 6, 1918).	Beauvue, Md.	1 year 8 months.	Charge attendant.
William G. Wolfe (left service Mar. 31, 1918).	Bryantown, Charles County, Md.	7 years.	Charge nurse.
Preston Moffett (inducted into Medical Reserve Corps Apr. 14, 1918).	Marshall, Va.	2 years 1 month.	Attendant.
Lynwood J. Jenkins (left service Mar. 10, 1918).	Nocam, King George County, Va.	2 years 8 months.	Do.
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.			
Dr. W. E. Davis.	535 Second Street, Fremont, Ohio.	8 years 7 months.	Pharmacist.
Dr. B. Price Hurst.	1808 McCullough Street, Baltimore, Md.	10 months.	Pathologist.
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.			
Horace M. Albright.	2138 California Street, Washington, D. C.	5 years.	Assistant Director of National Park Service; duties principally executive; also has charge of all the legal work of the bureau; acts as head of bureau in the absence of the director.
Clyde D. Boothe.	Usona, Cal.	3 years.	Park ranger, Yosemite National Park; engaged in patrolling the park and the protection of the forests and wild animals.
John W. Emmert.	Yosemite, Cal.	6 years.	Chief electrician, Yosemite National Park; has charge of maintenance and operation of power plant-electrical system, and telephone system.
Rae A. Kennedy.	Grand Junction, Colo.	5 years.	Executive clerk; has had much experience in Washington bureaus of department and in several national parks; deferred classification requested because of his intimate acquaintance with departmental practice and procedure.
James V. Lloyd.	1204 Lamont Street NW., Washington, D. C.	6 years.	Park ranger, Yosemite National Park; engaged in patrolling the park and the protection of the forests and wild animals.
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION.			
J. J. Lichtenwalner.	Seattle, Wash.	3 years 2 months.	Chief clerk.
Boyd Leedy.	Valdez, Alaska.	2 years 7 months.	Resident engineer.
W. A. Ratbun.	Kirkland, Wash., R. F. D. No. 1.	1 year 2 months.	Wireless operator.
E. S. Jackard.	Seward, Alaska.	2 years 2 months.	Office engineer.
W. L. Haker.	..... do.	1 year 2 months.	Resident engineer.
Harry Meagher.	..... do.	2 years 2 months.	Rodman.

\* Granted both exemption and deferred classification.

Deferred classifications—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Length of service in department.	Character of work.
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION—contd.			
Fred C. Knowlton	Seward, Alaska	2 years 2 months	Chief timekeeper.
A. E. Oghe	do	1 year 3 months	Clerk.
Fred S. Overton	do	1 year	Acting storekeeper.
John H. Dowling	do	1 year 1 month	Shop clerk.
Jack McFadden	do	10 months	Foreman.
Neil McDaid	do	1 year 2 months	Do.
W. R. Hooker	do	1 year 9 months	Electrical engineer.
Frank Swenson	3610 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.	1 year 7 months	Instrumentman.
J. W. Keller	Knoxville, Tenn.	1 year 8 months	Resident engineer.
Richard Windele	1404 Page Street, San Francisco, Cal.	2 years 2 months	Do.

Total number exemptions or deferred classifications allowed, 557.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the United States Shipping Board, which was ordered to be printed in the RECORD and lie on the Speaker's table:

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,  
Washington, July 10, 1918.

The CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
United States Congress, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the House of Representatives resolution No. 383, I take pleasure in submitting a statement showing the names, addresses, and character of work of all employees of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who have been given deferred classification. This is supplemental to the list of employees of the United States Shipping Board and the Division of Operations, Emergency Fleet Corporation, which was sent to you on July 9.

Exhibit A of the attached list gives the names of employees of the United States Shipping Board who were on June 5, 1918, upon the Emergency Fleet classification lists of the various boards of jurisdiction under selective-service regulations, act of May 18, 1917; such list showing, besides the name and home address, the character of work in which the employee was engaged, as well as the date of commencement of service.

Exhibit B is a list of names out of the above list for which exemptions will not be asked, they having been removed from the Emergency Fleet classification lists. The various boards have been supplied with cancellation cards, Form 1025-P.M.G.O., as prescribed by selective-service regulations.

Very truly yours, LESTER SISLER, Secretary.

EXHIBIT A.

Name.	Home address.	Character of work.	Time in service.
Reuben Alex. Stallings	Portsmouth, Va.	New York office	Mar. 27, 1918
Clarence J. Anderson	Summit, N. J.	do	Mar. 5, 1918
John F. Waters	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Apr. 23, 1918
George W. Helwig	Kendallville, Ind.	Inspector; resident engineer.	Mar. 20, 1918
Albert N. Dobbins	Philadelphia, Pa.	Draftsman	Mar. 14, 1918
Paul F. Esser	Chicago, Ill.	Housing; construction division.	Apr. 10, 1918
Charles Connelly	Baltimore, Md.	Accounting	Mar. 30, 1918
Edgar J. Fitzgerald	Detroit, Mich.	Assistant treasurer; special assistant.	Apr. 12, 1918
Donald S. Morrison	Trenton, N. J.	New York office	Apr. 10, 1918
Richard W. Combe	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Do.
Robert W. Waddy	New York, N. Y.	do	Do.
Chas. A. MacArthur	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Mar. 27, 1918
Wm. D. Slottman	do	do	Do.
Wm. D. Du Lac	Detroit, Mich.	do	Do.
Harry J. Robertson, jr.	New York, N. Y.	do	Apr. 23, 1918
Arnold J. Kuesel	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Mar. 27, 1918
Albert R. Hill	New York, N. Y.	do	Do.
M. Benj. Goldberg	Trenton, N. J.	do	June 10, 1918
Wm. J. Mahoney	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Apr. 23, 1918
John H. Oswald	Ridgewood, L. I.	do	Mar. 27, 1918
Karl A. Eichhorn	Detroit, Mich.	do	Do.
Paul J. Fritz	New York, N. Y.	do	Do.
Joseph F. Hammel	Detroit, Mich.	do	Apr. 23, 1918
Charles Schweiger	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Mar. 27, 1918
John E. Schliesman	do	do	Do.
Charles K. Holmes	Chicago, Ill.	Purchasing	Apr. 3, 1918
John Dandrea	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Apr. 11, 1918
Byron C. Perkins	Chicago, Ill.	Distribution	May 20, 1918
Albert C. Lewis	do	do	Apr. 4, 1918
Halsey Martin Foy	do	do	Do.
Louis Simon	do	do	Apr. 11, 1918
William H. Gehl	do	Purchasing	Apr. 5, 1918
Carl R. Magnuson	do	do	Do.
James F. McCarthy	do	do	Apr. 4, 1918
P. H. Schaar	do	do	Apr. 8, 1918
Chas. Weller Fendrick	Evansville, Ind.	Accountant, Washington, D. C.	May 1, 1918
Thos. P. Ohlert	Detroit, Mich.	Accountant, New York office.	Apr. 6, 1918
John J. Mahoney	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Do.
John Patrick McCullom	Philadelphia, Pa.	Stenographer and clerk.	Apr. 13, 1918
L. Harlow Basil	Washington, D. C.	Library	May 1, 1918
Ernest P. Richard	New Orleans, La.	Clerk, auditor's department.	Jan. 16, 1918

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Character of work.	Time in service.
W. W. Spilman	Washington, D. C.	Purchasing department	Apr. 1, 1918
M. E. Carey	Orange, N. J.	do	Apr. 26, 1918
Peter Rasmussen	Cleveland, Ohio	Mold loftsmen	Do.
Fred H. Hanle	Opelika, Ala.	Material clerk, Washington office.	Apr. 6, 1918
Roger S. Kellen	Bridgeport, Conn.	Material clerk	Apr. 4, 1918
Anthony Passerine	Branford, Conn.	Stenographer and material clerk.	Do.
R. M. Reedy	Chicago, Ill.	Washington office	May 1, 1918
Stephen V. J. D'Amico	New Orleans, La.	Draftsman, housing	May 7, 1918
Lewis Carroll Lasher	Chicago, Ill.	Purchasing division	Apr. 22, 1918
Clarence E. Wesch	do	Distribution	Apr. 6, 1918
Thos. H. Nannings	do	do	Apr. 3, 1918
Abraham J. Harris	New London, Conn.	Accounting and correcting translation Russian language, checking Russian brokers' accounts.	Apr. 16, 1918
Edward W. Dean	Newport News, Va.	Architect	Apr. 15, 1918
Harold Everett Austin	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Apr. 19, 1918
Walter H. Eagan	do	Steel-ship construction.	Dec. 11, 1918
P. D. Harger	Chicago, Ill.	Distribution	Apr. 22, 1918
J. S. Thompson	Louisville, Ky.	do	Apr. 9, 1918
A. T. Johnson	Seattle, Wash.	do	Do.
Arthur R. Safeblade	Chicago, Ill.	Purchasing division	Apr. 1, 1918
Frank H. Kemper	do	do	Apr. 9, 1918
E. Mills, jr.	Jersey City, N. J.	Draftsman, steel ship	Apr. 8, 1918
Jesse Allen	Lufkin, Tex.	Inspector lumber, New Orleans.	Oct. 4, 1917
Jas. Andrew Buller	Goose Creek, Tex.	Inspector lumber	Apr. 23, 1918
Harry Lawrence Cannon	Oberlin, La.	Inspector lumber, New Orleans.	Nov. 12, 1917
Allen Henry Cooper	Lake Charles, La.	do	Nov. 8, 1917
Chester Harvey Dodd	DeRidder, La.	do	Aug. 21, 1917
Ward Wesley Kelley	Columbia, Mo.	do	Apr. 28, 1918
George Francis Kirby	DeRidder, La.	Inspector lumber	May 1, 1918
James Irl Laird	Livingston, Tex.	do	Apr. 30, 1918
Winston Boyd Moody	Oberlin, La.	do	Sept. 7, 1917
John M. Steagall	Leesville, La.	do	Nov. 15, 1917
Jas. Middleton Tackaberry	Houston, Tex.	do	Sept. 6, 1917
Wm. Irving Twiner	Yazoo City, Miss.	Lumber inspector, New Orleans.	do
Arthur John Weir	Dallas, Tex.	do	Dec. 12, 1917
Clyde Foster Frost	Portland, Me.	Timber scaler	Apr. 1, 1918
Thomas C. Laudi	Hackensack, N. J.	Inspector	Mar. 18, 1918
C. H. Lehnert	Baltimore, Md.	Washington office	Mar. 29, 1918
Clarence J. Malhot	Maywood, Ill.	Purchasing	Apr. 15, 1918
David B. Decker	Summit, N. J.	do	Mar. 10, 1918
Clarence H. Thexton	Cleveland, Ohio	Housing supervising engineer, charge of construction progress.	Apr. 8, 1918
Carl A. Schlect	do	Material and construction progress engineer.	May 24, 1918
Edward J. Rodier, jr.	Taylorville, Ill.	do	Apr. 8, 1918
J. Kenneth Haviland	Winthrop, Mass.	Housing, general material procurement and expeditor building construction.	Apr. 22, 1918
Richard C. Clemence	Cleveland, Ohio	General service	Mar. 18, 1918
H. G. Coutts	do	General superintendent of all projects.	Apr. 8, 1918
Ralph E. Suffolk	do	Auditor and special assistant, Newport News.	Apr. 27, 1918
Lloyd T. Aiken	do	Main office	May 1, 1918
Alfred Koernig	Chicago, Ill.	Purchasing	May 6, 1918
Walter Heald Wyeth	do	do	Apr. 22, 1918
Edwin Warren Swain	Brooklyn, N. Y.	New York office	Apr. 23, 1918
William Louis Bass	Houston, Tex.	Draftsman	Mar. 26, 1918
Eugene Buford Church	do	do	Apr. 24, 1918
Edward William Martin	Wilmington, Del.	Head draftsman	Dec. 14, 1918
William B. Lewis	Jersey City, N. J.	Clerk, purchasing	Apr. 29, 1918
Joseph E. Crume	Louisville, Ky.	do	Mar. 27, 1918
George L. Miller	Chicago, Ill.	Construction, ship division.	Feb. 25, 1918
Henry Eugene McEwin	Washington, D. C.	Assistant purchasing assistant, purchasing.	Feb. 21, 1918
Edward Tully	Omaha, Nebr.	Construction, ship division.	Apr. 24, 1918
John Howard White	Lansdale, Pa.	Washington office	May 6, 1918
Charles Frederick Logan	do	do	Do.
Daniel H. Umstead	do	do	Do.
Daniel T. O'Connor	Harrison, N. J.	do	Do.
Louis W. Rapp	Chicago, Ill.	Purchasing	Apr. 8, 1918
Minor Clark Hutchison	Kansas City, Mo.	do	Apr. 2, 1918
Roy B. Poppleton	Cambridge, Ill.	do	Apr. 5, 1918
Stanley H. Loyons	Providence, R. I.	do	May 6, 1918
Walter T. Lamb	Cambridge, Ill.	do	Apr. 8, 1918
Milton E. Hart	Chicago, Ill.	do	Mar. 30, 1918
Albert E. Hoyt, jr.	Rochester, N. Y.	do	Apr. 10, 1918
John C. Mais	Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Apr. 19, 1918
Charles L. Rouse	Washington, D. C.	do	Apr. 13, 1918
Harlan M. Crawford	Minneapolis, Minn.	do	Apr. 17, 1918
Bishop Asbury Corkran	Centralia, Va.	do	Apr. 4, 1918
Daniel F. O'Brien	Chicago, Ill.	Distribution	Apr. 15, 1918
Leo A. Johnson	Brookline, Mass.	Purchasing	Apr. 4, 1918
E. H. Miller	Clayton, Mo.	do	Apr. 8, 1918
Thos. Edw. Kendall	Joplin, Mo.	do	Apr. 6, 1918
Frank H. Lutz	Scranton, Pa.	do	Apr. 4, 1918

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Character of work.	Time in service.
Milton Sherman	Washington, D. C.	Purchasing	Apr. 1, 1918
J. C. Hasbrouck	do.	do.	Do.
Lewis W. Miller	Baltimore, Md.	Draftsman, wood-ship	Mar. 11, 1918
Geo. Alfred Maney	Minneapolis, Minn.	Designer, wood-ship	Feb. 20, 1918
Ernest A. Heckler	Edgewater, N. J.	Clerk, Purchasing Department.	Mar. 20, 1918
Joseph Brodtkin	The Bronx, N. Y.	do.	Feb. 25, 1918
Harry B. Fenton	Port Huron, Mich.	Purchasing department.	Dec. 3, 1918
Otto Carl Fahline	East Providence, R. I.	do.	Mar. 18, 1918
William H. Carson	Donaldsonville, La.	Inspector, lumber department.	Dec. 19, 1917
Edgar S. McKaig	Philadelphia, Pa.	Activities, general service shipyard.	Feb. 21, 1918
Benjamin Nicholson	Washington, D. C.	Clerk, Washington office.	Apr. 27, 1918
Earl Sullivan Grogan	Philadelphia, Pa.	District officer	Oct. 3, 1917
Frank J. Conroy	do.	do.	Jan. 1, 1918
Thomas J. Thornton	do.	do.	Dec. 17, 1917
Ralph G. Guiney	Detroit, Mich.	Purchasing.	Dec. 6, 1917
C. W. Irwin	Reading, Pa.	do.	Jan. 2, 1918
V. C. Rickford	Troy, N. Y.	Instructor, individual training.	Mar. 4, 1918
Ulysses Dexter Dunlap	Jacksonville, Fla.	Wood ship division, private secretary.	Nov. 22, 1917
F. T. Harding	Buffalo, N. Y.	Inspector.	Dec. 5, 1917
John J. Callan	Portsmouth, Va.	Inspector, purchasing.	Oct. 21, 1917
Peter J. O'Laughlin	Detroit, Mich.	do.	Apr. 13, 1918
A. W. McNabb	Williamsport, Pa.	Inspector.	May 1, 1918
D. P. Clemmer	Richmond, Va.	Inspector, purchasing.	Aug. 9, 1917
L. A. Barnes	Schnectady, N. Y.	do.	Nov. 17, 1917
Harry Laing Demuth	Franklinton, La.	do.	Apr. 25, 1918
Lewis T. Bremmer	Chicago, Ill.	Distribution dispatching department.	Mar. 7, 1918
Clarence B. Skiles	Santa Anna, Cal.	Washington office.	Apr. 29, 1918
Howard S. Ketcham	Philadelphia, Pa.	Lumber clerk, auditing.	Dec. 15, 1918
Ellis Pomerantz	do.	Executive and administrative.	Jan. 21, 1918
Alfred A. Maynard	Providence, R. I.	do.	Apr. 18, 1918
C. J. Burnard	Rockland County, N. Y.	New York office.	Do.
Theodore J. Keane	New York, N. Y.	do.	Apr. 10, 1918
Wm. E. J. Lennane	Detroit, Mich.	do.	Do.
John Stuhlfauth	Lima, Ohio	Assistant in purchasing ship timbers.	Apr. 12, 1918
Artie E. Forman	Kingwood, W. Va.	Inspector ship timbers.	Jan. 3, 1918
Frank R. Whitehead	Patterson, N. J.	Ship building purchasing.	Mar. 25, 1918
John B. Ferguson	Philadelphia, Pa.	Purchasing.	Feb. 25, 1918
Remson Burggraf	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Distribution.	Apr. 9, 1918
Leroy E. Applegarth	Baltimore, Md.	do.	Apr. 3, 1918
J. D. Clagett	Rockville, Md.	Accountant, production.	June 18, 1917
Sinclair B. Fowler	Washington, D. C.	Chief clerk, inspection and production.	Aug. 30, 1917
Gorman M. Hendricks	do.	Progress engineer, inspection and production.	Jan. 5, 1918
Paul L. Boyce	New York City, N. Y.	Special examiner, admiralty claims.	May 17, 1918
August Steffenson	Racine, Wis.	Statistician.	Apr. 25, 1918
Wm. Hugo Greenfield	Savannah, Ga.	Accounting.	May 16, 1918
Albert B. Hoffman	Chicago, Ill.	Washington office.	May 9, 1918
Clarence A. Pine	Cleveland, Ohio.	do.	Do.
Robert B. Howard	Elizabeth, N. J.	Electrical draftsman.	Apr. 22, 1918
Alexander Coles	Philadelphia, Pa.	Progress clerk.	Mar. 12, 1918
Christopher A. Manco	Washington, D. C.	Distribution, dispatching department.	Mar. 19, 1918
Howard H. Gunder	South Bend, Ind.	do.	Apr. 28, 1918
Wm. H. Orem	Baltimore, Md.	Purchasing.	Mar. 18, 1918
John B. Gray	Allentown, Pa.	Distribution, dispatching department.	May 1, 1918
Bernard H. Krygman	Chicago, Ill.	do.	Mar. 8, 1918
E. H. Simon	do.	do.	Mar. 25, 1918
Clarence Hall Martin	East Chicago, Ind.	do.	Mar. 21, 1918
Allen M. Booz	Baltimore, Md.	do.	Mar. 19, 1918
George F. Roeder	St. Louis, Mo.	do.	Mar. 20, 1918
A. W. Tait	Seattle, Wash.	do.	Do.
Chas. Joseph Seelman	Chicago, Ill.	do.	Mar. 8, 1918
Albert L. Brandt	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	Mar. 19, 1918
Benjamin H. Hosking	Dover, N. J.	do.	Mar. 18, 1918
Carl Hugo Schuttler	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Expeditor for marine engines.	Mar. 8, 1918
Carl Daniel Kester	do.	do.	Mar. 14, 1918
Howar John Swallow	Newark, N. J.	Gnat, progress expert.	Jan. 24, 1918
W. J. Harrington	Philadelphia, Pa.	Accountant, purchasing department.	Dec. 1, 1917
Bronson Howard	Washington, D. C.	Accountant.	May 7, 1918
J. J. Fitzgerald	Orange, N. J.	do.	May 13, 1918
John O. Lloyd	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Auditor, New York office.	Mar. 27, 1918
David S. Brandwein	New York City, N. Y.	Accounting, New York office.	Mar. 30, 1918
Herman J. Wenick	Philadelphia, Pa.	Auditor.	Oct. 4, 1917
L. E. Kenney	Summersville, N. J.	Disbursing officer, lumber department, New Orleans.	Nov. 9, 1917
Jas. F. McMurrer	Haverhill, Mass.	Distribution, dispatcher.	Jan. 21, 1918
W. S. Price	Washington, D. C.	Purchasing.	Jan. 17, 1918
Bian P. Dysart	McKinney, Tex.	do.	Mar. 8, 1918
Thos. A. Schilling	New Britain, Conn.	Distribution, dispatching department.	Apr. 25, 1918
Wm. A. Markart	Chicago, Ill.	Distribution, purchasing.	Apr. 27, 1918

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Character of work.	Time in service.
Stuart Hodge Patti	Washington, D. C.	Distribution, dispatching department.	Mar. 12, 1918
S. A. Keesal	Chicago, Ill.	Purchasing.	Mar. 11, 1918
Clarence E. Anderson	do.	Distribution, dispatching department.	Mar. 5, 1918
Jno. Raymond Greene	Oak Park, Ill.	do.	Mar. 7, 1918
Walter F. Geissel	Baltimore, Md.	do.	Mar. 5, 1918
Jas. A. Feeney	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Washington office.	Mar. 27, 1918
Chas. Joseph Seelia	Chicago, Ill.	do.	May 1, 1918
Spencer J. Millard	Union City, Tenn.	Checker, purchasing division.	Apr. 8, 1918
Wm. Foster Trimble	Avalon, Pa.	Material clerk, wood-ship construction, home office.	Feb. 18, 1918
Frank P. Welch	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Division superintendent, 2 P. staff.	May 9, 1918
Percy A. Shay	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Confidential secretary, office vice president, Washington branch.	Apr. 29, 1918
Wm. Allen Conroyd	Chicago, Ill.	Accountant and general office assistant, Washington.	May 6, 1918
Henry H. Moore	Nashville, Tenn.	Clerk, purchasing.	Apr. 29, 1918
Maxwell L. Kern	New York City, N. Y.	do.	Apr. 19, 1918
O. E. Heinicke	St. Louis, Mo.	Draftsman, concrete division.	Apr. 9, 1918
Bradford L. Ernst	New York City, N. Y.	Auditing, New York office.	Mar. 27, 1918
Geo. Lewis Miller	Chicago, Ill.	Draftsman, wood ship.	Feb. 25, 1918
Clarence Anderson	Elizabeth, N. J.	Auditor, New York office.	Mar. 5, 1918
Charles Salpeter	Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	Mar. 27, 1918
George W. Anderson	San Mateo, Fla.	Lumber inspector, New Orleans.	Dec. 22, 1917
Malcom Smith	Savannah, Ga.	Lumber inspector, Jacksonville.	Nov. 12, 1917
A. A. Klotz	Jacksonville, Fla.	Lumber inspector.	Sept. 22, 1917
R. G. Freeman	Savannah, Ga.	do.	Nov. 8, 1917
H. H. Davis	Thomasville, Ga.	do.	Sept. 22, 1917
F. W. Sims	Nashville, Ga.	Lumber inspector, New Orleans.	Oct. 16, 1917
Chas. Leo. Hughes	Jersey City, N. J.	Accountant, assistant district auditor, Houston, Tex.	Feb. 22, 1918
Victor J. Hartley	Philadelphia, Pa.	Assistant technical engineer, Camden, N. J.	Feb. 4, 1918
Anthony Schuman, Jr.	do.	Bookkeeper, auditing division.	Nov. 5, 1917
Roy R. Schwartz	Chicago, Ill.	Time checker, auditing division.	Nov. 19, 1917
A. W. Kline	Evanston, Ind.	Material inspector, auditing division.	Jan. 15, 1918
Frank Latenser	Omaha, Nebr.	Technical assistant, resident engineer's office.	Jan. 14, 1918
Reid Hartsig	Ann Arbor, Mich.	do.	Feb. 18, 1918
Albert F. Bachers	Detroit, Mich.	Office assistant, resident engineer's office.	Feb. 26, 1918
Edward L. Blake	do.	New York office.	Apr. 23, 1918
Chas. Hoff	do.	Accounting, New York office.	Mar. 28, 1918
Irving H. Solean	do.	do.	Do.
George Cavanaugh	do.	New York office.	Do.
John W. Lynch	New York, N. Y.	do.	Do.
Henry Demchak	Detroit, Mich.	do.	Do.
Wm. D. Duhae	do.	do.	Do.
Floyd S. Bennett	Cleveland, Ohio.	Washington office.	May 1, 1918
James H. Purcell	Union County, N. J.	Inspector New York district.	Mar. 29, 1918
E. E. Springer	Alliance, Ohio.	Purchasing.	Apr. 3, 1918
E. E. Thompson	Westminster, Md.	do.	Apr. 16, 1918
R. R. Harden	Statenville, Ga.	Lumber inspector, New Orleans.	Nov. 12, 1917
L. J. Miller	Bronson, Fla.	do.	Do.
Pierre Gaillard	Brunswick, Ga.	do.	Mar. 19, 1918
N. F. Eure	Beaufort, N. C.	do.	Oct. 24, 1917
Roy L. King	Jacksonville, Fla.	do.	Sept. 17, 1917
H. C. Allen	Savannah, Ga.	Lumber inspector, Jacksonville.	Nov. 7, 1917
V. E. Reed	Pascagoula, Miss.	do.	Aug. 29, 1917
Lewis H. Murphy	Mobile, Ala.	do.	July 19, 1917
Harry Rector Gleaves	Nashville, Tenn.	New Orleans office.	Nov. 28, 1917
George A. Bolvin	Chicago, Ill.	Purchasing.	Mar. 8, 1918
B. A. Anderton	Pawtucket, R. I.	Chemist, concrete ships.	Apr. 1, 1918
Samuel Rubin	Cambridge, Mass.	Philadelphia district, steel ship.	Jan. 2, 1918
F. T. Aschman, Jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Auditing.	Dec. 4, 1917
Joseph Perlman	New York, N. Y.	Purchasing.	Nov. 26, 1917
T. R. R. Schwartz	Chicago, Ill.	Auditing.	Nov. 19, 1917
Gaston Milton Levy	Centerdale, R. I.	Inspector mechanical engineering, Washington, D. C.	Apr. 26, 1918
Albert E. Holl	Baltimore, Md.	Accounting.	Apr. 28, 1918
Myron B. Goldsmith	Washington, D. C.	Other gear, instructor technical department.	Aug. 31, 1917
W. B. Gronewald	Pontiac, Mich.	Inspector.	May 1, 1918
Edwin F. Brenner	Alexandria, La.	do.	Dec. 28, 1917
David M. Freudenthal	New York, N. Y.	Statistical clerk.	Mar. 11, 1918
Patrick Francis Gilboy	Scranton, Pa.	Assistant to purchasing assistant.	Mar. 6, 1918
Elmer H. Muer	do.	do.	Mar. 27, 1918
Abraham Sachs	Brooklyn, N. Y.	New York office.	Do.
Walter C. Irving	do.	do.	Do.
William Simerlein	do.	do.	Do.
Allen Robertson	Adams, Mass.	do.	Do.
Emmet S. Braumbaugh	Omaha, Nebr.	do.	Do.
Ernest F. Hartman	Hoboken, N. J.	do.	Do.

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Character of work.	Time in service.
Frank Ford.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Construction inspector.	Dec. 6, 1917
T. H. Locke.....	Media, Pa.....	Inspector.....	Oct. 15, 1917
James L. Walsh.....	Elizabeth, N. J.....	do.....	Dec. 6, 1917
Frank McElroy Bynum.....	New Orleans, La.....	Confidential operations.	Feb. 16, 1918
Forrest Pierce Phillips.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	Chief clerk wood-ship construction.	Nov. 4, 1917
James Alexander Preston.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Department head, field reports.	Aug. 29, 1917
William Charles Swadkins.....	Hampton, Va.....	Inspector hulls.....	Sept. 1, 1917
Guy Thomas Jackson.....	Newport News, Va.....	do.....	Do.
Fred Hugo Kipper.....	do.....	Assistant inspector.....	Sept. 5, 1917
Edw. Bliekie Baldinger.....	Houston, Tex.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1918
Chester Luther Florence.....	Portland, Ore.....	Office manager, Portland.	Jan. 21, 1918
Dwight Hoppingarner.....	New York, N. Y.....	Employment expert.....	Oct. 29, 1917
Louis Stover Veach.....	Washington, D. C.....	Chief clerk, Industrial Service.	May 5, 1917
Louis Moed.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Operations.....	May 1, 1918
Herman S. Hall.....	Boston, Mass.....	Industrial training.....	Dec. 10, 1917
Reginald Warwiak Rose.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Charts, progress division.	Jan. 21, 1918
Le Roy Brown.....	Washington, D. C.....	Inspector.....	Aug. 29, 1917
Alexander Robert Corbet.....	New London, Conn.....	Technical department, draftsman.	Nov. 6, 1917
Geo. Smith Thomas.....	Carroll, Iowa.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1917
Frank Lewis Lewis.....	Camden, N. J.....	do.....	Nov. 26, 1917
David Tarshes.....	Boston, Mass.....	Inspector.....	Nov. 12, 1917
Joseph Mayfield Collins.....	Lake Charles, La.....	Construction inspector.	Aug. 9, 1917
Douglas Herring.....	Washington, D. C.....	do.....	July 2, 1917
George Washington Wellbrock.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Assistant auditor.....	Nov. 5, 1917
William Frost.....	Paterson, N. J.....	Concrete-ship draftsman.	Jan. 30, 1918
Reynold Emanuel Pauve.....	New York, N. Y.....	Draftsman.....	Jan. 28, 1918
Hollin Eugene Delatash.....	Red Bank, N. J.....	Concrete-ship draftsman.	Jan. 29, 1918
Fredk. James Fullames.....	Detroit, Mich.....	do.....	Jan. 28, 1918
Waldo Merritt Emery.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Technical marine draftsman.	June 4, 1917
Lee Chas. Voyce.....	Springfield, Mo.....	do.....	Sept. 15, 1917
Henry Pieper.....	Washington, D. C.....	Draftsman.....	Jan. 10, 1918
Arthur N. Tuttle.....	Stoneham, Mass.....	Contract speeders production.	Mar. 14, 1918
Benjamin C. McDonough.....	De Ridder, La.....	Inspector.....	Dec. 10, 1917
Earl Warne Cooper.....	Washington, D. C.....	Secretary.....	Sept. 11, 1917
Homer Alex. Saye.....	Augusta, Ga.....	Progress division.....	Sept. 20, 1917
Barton B. Cook.....	Warwick County, Newport News, Va.....	Drafting.....	Nov. 19, 1917
Arthur P. Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 22, 1917
Harvey H. Hille.....	Seattle, Wash.....	do.....	Nov. 19, 1917
Willard Francis Valentine.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Assistant auditor.....	Oct. 23, 1917
W. H. Polders.....	New Orleans, La.....	do.....	Nov. 30, 1917
W. J. McLaughlin.....	New York, N. Y.....	Purchasing.....	Apr. 22, 1918
John Davis Menagh.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Assistant auditor.....	Dec. 12, 1917
George Adam Rhenberg, jr.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Auditor.....	Nov. 9, 1917
John Currie Agnew.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Assistant auditor.....	Nov. 2, 1917
Harvey Rue Walton.....	Bristol, Pa.....	do.....	Dec. 19, 1917
Alfred James Paynter.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	Nov. 14, 1917
Charles Robert Conway.....	Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	Nov. 9, 1917
Arthur F. Lashinske.....	East Hartford, Conn.....	Graphical charting, inspection and progress department.	Apr. 11, 1918
Frank A. Dickins.....	Newport News, Warwick County, Va.....	Engineering, technical department.	Oct. 16, 1917
Lee Roy Gray.....	Bridgeport, Conn.....	Engineering.....	Aug. 29, 1917
Marcel Visintini.....	do.....	do.....	June 11, 1917
Chas. Michaels.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1917
Phillip B. Dippel.....	Hudson County, N. J.....	do.....	July 2, 1917
Herman J. Shiff.....	Bridgeport, Conn.....	Draftsman.....	Sept. 17, 1917
Robert L. Strauss.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Engineering.....	June 11, 1917
William J. Wicks.....	Saginaw, Mich.....	do.....	Dec. 5, 1917
Horace A. Davis.....	Newport News, Va.....	do.....	June 11, 1917
A. Schoemaker.....	Tippacanoe County, LaFayette, Ind.....	do.....	June 18, 1917
Joseph Yamin.....	New London, Conn.....	Drafting.....	Nov. 7, 1917
Herman E. Pasimansky.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Draftsman.....	May 6, 1918
Herman L. Michael.....	Frederick, Md.....	Technical clerk.....	May 1, 1918
Theodore Torrey.....	Jamaica Plain, Mass.....	Technical estimator.....	Apr. 29, 1918
Wm. Donald Smith.....	Dorchester, Mass.....	Certified public accountant.	May 1, 1918
Chas. Henry Cornril.....	Chelsea, Mass.....	do.....	Apr. 29, 1918
Carl William Lane.....	Boston, Mass.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1917
Aaron A. Hendershott.....	Beaumont, Jefferson County, Tex.....	do.....	May 18, 1918
Stanley M. Crandall.....	Youngstown, Ohio.....	Progress expeditor.....	Apr. 27, 1918
G. A. Peterson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Carl Hugo Schuttie.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	do.....	Mar. 8, 1918
G. A. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 28, 1917
Benjamin Lassman.....	Butler, Butler County, Pa.....	do.....	Apr. 27, 1918

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Character of work.	Time in service.
Geo. Francis Deveaux.....	Providence, R. I.....	Clerk, Progress division.	Mar. 26, 1918
Sigmund George Baumer.....	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	Apr. 18, 1918
George Sutherland.....	Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	Apr. 15, 1918
Morton Ansonge.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Inspector, purchasing division.	Mar. 25, 1918
Arthur E. Laffsa.....	New York, N. Y.....	do.....	Dec. 26, 1917
Harry Lee Templeton.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	Accountant and general office assistant.	May 13, 1918
William M. Mills.....	Gouverneur, N. Y.....	Chief inspector, district 2, New York City.	Sept. 7, 1917
Roy L. Underhill.....	Akron, Ohio.....	Chief clerk, district 2, New York City.	Apr. 15, 1918
Frank C. Cleverley.....	Hoboken, N. J.....	Assistant supervisor.....	May 7, 1918
Harry T. Crawford.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	Lumber checker, district 2.	Mar. 28, 1918
Leo A. Johnson.....	Brookline, Mass.....	Technical clerk, purchasing division.	Apr. 4, 1918
Joseph Vodak.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Technical clerk.....	Apr. 29, 1918
Joseph H. Walker.....	Rockford, Ill.....	do.....	May 1, 1918
John Almsley Grant.....	Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	Apr. 22, 1918
John M. Winkates.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 23, 1918
A. B. Massey.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Expeditor.....	Oct. 31, 1917
A. A. Alhgreen.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Checker.....	Apr. 29, 1918
Harry J. Vester.....	Staten Island, N. Y.....	Rechecker.....	Apr. 26, 1918
D. C. Aubrey.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Production manager.	Apr. 22, 1918
Paul H. Schatt.....	do.....	Technical clerk.....	May 1, 1918
Geo. Philip Lang.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Executive.....	Apr. 26, 1918
Philip C. Dorr.....	Gary, Ind.....	Draftsman.....	Apr. 11, 1918
E. J. Hammerly.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Clerk.....	Apr. 29, 1918
John H. Brezcano.....	Valparaiso, Porter County, Ind.....	Draftsman.....	Apr. 27, 1918
Joseph P. O'Rourke.....	Providence, R. I.....	Clerk.....	Apr. 22, 1918
Harvey Daniel Mackay.....	Walton, Delaware County, N. Y.....	Technical clerk.....	Apr. 22, 1918
Frank H. Kamper.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Progress expert.....	Apr. 9, 1918
Roland Paul Thomas.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	System expert.....	Apr. 23, 1918
Earle C. Pierce.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Technical clerk.....	May 6, 1918
Francis I. Cummings.....	Washington, D. C.....	do.....	Apr. 5, 1918
Harry Weinberger.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Progress expert.....	Apr. 22, 1918
Daniel Nicholas Ohlhus.....	do.....	Planning expert.....	Apr. 8, 1918
Earl Earnest Springer.....	Washington, D. C.....	Technical clerk.....	Apr. 3, 1918
W. F. Roberson.....	Blountstown, Calhoun County, Fla.....	Traffic expert.....	Apr. 17, 1918
G. W. Isser.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Draftsman.....	Apr. 8, 1918
W. J. Huntington.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1918
Orson Erskine McGregor.....	Lowell, Mass.....	Clerk, Progress Division.	Mar. 11, 1918
Edwin Morrison Gerould.....	Lynn, Mass.....	Division and progress.	May 10, 1918
Joseph Donald Claggett.....	Rockville, Md.....	Clerk.....	June 18, 1917
Edmund Mills.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	Drafting steel ship.....	Apr. 8, 1918
E. C. Lamm.....	Washington, D. C.....	do.....	Feb. 4, 1918
E. F. Stone.....	Pulaski, Va.....	do.....	Feb. 11, 1918
F. I. Ronke.....	Springfield, Mass.....	do.....	Do.
B. H. Pistorius.....	Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	Apr. 4, 1918
Chas. A. Levitt.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Traveling machine inspector, New York City.	Apr. 16, 1918
John Milster McFarlane.....	Newport, Ark.....	Technical clerk, district secretary.	Do.
Jay L. Finkelstein.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Expert record man, purchasing division.	Apr. 6, 1918
E. S. Worsham.....	Washington, D. C.....	Construction expert.....	Apr. 16, 1918
W. J. Herrick.....	Clinton County, N. Y.....	Technical clerk.....	Apr. 23, 1918
Alfred Koenig.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Distribution.....	Apr. 1, 1918
Chas. Michael Colher.....	Ellicott City, Md.....	do.....	Mar. 18, 1918
Clarence H. Martin.....	Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	Mar. 21, 1918
C. Ivy Wood.....	San Angelo, Tom Green County, Tex.....	do.....	Apr. 25, 1918
Reeder Spadden.....	Houston, Tex.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1917
Paul C. Shuman.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	do.....	May 1, 1918
John Verhine.....	Obion County, Union City, Tenn.....	do.....	Mar. 25, 1918
James R. Quinn.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	Secretary and camoufleur.	Feb. 25, 1918
Chas. D. Bosizio.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	do.....	Mar. 25, 1918
G. F. Franklin.....	New Brunswick, N. J.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1917
John Thomas Welsh.....	Madison, Wis.....	Purchasing assistant.....	Apr. 15, 1918
Alden W. Batchelder.....	Beverly, Mass.....	Clerical, progress division.	Mar. 25, 1918
John S. Waters.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Auditor.....	Apr. 23, 1918
John P. Gallagher.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	Purchasing division.....	Mar. 25, 1918
John J. Kiefer.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	New York office.....	Apr. 16, 1918
Herbert F. Peyser.....	New York City.....	do.....	Do.
Stephen A. McDonald.....	do.....	do.....	May 14, 1918
E. Everett MacDonough.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	do.....	May 1, 1918
Frank Mulhauser.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Special reporter.....	Oct. 18, 1917
Geo. B. Alnutt.....	Rockville, Md.....	Industrial service section.	Feb. 6, 1918
William C. Haight.....	Utica, N. Y.....	Secretarial, library and maps.	Jan. 17, 1918
Everett C. Sunderland.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Inspector, purchasing department.	Mar. 14, 1918
E. P. Conley.....	Monmouth, Ill.....	Distribution.....	Apr. 1, 1918
J. B. Kennedy.....	Dallas, Tex.....	do.....	Feb. 15, 1918
Harry H. Wolf.....	Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1918
Roy Irving Bull.....	Washington, D. C.....	Scheduling.....	Apr. 26, 1918

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Name.	Home address.	Character of work.	Time in service.
John Howard Crockett.	Hartford, Conn. ....	Scheduling .....	( <sup>c</sup> )
Charles Jacob Felber.	Rockville, Conn. ....	do. ....	May 1, 1918
Benjamin Goldbloom	Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	do. ....	Apr. 4, 1918
George Irving Hubbard.	Cambridge, Mass. ....	do. ....	Do.
Grafton C. Fannay...	Nashville, Nash County, Va. ....	Clerical and technical...	Apr. 18, 1918
Basil Voyle Shepard..	Waltham, Mass. ....	Material clerk, Boston office.	Apr. 24, 1918
Charles Skach.....	Tacoma, Wash. ....	Inspector .....	Apr. 25, 1918
John T. Kelly.....	Bronx, New York City.	New York office.....	May 30, 1918
James G. Banvard...	Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	do. ....	Do.
Howard A. Bell.....	do. ....	do. ....	Do.
Thos. H. Ramsay, jr.	do. ....	do. ....	Do.
Fred H. Kipper.....	Newport News, Va. ....	Inspector .....	Sept. 25, 1918
Rollin Edward Talbert.	Kansas City, Mo. ....	Assistant manager, contract division.	Jan. 2, 1918
H. R. Thomas.....	Champaign, Ill. ....	Concrete ship construction.	Apr. 20, 1918
Dudley H. Scott....	Cleveland, Ohio. ....	Purchasing .....	Dec. 1, 1917
L. A. Barnes.....	Schenectady, N. Y. ....	do. ....	Nov. 17, 1917
Sylvester J. Vitoske.	Detroit, Mich. ....	do. ....	Nov. 26, 1917
Bernard A. McDonald	Rochester, N. Y. ....	do. ....	Mar. 27, 1918
John R. O'Connell...	Syracuse, N. Y. ....	do. ....	Apr. 15, 1918
Herbert Dixon Moore	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	Office work .....	Feb. 25, 1918
Walter J. O'Connell.	New York, N. Y. ....	do. ....	Mar. 2, 1918
Wallace Leslie Marshall.	Lafayette, Ind. ....	do. ....	Nov. 5, 1917
Virgil George Thole..	Cincinnati, Ohio....	Purchasing .....	Feb. 7, 1918
Thomas W. Gravett..	do. ....	do. ....	Mar. 19, 1918

<sup>c</sup> Transferred from U. S. Shipping Board June 1.

EXHIBIT B.

Earl W. Cooper.	Arthur R. Safeblade.
Alfred A. Maynard.	Charles L. Rouse.
Basil L. Harlow.	George F. Roeder.
Ellis Pomerantz.	W. F. Robertson.
William C. Halght.	Roy B. Poppleton.
David M. Freudenthal.	Byron C. Perkins.
Edgar S. McKaig.	Stuart H. Patti.
George B. Alnutt.	Herman E. Pasimansky.
Charles D. Bosisio.	Joseph P. O'Rourke.
Myron B. Goldsmith.	Daniel N. Ohlbus.
Samuel W. Jacobs.	Daniel F. O'Brien.
Ralph R. Molster.	Thomas H. Nannings.
Gorman M. Hendricks.	Everett H. Miller.
Anthony Schuman, jr.	Herman L. Michael.
F. T. Aschman, jr.	William A. Markart.
I. R. R. Schwartz.	Clarence Hall Martin.
Howard S. Ketcham.	Christopher A. Mance.
George W. Anderson.	Clarence J. Malhot.
William H. Carson.	John C. Mais.
Sylvester J. Vitoske.	Carl R. Magnuson.
Dudley H. Scott.	Harvey D. Mackey.
Peter J. O'Laughlin.	James F. McMurrer.
John R. O'Connell.	W. J. McLaughlin.
A. W. McNabb.	J. M. McFarlane.
Bernard A. McDonald.	John B. Gray.
Arthur E. Laffsa.	James F. McCarthy.
D. P. Clemmer.	Stanley H. Lyons.
Artie E. Forman.	Frank H. Lutz.
Morton Ansonge.	Albert C. Lewis.
L. A. Barnes.	Lewis C. Lasher.
John J. Callan.	George P. Lang.
Joseph H. Walker.	Walter T. Lamb.
W. W. Spillman.	Alfred Koenig.
Thomas A. Schilling.	Thomas E. Kendall.
Roy I. Bull.	Frank E. Kemper.
John Howard Crockett.	S. A. Keesal.
Benjamin Goldbloom.	Leo A. Johnson.
George Irving Hubbard.	A. T. Johnson.
Louis W. Rapp.	Joseph Jenkins.
William H. Oren.	Minor C. Hutchinson.
John B. Ferguson.	Albert E. Hoyt, jr.
Henry E. McEwen.	Benjamin H. Hosking.
William B. Lewis.	Charles K. Holmes.
Bernard H. Krygsman.	W. J. Herrick.
J. B. Kennedy.	Ernest A. Hechler.
J. J. Fitzgerald.	Joseph A. Healy.
M. E. Carey.	J. C. Hasbrunch.
George A. Bolvin.	Milton E. Hart.
John R. Greene.	P. D. Harger.
Blan P. Dysart.	E. J. Hammerly.
Grafton C. Fannay.	R. H. Grootenbeer.
Joseph E. Crume.	Howard H. Gunder.
Joseph Brodtkin.	John A. Grant.
Clarence E. Anderson.	William H. Gehl.
E. S. Worsham.	Halsey Martin Foy.
John M. Winikates.	Jay L. Finkelstein.
Clarence E. Wesch.	Phillip C. Dorr.
Harry Weinberger.	John Dandreaux.
Joseph Vodak.	Francis J. Cumings.
Harry J. Vester.	John P. Gallagher.
J. S. Thompson.	Harlan M. Crawford.
Edwin E. Thompson.	Bishop A. Corkran.
Rowland P. Thomas.	E. P. Conley.
Alexander W. Taft.	Charles Michael Collier.
E. E. Springer.	Remson Burggrof.
Louis Simon.	John H. Brezzano.
E. W. Simon.	Lewis T. Bremmer.
Charles J. Seelman.	Albert L. Brandt.
Paul H. Schaar.	Allen M. Booz.

L. C. Aubrey.  
Lewroy E. Applegarth.  
A. A. Ahlgren.  
James A. Preston.

Forest P. Phillips.  
William Trimble.  
Fred H. Haynie.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Department of Justice, which was ordered to be printed in the RECORD and to lie on the Speaker's table:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1918.

Hon. SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
Clerk House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with House resolution 377, on June 19, 1918, there was transmitted by this department a list of the persons for whom requests for exemption from military duty or deferred classification has been asked. In preparing this report one name was inadvertently omitted, and it is now given, in addition to those formerly sent, as follows: Name: Key, Sewell. Residence: Washington, D. C. Date appointed: January 9, 1911. Character of work performed: Confidential clerk in connection with parols.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL J. GRAHAM,  
Assistant Attorney General.

For the Attorney General.

MOVING PICTURES OF AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES (H. DOC. NO. 1227).

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in response to House resolution 402, relating to moving pictures of the American Expeditionary Forces, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed joint resolution and bills of the following titles:

On July 8, 1918:

S. 3929. An act for the construction of a private conduit across Michigan Avenue NE., in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 12541. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12600. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11247. An act providing for the protection of the uniform of friendly nations, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 311. Joint resolution making appropriations for certain necessary operations of the Government and of the District of Columbia for the months of July and August, 1918, and for other purposes.

On July 9, 1918:

H. R. 12580. An act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 12281. An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

On July 10, 1918:

H. R. 8938. An act to equip the United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government, for the compensation of prisoners for their labor, and for other purposes.

On July 11, 1918:

S. 3798. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 4193. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; and

S. 4542. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following joint resolution:

H. J. Res. 313. Joint resolution providing for the disposition of moneys represented in the Alfred Bernard Nobel peace prize awarded in 1906.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 8839. An act for the establishment of Oswego, in the State of New York, as a port of entry for immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise; and

H. R. 12002. An act for the establishment of Bar Harbor, in the State of Maine, as a port of entry and delivery for the immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 12100. An act to amend the act approved September 7, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a United States Shipping Board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries; to regulate carriers by water in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States; and for other purposes"; and

H. R. 12229. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 4444. An act to pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the War with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or in China.

TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIALS USED IN BREWING (H. DOC. NO. 1228).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President:

*To the House of Representatives:*

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of June 27, 1918, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to the House of Representatives whether any order or ruling has been issued or made by the United States Railroad Administration, the War Trade Board, or the War Industries Board with reference to the supply and transportation of materials, products, machinery, or equipment to be used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, or of building material to be used in the erection of buildings and plants for the manufacture of such liquors, or with reference to the export of malt, brewed, vinous, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors, or with reference to the transportation of such liquors by common carriers within the United States or in shipping from ports of the United States, I transmit herewith reports by the United States Railroad Administration, the War Trade Board, and the War Industries Board concerning the matters referred to in said resolution.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, 11 July, 1918.

The message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. ROMJUE, by unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. RUBEY, was granted leave of absence for 10 days.

## MILITARY STATUS OF NATURALIZED FOREIGN BORN.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes in order that I may explain a request for an extension of remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEEKER. Mr. Speaker, on June 3 permission was granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a report of investigations made as to the status of alien soldiers in the different armies of the world. After that speech was put into print a representative of the National Americanization Committee saw it and came yesterday with a report from that committee, which belongs rightly with this report which I have prepared. The report from the Americanization Committee has to do with the status of foreign-born American citizens—that is, men who have come to this country and been naturalized—as to what would be their status in their home country if they returned to their native land, what would be their liability as

to military service. It also contains a digest of all the treaties existing between the United States and certain foreign countries, and names, furthermore, those countries with which we do not have treaties.

For the future consideration of the question of dealing with aliens who have been in the military service in our Army or the armies of foreign countries I deem it by far the most valuable report that has been prepared. You will notice when you read the report that we have a report as to the relationship existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary. This report was prepared and completed the latter part of 1916, before we declared war against Germany and later against Austria-Hungary. You will therefore see what had been the relationship between ourselves and Germany and also understand where some agreements have been repudiated in the past.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, that for the purpose of getting all this data into one pamphlet for the use by Congress and by those throughout the country generally, I be permitted to reinsert my remarks of June 3 and also to insert in the RECORD this data which has been prepared by the National Americanization Committee.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Will the gentleman permit me a question?

Mr. MEEKER. Certainly.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Does this report that you have in contemplation deal at all with the so-called Delbruck law of Germany?

Mr. MEEKER. In a way that is touched upon.

Mr. MONTAGUE. On the question of alien enemies voting in America?

Mr. MEEKER. No; this is purely the military status of the men; the other will come later. It has required about a year on one of these and two years on the other to get the data that we have, and we are going right ahead with it. It will be amended from time to time as we can get the further information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to reinsert his speech, made some time ago, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, together with the data which he has referred to. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. I did not understand the gentleman to explain that there was any necessity for the reinsertion of his former speech.

The SPEAKER. He wants to get the two documents together.

Mr. MEEKER. This is only a short statement. I conferred with the Public Printer and he said it would be much more satisfactory, when prepared in pamphlet form, if the former speech was reinserted. That is the only reason.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman wishes to prepare it in the public form for private distribution?

Mr. MEEKER. Well, I will pay for it myself.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman wishes to get it in such shape that he can distribute it?

Mr. MEEKER. Yes. Every Member of the House has already received this copy. I sent one to every Member of the House and to every Member of the Senate, and also to the military and naval authorities. When this is published in pamphlet form one will be sent to every Member, but I will pay for it myself.

Mr. WINGO. About what number of these documents does the gentleman intend to distribute?

Mr. MEEKER. I can not state, but I suppose the first order will be five or six thousand. I do not ask that it be printed at the public expense.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman does not want it printed as a public document?

Mr. MEEKER. Not now; no, sir.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS IN THE RECORD.

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I desire a minute to make a unanimous-consent request. About two years ago in the Agricultural appropriation bill an amendment was adopted providing for an additional appropriation to make certain experiments for the extermination and control of the cotton-boll weevil. The station for those experiments is located at Tallulah, in my district. Recently an interesting report has been made in connection with that method which is of great interest and importance just at this time, and I desire to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the report. The experiments have been made in Tallulah, La.; Scott, Miss.; and Lake Village, Ark.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing the document referred to. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL. What is the length of the document?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. It is five pages of typewritten matter and a very important document.

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. It is in relation to the new experiment?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Has not the department circulated this report?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. It has not been published in full, but eventually it will be, in a bulletin.

Mr. WALSH. It is published as one of the reports from the Agricultural Department, is it not?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. This is not the report; this is the statement of facts based upon the report from the man in charge of this boll-weevil experiment work at these three stations.

Mr. WALSH. I thought the gentleman said that it was a report.

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. It is based on a report to the department of Agriculture from the people in charge. These experiments are usually published eventually in the form of bulletins, but it is very important at this time and is of great interest to the farmers especially.

Mr. WALSH. What is the importance of it at this time?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. It contains definite information as to how this money appropriated by Congress has been expended and as to the results obtained by this new method as to how to destroy and control the boll weevil.

Mr. WALSH. That is set forth in the report?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. And the results obtained?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. It is a little unusual to print these agricultural reports in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but in view of the statement that this is of great importance at this time, I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. This is a statement by the one who made the investigations and reported to the department?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Yes. This is a statement of the result of these experiments at these three stations.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. That statement, in the nature of a report, has been made to the department?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Yes. This is not the full report, but you might say that it is a bulletin issued in connection therewith.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. The report has not yet been accepted or approved by the department, and the results have not been investigated further and verified by the department, so that they are or will be official?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. I was informed by the chief of the bureau that this was approved and the entire matter would be published eventually in the bulletin, but just at this time the information is important to the farmers in the South, and for that reason I ask to insert this in the RECORD at this time.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Does it not seem important that when this matter comes out finally after full verification and entire approval by the department that it should be full and official instead of a statement by the one who has made the recommendations and findings, which may not be accepted by the department?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. The gentleman evidently did not understand what I said or I have not made myself plain. What I intended to say was that this has the approval of the department; it is issued by the department. This comes from the department, stating the results obtained from the report made by the man in charge of the work; made by the specialist.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. I understood that it was a statement made by the gentleman who made the investigation. Now the gentleman says that it is a statement by the department.

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. This is a report of the specialist in charge to the department, and has been embodied in this bulletin. That is what I intended to say, and it has been approved by the department, otherwise I would not care to have it placed in the RECORD in order to distribute if necessary.

Mr. ANDERSON. It has been printed by the department, has it not?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Yes. I do not know that it is in any official bulletin for distribution by the department.

Mr. ANDERSON. It could be so printed?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. As I stated, it will be printed and distributed as a bulletin sometime in the future, but this is a condensed statement of the facts showing the results of these investigations.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Will the gentleman say that these matters have been verified by the department and the conclusions of the investigator approved?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Yes.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. So that this is in the nature of an official statement?

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF INFORMATION.

Control of the cotton-boll weevil seems to be in a fair way of accomplishment by the work of an entomologist of the Department of Agriculture.

When that insidious pest, which has been taking heavy toll of the cotton crop and annually extending his feeding grounds, stops his work of puncturing cotton squares and bolls, and ambles forth to quench his thirst from a dewdrop or raindrop on the cotton plant, he is likely in the future to encounter a poisoned draft which will be as effective as a knock-out drop. What this means to the cotton growers of the South and the industry as a whole can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents, but the curtailment of the weevil's activities, even in small part, is so important as to make the discovery by the United States Department of Agriculture of the fact that arsenicals may be used as a powder spray in controlling this pest one of its most striking and valuable contributions to the agricultural industry.

Mr. B. R. Coad, of the Bureau of Entomology, while working on some biological investigations of the boll weevil, found that although the weevils are not hard drinkers they drink regularly from the rain or dew collected in droplets on the leaves of the cotton plants. Having been on the trail of the cotton-boll weevil for some time, his logical inquiry was, "Why not poison the water which the weevils drink?" Since 1913, Mr. Coad, with a corps of entomologists with headquarters at Tallulah, La., has been experimenting with various poisons applied in different ways, all with the purpose of administering a dose which would be fatal to these insects which have invaded such a large part of the cotton-producing territory of the South. These entomologists have not finished their work, but they have proved by a series of experiments that boll weevils can be poisoned under field conditions and that the poisoning is a practical method of controlling the pests. The usual check plots have been used in these experiments, and the results have shown that yields of from 250 to 1,000 pounds more of seed cotton per acre can be raised on sprayed areas than on the unsprayed plots. The experiments have been conducted under many conditions and for several years, so as to give the method a complete trial before making the results known to the growers. The details are now being published in a department bulletin entitled "Recent Experimental Work in Poisoning Cotton Boll Weevils."

DETAILS WORKED OUT.

When the experiments were started again last year it was recognized that the former work had merely demonstrated the possibility of poisoning weevils successfully and that many phases of the economical use of the poison still remained to be worked out. A very elaborate series for that season was planned and about 75 tests were started in the neighborhood of Tallulah, each one intended to determine some particular point of importance. The earlier studies had shown that under certain conditions poisoning was profitable, but it was known that any change in these conditions might easily result in a much lower gain, if not an actual loss, and it was essential to determine thoroughly the possibilities and limitations of boll-weevil poisoning before the information would be of value to the public. A peculiar combination of seasonal conditions, however, resulted in an almost complete absence of weevil damage in all of the cotton in which tests had been planned. The experiments, therefore, could not be conducted under the desired conditions of heavy weevil infestation. Nevertheless, the results confirmed those of the preceding two years, but still left many gaps in the information essential to outlining a general procedure for weevil poisoning. On one of the heavily infested areas a gain was made of 50 per cent in the sprayed cotton over that grown on the unsprayed area.

A number of experiments were conducted also in the North Delta in Chicot County, near Lake Village, Ark., and in Washington County, near Scott, Miss. At both of these points a heavier infestation, due to different seasonal conditions, was encountered and pronounced results were obtained from the poison. In every case the experiments were conducted on comparatively small areas, subject to a continual influx of weevils from surrounding untreated cotton, but in spite of this a very definite weevil control resulted from poisoning. The open cotton in every case showed a definite gain to the last row of treatment. The gains per acre ranged from 250 pounds to 1,007 pounds of seed cotton. It is difficult, of course, to estimate how much larger these gains would have been if the entire cuts or entire plantations had been treated and thus the migration of weevils from the unpoisoned cotton prevented. It is clear, however, that the gains secured on the small areas were exceedingly conservative.

A LARGE FIELD TEST SUCCESSFUL.

A large-scale treatment was made in August last year on a section of an Arkansas plantation. The cotton grew on land of fair quality and was not planted until late May. Weather conditions had retarded the plants greatly and they did not start setting the crop until the latter part of July. About the middle of August a fair crop of bolls had developed, but the plants were large and leafy, and the weevils had multiplied so rapidly that a very heavy infestation of weevils was present. Blooming had practically ceased and the weevils had cleaned up the squares so thoroughly that they were attacking the bolls in great numbers, and all of the bolls, even to the largest present, were being riddled by punctures. It seemed probable that on one section no bolls would be left to open. It was, of course, too late to attempt to set a new crop by poisoning, but an effort was made to save the bolls then present on the plants. Treatments were given from August 23 to about September 1 on several hundred acres. Upon counting the squares it was found that about 86 per cent of the squares in the cotton to be poisoned had been weevil-punctured. This cotton was given a single poisoning, and about 10 days later it was found that the weevil infestation in these same cuts or areas had been reduced so that only 36 per cent of the squares were punctured. During the same period the infestation in the adjoining unpoisoned cotton had been increasing

steadily. Practically all of the poisoned cuts started blooming again at this time and a number of them reached what is ordinarily termed the "flower-garden" stage of blooming, five to seven blooms per plant on a single day being not at all rare.

In starting the treatment of this large area it had been anticipated that several applications would be necessary to produce the desired result, but the effect of a single application was so pronounced that it seemed unnecessary to repeat it. The weevils had been so reduced that only 36 per cent of the squares were punctured, and although thousands of weevils were being bred out from the squares on the ground or were coming in from other plantations every day, it was still obvious that the weevils would greatly reduce their attacks on the bolls until they had caught up with the squares then present, and that this period would be long enough to allow the bolls to become sufficiently hardened to avoid weevil damage. Owing to the necessity for poisoning considerable areas in this case and to the inability to leave unpoisoned plats as checks, it was, of course, impossible to determine the exact benefit derived from the treatment. Rough comparisons, however, based on yields of surrounding cuts, made it obvious that a considerable gain had been secured and that poisoning had been a very profitable operation.

#### POISONS AND TIME OF APPLICATION.

In the early experiments the triplumbic form of lead arsenate was used, but was not sufficiently effective, and the dihydrogen form of lead arsenate proved to be a better poison for the work. Later additional tests demonstrated that a high grade of calcium arsenate was still more effective and has the great advantage of being cheaper than lead arsenate. A number of tests were made with various mixtures and dilutions of arsenicals. This work, however, is still in the experimental stage and, according to Mr. Coad, it is difficult to prophesy just what the results will be. It is obvious, however, according to the scientist, that either a dihydrogen lead arsenate powder containing not less than 32 per cent of arsenic pentoxid or a calcium arsenate containing at least 42 per cent of arsenic pentoxid will produce an effective control if handled properly. It also is expected that it will be possible to dilute these considerably with some cheap carrier, such as lime, though this has not been definitely determined. The experiments have shown that a very fine powder is taken up more readily by the dew and held in suspension for the weevils than coarsely powdered chemicals. This physical condition is especially important, since the poison is applied in the form of a dust spray.

The time of applying the poison, of course, varies under different conditions. It has proved most effective when applied just as the cotton obviously slackens in blooming, but further work along this line is still to be done. It seems probable that the effective interval between applications is about one week. It is well known that much more effective poisoning with dry dust can be done while the dew is on the plant, as the poison not only clings to the plant better but has much less tendency to drift from the cotton. The most effective time for application, therefore, usually is between 4 p. m. and 9 a. m. Several machines are on the market for dust spraying. In the early experiments a hand dust gun was used, with which it was possible to cover 4 to 5 acres a day. In order to cover larger areas, however, a special power machine was developed which will cover nearly 200 acres per day. The department now expects to develop an intermediate type which can be sold cheaply and which will cover 20 to 30 acres per day.

The amount of poison required for application so far has depended more upon the requirements of the machinery used than on the amount necessary for thoroughly dusting the cotton. In general, about 5 pounds per acre have been applied, but this is excessive, and, with further improvement in the machinery and the use of the poison with mixtures such as lime, smaller amounts will be effective. In most of the experiments from 3 to 5 applications were made, but the effectiveness of these was considerably reduced by the fact that they were on such small plats. In the large-scale experiment the effect of a single application was as great as was secured from about three applications on a smaller plat. This more efficient work on the large field was due, of course, to the fact that there was practically no migration of weevils from adjoining areas. The cost of treatment averaged about \$1 per acre for each application. This, however, may be reduced considerably when large areas are sprayed and when improved machinery requiring less poison is employed. The cost may be still further reduced when it is possible to mix the poison with other powders, such as lime, which will act as carriers. Further, it will rarely be necessary to poison an entire plantation to control the weevils, since on emerging in the spring they always concentrate near the area in which they passed the winter. The weevils remain rather closely at these points until they have multiplied sufficiently to threaten a shortage in the local food supply. For this reason a great part of the cotton is not seriously infested with weevils until some time after midseason, and then not often until well along in August.

The control measures adopted must depend upon conditions in each plantation, but by concentrating on the more heavily infested cuts just before the weevils become sufficiently abundant to migrate to the remainder of the cotton it will be possible not only directly to benefit the cotton treated but to protect the remainder of the plantation by preventing the weevil migration. In this way the cost of the treatment for a comparatively few acres will be borne by the benefit derived by the entire plantation.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries.

#### DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make an inquiry of the Chair. Have responses been received from all of the departments and governmental divisions to which these resolutions of inquiry touching the matter of exemptions and deferred classifications were addressed?

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not answer. He will have the Clerk look it up and see.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. We have to take some course to dispose of them.

The SPEAKER. Yes. There are so many of them, and there are some supplemental reports, that the Chair will have to ask the Clerk to examine and have the matter determined.

#### PENSIONS.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, I call up the bill (S. 4194) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas calls up an omnibus pension bill for present consideration, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to consider the bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

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

The name of Hezekiah Dixon, late of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josiah H. H. Feather, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Uriah P. Getz, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Simeon L. Coen, late of Company B, First Battalion Nevada Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hugh L. Eyer, late of Company A, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel E. Coker, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George B. Douglass, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob J. Lee, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Battery F, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel McAtee, late of Company B, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Levi Morris, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin Taylor, late of Company M, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James W. Toothman, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Christopher C. Stemple, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick J. Young, late of Company C, First Regiment Mississippi Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Harrison, alias Thomas Carman, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment, and Company F, One hundredth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel J. Evans, late of Company B, Seventy-fifth Regiment, and Company B, Forty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Cook, late of Company A, Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julius Cohn, late of Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John T. Quinby, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ira Bier, late of Company A, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company F, Fourth Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin H. Conger, late of Company G, Two hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mitchell Larock, late of Company H, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis T. Holstin, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Welch, late of Company E, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Sharpshooters, and Company E, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas R. Alway, late of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment, and Company H, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Jacks, late of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Thompson, late of Company B, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nicholas Johnson, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Davis B. Wilcoxson, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Minard Van Patten, late of Company F, One hundred and tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ephraim Otto, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of James A. Rutherford, late captain Company I, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

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

The name of Arthur M. Phillips, late of Company L, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas C. Moore, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Sixty-third Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elcazar L. Miner, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis Marsh, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert P. Galler, late of Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry W. Ela, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Reuben H. Chapel, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Baird, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert G. Dodds, late of Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Lindsay, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Orlando S. Hartman, late of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benton P. Wood, late of Company C, and sergeant major Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Gray, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Mark P. Morton, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Townsend, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Morey Mulliken, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, the same to be paid him without deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of William P. Cook, late of Company K, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and second lieutenant Company A, First Battalion Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. Bradford, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John J. Swain, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel W. Green, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Curtis, late of U. S. S. *Vandalia, Ohio*, and *Marblehead*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Phllander Wright, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adam Flesher, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rufus Reynolds, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Inman, late second lieutenant Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Hill, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cyrus Fike, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant Company B, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Gilliam L. Craven, late of Company B, Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jabez Smith, late of Company F, Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Anna Schuler, widow of Michael Schuler, late of U. S. S. *John Raine*, Mississippi Marine Brigade, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Walter Emerson, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of James H. Shuts, late of Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Wheeler, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathan Vanmetre, late of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Jones, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lyman F. Deming, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George A. Stanhope, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry (First Heavy Artillery), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Somers, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joshua A. Epperson, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Thomas G. Higgins, late of Company K, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elisha L. Hyatt, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abner A. Ellis, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles S. Lavanway, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Franklin Johnson, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David E. Seekins, late of Company L, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert W. Hassan, late of Company F, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Bennett B. Fuller, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

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

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

The name of William R. Jones, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Borin, late of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Seventh Regiment, and Company E, Sixth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Isaac B. Childs, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis Dwellley, late of U. S. S. *Kickapoo*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Ridenour, late of Company D, One hundred and sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles F. Ward, late of U. S. S. *Vermont*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Anderson, late of Company C, First Battalion Maine Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Ross, late of Company D, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. Downing, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Wood, late of Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Melvin C. Wolf, late of Companies L and E, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Anthony Wilkinson, late of Company I, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. Mullin, late of Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William I. Jones, late of Company I, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathaniel Southard, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Birdsall, late of Company G, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Nott, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Solomon J. Campbell, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Christopher C. Ghearth, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment, and Company B, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Morrill, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William D. Bash, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph S. Le Hew, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Chapman, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Madigan, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Comstock, late of U. S. S. *Fairy*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Grace E. Waterbury, helpless and dependent daughter of George H. Waterbury, late of Company K, Thirty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William H. McGovern, late of Company G, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel H. McCormick, late of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$32 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jeremiah McBee, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oxley Johnson, late of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George M. Sawyer, late of Company C, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George O. Miller, late of the Second Battery, Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Sharp, former widow of George Dennison, late of Company G, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Edward Mills, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Williams, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Reuben H. Neff, late of Company F, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Roberts, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Van Loan, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gilbert L. Holmes, late of Company E, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant Company I, Second Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Masters, late of Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin S. Waggener, late of Company A, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Erl C. Tuller, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, and Company M, Seventeenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catharine A. Kanouff, widow of Jacob O. Kanouff, jr., late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Charles David Jackson, alias David W. Jackson, late of Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah S. Hubbell, widow of Henry W. Hubbell, late brigadier general, United States Army, retired, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of John M. Stephens, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Thomas W. Stone, late of Companies G and A, Twelfth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Jordan, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jennie L. Holmes, widow of William H. Holmes, late of the Sixth Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Phillip Bixby, late of Company E, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John McCracken, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Temple, late of Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Franz Nibler, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Langenberger, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick H. Barker, late hospital steward, One hundred and sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Keffer, late of Company E, Fiftieth Regiment, and Company D, Fifty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Hamilton, late of Battery K, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph H. Chapman, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, and Company B, Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wesley J. Ladd, late of U. S. S. *Rodolph* and *Vermont*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of James M. Alloways, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Taylor Edwards, late of Company D, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marion Davis, late of Company D, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Robert R. Robinson, late captain Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin V. B. Clark, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anthon O. Kruger, late acting ensign, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Hood, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Phillips, late of Company E, One hundred and seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Barton O'Neal, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and forty-seventh Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wesley Woodard, late of Company H, Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert D. Hunter, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Zachariah R. Thornton, late of Company D, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Magorien, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Godfrey Bohrer, late of Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Evan T. Jay, late of Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Edson, widow of Leander N. Edson, late of Company H, One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of William J. Nelson, late second lieutenant Company B, One hundred and fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Warren H. Rhoades, alias Orin Bush, late of Company C, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mathew W. Clark, late of Company D, Sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lydia Wixson, dependent mother of Alonzo Wixson, late of Company A, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edward A. Rowley, late of Company K, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles F. Marble, late of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Mulloy, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Zimmerman, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph O. Swigert, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Honeywell, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. King, late of Company D, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Infantry, and Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emma J. Naylor, widow of John Naylor, late of Second Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Alice Hersh, helpless and dependent daughter of John W. Hersh, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edgar Taylor, late of Company K, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Merritt S. Harding, late of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nora B. Higgins, helpless and dependent daughter of James Higgins, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Freeman A. Forbes, late of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Wiese, late of Company I, Forty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of August Scheffer, late of Companies F and E, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathan L. Brass, late of Company D, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John F. Jackson, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment, and Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George L. Jaquith, late of Company G, Twenty-first Regiment, and Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Young, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Companies A and E, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade, Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert J. McGannon, helpless and dependent child of Orlando C. McGannon, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Amos B. Horton, late of Company K, One hundred and third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank D. Russell, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

This bill is a substitute for the following Senate bills referred to the Committee on Pensions:

S. 204. William Colpetzer.

S. 206. David Craft.

S. 210. Hezekiah Dixon.

S. 213. Josiah H. H. Feather.

S. 229. Uriah P. Getz.

S. 342. Simeon L. Coen.

S. 344. Hugh L. Eyster.

S. 571. Daniel R. Cokeley.

S. 575. George B. Douglass.

S. 579. Jacob J. Lee.

S. 581. Samuel McAtee.

S. 584. Levi Morris.

S. 595. Benjamin Taylor.

S. 596. James W. Toothman.

S. 612. Christopher C. Stemple.

S. 766. Frederick J. Young.

S. 878. Henry Harrison, alias Thomas Carman.

S. 990. Samuel J. Evans.

S. 991. Samuel Cook.

S. 1055. Julius Cohn.

S. 1074. John T. Quinby.

S. 1110. Ira Bier.

S. 1112. Martin H. Conger.

S. 1117. Mitchell Larock.

S. 1118. Lewis T. Holstin.

S. 1135. George W. Welch.

S. 1137. Thomas R. Alway.

S. 1139. Benjamin F. Jacks.

S. 1151. William H. Thompson.

S. 1159. Nicholas Johnson.

S. 1160. James W. Dorman.

S. 1244. Davis B. Wilcoxson.

S. 1245. Minard Van Patten.

S. 1261. Ephraim Otto.

S. 1264. Daniel Newby.

S. 1281. James A. Rutherford.

S. 1282. Joseph H. Rowland.

S. 1287. Charles Rhodes.

S. 1292. Arthur M. Phillips.

S. 1297. Thomas C. Moore.

S. 1300. Elcazar L. Miner.

S. 1304. Francis Marsh.

S. 1337. Robert P. Gailer.

S. 1344. Henry W. Ela.

S. 1370. James H. Gunion.

S. 1381. Reuben H. Chapel.

S. 1392. Samuel Baird.

S. 1507. Albert G. Dodds.

S. 1509. Charles W. Lindsay.

S. 1510. Orlando S. Hartman.

S. 1511. Benton P. Wood.

S. 1519. Samuel Gray.

S. 1574. William H. H. Knight.

S. 1575. Mark P. Morton.

S. 1577. George W. Townsend.

S. 1578. Morsey Mulliken.

S. 1584. William P. Cook.

S. 1585. John L. Bradford.

S. 1771. John J. Swain.

S. 1822. Daniel W. Green.

S. 1842. Edward Curtis.

S. 1855. Philander Wright.

S. 1865. Adam Flesher.

S. 1905. Rufus Reynolds.

S. 1957. James Inman.

S. 2057. George W. Hill.

S. 2058. Cyrus Fike.

S. 2060. Joseph Bristow.

S. 2063. Gilliam L. Craven.

S. 2073. Jabez Smith.

S. 2103. Albert B. Watrous.

S. 2113. Anna Schuler.

S. 2114. Walter Emerson.

S. 2151. Thomas J. Walker.

S. 2158. James H. Shutts.

S. 2159. Henry Wheeler.

S. 2160. Nathan Vanmetre.

S. 2163. John M. Jones.

S. 2282. Lynnman F. Deming.

S. 2339. George A. Stanhope.

S. 2342. William M. Somers.

S. 2345. Joshua A. Epperson.

S. 2346. William F. Hicks.

S. 2386. Thomas G. Higgins.

S. 2388. Elissa L. Hyatt.

S. 2397. Abner A. Ellis.

S. 2409. Charles S. Lavanway.

S. 2420. Franklin Johnson.

S. 2426. David E. Seekins.

S. 2427. Albert W. Hassan.

S. 2499. Sanford Smith.

S. 2564. Bennett B. Fuller.

S. 2570. William H. Kelsay.

S. 2599. Elijah Bullock.

S. 2607. Thomas Dunam.

S. 2610. William R. Jones.

S. 2611. Elijah Borin.

S. 2615. Joseph Wolf.

S. 2628. Isaac B. Childs.

S. 2629. Francis Dwyell.

S. 2682. John Ridenour.

S. 2708. Charles F. Ward.

S. 2731. John M. Anderson.

S. 2732. George H. Ross.

S. 2797. John L. Downing.

S. 2811. Thomas J. Wood.

S. 2876. Melvin C. Wolf.

S. 2899. Charles Woodall.

S. 2903. Anthony Wilkinson.

S. 2977. William F. Mullin.

S. 2978. William I. Jones.

S. 2993. Nathaniel Southard.

S. 2999. John S. Birdsall.

S. 3024. William H. Nott.

S. 3025. Solomon J. Campbell.

S. 3075. Christopher C. Gharhart.

S. 3108. John W. Morrill.

S. 3115. William D. Bash.

S. 3119. Joseph S. Le Hew.

S. 3147. Henry Chapman.

S. 3150. Thomas Madigan.

S. 3185. William H. Comstock.

S. 3195. Grace E. Waterbury.

S. 3209. William H. McGovern.

S. 3210. Samuel H. McCormick.

S. 3229. Jeremiah McBeck.

S. 3301. Oxley Johnson.

S. 3320. George M. Sawyer.

S. 3337. George O. Miller.

S. 3352. Mary M. Sharp.

S. 3353. Edward Mills.

S. 3355. Isaac Williams.

S. 3356. Reuben H. Neff.

S. 3357. Elijah Roberts.

S. 3359. John A. Van Loan.

S. 3396. Gilbert L. Holmes.

S. 3416. Robert Masters.

S. 3428. Benjamin S. Waggener.

S. 3429. Eri C. Tuller.

S. 3443. Catharine A. Kanouff.

S. 3449. Charles David Jackson, alias David W. Jackson.

S. 3452. Sarah S. Hubbell.

S. 3456. John M. Stephens.

S. 3457. Thomas M. Wilkey.

S. 3487. Thomas W. Stone.

S. 3534. John S. Jordan.

S. 3350. Jennie L. Holmes.

S. 3564. Philip Bixby.

S. 3567. John McCracken.

S. 3575. William H. Temple.

S. 3584. Franz Nibler.

S. 3604. Joseph Langenberger.

S. 3634. Frederick H. Barker.

S. 3635. John W. Keffler.

S. 3639. George W. Hampton.

S. 3647. Joseph H. Chapman.

S. 3666. Wesley J. Ladd.

S. 3675. Richard Hardesty.

S. 3677. James M. Alloways.

S. 3678. Taylor Edwards.

S. 3680. Marlon Davis.

S. 3681. William H. Cliff.

S. 3682. Robert R. Robinson.

S. 3683. Martin V. B. Clark.

S. 3685. Anthon O. Kruger.

S. 3686. James Hood.

S. 3703. William H. Phillips.

S. 3704. Barton O'Neal.

S. 3707. Wesley Woodard.

S. 3708. Robert D. Hunter.

S. 3709. Zachariah R. Thornton.

S. 3717. John Magorien.

S. 3722. Godfrey Bohrer.

S. 3747. Evan T. Jay.  
S. 3761. Elizabeth J. Edson.  
S. 3770. William J. Nelson.  
S. 3794. Warren H. Rhoades, alias  
Orin Bush.  
S. 3811. Mathew W. Clark.  
S. 3819. Lydia Wixson.  
S. 3812. Edward A. Rowley.  
S. 3820. Charles F. Marble.  
S. 3822. William Mulloy.  
S. 3824. Frederick Zimmerman.  
S. 3826. Joseph O. Swigert.  
S. 3832. John M. Honeywell.  
S. 3837. James H. King.  
S. 3838. Emma J. Naylor.

S. 3847. Alice Hersh.  
S. 3871. Edgar Taylor.  
S. 3889. Merritt S. Harding.  
S. 3921. Nora B. Higgins.  
S. 3924. Freeman A. Forbes.  
S. 3927. Henry Wiese.  
S. 3951. August Schaeffer.  
S. 3975. Nathan L. Brass.  
S. 3976. John F. Jackson.  
S. 3996. George L. Jaquith.  
S. 3998. William H. Young.  
S. 4041. Albert J. McGannon.  
S. 4056. Amos B. Horton.  
S. 4089. Frank D. Russell.

The Clerk read the following committee amendments:

Page 8, strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive (Joseph H. Rowland).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 8, strike out lines 13 to 17, inclusive (Thomas C. Moore).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 14, line 17, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40" (Nathan Vanmetre).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 22, line 17, strike out "\$40" and insert "\$32" (Samuel H. McCormick).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 24, line 18, strike out "\$36" and insert "\$32" (Robert Masters).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 25, line 15, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$25" (Sarah S. Hubbell).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 25, line 22, strike out "\$36" and insert "\$30" (Thomas M. Wilkey).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 32, line 13, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40" (Joseph O. Swigert).

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I wish to be heard on that committee amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has five minutes.

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I have known Joseph O. Swigert for 20 years. He was pensioned until two years ago at the rate under the original law of \$50. Some one made objection. He is old and feeble and has no control over his bowels, no way of making a living, and he is destitute, and he requires constant attention because of his lack of control of his bowels. He does not need a nurse all the time, but he has somebody with him all the time for that reason. I think his pension should be restored to what it was under the general law and that he be given \$50, which was given him up until two years ago, when the reduction was made.

Mr. SHOUSE. May I inquire of the gentleman why it was reduced?

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. It was reduced by the construction of the department on a complaint of some one who did not like him.

Mr. SHOUSE. In view of that statement, Mr. Speaker, I ask to withdraw the committee amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman withdraws the committee amendment. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the amendment is withdrawn.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer a committee amendment to be added at the end of the bill, page 35, following line 12.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill insert the following:

"The name of Henrietta Schmidt, former widow of Peter Eberle, late of Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman the reason for this amendment.

Mr. SHOUSE. I will be glad to give it to the gentleman. This is a bill of Gen. SHERWOOD, the chairman of the committee. It was passed in a House bill, and was eliminated through a mistake by the examiner on the part of the Senate committee. He thought he had information from the Pension Bureau that this lady was already receiving \$25 per month. He himself has since found that was mistaken information, and for that reason the amendment is being offered.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

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

On motion of Mr. SHOUSE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill S. 4543.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill S. 4543. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report it by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 4543) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

The name of Emma C. Hill, widow of Nathan S. Hill, late captain Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Robert Kinkead, late of Company G, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Chase Cummins, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel W. Bartlett, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment, and Company B, Tenth Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of William A. Cale, late of Company K, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joshua C. Ogden, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel W. Welsh, late captain Company B, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Boyce, late of Company D, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Littleton T. Morgan, late of Company B, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Aaron M. Elliott, late of Company G, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Patty, late of Company K, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rufus Mapes, late of Company I, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William G. Simpson, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John D. Brooks, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-first Regiment, and Company F, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Perrine, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Orin Tucker, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jonas H. Evans, late of Company H, One hundred and third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Henry C. Rowley, late of Company B, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew F. Maxwell, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Payton S. Lynn, late of Company F, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Lowery, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert P. Leavitt, late of Company A, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Lathrop, late of Company F, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Stanfield, late of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Wright, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Wright, late of Company A, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edgar A. Kesler, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jahiel Bowers, late of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of John T. Criswell, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Kilton, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Fourth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Asa D. Whitmore, late of Battery E, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. King, late of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Zed Culver, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Knight, late hospital steward, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and assistant surgeon, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Reiman, late of the United States ship *Avenger*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James B. Atkinson, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis Mayhew, late of Company A, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anton Lawrence, late of Company F, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Melinda A. Smiley, widow of Sylvanus C. Smiley, late of Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Dora Broom, helpless and dependent daughter of James W. Broom, late of Company F, One hundred and ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Zadok M. McCleary, late of Company F, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hosea Butterfield, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Eustis, late first lieutenant and adjutant, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Galbraith, late unassigned, Brackett's Battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Ann Ross, widow of Samuel B. Ross, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Jacob Witmer, late of Company E, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John J. Houswerth, late of Company H, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Seymour A. Stearns, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. Harvey, late of Company E, Sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jonathan Dellinger, late of Company H, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thompson M. Hollabaugh, helpless and dependent son of John Hollabaugh, late of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George Blake, late of Company C, Thirty-second Regiment, and Company C, Thirty-first Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Phebe Bushee, widow of Moses Bushee, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Charles H. Whiteley, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert Young, late of Company H, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Simon, widow of Jacob Simon, late of Company K, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Daniel Duncan, late of Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of William Butler, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Beaben, late of Company B, Veteran Battalion, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Cross, late captain Company F, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Colby, late of Company E, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel W. Presley, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph E. Gammon, late of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Granville Fernald, late captain Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver P. Chambers, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Cole, widow of Samuel C. Cole, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

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

The name of Cyrus Wood, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David A. Sawyers, late of Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and hospital steward, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George McDowell, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Higgins, late of Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William P. Hodsdon, late commissary sergeant, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Martin, late of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles J. Higgins, late of Company C, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and Eighty-first Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaiah Hutchison, late of Company C, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George A. Gardner, late of Company G, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Vincent, late of Company H, Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob W. Kinsey, late of Company H, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick E. Sprague, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Levi R. Gray, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ellison Gilbert, late of Company G, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James N. Harris, late of Company C, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Warren M. Easton, late of Company E, Eighty-ninth Regiment, and Company H, Fifty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John F. Loehr, late of Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josiah Weaver, late of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alonzo L. Whitcomb, late of Company F, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and Company F, Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Shattuck, late of Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Foster, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adaline D. Norris, widow of Wesley W. Norris, late lieutenant colonel Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cecelia Hall, widow of Robert M. Hall, late colonel Thirty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Vinyard, late of Company G, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Strouse, late of Company D, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew Nelson, late of Company F, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin B. Fitch, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Childs, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$21 per month.

The name of Beckwith A. McNemar, late of Companies M and O, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Janet H. Morrison, widow of William Morrison, late of Company G, Seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Austin D. Bates, late second Lieutenant Company F, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel B. Grant, late of Company I, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alvin Jones, late of Company K, One hundred and sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha L. Cutler, widow of John H. Cutler, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Thomas Ewing, late of Company H, Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Gard, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Baker, late of Company G, One hundred and eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Carlin, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Ranlett, late of the U. S. S. *Florida*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William K. Annis, jr., late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sabra J. Swisher, former widow of Alexander Swisher, late of Company E, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of William H. Dixon, late unassigned, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment, and Company A, Ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Pulver Kline, late of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wilson S. Richards, late of Company E, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Heiskell, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Locey, late of Companies D and E, Fifteenth Regiment, and Company L, Tenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. White, former widow of Charles H. Crossman, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and widow of Joseph H. White, late of Company F, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Monroe Eddy, late of Company H, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cyrus B. Norris, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles A. Nimocks, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jonathan Paulus, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Ellen Lee Scantling, widow of John C. Scantling, late major One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and lieutenant colonel, United States Army, retired, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

The name of Levi H. Miller, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William C. Roose, late acting third assistant engineer, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry J. Lane, late of Company G, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Morgan, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joshua Boreing, late of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. L. Nesbitt, late of Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hill, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander P. Settle, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel W. Scoggins, late second Lieutenant Company B, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louisa M. Ferrier, now Wright, former widow of Jacob Ferrier, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of James W. Elwell, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Safford, late of Companies L and C, and commissary sergeant First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles A. Lauman, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment, and Company K, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Sixteenth Regiment, and Companies F and H, Thirty-fourth Regiment, United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Victoria A. Amberg, former widow of George R. Anderson, late of Company K, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Permella L. Dutcher, widow of John Dutcher, late of Company B, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Enrolled Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

This bill is a substitute for the following Senate bills referred to the Committee on Pensions:

S. 217. Emma C. Hill.

S. 250. Robert Kinkead.

S. 345. Chase Cummins.

S. 563. Daniel W. Bartlett.

S. 569. Luke P. Brooks.

S. 574. William A. Caie.

S. 585. Joshua C. Ogden.

S. 604. Daniel W. Welsh.

S. 614. Isaac Boyce.

S. 618. Littleton T. Morgan.

S. 660. Aaron M. Elliott.

S. 1109. John Patty.

S. 1121. Rufus Mapes.

S. 1123. William G. Simpson.

S. 1158. John D. Brooks.

S. 1162. Henry Perrine.

S. 1163. Jacob A. Kenoyer.

S. 1165. Orin Tucker.

S. 1167. Jonas H. Evans.

S. 1262. Lewis Norman.

S. 1268. Henry C. Rowley.

S. 1308. Andrew F. Maxwell.

S. 1309. Payton S. Lynn.

S. 1310. Samuel Lowery.

S. 1316. Albert P. Leavitt.

S. 1317. Charles W. Lathrop.

S. 1319. Thomas J. Stanfield.

S. 1327. William M. Wright.

S. 1328. Andrew J. Wright.

S. 1331. Edgar A. Kesler.

S. 1401. Jahlil Bowers.

S. 1431. Lewis Atkinson.

S. 1481. John T. Criswell.

S. 1907. William A. Kilton.

S. 1987. Asa D. Whitmore.

S. 2026. James M. King.

S. 2037. Zed Culver.

S. 2071. James H. Knight.

S. 2080. John Reiman.

S. 2175. James B. Atkinson.

S. 2182. Francis Mayhew.

S. 2276. Anton Lawrence.

S. 2287. William N. Webb.

S. 2341. Melinda A. Smiley.

S. 2398. Dora Broom.

S. 2533. Zadok M. McCleary.

S. 2558. Hosea Butterfield.

S. 2566. William T. Eustis.

S. 2622. Joseph Galbraith.

S. 2627. Sarah Ann Ross.

S. 2668. Jacob Witmer.

S. 2669. John J. Houswerth.

S. 2725. Theodore W. Davis.

S. 2730. Seymour A. Stearns.

S. 2822. John L. Harvey.

S. 2850. Jonathan Dellinger.

S. 2853. Thompson M. Hollabaugh.

S. 2854. George Black.

S. 3018. Phebe Bushee.

S. 3064. Charles H. Whiteley.

S. 3065. Albert Young.

S. 3074. Louisa Simon.

S. 3120. Daniel Duncan.

S. 3149. Joseph Wood.

S. 3184. William Butler.

S. 3248. John Beahan.

S. 3252. Charles W. Cross.

S. 3273. Charles M. Colby.

S. 3461. Samuel W. Presley.

S. 3464. Joseph E. Gammon.

S. 3465. Granville Fernald.

S. 3485. Oliver P. Chambers.

S. 3603. Elizabeth Cole.

S. 3705. William H. Morgan.

S. 3751. Cyrus Wood.

S. 3760. David A. Sawyers.

S. 3762. George McDowell.

S. 3766. Thomas Higgins.

S. 3785. William P. Hodsdon.

S. 3816. Andrew J. Martin.

S. 3817. Charles J. Higgins.

S. 3829. Isaiah Hutchison.

S. 3831. George A. Gardner.

S. 3836. Joseph Vincent.

S. 3845. Jacob W. Kinsey.

S. 3862. Frederick E. Sprague.

S. 3869. Levi R. Gray.

S. 3870. Ellison Gilbert.

S. 3931. James N. Harris.

S. 3946. Warren M. Easton.

S. 3947. John F. Loehr.

S. 3950. Josiah Weaver.

S. 3999. Alonzo L. Whitcomb.

S. 4015. Edward Shattuck.

S. 4054. Edward Foster.

S. 4074. Adaline D. Norris.

S. 4086. Cecelia Hall.

S. 4091. Thomas J. Vinyard.

S. 4111. Henry Strouse.

S. 4129. Andrew Nelson.

S. 4131. Martin B. Fitch.

S. 4133. George W. Childs.

S. 4134. Beckwith A. McNemar.

S. 4147. Janet H. Morrison.

S. 4156. Austin D. Bates.

S. 4157. Daniel B. Grant.

S. 4161. Alvin Jones.

S. 4165. Martha L. Cutler.

S. 4175. Thomas Ewing.

S. 4180. John W. Gard.

S. 4183. Frank Baker.

S. 4190. John C. Carlin.

S. 4192. John S. Ranlett.

S. 4203. William K. Annis, jr.

S. 4207. Sabra J. Swisher.

S. 4226. William H. Dixon.

S. 4227. Pulver Kline.

S. 4228. Wilson S. Richards.

S. 4242. William L. Heiskell.

S. 4245. Thomas J. Locey.

S. 4249. Sarah E. White.

S. 4252. Monroe Eddy.

S. 4253. Cyrus B. Norris.

S. 4278. Charles A. Nimocks.

S. 4301. Jonathan Paulus.

S. 4302. Zachariah Blake.

S. 4303. Ellen Lee Scantling.

S. 4304. John H. Scott.

S. 4305. Levi H. Miller.

S. 4307. William C. Roose.

S. 4309. Henry J. Lane.

S. 4314. William Morgan.

S. 4319. Joshua Boreing.

S. 4320. George W. L. Nesbitt.

S. 4321. William Hill.

S. 4322. Alexander P. Settle.

S. 4352. Samuel W. Scoggins.

S. 4357. Louisa M. Ferrier, now Wright.

S. 4391. James W. Elwell.

S. 4425. John M. Safford.

S. 4446. Charles A. Lauman.

S. 4466. Victoria A. Amberg.

S. 4474. Permella L. Dutcher.

The committee amendments were read as follows:

Page 1, strike out lines 6 to 9, inclusive (Emma C. Hill).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 5, strike out lines 11 to 14, inclusive (Payton S. Lynn).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 7, strike out lines 7 to 11, inclusive (William A. Kilton).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 7, strike out lines 20 to 23, inclusive (Zed Culver).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 19, strike out lines 15 to 17, inclusive (Martha L. Cutler).

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Page 22, line 11, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40." (Charles A. Nimocks.)

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

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

On motion of Mr. SHOUSE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill S. 4722.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill S. 4722. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 4722) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The bill was read for amendment as follows:

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

The name of Charlotte Bloom, widow of Zachariah Bloom, late of Company D, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Daniel Wootan, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$21 per month.

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

The name of Jacob Nauwerth, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen A. Miller, late of Company H, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Gates, late of Company A, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of Stephen Lampman, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Thompson Hurst, alias Elijah Thompson, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James R. Rundlett, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert J. Foster, late of Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nannie Johnson Veale, widow of George W. Veale, late major, Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura L. Junkin, former widow of James P. Crumleigh, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Adeline F. Austen, widow of David E. Austen, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment, and adjutant Forty-seventh Regiment, New York State Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Fanny S. Conline, widow of John Conline, late of Company E, First Regiment, and Company E, Fourth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and major, United States Army, retired, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Stephen F. Baker, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, and Company K, Sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Muzzy, late of Company C, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Milton, widow of Alfred Milton, late of Company A, Third Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of William B. Vaughn, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Zachariah Campbell, late of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lorinda C. Rand, former widow of Robert Buchanan, late of Company C, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Laura A. Wallingford, former widow of Charles R. Stevens, late of Company I, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of David Dryburgh, late of U. S. S. *Ohio, Mississippi, and North Carolina*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jay Smith, late of Company E, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Rigg, late of Company K, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Wellman, late of U. S. S. *Clara Dolson and Marmora*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Carpenter, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel L. Thompson, late of Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary B. Hawkins, now Guptill, former widow of Hugh Hawkins, late of Company F, Seventy-second Regiment, and Company F, Thirty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Edwin Doan, late of Company C, Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas H. Birnley, late of Company E, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah C. Lawrence, late second lieutenant Company B, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Fulton, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth A. Ashmead, widow of Howland L. Ashmead, late of Company M, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and general service, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Emma A. Gannett, widow of Frederick Gannett, late of Company B, Third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Margaret E. Gibboney, widow of Samuel R. Gibboney, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Samuel M. Bailey, late of Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Warren Jones, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abbie Pike, widow of Bennett Pike, late colonel Third Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Joseph Stafford, late of Company A, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Nineteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elias Wright, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gabriel M. Betz, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert W. Adams, late of Company F, Eighty-fourth Regiment, and Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Ferguson, late assistant surgeon, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alanson H. Nelson, late captain Company K, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ephraim B. Guffey, late second lieutenant Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wilkerson McHoward, late of Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles F. Lytle, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Johnson, late first lieutenant Company F, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alphonzo O. Drake, late of Company E, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jeremiah W. Miller, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph H. Bamberger, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Eliza Dalton, widow of John Dalton, late of Quartermaster's Department, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James Ellis, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel M. Crockett, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis A. Strout, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sewell W. Hewett, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Libby, late of Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dennett Cotton, late of Company K, Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Divalbiss, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Larner, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Morgan, former widow of Nathan Morgan, late of Company I, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month, the same to be paid to her without further deduction or rebate on account of former alleged erroneous payments or overpayments of pension.

The name of Elijah T. Knight, late of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas C. Helmling, late of U. S. ships *Dacotah* and *Cambridge*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Blackwell, late of Company F, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joel I. Long, late of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mattie A. Birney, widow of William Birney, late brigadier general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Otto A. Risum, late first lieutenant and adjutant, Fifteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cantorinia F. Crawford, late of Company A, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Cook, former widow of Israel Cook, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and of Cornelius Cook, late of Company C, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Byron H. Purinton, late of Company A, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. Kindle, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Halvor Anderson, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Homer E. Lewis, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Albaugh, late of Company F, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. McKay, late of Company B, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin Joy, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen R. Clark, late captain Company B and lieutenant colonel Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Dickens, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment, and Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Belknap, late of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susannah C. Timmons, dependent mother of Leonard E. Timmons, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Omer A. Arnold, late of Company K, Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James S. McDonald, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Davis, widow of Marcus Davis, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Samuel Robison, late first lieutenant Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sophronia F. Shurtleff, widow of Seth H. Shurtleff, late of Company K, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of George L. Danforth, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Morris Hinchman, late of Company I, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

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

The name of George E. Tracy, late of Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, and Company D, Sixteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jefferson L. Wylie, late assistant surgeon, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$21 per month.

This bill is a substitute for the following Senate bills referred to the Committee on Pensions:

S. 196. Charlotte Bloom.	S. 4330. Ephraim B. Guffey.
S. 1056. Daniel Wootan.	S. 4334. Wilkerson McHoward.
S. 1249. Charles O. Thorp.	S. 4360. Charles F. Lytle.
S. 1266. Jacob Nauerth.	S. 4371. John W. Johnson.
S. 1302. Stephen A. Miller.	S. 4394. Alphonzo O. Drake.
S. 1336. John Gates.	S. 4396. Jeremiah W. Miller.
S. 1342. T. Ewing W. Elliott.	S. 4400. Joseph H. Bamberger.
S. 1352. Stephen Lammpan.	S. 4407. Eliza Dalton.
S. 1359. Elijah Thompson Hurst,	S. 4434. James Ellis.
alias Elijah Thompson.	S. 4447. Daniel M. Crockett.
S. 1882. James R. Rundlett.	S. 4448. Francis A. Strout.
S. 2136. Robert J. Foster.	S. 4450. Sewell W. Hewett.
S. 2250. Nannie Johnson Veale.	S. 4452. Frank Libby.
S. 2470. Laura L. Junkin.	S. 4457. Dennett Cotton.
S. 2711. Adeline F. Austin.	S. 4463. Henry Divalbiss.
S. 2807. Fanny S. Conline.	S. 4468. John Larner.
S. 2861. Stephen F. Baker.	S. 4475. Mary E. Morgan.
S. 2862. James Muzzy.	S. 4476. Elijah T. Knight.
S. 3022. Mary J. Milton.	S. 4483. Thomas C. Helmling.
S. 3028. William B. Vaughn.	S. 4511. William H. Blackwell.
S. 3030. Zachariah Campbell.	S. 4512. Joel I. Long.
S. 3041. Lorida C. Rand.	S. 4513. Mattie A. Birney.
S. 3117. Laura A. Wallingford.	S. 4516. Otto A. Risum.
S. 3413. David Dryburgh.	S. 4518. Cantorinia F. Crawford.
S. 3414. Jay Smith.	S. 4520. Mary E. Cook.
S. 3415. William J. Rigg.	S. 4531. Byron H. Purinton.
S. 3417. William Wellman.	S. 4539. William F. Kindle.
S. 3419. John E. Carpenter.	S. 4547. Halvor Anderson.
S. 3656. Daniel L. Thompson.	S. 4552. Homer E. Lewis.
S. 3679. Mary B. Hawkins, now	S. 4553. John E. Albaugh.
Guptill.	S. 4558. William H. McKay.
S. 3734. Edwin Doan.	S. 4566. Martin Joy.
S. 3745. Thomas H. Birnley.	S. 4571. Stephen R. Clark.
S. 3809. Elijah C. Lawrence.	S. 4572. John W. Dickens.
S. 3856. John G. Fulton.	S. 4573. Charles Belknap.
S. 3925. Elizabeth A. Ashmead.	S. 4580. Susannah C. Timmons.
S. 3969. Emma A. Gannett.	S. 4581. Omer A. Arnold.
S. 3974. Margaret E. Gibboney.	S. 4592. James S. McDonald.
S. 4098. Samuel M. Bailey.	S. 4593. Martha J. Davis.
S. 4120. Warren Jones.	S. 4641. Samuel Robison.
S. 4145. Abbie Pike.	S. 4656. Sophronia F. Shurtleff.
S. 4155. Joseph Stafford.	S. 4664. George L. Danforth.
S. 4158. Elias Wright.	S. 4666. Morris Hinchman.
S. 4233. Gabriel M. Betz.	S. 4667. Theodore Marcy.
S. 4234. Robert W. Adams.	S. 4674. George E. Tracy.
S. 4243. William T. Ferguson.	S. 4696. Jefferson L. Wylie.
S. 4250. Alanson H. Nelson.	

The following committee amendments were read and agreed to:

Page 2, strike out lines 1 to 3, inclusive. (Pension of Daniel Wootan.)  
Page 2, line 6, strike out "\$40" and insert in lieu thereof "\$35."  
(Pension of Charles O. Thorp.)

Page 3, line 1, strike out "\$50" and insert in lieu thereof "\$40."  
(Pension of Stephen Lammpan.)

Page 3, strike out lines 15 to 18, inclusive. (Pension of Nannie Johnson Veale.)

Page 4, strike out lines 3 to 7, inclusive. (Pension of Fanny S. Conline.)

Page 6, line 18, strike out "\$50" and insert in lieu thereof "\$40."  
(Pension of Edwin Doan.)

Page 7, strike out lines 16 to 18, inclusive. (Pension of Margaret E. Gibboney.)

Committee amendment (offered by Mr. SHOUSE): Page 7, strike out lines 19 to 22, inclusive. (Pension of Samuel M. Bailey.)

Page 10, strike out lines 10 to 12, inclusive. (Pension of Eliza Dalton.)

Page 14, line 17, strike out "\$50" and insert in lieu thereof "\$40."  
(Pension of Stephen R. Clark.)

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

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

On motion of Mr. SHOUSE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12099) to confer on the President power to prescribe charter rates and freight rates and to requisition vessels, and for other purposes.

#### BASTILLE DAY A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:  
House joint resolution (No. 314) declaring Sunday, July 14, 1918, to be a national holiday.

The joint resolution was read.  
The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
Mr. WALSH. Reserving the right to object, we have never declared any national holiday by law, even for events happening in our own history, and Congress has not declared any holidays except in the District of Columbia. While, of course, we all appreciate the spirit of the French people, and how nice it would be to commemorate this great event, we ought not to pass a resolution such as this without consideration. Therefore I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects.  
Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman reserve it for a moment?  
Mr. WALSH. For a moment.  
Mr. BARKLEY. I desire to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the Fourth of July was celebrated throughout France.

Mr. WALSH. And we can celebrate the 14th of July throughout America without declaring it to be a national holiday.

Mr. BARKLEY. The French Government participated officially in that celebration.

Mr. WALSH. We can participate officially in the celebration of the 14th of July.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman from Kentucky yield to me?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.  
Mr. MONDELL. Would it not be better if the resolution were in some different form? It occurs to me under the circumstances that the House might be inclined to pass some sort of a resolution suggesting the celebration of the Fall of the Bastille and expressing our sympathy with France in that celebration. But, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] has just suggested, this is a very unusual form of resolution. Of course, it has no binding effect. It assumes to do something we have no authority to do.

Mr. BARKLEY. This does not provide for any permanent celebration from year to year. It simply designates one day—next Sunday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
Mr. WALSH. I object.

DAILY PRAYER FOR VICTORY.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker lay before the House Senate joint resolution 164.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate joint resolution 164. Now, if there is going to be any row about this, I want the gentleman from California to withdraw it.

Mr. RAKER. If there is going to be a row, I will get out of it and withdraw it. I would like to be in it, though.

Mr. WALSH. I would like to know what it is.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs from consideration of Senate joint resolution 164 and asks for its present consideration. The Clerk will report the resolution. The resolution is as follows:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 164) requesting the President to commend by proclamation to the people of the United States observance of the practice of prayer at noon each day for victory in the war.

Whereas what is called the angelus, the practice of prayer for one minute at noon each day for the success of our country in the existing war, is being observed in the District of Columbia and some other parts of the United States; and

Whereas it is the desire of some good citizens that it be observed generally throughout the country to the end of the war; and

Whereas the sentiment is in accord with the traditional spirit and sentiment of this country and recognizes the overruling power of the Almighty: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the President is requested to commend by proclamation to the people of the United States observance in their homes and elsewhere, until the end of the war, of the practice of prayer to God for at least one minute at noon each day for victory for our cause in the existing war.

Mr. WALSH. I am going to object, Mr. Speaker.  
The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects.

WATER-POWER LEGISLATION.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the water-power bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1419.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.  
The House divided; and there were—ayes 56, noes 3.

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

The SPEAKER. On this vote the ayes are 56 and the noes 3, and the gentleman from Massachusetts makes the point of order there is no quorum present, and evidently there is not. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. Those in favor of going into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1419 will, as their names are called, answer "yea" and those opposed will answer "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 209, nays 4, answered "present" 4, not voting 215, as follows:

YEAS—209.

Alexander	Ferris	Linthicum	Sears
Almon	Fields	Little	Shallenberger
Anderson	Fisher	London	Sherley
Aswell	Foster	Lonergan	Shouse
Ayres	Francis	Longworth	Sims
Bankhead	Frear	McArthur	Sinnott
Barkley	French	McClintic	Sisson
Barnhart	Gallagher	McFadden	Slemp
Beakes	Gallivan	McKeown	Small
Bell	Gandy	McLaughlin, Mich.	Snell
Beshlin	Gard	McLemore	Snook
Blackmon	Garrett, Tenn.	Magee	Steagall
Bland, Va.	Garrett, Tex.	Mansfield	Steele
Blanton	Goodwin, Ark.	Mapes	Stephens, Miss.
Booher	Gray, Ala.	Martin	Sterling, Ill.
Borland	Green, Iowa	Mays	Stiness
Brand	Greene, Vt.	Miller, Minn.	Tague
Browne	Griffin	Miller, Wash.	Taylor, Ark.
Brumbaugh	Hadley	Mondell	Taylor, Colo.
Buchanan	Hamilton, Mich.	Montague	Temple
Burroughs	Hamlin	Moon	Thomas
Byrnes, S. C.	Hardy	Moore, Pa.	Tilson
Byrns, Tenn.	Harrison, Miss.	Moore, Ind.	Timberlake
Campbell, Pa.	Harrison, Va.	Morgan	Tinkham
Candler, Miss.	Hastings	Morin	Towner
Cantrill	Haugen	Mott	Venable
Carter, Okla.	Hawley	Neely	Vestal
Church	Hayden	Nelson	Vinson
Classon	Heffin	Nicholls, S. C.	Voistead
Collier	Helm	Nichols, Mich.	Walker
Connally, Tex.	Helvering	Nolan	Walton
Connelly, Kans.	Hensley	Oldfield	Watson
Cox	Hilliard	Olney	Watkins
Crago	Huddleston	Osborne	Watson, Pa.
Crisp	Hull, Iowa	Overstreet	Webb
Dale, Vt.	Hull, Tenn.	Padgett	Welling
Dallinger	Igoe	Parker, N. J.	Whaley
Decker	Jacoway	Parker, N. Y.	Wheeler
Dent	Johnson, Ky.	Phelan	White, Me.
Dewalt	Jones	Pou	White, Ohio
Dickinson	Keating	Pratt	Williams
Dixon	Kennedy, Iowa	Quin	Wilson, Ill.
Doolittle	Kettner	Raney, J. W.	Wilson, La.
Doremus	Kinkaid	Raker	Wilson, Tex.
Drane	Kitchin	Randall	Wingo
Dunn	Kraus	Robbins	Wise
Eagle	La Follette	Rogers	Woods, Iowa
Ellsworth	Langley	Rouse	Woodyard
Esch	Larsen	Rubey	Wright
Evans	Lea, Cal.	Rucker	The Speaker
Fairebild, B. L.	Lee, Ga.	Sabath	
Fairfield	Lehbach	Sanders, La.	
Farr	Leshner	Scott, Mich.	

NAYS—4.

Cooper, Ohio	Fordney	Smith, Idaho	Walsh
Browning	Cooper, Wis.	Schall	Sumners

NOT VOTING—215.

Anthony	Dale, N. Y.	Garland	Johnson, S. Dak.
Ashbrook	Darrow	Garner	Johnson, Wash.
Austin	Davidson	Gillett	Juul
Bacharach	Davis	Glass	Kahn
Baer	Delaney	Glynn	Kearns
Black	Dempsey	Godwin, N. C.	Kehoe
Bland, Ind.	Denison	Good	Kelley, Mich.
Bowers	Denton	Goodall	Kelly, Pa.
Britten	Dies	Gordon	Kennedy, R. I.
Brodbeck	Dill	Gould	Key, Ohio
Burnett	Dillon	Graham, Ill.	Kless, Pa.
Butler	Dominick	Graham, Pa.	Kincheloe
Caldwell	Donovan	Gray, N. J.	King
Campbell, Kans.	Doolling	Greene, Mass.	Knutson
Cannon	Doughton	Gregg	Kreider
Caraway	Dowell	Griest	La Guardia
Carew	Drukker	Hamilton, N. Y.	Lazaro
Carlin	Dupré	Haskell	Lever
Carter, Mass.	Dyer	Hayes	Littlepage
Cary	Eagan	Heaton	Lobeck
Chandler, N. Y.	Edmonds	Heintz	Lufkin
Chandler, Okla.	Elliott	Hersey	Lundeen
Clark, Fla.	Elston	Hicks	Lunn
Clark, Pa.	Emerson	Holland	McAndrews
Claypool	Estopinal	Hollingsworth	McCormick
Cleary	Fairchild, G. W.	Fess	McCulloch
Coady	Flood	Houston	McKenzie
Cooper, W. Va.	Flynn	Howard	McKinley
Copley	Focht	Humphreys	McLaughlin, Pa.
Costello	Foss	Husted	Madden
Cramton	Freeman	Hutchinson	Maher
Crosser	Fuller, Ill.	Ireland	Mann
Currie, Mich.	Fuller, Mass.	James	Mason
Curry, Cal.			Meeker

Merritt	Rankin	Sells	Switzer
Mudd	Rayburn	Shackleford	Talbott
Norton	Reavis	Sherwood	Templeton
Oliver, Ala.	Reed	Siegel	Thompson
Oliver, N. Y.	Riordan	Slayden	Tillman
O'Shaunessy	Roberts	Sloan	Treadway
Overmyer	Robinson	Smith, Mich.	Van Dyke
Paige	Rodenberg	Smith, C. B.	Vare
Park	Romjue	Smith, T. F.	Voigt
Peters	Rose	Snyder	Waldow
Platt	Rowe	Stafford	Ward
Polk	Rowland	Stedman	Watson, Va.
Porter	Russell	Steenerson	Weaver
Powers	Sanders, Ind.	Stephens, Nebr.	Welty
Price	Sanders, N. Y.	Sterling, Pa.	Winslow
Purnell	Sanford	Stevenson	Wood, Ind.
Ragsdale	Saunders, Va.	Strong	Young, N. Dak.
Rainey, H. T.	Scott, Iowa	Sullivan	Young, Tex.
Ramsey	Scott, Pa.	Sweet	Zihlman
Ramseyer	Scully	Swift	

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call my name.

The Clerk called the name of Mr. CLARK of Missouri, and he answered "Yea."

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. DILL with Mr. HICKS.  
 Mr. THOMPSON with Mr. ELSTON.  
 Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska with Mr. AUSTIN.  
 Mr. STEVENSON with Mr. SNYDER.  
 Mr. WELTY with Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin.  
 Mr. CAREW with Mr. EMERSON.  
 Mr. DOOLING with Mr. JUUL.  
 Mr. STEDMAN with Mr. WARD.  
 Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. MCKINLEY.  
 Mr. TALBOTT with Mr. BROWNING.  
 Mr. SUMNERS with Mr. REAVIS.  
 Mr. ASHBROOK with Mr. BACHARACH.  
 Mr. CALDWELL with Mr. BLAND of Indiana.  
 Mr. CARAWAY with Mr. COOPER of West Virginia.  
 Mr. ESTOPINAL with Mr. SANFORD.  
 Mr. KEY of Ohio with Mr. HUTCHINSON.  
 Mr. KEHOE with Mr. MUDD.  
 Mr. LITTLEPAGE with Mr. FOSS.  
 Mr. HOWARD with Mr. GOULD.  
 Mr. MAHER with Mr. HAYES.  
 Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. HEATON.  
 Mr. FLOOD with Mr. GLYNN.  
 Mr. PHELAN with Mr. KREIDER.  
 Mr. CHARLES B. SMITH with Mr. STEENERSON.  
 Mr. FLYNN with Mr. HERSEY.  
 Mr. THOMAS F. SMITH with Mr. WALDOW.  
 Mr. TILLMAN with Mr. DOWELL.  
 Mr. STERLING of Pennsylvania with Mr. SWIFT.  
 Mr. SULLIVAN with Mr. SIEGEL.  
 Mr. BURNETT with Mr. CANNON.  
 Mr. DALE of New York with Mr. DEMPSEY.  
 Mr. DOMINICK with Mr. DENISON.  
 Mr. BAER with Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas.  
 Mr. DONOVAN with Mr. ELLIOTT.  
 Mr. CLEARY with Mr. COPLEY.  
 Mr. DENTON with Mr. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD.  
 Mr. DUPRÉ with Mr. CHANDLER of New York.  
 Mr. BRODBECK with Mr. FESS.  
 Mr. EAGAN with Mr. COSTELLO.  
 Mr. COADY with Mr. ANTHONY.  
 Mr. CARLIN with Mr. CURRY of California.  
 Mr. DELANEY with Mr. DARROW.  
 Mr. CROSSER with Mr. BOWERS.  
 Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. DAVIS.  
 Mr. GORDON with Mr. CLARK of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. GREGG with Mr. BRITEN.  
 Mr. GARNER with Mr. GILLET.  
 Mr. OLIVER of Alabama with Mr. MERRITT.  
 Mr. ROMJUE with Mr. PAIGE.  
 Mr. HOLLAND with Mr. KING.  
 Mr. RUSSELL with Mr. PLATT.  
 Mr. OLIVER of New York with Mr. KNUTSON.  
 Mr. GLASS with Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts.  
 Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia with Mr. MCKENZIE.  
 Mr. McANDREWS with Mr. KEARNS.  
 Mr. PRICE with Mr. McCULLOCH.  
 Mr. HAMILL with Mr. GRIEST.  
 Mr. OVERMYER with Mr. MADDEN.  
 Mr. HOOD with Mr. HASKELL.  
 Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.  
 Mr. HOUSTON with Mr. FULLER of Illinois.  
 Mr. ROBINSON with Mr. HUSTED.  
 Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY with Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. LEVER with Mr. IRELAND.

Mr. PARK with Mr. GOODALL.  
 Mr. LOBECK with Mr. MEEKER.  
 Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania with Mr. JAMES.  
 Mr. POLK with Mr. LUFKIN.  
 Mr. RAGSDALE with Mr. KAHN.  
 Mr. SCULLY with Mr. SELLS.  
 Mr. WEAVER with Mr. STRONG.  
 Mr. YOUNG of Texas with Mr. GRAY of New Jersey.  
 Mr. DOUGHTON with Mr. WINSLOW.  
 Mr. FREEMAN with Mr. ZIHLMAN.  
 Mr. SHACKLEFORD with Mr. PETERS.  
 Mr. WATSON of Virginia with Mr. ROBERTS.  
 Mr. LAZARO with Mr. RODENBERG.  
 Mr. CLAYPOOL with Mr. ROWE.  
 Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina with Mr. SANDERS of Indiana.  
 Mr. KINCHELOE with Mr. RAMSEYER.  
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
 The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. BROWNING, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of important business.

#### WATER-POWER LEGISLATION.

The SPEAKER. The House resolves itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1419, with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB] in the chair.

Thereupon the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1419, with Mr. WEBB in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1419, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS], if he has not concluded his remarks, is recognized. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill, as follows:

A bill (S. 1419) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906, as amended by the act approved June 23, 1910, and to provide for the improvement and development of waterways for the uses of interstate and foreign commerce.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, while I have no desire or disposition to urge the passage of this bill without proper and due consideration, I hope that we may continuously consider it and pass it as early as we can, consistent with due consideration, and I am now going to finish my opening statement.

While I do not object to having questions asked me, many questions will naturally arise in the reading of the bill by paragraphs in the amendment stage, and I would be glad if gentlemen who have questions that they wish to ask that will apply more properly when we consider the bill by paragraphs for amendment would withhold their inquiries until that time.

Mr. COLLIER. Has any agreement been reached with reference to general debate on this bill?

Mr. SIMS. Not yet.

Mr. COLLIER. You have never set any time when you expect to close general debate?

Mr. SIMS. No; no time has been agreed on.

Mr. Chairman, when I closed my remarks—or, rather, when I ceased to continue my remarks—on Tuesday, I had not covered anything like the general scope and purposes of the bill. As I said, or intended to say, before, this bill, in its terms and in its provisions, provides for all kinds of water-power development. Consequently there is something in the bill that almost every Member favors. Some Members are interested in the development of water power in the forest reserves. Therefore, the provisions of the bill applying to forest reserves are of special interest to them. Those interested in the public lands are likewise specially interested. Those who are interested in water-power development on the navigable rivers are also specially interested in that part of the bill. In theory the bill is also very latitudinous, very broad, covering all subjects and projects of water-power development and all questions arising thereon.

I think—and I do not say it because I happen to be a member of the committee or its chairman—but I really think it is one of the most comprehensive and one of the best water-power bills that has ever been reported to the House, and in saying that I do not say it can not be made better by amendment. I do not say that I approve every detail of the bill, or every paragraph; but it is a bill that we ought to pass, and I do hope that Members of the House who are interested in the bill and want to know its provisions will not absent themselves the very moment we begin to consider it. If they do, the consideration in general debate will be a failure, so far as a majority of the House is concerned, and then it will take very much longer to consider

the bill in the amendment stage under the five-minute rule, because the questions that are discussed in general debate arise in the minds of Members at the time, and not having given attention to the general debate and not knowing what has been discussed in it, they are anxious to know, when we are under the five-minute rule, what they would in general debate have learned; at least, they would have knowledge of the position of the committee or of members of the committee if they had remained in the Hall during general debate.

This bill provides for unlimited, unrestricted development and operation of water-power projects by the United States Government. This appears in section 7, in the last portion of it, and I will read that at this time, because it is very short and covers what I have just stated. The latter paragraph of section 7 is as follows:

That whenever, in the judgment of the commission, the development of any project should be undertaken by the United States itself, the commission shall not approve any application for such project by any citizen, association, corporation, State, or municipality, but shall cause to be made such examinations, surveys, reports, plans, and estimates of cost of the project as it may deem necessary, and shall submit its findings to Congress with such recommendations as it may deem appropriate concerning the construction of such project by the United States.

Those who believe in Federal Government ownership and operation of water-power projects will find what they believe in provided for not only in principle but to some extent in detail in the bill. So those people who care more for United States Government ownership than they do for the other provisions of the bill have a provision in the bill that, I imagine, will meet with their hearty approval.

The bill further provides for limited, conditional, and restricted development and operation of such projects by the State governments. Therefore those who believe that projects of this kind should be owned, developed, and operated by the States in which the projects are located have State ownership and operation provided for in the bill.

Mr. LONDON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Let me finish stating the general scope of the bill and then I will yield. The bill further provides for limited, conditional, and restricted development and operation of such projects by municipalities. So those who believe in cities or other municipalities owning water-power projects have their views provided for in the bill. The power given to the United States Government to develop, own, and operate projects of this kind is without any limit or restriction whatever, except as to the consent of Congress and the appropriation of the necessary funds. Of course, no permit can be given to the Government of the United States by the commission, because its sovereignty over this question is of the highest in degree and form. The States have a qualified and limited right; that is, they must first obtain a license from the commission; but the right of the States is made preferential as against private individuals and corporations. The municipality—that is, a city, a county, or some other form of municipal government—has exactly the same kind of preferential right. It must have permission from the commission. Therefore it is given restricted and limited municipal ownership.

The bill provides for limited, conditional, restricted, and regulated development and operation of such projects by private corporations and by private persons or individuals or copartnerships. So we have in effect and in principle Government ownership and operation in all forms, but not exclusive in any, and we have private corporation, individual, or copartnership ownership and operation, limited, restricted, and regulated. That is the entire scope of the bill. All the rest of the bill relates more or less to details of the application of these fundamental propositions. Now I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LONDON. As between the State and a private corporation, the commission are to prefer the State government, are they?

Mr. SIMS. It will have the power, and it is practically mandatory that it shall do so.

Mr. LONDON. That they shall?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. LONDON. As between private capital and the Nation, however, the commission have no power except to make an investigation and to report the facts to Congress, with the suggestion that Congress may act?

Mr. SIMS. I do not understand it to be that kind of a limitation, because Congress would have to make an appropriation; and when the commission deems it in the public interest that the United States should develop, own, and operate a project it will make a report to Congress, giving its reason for coming to that conclusion, with its recommendations, so that Congress may provide the means with which to do it, because the commission has no power to make an appropriation or make a charge upon the Treasury.

Mr. LONDON. The point I am driving at is this, that as between State governments and private capital the commission is not only authorized but directed to give preference to the States as against private capital.

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. LONDON. But when the issue arises between the Nation and private capital, then the bill limits the power of the commission to investigation and to recommendation to Congress. Is not that correct?

Mr. SIMS. No; not as stated by the gentleman. It provides that the commission shall withhold any permit applied for by a State, municipal corporation, or private interests on any particular project and make report with recommendation. The United States is not in a position to make formal application for permission to its own commission. Therefore in such a case the commission will refuse to grant the license and present the project to Congress, with a statement of its reasons why the project should be developed by the United States Government. It is not presented for the approval of Congress, except in the sense that nothing could be done by the commission in development of the project if Congress did not approve of it and provide the necessary appropriation. But it must be presumed that if the commission refuses a permit for the development of any particular project for the reason that it deems it to be in the public interest that the Government should develop, own, and operate it, that Congress would in all probability make the necessary appropriation.

Mr. DOREMUS. I think what the gentleman from New York desires to know is whether there is any power in this bill under which the Federal Government could develop one of these water-power projects.

Mr. LONDON. Exactly. I am very much obliged to the gentleman from Michigan for helping me out by stating the question so clearly.

Mr. DOREMUS. Of course the chairman of the committee knows that there is a very clear answer to that. There is no such power in the bill.

Mr. SIMS. It is absolutely true that the commission has no power under this bill to proceed on its own motion, on its own initiative, to develop and operate a project independent of further action by Congress in the way I have just stated.

Mr. LONDON. Congress does not confer upon anybody the power to organize or to run any water-power development on behalf of the Government?

Mr. SIMS. No; not without special legislation for that purpose.

Mr. LONDON. It would require special legislation?

Mr. SIMS. Certainly; but the power to prevent its being developed by State, municipal, or private corporations is clear. I am assuming that the public reasons which will move the commission to withhold a license will also induce Congress to provide the money that may be necessary.

Mr. LONDON. Will the gentleman please state what are the fundamental points of difference between the House bill and the Senate bill?

Mr. SIMS. I have not gone into that with a view of trying to state exactly the difference. One of the fundamentals is that the bill as reported provides for a license for not exceeding 50 years. I am more familiar with the Senate bill that passed in the last Congress than with this one, because I was a member of the conference committee; but as I recall it the Senate bill does not provide for any charge to be made by the Government of the United States for the water used or the power produced, but the Senate bill applies only to navigable rivers. As I understood it, the Senate took the position that the Government had no property rights in the water or the power resulting from it, as a dam built upon a navigable stream with the consent of the Government for the purpose of improving navigation.

Therefore the Senate has in substance held that we have no right or power to impose a charge for the water power created by navigation dams built at the expense of private corporations or individuals acting under permit to do so. That is one of the fundamental differences, but I do not regard the unlimited 50 years as a very real difference in principle. Our substitute bill, which we have reported, says not exceeding 50 years. Nearly every bill that has heretofore been before Congress has assumed that 50 years is the normal period.

Mr. LONDON. The Senate bill provides 50 years.

Mr. SIMS. A flat 50 years. And the House bill says not exceeding 50 years.

Mr. ALMON. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. SIMS. Certainly.

Mr. ALMON. I would be glad to have the chairman give his views on the question whether he thinks the National Government has any interest and should be paid for the use of water on navigable streams where the navigation dams are put in by

private capital with the permission of the United States or the War Department.

Mr. SIMS. I have very positive views on that question and I do not hesitate to give them. Private capital is doing whatever it does do as the agent of the Government of the United States. There is no question that if the Government constructs a dam for navigation purposes and water power results from such Government expenditure that the Government has the right to charge for that water power. Then when the Government says to you or to me or to a corporation, "You may make this improvement which the Government has the right and duty to make for the benefit of navigation, and we give you certain benefits in lieu of interest on the money that you put into this project." What is it that we do? We give the applicant an opportunity to make all he can out of this project in compliance with and under such conditions as we impose in the license. Usually it has been done by special act of Congress in each project. In this bill it will be done by permit of the commission without a special act. The Government has the right to do by an agent what it can do itself. It is a voluntary matter on the part of the private developer. The private developer does not have to do it, there is no compulsion placed upon him, we can not force him to do it and then make a charge for what he produces. There is no question that the United States Government has the right to make the charge. In fact, the Government has the right to make the charge because it has the right to make the development and sell the power directly as a means of reimbursing itself for the expenditure, and would have absolute control of the price or charge made for the power disposed of by it. Therefore it has the right and power if any applicant seeks for his own profit or his own benefit to make the development, that he must do it under such limitations and conditions as the Government places on him, and which are set out in and made a part of the license.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What has been the policy of the War Department in reference to fixed charges against water power or enterprises constructed by private capital?

Mr. SIMS. I do not think the War Department has ever authorized the construction of any dams of that kind; it has always been done by act of Congress.

Mr. MAYS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. I will.

Mr. MAYS. Does the gentleman believe that the right of the Government extends to nonnavigable streams?

Mr. SIMS. Not unless they are on Government land. There is no attempt in this bill to have the Government exercise any power whatever except on navigable streams and streams on public lands. The Government, of course, can levy a tax on anything. The new revenue bill can levy a tax on every water power in the country, but that would be a tax for revenue purposes, and not a charge in the sense provided for in this bill.

Mr. MAYS. That would not be under the right to exercise control over the water power?

Mr. SIMS. No.

Mr. MAYS. The jurisdiction of the Government does not extend over such waters as are owned by the State government?

Mr. SIMS. Streams within the States and not navigable and not on Government lands are not subject to Government jurisdiction or control.

Mr. MAYS. What is the construction of the gentleman of that phrase which speaks of navigable streams and parts of navigable streams?

Mr. SIMS. Some are navigable a part of the way and not all the way; some are navigable for 100 miles and then occurs a break, and then headwater navigation exists beyond the obstruction and the head of the stream.

Mr. MAYS. And the Government control extends only over that part which is navigable?

Mr. SIMS. Yes; or to any tributary the obstruction of which would impair the navigability of the navigable portion of the river. That was fully discussed the other day in my remarks made in my opening statement.

Mr. MAYS. But the gentleman's speech is not in the Record.

Mr. SIMS. Oh, yes; it is.

Mr. ALMON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. ALMON. I do not think the chairman has answered my question and probably because I did not make it plain enough. I would like to ask the chairman if he believes that the National Government has any interest in navigable streams except for navigation purposes?

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman means property interest?

Mr. ALMON. Yes; property interest,

Mr. SIMS. I would not say that it had title in the sense of owning the water itself. But whenever you have to have Government consent to do anything the person seeking the consent must accept the terms imposed by the Government as a condition of the consent given.

Mr. ALMON. Let me put it another way: Does the gentleman think the National Government has any right to charge a royalty for the use of water power in the navigable streams where the National Government has permitted private capital to put in a dam the result of which improves navigation and develops water power?

Mr. SIMS. If the license is issued giving permission to do so on the conditions expressed and set out in the license, there is no doubt about it, in my judgment.

Mr. ALMON. The gentleman is evading my question, of course not intentionally, I am sure.

Mr. SIMS. Oh, no.

Mr. ALMON. I am asking if the Government has it as a matter of right.

Mr. SIMS. Constitutional right?

Mr. ALMON. As a matter of legal right, has the National Government any property rights in it other than for navigation purposes?

Mr. SIMS. I would not think the National Government could take possession of the water and sell it or divert it from the channel of the river to the injury of private owners below the dam without making just compensation to all parties for any injury or damage sustained.

Mr. ALMON. If the National Government has no interest in navigable streams, except for the purposes of navigation, then is it not a fact that the United States Government has no right or authority or power to charge a royalty for the use of water power developed on a navigable stream by permission of the Government which results in the improvement of navigation and the development of water power?

Mr. SIMS. I think the Government has a perfect right to make it a condition on which the permit shall be issued.

Mr. ALMON. Then the gentleman has answered it in the affirmative, that, in his opinion, the Government has that right to charge.

Mr. SIMS. It has the power under the provisions of this bill; that is, under the provisions of the proposed substitute.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. LONDON. Is not one of the very elements of property the right to control the thing in which we possess property?

Mr. SIMS. I think so.

Mr. LONDON. As long as the Government has that property, it exercises the power which ordinarily goes with the possession of property.

Mr. SIMS. I think so.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. I am afraid that the House will tire of hearing me.

Mr. SINNOTT. I desire to call to the recollection of the gentleman the decision in the case of Chandler-Dunbar, where the Supreme Court held that the Government had a right to charge for the surplus water power that might be developed there, although I understand in that case the Government itself proposed to construct the dam, and in that case I think the Government secured by condemnation title to the bed of the stream and to the banks.

Mr. SIMS. The Chandler-Dunbar case, as I recall, is included in the hearings, and naturally I supposed that Members have that case in their minds when asking questions.

Mr. LONDON. Every piece of land which is not private property is public property. Is not that so?

Mr. SIMS. Yes; but sometimes I hear land called "No Man's Land."

Mr. LONDON. No Man's Land is now under the control of several international interests, but within the territory of a nation whatever land is not private property is public property.

Mr. SIMS. Undoubtedly that is so as a general proposition.

Mr. LONDON. If the navigable rivers are not privately owned, they are necessarily publicly owned. Let us get down to fundamentals, for we are dealing with things as God created them.

Mr. SIMS. The contention has been made that the Government of the United States has no interest in navigable waters within a State, except to prevent any obstruction to navigation.

Mr. LONDON. Let us get down to the basis of things.

Mr. SIMS. It is a legal question. The Chandler-Dunbar case seems to me to settle it very much along the line of the gentleman's contention.

Mr. LONDON. Oh, certainly; for no good Supreme Court judge could disagree with me in my reasoning upon fundamentals. I am sure of that.

Mr. SIMS. Here is a water power that arises out of the improvement of a navigable river for navigation purposes. The Government of the United States is charged with the duty of maintaining navigation. Therefore, as a means of maintaining navigation it may do it by locks and dams, and from the dam thus built, which no one questions the right of the Government to construct, and which is made necessary if that plan of improvement be adopted, a profitable water power is created, which may be used primarily as a water-power project, or it may be used for the purpose of generating electricity, which electricity takes the place of water power, because, as I explained the other day, it is easier of transmission, and in that way water power and the hydroelectric power are purely by-products of the chief purpose of the improvement of the stream for navigation. This chief purpose is to improve navigation and to maintain it, and when the Government does so at its own expense it certainly is entitled to anything and everything that grows out of the improvement, financially or otherwise, and the Government can, therefore, charge for this power. It has a perfect right to charge. The power is a by-product, pure and simple, and is not the chief or primary object of improving the river.

Mr. MAYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. MAYS. Would that theory also apply to the nonnavigable streams upon the public domain?

Mr. SIMS. If the lands upon which the power site rests are owned by the Government of the United States, then it owns to the top and the bottom of the river and upon both sides, and has all of the elements of proprietorship that anyone could have, and it can do as it pleases with its own.

Mr. MAYS. How about the water?

Mr. SIMS. The Government can develop the water power and operate it.

Mr. MAYS. And use the water?

Mr. SIMS. And sell the current or sell the products made from the current.

Mr. MAYS. And use the water which belongs to the States?

Mr. SIMS. Oh, I am not going into that question. I know the question out there that you gentlemen have is one on which you are very much better advised, and I do not undertake to settle it. I am yielding the discussion of every question touching water-power rights upon the public domain to the members of the Public Lands Committee, six of whom are members of this committee. I am leaving the discussion of public-land questions to them.

Mr. SINNOTT. I might direct the attention of the gentleman to the decision in the case of the Utah Power Co., where the Supreme Court held that any charge or any condition might be imposed, not for the use of the water, but for the use of the land contiguous to the water.

Mr. MAYS. I understand the case; that is a question of the right of pipe lines to cross the public domain.

Mr. SINNOTT. The right to make this use of the public land.

Mr. MAYS. I want to ask the chairman of the committee one further question. If a private individual owned land on both sides of a navigable stream, he would own the sites to the bottom. It would be the gentleman's theory that he would have the right to do whatever he pleased with the water flowing over his land without making any further arrangement with any power whatsoever?

Mr. SIMS. He could not impair navigation.

Mr. MAYS. I am speaking of a nonnavigable stream.

Mr. SIMS. Yes; unless he violates some law of the State or Nation.

Mr. MAYS. He would have to get some permission from the State government to use the water, even though he owned land on both sides to the bottom of the stream.

Mr. SIMS. Well, I understand there is a very different law that applies in the West to that on the Atlantic or eastern part of our country. Out there the right depends upon the appropriation of the water itself rather than what we call the riparian rights, growing out of the ownership of the banks of the river and the lands to the center of the stream. I shall ask the gentleman to pardon me; I am not prepared as I ought to be to go into that question as fully as I would like. Where the States have laws, jurisdictions, and rights and the Government has laws, jurisdictions, and rights, both have to be compiled with, as far as not conflicting.

Mr. MAYS. I am simply undertaking to adopt the gentleman's illustration a while ago of the power exercised by the Government if it owns the land over which a nonnavigable stream flows with the property rights of an individual who

might also own land over which a nonnavigable stream flows. You are giving in your statement power to the General Government that a private owner would not be allowed to exercise.

Mr. SIMS. Where the Government owns the land on both sides of a river, I can see no limitation, only such limitations as Congress imposes on the Government itself in reference to such streams.

Mr. MAYS. We have such limitations in all the public-land States.

Mr. SIMS. Well, I will say to the gentleman I am going to leave the discussion of that matter entirely to gentlemen who are familiar with it. Now, I want to go into the question of the importance and practicability of developing hydraulic power upon the navigable rivers of the whole country not situated upon public lands. We have gone into the question to some extent as to whether or not the Government of the United States ought to do the developing; also the question as to its power to do the developing, and whether or not it shall surrender its right temporarily to private interests to do for the Government what ought to be done in this regard. There is no question about its power to do so; not a particle. I want to read you what was said by a very competent gentleman, a very competent man on this subject, as to the amount and the cost of improvements on navigable rivers by either public or private capital, and the number of miles of navigable waters that require improvement by canalization. Water power does not arise only where locks and dams are made necessary; only where navigation dams are of sufficient height to develop a water power sufficient to justify its installation as a matter of industrial interest. I now read from a statement by Mr. Leighton, consulting engineer, Washington, D. C., who spent many years in the Government service and who is a man of ability and learning, and has been recognized, as far as my knowledge goes, as an authority on the questions that are pertinent to the present inquiry. I will read from his testimony as to the amount of development that can be brought about in the navigable streams of the country as a result of improvement for navigation purposes. On page 477 of the hearings, part 1, Mr. Leighton says, in commenting upon the statement made by Mr. Townley:

While I would not go as far as Mr. Townley did in asserting that the bill that is before you will not permit the development of a large number of water powers, I can not, as an engineer who has become more or less familiar with the steam power versus water power question, fail to appreciate the profound engineering point made by Mr. Townley, namely, that from the standpoint of economy and efficiency steam power is going to overshadow hydroelectric power to a degree that will astonish the layman. Of course Mr. Townley spoke from an engineering standpoint, and in reviewing his testimony it may help you in your appraisal of his statements to know that, although he did not mention the fact, Mr. Townley is chairman of the power committee of the engineering council. That council is far and away the highest and most authoritative engineering body in the world. A seat in that council is secured only by actual attainment and achievement, and the seats are few in number. In fact, a seat in that council is regarded by engineers in the same way that lawyers regard a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Townley said in the opening of his statement:

I would like, if you please, to speak of this subject not on a war basis, but on a peace basis, because the development of water power takes quite a while, and unless the war should be drawn out to last a very long time it would be difficult to develop any very large number of water powers and have them in operation in time to be of service in the war.

The introduction of electricity as a means for transmitting power over considerable distances and its subsequent rapid development completely changed the status of hydraulic power. Previously such power could only be used near falling water. Now it is commercially available in convenient form within a radius, in some instances, up to 200 miles—a fact that has made it possible to utilize water powers even when located in remote and inaccessible places. Indeed, to-day practically all hydraulic developments of any magnitude are hydroelectric.

Along with improvements in the art of electrical transmission have come equally rapid developments in the application of electricity. Electric light has become almost the universal illuminant. Electric motors largely drive our factories and propel all our street cars. They have made substantial progress in replacing steam locomotives on some large railroads, while the manufacture of nitrogenous products for explosives and fertilizers and of such products as abrasives and aluminum depends for its commercial success on electrochemistry. In an endeavor to supply the demand for electric current thus created large central generating stations have been established in or near all large centers of population.

In the light of the foregoing it might seem reasonable to suppose that a large proportion of the modern demand for electric current would be supplied from the energy in falling water. Such, however, is not the case. Accurate statistics are difficult to obtain, but some approximate totals may prove illuminating. It has been estimated by a careful engineer that in 1911 there were over 23,000,000 steam-engine horsepower capacity in use (including railroad locomotives) in the United States. Making liberal allowances for correction in these several figures, it seems probable that there are in service from four to five times as many steam as water horsepower, and that there are still undeveloped water horsepower equal at least to twice that of all the steam capacity in service. Some of the undeveloped power sites are too remote from any market to be now utilized, and an uncertain number are not commercial prospects; but, even so, it is clear that the possibilities of the additional development are very great.

As has been brought out by previous testimony, no accurate estimate of the total amount of hydraulic power is obtainable, but the figure most frequently used for all the water power in the United States is probably 60,000,000 horsepower. I make that statement with a reservation, because it is based on admittedly meager information, but I know of no better figure to use.

The United States census in 1912 gave 4,870,000 horsepower of this hydraulic power developed; and Mr. Merrill's report, which the Secretary of Agriculture presented in January, 1916, estimated that this total had been increased to six and a half millions.

There are two fundamental causes which have militated against the substitution of hydroelectric for steam-electric power. One is economic and permanent; the other is statutory, and therefore subject to modification. Both reasons apply to some powers, but neither, fortunately, to all. The economic and permanent reason is high cost of development, due to natural conditions. Electric power generated by falling water is inferior to that generated by steam in every particular except cost, and therefore water-driven service must be cheaper than steam-driven in order to justify its existence.

The price for service depends primarily on cost, and cost divides itself naturally into two main items, namely, operation (including maintenance) and fixed charges. As a hydroelectric plant consumes no fuel, its operating cost is less than that of an equivalent steam-driven plant. On the other hand, a steam plant only costs usually from one-fifth to one-half as much per unit of capacity as a hydroelectric plant, so that the latter must carry very much heavier fixed charges.

The disability of water service is usually even greater than the ratio of the costs of two equivalent complete developments. A power enterprise seldom comes into being with a market for its entire ultimate output. Therefore, when steam is to be the motive power only such capacity is installed as initial demands require and the cost per unit is fairly proportional to that of the ultimate developments. In a water development, on the contrary, a large part of the cost is for riparian rights, for the dam, impounding reservoir, flume, forebay, etc., and for the transmission right of way, towers, etc., which must at the start be largely provided and constructed for the complete installation. The obvious result is a greater fixed charge per unit of capacity and a higher cost per horsepower delivered for sale.

In forecasting the commercial prospects of a power enterprise the possible market must be studied and, of course, a sale price for power decided upon. As this price is controlled by the cost of similar service from other sources, usually from steam, and as it must be attractive from the start, the additional burden of fixed charges on the initial part of a hydroelectric installation frequently forces the sale of its power below cost. The projectors of the enterprise then must rely for success on a sufficient subsequent increase in their markets. The possibility of an incorrect forecast of the extent of such increase and of the time when it may come imposes a serious business hazard against water and in favor of steam.

It has been frequently pointed out that, as the Nation's coal supply is depleted, the cost of coal must rise, thus increasing the cost of steam-electric power as a competitor and raising the market value of hydroelectric power accordingly. The rising price of coal is a matter of record, but it is not so generally known that the improved efficiency of steam-producing machinery (boilers, engines, generators, and auxiliaries) has more than kept pace, so that the net cost of producing electric power from coal has steadily declined. As applied to the prewar period it may be stated that over a period of 10 years the cost of coal has risen on an average 1 per cent per year, while the cost of electric power produced from coal has fallen on an average  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per year. In addition to these facts—still referring to prewar conditions—the cost of steam-electric generating equipment has been greatly reduced. This fact is due partly to the introduction and subsequent improvement of the steam turbine, and in part to the great increase in the size of the units now available.

There is nothing to indicate that the limit of improvement in the design of steam prime movers has been reached or is even in sight. It is, therefore, a reasonable assumption that further advances in the art will continue to occur and to cut down both the fixed charges and the operating cost of steam power as a competitor of water. The largest modern steam turbine has now some twelve times the capacity which the largest reciprocating engine had 15 years ago. Stated another way, the cost of a steam-electric plant per unit of capacity just before the war was about one-third what it was 15 years previous, while the energy it produces per pound of coal has increased 50 per cent.

Mr. Leighton spoke of that matter because Mr. Townley had discussed the probable amount of steam power produced by use of coal that will compete with hydroelectric power. As to the probable amount of water power that can be developed on the navigable streams he says:

The United States had paid up to June 30, 1916, to establish and maintain navigable waterways in the rivers and harbors of the country \$898,543,252.47. Of this amount there has been spent on the nontidal portions of our rivers, aggregating about 18,500 miles, \$277,000,000. The greater portion of that mileage is in rivers and bayous of low slope where the cost per mile of improvement and maintenance for the depths achieved is relatively low. On those parts of our navigable streams which by reason of their high slope are suitable for water-power development, a total length of 4,200 miles, the amount expended by the United States was about \$71,500,000. Now, it is an astonishing fact that on none of those streams or parts of streams is there any assured navigable capacity such as is necessary to beget confidence in and habitual use of waterway routes by shippers, except along those stretches where the United States or private capital has made canalization improvements. Of course these navigation projects have been modified from time to time and in many ways, with an ultimate loss of a very large sum of money. In practically every case the reason for modification or abandonment has been that the ruling navigable depths that could be achieved for a reasonable expenditure were not sufficient to promote or to make possible the productive use of the rivers for transportation.

You are familiar with the fact that these rivers of high slope can be improved somewhat by the so-called open-channel methods, but the only way by which they can be made to give an assured navigable capacity is by canalization; that is, the creation of a series of slack-water pools by the erection of dams, and through which dams the boats ascend or descend via locks.

Canalization costs are heavy. Comparatively few rivers promise enough traffic in advance of improvement—and there is the crucial point—in advance of improvement to warrant the necessary expenditure.

The reports of the War Department to Congress concerning the advisability of improving this or that waterway wind up with an expression like this:

"Assured navigable depths on this river can not be secured except by canalization, which can not at present be recommended because the cost will be greater than the now apparent benefit."

The United States has expended for the canalization of 3,667 miles of river about \$132,400,000—equivalent to \$36,000 a mile. Much of the mileage is on streams of low slope, where a low dam will create a slack-water pool for a long distance upstream. The average cost of United States Government work on streams of high slope—streams having water-power sites—is \$193,000 a mile.

There are in the United States at least 4,325 miles of river channels included in present existing navigation projects, or over which the Federal Government retains jurisdiction for navigation purposes, on which water-power developments could be made, having a total capacity of at least 10,200,000 horsepower.

Then Mr. Leighton goes on to speak of the details of the cost of canalization, on page 498.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. I will.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. Of the total horsepower capacity of 10,200,000, can the gentleman tell the committee how much has thus far been developed?

Mr. SIMS. That is just what I am going to do.

Now, the Engineer officers of the War Department know whereof they speak concerning the canalization of navigable streams at private expense. I am going to give you briefly some of the results.

We are coming to the point of these river improvements by private capital, about which Mr. Leighton further says:

The total length of waterways canalized and used at private expense under the direction of the War Department for through navigation purposes is 108 miles. These 108 miles of waterways cost the Government \$214,720—equal to a per mile cost of \$2,000 or thereabout. Contrast this with Government expenditure per mile, unaided by private capital, of \$193,000. What cost was sustained by private capital we do not know. We know that it could not have been less than \$40,000,000, and it has resulted in the development of 251,800 horsepower, which is being used by the public in furtherance of economic needs and social well-being.

One hundred and eight miles, Mr. Leighton says, has been improved by private capital at a cost that could not be less than \$40,000,000. If we divide this sum by the number of miles, we find that these 108 miles of rivers thus improved by private capital—and, by the way, Mr. Leighton says the cost for these rivers is the prewar cost—makes an average cost of those 108 miles of canalization of \$372,000 per mile by adding \$2,000 per mile provided by the Government, 6 per cent interest on which will be \$19,320 per annum per mile.

The total cost at this rate of canalizing 4,325 miles of river would be \$1,708,900,000 at prewar cost of labor and material. Now remember that this \$372,000 a mile for that which has been canalized by private capital is for the navigation improvement only; that is, for the dams and the locks and those necessary structures for operating a navigation dam. There is not a dollar included in that estimate for the erection of the water-power plant that furnishes the water power for the purpose of operating the electric-power plant called the generating plant. When you add to the \$372,000 a mile the cost of the water-power machinery to operate the generating plant, and then add the cost of transmission lines over which the current reaches its destination, and then add the cost to it of the transformer stations which must be at each end of the line, and then add the cost of the distribution plant at the point of consumption, it presents a cost per mile of canalized river that is stupendous, and it seems to me to be almost beyond the possibility of private-capital undertaking to do anything of that sort for a limited period of 50 years and with the power of Government—municipal, State, and National—to prescribe the rates to be charged for current.

So it seems from the best evidence that I can get that the cost of improving navigable rivers simply for navigation purposes supplemented by the additional cost of the water-power plants, the generating plants, the transmission lines, transformer stations, and the distribution plants will be so great as to be prohibitive, except as to isolated parts of some of the rivers where a large and good market already exists and where the cost would run far below the average. High-power transmission lines would cost \$14,000 to \$15,000 per mile. So I see no prospects of immediate development by private capital growing out of canalized navigation projects, unless the power to be created by the improvement is so tremendous, so great, and so profitable that these stupendous capital expenditures can be made with reasonable hope of a fair return on the investment, which projects must necessarily be few indeed.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. There has been a good deal of effort and energy on the part of Congress in the past year to prevent private capital, however, from going into these streams and constructing dams for future development of water power, has there not?

Mr. SIMS. I do not think so. I do not remember the instances.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. There are a number of instances.

Mr. SIMS. I do not recall them.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. The Long Sault and the Coosa River I remember particularly.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman is perhaps more familiar with them as projects than I am, as he is on the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Congress otherwise would say nothing at all, which I do not commend; and Congress has said nothing at all. There is no sort of doubt that private enterprise can go and develop this water power to a tremendous expense.

Mr. SIMS. In spots.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Of course, it is located in spots.

Mr. SIMS. I am coming to the discussion of a proposition which seems to me very essential to be considered. Is it necessary in the public interest to canalize these 4,325 miles of rivers for commercial purposes? Is it necessary to canalize all these miles of rivers in the public interest? If it is necessary in the public interest to improve the navigation of these 4,325 miles of rivers, which is a small portion of the 18,500 miles as a whole, if it is necessary—and I do not say it is not, because engineers like the gentleman of whom I have just read from say it will be in the public interest to improve all these miles for navigation—then, ought not they to be improved as a single project? Ought not all this mileage be improved if we are doing it for the benefit of the whole public, for the benefit of the Nation, and not for some particular spot or locality or some particular corporation or individual? If it is intended to benefit the whole country, if it is desirable that the whole 4,325 miles be canalized, I can not see how it can be done as a whole in any other way than by a corporation that is backed by the Government of the United States or by the Government of the United States itself. There is no doubt that many of the water powers that will arise by the building of navigation dams will be developed by private capital. Yet it is just as necessary to improve streams where it is not possible to have profitable water power incident to the navigation dams; in all such projects private capital will not be interested. Now, whatever is necessary to be done in the improving of navigation and the upbuilding of the country the Government ought to do, just as it has in the case of low-running streams, like the Mississippi, whether it is profitable or not. Nine hundred millions of dollars have been spent by the Government in the improvement of navigable rivers; six hundred million dollars of it have been spent on nontidal streams, where no profitable water powers grew out of the expenditure. Was it not a proper and wise expenditure?

Now, if it is in the public interest for the Government of the United States to develop this whole 18,400 miles of navigable rivers, shall the public interest fail to be served simply because private capital will not undertake it as a whole? We know that it never will be done by private capital as a whole, because it can not be made sufficiently profitable to private capital to induce it to invest in this stupendous project and take the chances incident to it.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. The gentleman certainly would not improve those parts of streams where there is no demand for power and it could not be utilized?

Mr. SIMS. Nor would private corporations do it.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. Why should the Government improve for water-power purposes where private capital can do it?

Mr. SIMS. The Government does not do it for water-power purposes.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. Navigation is the real object?

Mr. SIMS. Certainly. That is the real object. Here is one of the highest authorities in the United States who says that there are 4,325 miles that can not be improved except by canalization, from which would come 10,200,000 horsepower. All the men who have come before our committee, with a few exceptions among the engineering and development class, are what I call project men, and in almost every instance there is a development somewhere locally in which they are interested. I do not mean a financial or personal interest, but their section is interested in it; and what weighs with them is the development in their own locality, and they are usually in favor of whatever it takes to secure the development in which they are interested, and they are opposed to any legislation that will not secure it.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. I wanted to know whether or not it was the purpose of this bill to improve under the power of improving navigation when, in fact, it will be used as a design to put in the electric power? In other words, will it give power, under

the guise of improving for navigation purposes, to produce electric power where it is not needed?

Mr. SIMS. I was just coming to that. It is a very pertinent question. There is not a particle of doubt about it.

Mr. SNOOK. I wanted to get at the gentleman's argument. I do not know whether I understand it correctly or not, but I think I do. Is it the effect of the gentleman's argument then, if this bill is passed, he thinks it will not be practical for private enterprise to improve any of these items for hydroelectric power, but it will all be done under the provision allowing the Government to do it?

Mr. SIMS. No; I do not.

Mr. SNOOK. I thought that was the effect of your argument.

Mr. SIMS. No. I have not come to that part of it.

If we are to determine at this time that these 4,325 miles must be improved—I am answering the question of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SNOOK] now—I say if we are going to undertake to require directly or indirectly the improvement and canalization of the whole 4,325 miles at any particular time, that nothing less than the Government, or a corporation backed by the Government, can do it. But there are projects in the 4,325 miles that will improve the navigation of the particular stream at a particular place that will also furnish a water power that will justify private investments. Now, our bill provides for such projects. It provides that it may be done, because the Government, to the extent that an improvement in this way is made, will be relieved of paying out the money in advance for 50 years. But under the provisions of this bill this improvement is all made at ultimate Government expense. Every bill that we have ever passed provides that when the Government recaptures or desires to take over this improvement at the end of the licensed period it must pay, according to the different bills, the actual fair value, not exceeding the original cost. In this bill it is the net investment, not exceeding the original cost, so that it is the Government that must ultimately pay the original expense. But you will get by private capital some improvement in advance of the whole improvement of the 4,325 miles much earlier than if you waited for Congress to authorize the improvement and make the appropriations necessary to do it.

Mr. SNOOK. Does the gentleman think that if the commission that is to carry this bill into effect concludes that the gentleman's argument is right and that the navigation must be improved as one part of the whole system, would they go to work and give to private parties the right to build a project here and there in the system?

Mr. SIMS. I have no doubt of it. But the Government has the right and power at any time to take it over by paying just compensation.

Mr. SNOOK. Do you think private capital would do that?

Mr. SIMS. I think so. Ultimately it is all at Government expense, because any project that will be improved at the present time, or within any reasonable distance from the present time, will have to be such as will appear to the engineers as an exceedingly good project. I am just as anxious to have it done as anybody. But, as I say, when you look at this thing there is an ultimate matter to be considered. It is all potential Government ownership and Government expense, so far as the building and installation of any property that the Government may ultimately take over is concerned. There is no doubt about it.

But the bill provides for every method of improvement, because the power is needed, and needed badly. Therefore we give the power in section 7, specifying in what instances the commission shall refuse all applicants and report to Congress that it is the opinion of the commission that the Government should make the improvement. I have no doubt that the Government of the United States ought to own and operate every part of the water-power development at Niagara Falls on the American side. I am in favor of the Government taking it over and paying a fair value or paying just compensation for it, because it is so much needed and so necessary for the Government at this time that I would not higggle anything about the net investment or anything of that sort, so far as that particular project is concerned. It would be cheap at almost any price to the Government and to the community.

One of the chief reasons and objects for the development of these hydroelectric powers is the manufacture of atmospheric nitrogen, so valuable to agriculture, so necessary to our agricultural development. Now, take a great project like that of Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, in north Alabama, which the Government is now improving. The Government can improve a water power and develop it to manufacture atmospheric nitrogen and sell it to the farmers at the cost of production, and it ought to be done. I do not hesitate to say so. And it ought to retain it forever. But it may, of course, lease the

power afterwards to some private manufacturer. But when the Government owns every dollar of the investment it can supervise, oversee, and regulate the price to be charged.

Now look at the possibilities in case of private corporative improvement. In the first place, one corporation may be organized to put in a dam and build the water-power machinery necessary to operate the electric-power plant. That would be one corporation. Then that corporation can sell to or make a contract with the generating plant. The generating plant may be owned by another corporation. It buys the water power from the water-power company, and then the transmission company, another corporation, owns the transmission lines, and buys its current from the generating corporation. The distribution company, at the end of the line, can be another corporation, and buy its current from the company that transmits the electric power. Each one can be a separate corporation; each one can have overhead charges, and the power of the commission to regulate the price of the water power to the generator would cut no figure with the ultimate consumer, so that the power to control in the interest of the consumer must go all the way from the water-power company down to the final consumer. The danger is that if we do not withhold that right to these corporations to combine that in the end the consumer will pay the prices that can be obtained by such manipulations as are usually resorted to in such instances.

Mr. SNOOK. Going back to the question the gentleman referred to a moment ago about the power at Niagara, a few days ago we passed, did we not, a bill extending the right of the corporation to use that water? At the end of that time would the Government have the right to take over the plant at Niagara under this bill?

Mr. SIMS. They are not acting under this bill. I think their time has expired.

Mr. SNOOK. Under this bill—is there power in this bill to give the Government the right to take over the plant?

Mr. SIMS. I doubt it. Congress can give the power, and I think it ought to be done immediately. I think we ought not to hesitate a moment about it.

Now we come to another phase, and I do not wish to take much time on that. We have provided in this bill that where water powers are created or produced by navigation dams constructed wholly at Government expense the Government shall have the right periodically to adjust the compensation at the end of each 10-year period.

One of the questions that must necessarily arise in the consideration of these water-power measures is the question of a charge for the right to use the water to generate power. This was carried in the bill first proposed at a minimum of not less than 10 cents per horsepower per annum. The committee amended the bill and left it to the discretion of the commission as to what it should charge and how it should be charged. Personally I believe it ought to be based upon a percentage on gross receipts. I so contended before the committee, and the committee adopted that principle, and then afterwards reconsidered its action and struck out everything except the naked power to make a charge. The charge upon gross receipts is exceedingly fair, because by it you impose no charge upon unused power. You only take a part of that which the company itself receives for its product. It is a favorite method of taxation of public-service corporations. In California, where they have a great deal of electric power generated, some on public lands and some not on public lands, the tax charged by the State against the hydroelectric power companies is, I think, between 5 and 6 per cent of the gross receipts. It is stated in the hearings, and I will put the exact figures in the Record. That is in lieu of all other taxes. The highest amount received by the California hydroelectric companies is about \$64 or \$65 per horsepower per annum, and the tax is something more than \$3 per horsepower per annum. Yet they are going right ahead and doing business, and doing it well.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. That is on the horsepower developed.

Mr. SIMS. On the horsepower which they dispose of and for which they receive pay. Therefore it is absolutely fair. It is not a charge on the horsepower capacity, but upon the receipts realized from the product sold.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. As I recall, the water-power companies of California practically monopolize the water-power possibilities of the State, and in order to prevent complications among themselves they have developed only a very small fraction of the possible water power of the State. They pay taxes on that which they develop, and the rest of it which belongs to them, but which they do not care to develop, lies idle and produces no revenue at all.

Mr. SIMS. I am unable to say whether the facts stated by the gentleman are correct or not, because I have not looked into

them. No doubt they are correct, because the gentleman does not make guessed-at statements.

Mr. HAUGEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HAUGEN. The other day the gentleman referred to the statement of Sir Adam Beck as to the rate charged; that on the American side was twice as high as the rate on the Canadian side.

Mr. SIMS. At wholesale.

Mr. HAUGEN. The rate on the Canadian side being \$18 per horsepower—

Mr. SIMS. That is for the retail or ultimate consumer's price.

Mr. HAUGEN. No matter whether wholesale or retail, \$18 per horsepower on the Canadian side and \$36 per horsepower on this side. According to Sir Adam Beck's statement an excess charge of at least \$18 per horsepower is being charged on this side. Does the gentleman think that 10 cents per horsepower is a sufficient compensation to the Government for the use of the water power?

Mr. SIMS. It is no compensation at all, and was not claimed to be compensation. Mr. Merrill, who came before the committee and made a statement at great length, is the chief engineer of the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. He said the only object of the charge was to pay expenses of administration.

Mr. HAUGEN. In that respect I differ with Mr. Merrill.

Mr. SIMS. I mean that is what Mr. Merrill said.

Mr. HAUGEN. Under this bill, according to the estimate, 60,000,000 horsepower may be developed, and if the licensees may be permitted to make an excess charge of \$15 or \$20 per horsepower per annum, there would be an annual rake-off of about \$1,000,000,000. Does the gentleman think that in these times we ought to part with these valuable resources to be exploited by certain gentlemen, many of them so-called high financiers, and permit them to charge over a billion dollars a year in excess of a reasonable charge?

Mr. SIMS. Taking the facts as stated by the gentleman, his position is absolutely correct; but you can not produce—

Mr. HAUGEN. I suggest that if I am right, it should be written into the bill, and if a charge of 10 cents per horsepower is provided in the bill—

Mr. SIMS. It is not so provided in the bill as reported. The right to fix the charge is given to the commission.

Mr. HAUGEN. But in the bill prepared by the Secretaries that was the charge fixed, and I submit that would be an absurd charge.

Mr. SIMS. That was the minimum charge.

Mr. HAUGEN. And in order that the committee might not appear ridiculous it struck out the 10 cents and left it to the commission to fix the rate to be charged.

Mr. FERRIS. It would be fair to say that that was the minimum.

Mr. SIMS. That was the minimum. The commission may fix a charge of \$10 per horsepower if they want to do so.

Mr. HAUGEN. The gentleman also stated that the charge was only to cover expenses of administration.

Mr. FERRIS. I understand. The gentleman from Iowa and I are in accord about that.

Mr. SIMS. That was merely Mr. Merrill's statement before the committee as to the objects and purposes of the charge as he regarded it. He was just one man. You will remember that I cross-questioned him and asked him why all this vast opportunity to make money should be given over to individuals, with no opportunity for the Government to recoup itself in any way whatever for more than the naked expenses of administration.

Mr. SNELL. I am very much interested in the question asked a few minutes ago, if there was any doubt in the gentleman's mind as to whether there was power to take over existing projects. As I understand the bill, there can be no possible doubt that there is no power in the bill to take over projects now in existence—for instance, at Niagara Falls.

Mr. SIMS. I mean as to those that may hereafter come into existence under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. SNELL. I understood the gentleman to answer that he doubted whether there was that power. Is there any question about it, that the bill does not confer that power?

Mr. SIMS. I do not remember the act of Congress under which these grants were made to those power companies at Niagara Falls.

Mr. SNELL. There is nothing in this bill that provides it?

Mr. SIMS. No.

Mr. SNELL. Absolutely nothing?

Mr. SIMS. No; except at the end of the license period, or unless revoked for cause.

Mr. SNELL. That would not apply to existing projects.

Mr. SIMS. No; because they are not licensed. The bill itself provides that they shall in no way be affected by this law, but it does provide that the projects established under other laws may come in and get a license under this bill, and, of course, afterwards they would be subject to the provisions of the bill.

Mr. SNELL. But the gentleman's answer was that there was nothing of the kind in the bill—

Mr. SIMS. No; because Congress can provide the power to do that at any time when it is in the interest of the Government.

Mr. SNOOK. How will it be when the present law expires?

Mr. SNELL. That is a temporary matter, anyway.

Mr. SNOOK. Will they not have to get their license when the year is up?

Mr. SNELL. Yes; but there is no obligation after this year to give them the power.

Mr. SNOOK. Why can not they come in under the provisions of this bill?

Mr. SIMS. They can.

Mr. SNELL. There is nothing that obligates the Government beyond the 12 months.

Mr. SIMS. No. Now, let me go on as to this matter of the charge. As a matter of course, the charge ought not to be a flat charge on all projects alike. Why? It may be necessary in thinly settled portions of the West to develop a water power for the purpose of increasing the population—the building up of the country, just like we built the railroads through unsettled country. There could not be any profit to the railroad immediately, but there can be a water power developed, hydroelectric power, where it will have a tendency to build up towns and communities. Such a project as that ought not to be charged the same per horsepower as a going concern that has its market already created and is already in existence and is making large profits.

Now, suppose the minimum tax charged by the Government of the United States should not be less than 1 per cent upon the gross receipts. One per cent would be so small as not to prevent the development anywhere, and a percentage charged is an honest, fair, square, nondiscriminating charge, because if they do not make it they do not have to pay it. If they do not have receipts, they do not pay anything.

Mr. FERRIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Certainly.

Mr. FERRIS. Does the chairman intend to go into the bill section by section and deal with the recapture provision?

Mr. SIMS. I do not expect to go into it section by section at this time.

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman is dealing with the charge; and is the gentleman going to deal with the regulatory features of the bill?

Mr. SIMS. No; I do not intend to do so to-day.

Mr. FERRIS. Does the gentleman intend to deal with the recapture provision to-day?

Mr. SIMS. Only with reference to the charge.

Mr. FERRIS. But the charge is not the recapture provision.

Mr. SIMS. No.

Mr. FERRIS. The recapture provision is more properly the damages that we may pay after the retaking.

Mr. SIMS. I want to say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that I am expecting not only his valuable aid, but I am expecting him to take charge of the recapture provisions in the bill, because I heartily approve of his position in regard to that matter.

Mr. FERRIS. I thank the gentleman. I have not given the time to it that the gentleman from Tennessee has, and I hoped that he would deal with it.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman has given the water-power question so much study that he does not have to give much time to know more about it than almost anyone else.

Mr. SNELL. I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee a further question.

Mr. SIMS. I will yield.

Mr. SNELL. Why do you select out the water power over any other manufacturing industry?

Mr. SIMS. Because the charge is a Government charge.

Mr. SNELL. Why should the Government select the water power any more than any other industry?

Mr. SIMS. I am coming to that. The recapture provision in this bill and all other bills that I know anything about have provided that at the end of the license period the Government of the United States might take over the property, or such portions of it as it saw fit, by paying a fair value for the same, not to exceed the original cost, and excluding all such elements of value as franchise, value, good will, and going-concern value,

the enhanced value of real estate owned by the company that grew out of the fact that it had received a license from the Government.

Recapture is a term which simply means the right of repurchase. I do not know why it was called recapture; it seems to me to refer to something like capturing a man who has just escaped from the penitentiary and was afterwards caught by the officers of the law. It may be that they thought that it would be about as hard to get this property back as it was to catch a criminal who escaped from prison.

Mr. SNELL. Is it not a fact that capture would be better?

Mr. SIMS. No; I would say repurchase.

Mr. SNELL. It is something that somebody has made or manufactured, and the Government has captured it.

Mr. SIMS. I do not care to go into the net investment provisions of the bill, which I do not think ought to be in the bill, but the committee has adopted that plan as to recapture, and the gentleman from Oklahoma will discuss it more clearly than I can; but I want to say, as I said before—and I am going against the theory of the bill I am representing—that the recapture provision in any of these bills is impracticable and will never be exercised. Why? If Congress was not in the way, if the commission had a right to do this thing and did not have to put it up to Congress in order to secure an appropriation for it, there would be no trouble about it, not a bit.

But when you provide that Congress has got to make an appropriation at the end of 50 years to pay for the then existing property, unless it has been completely amortized by operation profits, it will not do it, and we know it will not do it. Congress will simply say, "Lease it out again"; some other corporation might get a little better terms, but on the theory of just simply collecting enough to pay administration expenses, it would not have any inducement to amortize. Amortization ought to take place automatically through operation, and if it does not take place in that way, I am afraid recapture will never take place, because Congress will have to make the appropriation and Congress would be very slow to put the Government of the United States into competition with privately owned water powers that it had licensed, which terms had not yet expired.

Mr. FERRIS. And the very fact that the gentleman states makes it the more our duty to observe carefully just what is written into the recapture clause, as to whether it is made more or less onerous of retaking.

Mr. SIMS. Undoubtedly so.

Mr. FERRIS. And the only thing that changes the grant from one in perpetuity to a grant or lease for a term is our ability to get it back.

Mr. SIMS. Absolutely.

Mr. FERRIS. And if we fail in our effort to get back or allow sentences and provisions ponderous and cumbersome to creep into the retaking clause, does it not also itself, from the very ponderous nature of the working of Congress, become a grant in perpetuity?

Mr. SIMS. In practice and effect it will result that way. The provisions are such that they will not be availed of, and Congress will have to determine that matter by appropriation at that time just as it will in the beginning.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. Upon the matter of recapture, on the other hand, opposing what the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] says, if you make the recapture too easy, do you not make the terms to those who would invest their capital in these water powers so onerous and unattractive that we should go along, under this bill, as we have been going without any development at all? What we want, as it seems to me, is to put in terms that will insure our having these water powers developed.

Mr. SIMS. By private capital.

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so that I may reply to the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. In reply to the gentleman from Connecticut, under the existing law the water powers in the West are developed under what is known as a revocable-permit law.

Mr. TILSON. But are they developed?

Mr. FERRIS. Let me proceed a minute. That law permits the Government, with or without notice, with or without payment, with or without process, with or without a recapture clause, to go in and cut them off any time, and they actually do it, and that law is too harsh.

Mr. TILSON. It certainly is too harsh to get results.

Mr. FERRIS. Under the navigable-stream law, and under the laws we proceed under, Congress reserves to itself the right to do that same thing in a navigable stream. This bill, and with

my full approval, lengthens that out to a term not to exceed 50 years, makes it definite and certain how long the term shall be, makes it definite and certain how much they shall pay, makes it definite and certain what regulation they are subject to. To go beyond that in order to get capital to make investment is taking a very long step, it seems to me, and a safer plan would be to give them fair regulation, give them a 50-year term, give them a proper recapture clause, give them a reasonable rate, and then, which is very much more liberal than they now have, if no operation is secured it would then be time enough to come in and amend the law rather than to lock the stable after the horse is gone. That is the way it appeals to me after five or six years of study of the subject.

Mr. TILSON. It seems to me after 8 or 10 years watching these water-power bills, watching the potential water powers that are not developed, seeing all the great waste of power through all of these years, while we are running short of coal, that our concern ought to be to some extent to pass a law under which we can develop water powers. We should so construct the bill as to encourage development and thereby utilize and conserve the power that is running to waste, instead of being so very much afraid that we may give somebody a chance to make 30 cents.

Mr. FERRIS. That is simply the difference between those who have and those who have not. The gentleman would have the Government give away what it has to the end that somebody else may take advantage of it. The gentleman would have a man of wealth give away his wealth to the end that no poor might surround him, and so on such logic proceeds. I am unwilling to give away even in war times the greatest of our natural resources in order to make it easy for a few men to go in and borrow money on a proposition without any capital at all and make it possible for them to make millions from it.

Mr. TILSON. The trouble is that we do not seem to have anything now under which we can get anybody to develop the water powers.

Mr. FERRIS. We have given them no adequate law whereby they can have a chance to do it.

Mr. TILSON. Absolutely correct; and I hope we shall give them that law in the passage of this bill.

Mr. FERRIS. I, too; but I am not willing to take it all away from the Government at one bite of the cherry.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Assume that we adopt a recapture clause which will not assure a return of the investment at the end of 50 years.

Does not the gentleman think that the adoption of such a recapture clause would be the strongest possible argument made before the board fixing rates in favor of a rate for the power high enough to fully insure those making the investment? As a matter of fact, is not this true, that every dollar you attempt to put in jeopardy in an investment of this kind is a dollar that will be continuously capitalized and held by the user every day in the 50 years, so that in the effort to do something for the people you are really penalizing them. That is the evil of that kind of a recapture clause that does not guarantee the return of the capital. Is it not inevitably so?

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman has both asked and answered the question, and that is better than I can do.

Mr. FERRIS. If the gentleman will permit me further, the House has four times passed on the sufficiency and the adequacy of a recapture clause, has it not?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. Twice on bills coming from the gentleman's committee and twice on bills coming from the Committee on Public Lands, of which I am a member. At any time has the Federal Government in any one of those bills or clauses agreed to become the absolute insurer of its grantee or lessee or licensee in doing one of two things, going on forever or having every penny of money returned him? Have we ever agreed to such a thing?

Mr. SIMS. The bills speak for themselves. We do not, if I understand the provisions of this bill; and I know when the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce brought in a bill which seemed to squint in that direction the House took charge of it—

Mr. FERRIS. There is no dividing line here between the two parties—

Mr. SIMS. Not at all.

Mr. FERRIS. Men on that side and men on this side anxious to do their duty have stood for a correct provision to enable us to get the water power back at the end of the term. If 50 years is not enough, we ought to make it longer; and if it is too long we ought to make it shorter, but so that when the term is ended

we shall be able to get it back, and get it back without question. And I think there can be but one answer to that to men who want to do their duty here.

Mr. SIMS. I am not now speaking as the chairman of the committee or representing the committee in what I said as to the recapture clause as a thing that could not be effected, but that it could not be made operative, not that the Congress could not do it, but it will not do it, and what is practically impossible might just as well be a physical impossibility, because it never takes place. Now, I have myself, in a crude way, a suggestion to make, which, I think, will automatically amortize the property, and instead of the Government having to bring a suit, instead of the Government having to have a long process of accounting to see what unamortized portion of the property remains to be paid for at the end of the licensed period, that the property will of itself revert automatically to the Government. That is exactly what we want to take place.

Now, this bill is to secure development. Of course, if we cut off all possibility of some speculative profits, private capital will not go into it, and I am glad to know that we are able to take care of our Government and its national necessities even if no private investment banker ever loans it a dollar. It should not be a bill to permit men who have, to make more out of what they have, without any additional sweat of their brows. The love of unearned money is the root of all evil. The object of many is to get money without earning it; to make the bill attractive to those who have money, make the bill attractive to idle capital. This is no time to talk of idle capital or making attractive provisions for it, when every man, woman, and child to-day is making exertions to his physical capacity in order to keep this country from failing in its defense and support of free institutions.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Does the gentleman think his plan would be feasible under a bill which gives the State utilities commission in each State the right to fix the charges?

Mr. SIMS. I would not say anything of that kind.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is what the bill does.

Mr. SIMS. I would not turn over Federal functions and Federal provisions of law to be administered by State agency unless in so doing it becomes a Federal agency.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I beg your pardon; this bill does that very thing. We turn over rate making to the State commission if it has one, and if any State has not then our commission takes care of it until it does have one, and then it is turned over to them.

Mr. SIMS. This bill goes far enough now as it is now reported, and it is nothing new in this bill that violates the Federal provision of that sort. This bill provides that if a State has a commission that then there is no authority to be exercised by this Federal commission.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. We could not very well fix such an amortization clause in here and make it absolute when the property would have to be turned over at a certain time, and the various State commissions fix the rate of charges during the license period.

Mr. SIMS. I have not yet presented my views on the subject.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let us have them.

Mr. SIMS. I said I wanted it thoroughly understood I am not representing the committee or any member of it except myself in my amortization suggestions.

Mr. HAUGEN. But the Federal commission has the first say as to the fixing of the rates.

Mr. SIMS. You can put it in the license—

Mr. HAUGEN. Under the bill the Federal commission fixes the rate to begin with, and after that the State commission fixes it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. They fix the charge, and in fixing the rate leave it to the utilities commission of the States.

Mr. SIMS. They fix the Federal charge, and then—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. You are going to make a general charge for amortization in addition to the rate fixed by State commissions—

Mr. SIMS. Let me make my statement. I do not have a particle of doubt about its clearness, and then the gentleman can say as to whether or not it is a wise thing to do.

But if we will make the charge a percentage upon the gross receipts, and then place the amount collected in the United States Treasury to the credit of the project, to the credit of the company, and whenever the collection that is made from the particular project in the Treasury of the United States, with interest on it, equals the then existing value of the project or the property, deducting from the elements of value just what has been deducted in every bill we have passed and is deducted in this bill, then and at that time the title to all property in

the licensee shall vest in the United States Government upon paying this fund over to the licensee. Thus we have an automatic amortization, and by putting that provision in the license it will be valid and workable. Whenever the fund thus derived, treated as an amortization fund, equals the value of the property and the same is paid to the licensee, automatically the title to the property vests in the United States Government, and then the owner becomes a trespasser if he refuses to give possession. Then, without congressional appropriation, the Government of the United States gets its own property and can do with it as it pleases—operate it or lease it out, or do anything it desires to do with it. This can be done regardless of State regulation, because it is a part of the license and constitutes the consideration for issuing of the license, and thus becomes a substantial part of the contract, which is to constitute an amortization fund, and whenever it equals the then existing value of the property it is to be paid to the licensee in full of all his right, title, claim, and interest to and in the property at that time, just as they have been in all the bills here. You have got real amortization. Then the property is in the hands of the Government, to do just as the law then existing may authorize to be done.

Mr. FERRIS. But does not the gentleman realize a little objection to that course in this, that that would require the present generation to pay for the water power?

Mr. SIMS. No; I do not.

Mr. FERRIS. That would be true, would it not?

Mr. SIMS. They pay a little more, but the amortization charge for 50 years is so small that it would be imperceptible.

Mr. FERRIS. But whatever it was they would pay?

Mr. SIMS. The consumer would not get it anyway. As I said in my opening address—I do not remember whether the gentleman was present or not—

Mr. FERRIS. I did not hear him all the way through.

Mr. SIMS. But as I said then, it is an absolute fact that you can not regulate the price of any particular project with reference to a fair earning upon that particular project unless it furnishes all the power within its distribution area. If it does not produce it, if you put the electric power down where it would be only a fair earning on the capital invested, you would prevent the coal or the steam power from being utilized at all.

Mr. FERRIS. If the gentleman will indulge me a little further, of course the gentleman's statement is not without precedent. Some governments do the very thing the gentleman advocates. But suppose you were in a State like Montana or Utah, or any other State, and there was a water power already in private ownership, then to set up a Government power by its side and charge a royalty to the Government, and secondly, an amortization fee and amortize it, would it not be impossible for the publicly-owned project to succeed?

Mr. SIMS. It would have a tendency to do that very thing. That is undoubtedly true. But, as I said, about one-half of our power is of that kind. Then I cited the State of California. The tax in California on the gross receipts is 5.6 per cent per annum on the gross receipts, and the average was sixty and some odd dollars per horsepower per annum, which made more than \$3 per horsepower per annum. Now, if California wanted to do the best thing it could ever do for its people, whenever that tax, treated as an amortization fund, equaled the value of that property, would be to have the Government take over the property and operate at cost in the public interest.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. In a moment.

Gentlemen will remember that Sir Adam Beck testified, and it is in the hearings, that in 25 years a project at 1.8 per cent per annum on the investment was completely and perfectly amortized, and that some of the municipalities reduced their capital so rapidly that they had to reduce the price of the current to the consumer to keep them from amortizing in 7 or 8 or 10 years.

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman's theory is more advanced in that than any of the bills that have been brought into the House, but I am afraid it would carry a burden on the property every year that would retard its early development.

One would be a foolish person if he did not hope we could soon have the power as our own, and paid for, and amortized, and without any entangling alliances with private owners; but taking the gentleman's view, which is an advanced one, and taking the provisions of this bill, or rather, the amendment to this bill, which provides the Government with the alternatives either to let the power go forever or to pay back every cent that went into the investment, had not we better go back to the provision we had in the original administration bill, and say, in the event of retaking we shall pay the fair value of the property and no more, which, in any case, shall be no more than the net

investment? In that event you will have preserved all the virtue there is in the net investment and the amortization feature and at the same time you will not require from the Government or the community that seeks the right to recover the property to pay more than it is actually worth. For example, at the end of the term it is up to the Government, or the city, or the State, or the county to pay for the property. Immediately the question arises, What are you going to pay for the property? Under this recapture clause written into this bill as it now stands one of two things only can be done: You must pay back every cent paid in, whether the machinery is worn out or not. But under a fair valuation provision in the original bill all you would have to do would be to pay back what the property was actually worth, not exceeding the original cost or the net investment, and if the chairman can get the House or the committee to go with him at all, it would be well to say the actual cost, and not in any event to exceed the original net investment. Then it would be safe for the community and for the Government. This would be fair all around. This would be exactly what we did in previous Congresses.

Mr. SNELL. Did Sir Adam Beck, the head of the Hydroelectric Commission of Canada, show in his testimony what towns in Canada were successful under Government ownership?

Mr. SIMS. Yes. They are pointed out in detail.

Mr. SNELL. From the reports of the commission that I looked over carefully I could not find the towns.

Mr. SIMS. The towns keep on coming in under it. They have not increased their price at all, although their expenses are greater than they were before.

Mr. SNELL. They are getting their prices during the war?

Mr. SIMS. Under the hydroelectric commission in Canada, which has to furnish current at cost to the consumer, it is so attractive and so desirable that every town is getting in it just as fast as possible.

Mr. SNELL. But they did not put in the charge of \$250,000 that the Government puts in every year.

Mr. SIMS. I do not care. They are giving it to the consumers without profit.

Mr. SNELL. Is it not a fancied less expense rather than a real less expense if all the costs are not actually put in?

Mr. SIMS. Undoubtedly. But the assumption of the gentleman from New York is not correct.

Mr. SNELL. I would like to have it proven.

Mr. SIMS. Because it shows that the entire expense was over \$2,000,000 less than before, and the towns that get their current from the commission have vastly increased their use of it.

Mr. SNELL. I appreciate that very well; but there were a lot of expenses in the first few years to the Toronto people.

Mr. SIMS. I am glad if that is so. If the Government was liberal enough to pay a lot of initial expenses, that was a good thing.

Mr. SNELL. But it all ought to be put in.

Mr. SIMS. If the purchaser who pays the bill is delighted with it and the price is less than ever before, the purchaser does not care about that.

Mr. FERRIS. The investment bankers or bond brokers, as they were called—did they compare this bill with the Shields bill for the recapture?

Mr. SIMS. One of them did.

Mr. FERRIS. What was his reply?

Mr. SIMS. He said this was infinitely better, from the investment standpoint, than was the Senate bill.

Now, some gentlemen seem to get the idea that this is what I propose. I do not propose to levy a charge or tax and then an additional tax as an amortization fund. Let the Government of the United States get absolutely nothing—just become a trustee for the project owner and collect from him a charge based upon gross receipts. Put it as anything you please. It is a compulsory, automatic amortization, and no State or municipality could possibly ignore it or invalidate it by reason of providing rates that would be confiscatory. That would constitute no charge at all on the part of the Government.

What is the theory in this bill? It is that the Government is really borrowing money for 50 years for the purpose of putting in these projects, and instead of paying interest is letting the lender make what he can out of the project, subject, of course, to regulation. That is all of it, and the Government's property ought to go back to the Government without a great deal of ciphering and without any ejection suits. The Congress never will, in my judgment, 50 years from now make an appropriation to pay for the property in order to take it over for the Government. I do not think it will ever pay a dollar to repurchase, but in the meantime the Government can charge only a reason-

able charge upon gross receipts. It has kept that fund. In one instance it would be amortized in 20 or 30 years, where the commission, knowing there were large profits, could charge a higher rate, and where it was to build a power plant in a thinly-settled country it would charge the minimum. But whatever the charge, let it go to the credit of the owner in the Treasury of the United States, and whenever the charge, with the interest accumulated on it, equals the value of the property at any particular time, then the property becomes the property of the United States without any conditions whatever, except that the payments made in this way by the United States shall equal the fair value at the time and the fair value be limited by the various restrictions that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] mentions, and which have heretofore been carried in every bill. Then we do not swindle anybody, and it will not hurt private investors.

I want to call your attention particularly to the fact that not a single private manufacturer of current in the Province of Ontario has gone out of business or gone into the hands of a receiver or has become bankrupt since the establishment of Government ownership of hydroelectric power in that Province.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the chairman of the committee this question: Of course we have been very much interested in the elucidation of his theory with reference to finally taking over all these plants by the Government. I want to ask the gentleman if it is his purpose to press in the committee this provision under the five-minute rule?

Mr. SIMS. I have not offered an amendment. I did not offer it in the Committee on Water Power, and when I said what I did I spoke simply as an individual and stated that I was not representing the committee and not attempting to represent it. I know we all want to do that which is best for the country and that which will not prevent development.

I am going to read to you what the attorney of the Montana Power Co. said with reference to the recapture provisions in this bill. The gentleman was Mr. Kelley, the ablest lawyer who appeared before us, in my judgment. Let me read to you what he said on the question of the recapture provision in this bill and of the absolute necessity for any good concern to amortize its plant. Under this bill as now reported there will be no inducement to amortize. In fact, there is an inducement not to do so; I mean to provide an amortization fund—that is, to make a reasonable charge and to take a part of it and lay it aside—which will lessen the final amount to be paid upon recapture of the property. They will never do it. They will be foolish to do it. They will want just as big an unamortized and unappreciated property as they could have when the Government takes it over. I will read to you what Mr. Kelley, of New York, says on this subject, and then I am going to yield the floor. Mr. Kelley, almost in the beginning of his statement, on page 291, says this:

As I pointed out this morning, the essential proposition upon which the whole financial fabric of this bill rests is the element of fair return, because these various funds are only credited back against the original cost, when they are accumulated out of earnings in excess of a fair return. With the question of fair return undetermined, as it must of necessity be in the initial stages of the enterprise, the licensee is confronted with the probable situation—at least the possible situation—of working to the end of the license period and then finding that by judicial definition of "fair return" his entire property account upon which he expected to realize upon its being taken over by the Government has been completely obliterated and wiped out.

Now, why, gentlemen, should there be in this particular class of legislation any necessity for inserting these ambiguous and restrictive provisions that burden us and that are troublesome?

He is speaking of the Merrill bill, the amended bill—

What is there peculiar to water-power enterprises, as distinguished from any ordinary enterprise, that makes it essential to distinguish and define with absolute particularity in advance—50 years in advance—of a possible situation calling for its application, a rule unsupported by judicial decision and without interpretation to inform as to its meaning?

That is what Mr. Kelley, one of the ablest lawyers, says as to this provision.

Again, on page 296, Mr. Kelley says:

Section 15 contains the provisions which deal with the situation at the termination of the original license. Now, in the first place, it is a matter that it is needless to argue from the standpoint of the water-power developers, that they believe that the original licensee should have the preference right to the license, unless the Government exercises the right of recapture.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean by that if he is willing to take them on as favorable terms as anybody else?

Mr. KELLEY. Exactly. But there are two things I want to call to your attention. In the first place, if this bill becomes a law in the form in which it is drafted through the exercise of the authority given the Government under section 10, before the expiration of 50 years the original cost will have been completely amortized. There will be no capital investment required from the subsequent licensee. That is all right, perhaps, so far as the Government is concerned, if the licensee has been permitted to make a fair return on his money, but the capital investment may have been completely amortized. It has been wiped out. Now, I do not believe that it is just; I do not believe that it is right; and I do not believe that it is consistent with the spirit of our

institutions to permit John Smith to step into the business of John Jones merely because a commission may have the legal authority to divest Smith and invest Jones. The idea undoubtedly prevails that under section 15 the subsequent licensee would have to invest a very considerable amount of money to take over a project. That might not be the case at all. The project may have been completely amortized. In such case there would be no net investment. It would be simply a question of business succession; therefore it seems to me that upon a basis of fair legislative policy, unless for cause shown some disqualifying reason exists, the original licensee should have the preference so far as subsequent licenses are concerned, unless the Government or a municipality wishes to take over the project.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEPHENS] asked him a question, and Mr. Kelley answered:

If you pass section 10 as it is drafted here, just as it is outlined in this bill, and if the project makes any financial success at all, the probabilities are that there will be nothing left at the end of the 50 years that will go into original costs, because with no definite subsequent term provided for—and that introduces another question as to the successive license—provision will probably have to be made for completely amortizing the principal of the investment within the 50-year period.

The answer of the administration—speaking of it now as the proponent of this bill—will be that such is not the case, for this reason: That the bill provides that either at the end of the original license period or of any subsequent license period compensation must be made. But that provision of the bill also contains this provision: That while the terms of the original license are known definitely and settled in advance, the terms of the subsequent license at the expiration of the 50 years shall be governed by the law and by the rules that are then in existence. These might give a year-to-year license a mere tenancy at will or other indefinite tenure. No investor looking to the security of the investment is going to advance money with the possibility confronting him that the subsequent license will be one at will, indeterminate in character, from year to year, or under conditions that can not now be foretold. And therefore insistence will be made for the complete amortization of the money invested within the 50-year period. Now, that answers the question as to whether or not there will be any original cost left to figure in the recapture provisions.

Then on page 298:

The CHAIRMAN. Will not the Government own it absolutely then, in case of complete amortization?

You will notice he has said it will be completely amortized if section 10 is complied with. He answers:

In the case of complete amortization, I take it, all the Government would have to do would be to serve notice and take it over.

Now, you see that Mr. Kelley, who is the attorney of the Montana Water Power Co., says that under the bill, if the law is carried out, that it will completely amortize the property before the 50 years, and not a word is said about putting an excessive rate on the consumers. He is the attorney of the largest water power developed in the United States. He says it is absolutely necessary to do so, and he says it is wrong to put an inducement in there that is in there, to keep the operator of the property from keeping it up and maintaining it to its full efficiency, to prevent him from setting aside an amortization fund, a depreciation fund, and so forth, because he says that the very fact that you will have what is left unamortized will prevent amortization, whereas he says good business experience demands that it shall be and will be amortized during the period. Under my plan it becomes a Government-owned project, to be disposed of as the Congress may at that time determine. But taking a navigation project which costs \$193,000 per mile to canalize the river and to that add the cost of building the water-power plant, the electric-power plant, the transmission lines, the distribution plant, which will now cost \$2 for every \$1 that it would cost in normal times, when could it ever amortize? The commission ought to charge more per annum for a large-paying project than it would a weak, little, struggling power plant that is trying to develop some western community.

Let us compare this with the railroad situation. Some railroads, upon a fair, nondiscriminative rate, make 20, 25, or 30 per cent per annum upon their capital. Other railroads, weak and struggling, do exceedingly well if they make 4 or 5 per cent on their investment. Yet both railroads are under the same commission, operated under the same law, both getting the same reasonable rates. It was shown in the debate on the railroad-control bill that some railroads were making as much as 25 per cent per annum net. Now, suppose that the strong roads had to take care of the weak roads and make up the deficits of the weak, as will be done now, you could reduce the general charge and bankrupt no road. But the trouble about it is that the commission in fixing reasonable rates has got to make a rate that the weak roads can live on, and when a rate is made that the weak road can live on the strong road grows fat and rich and prosperous upon it. It will be just that way with water powers. A charge that would absolutely bankrupt a financially weak water-power company would not hurt or injure a water-power company more fortunately situated, and the complete amortization therefore should not take place at any particular stated time but only when the reasonable charge made by the commission, treated as an amortization fund, equals the value of the property.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Is it the gentleman's understanding that under this bill the commission will fix one rate applicable everywhere?

Mr. SIMS. According to this bill if a State has no commission, no public-service commission, the commission provided in this bill will fix the rates.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. But it does not say the same rate everywhere.

Mr. SIMS. Oh, no.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. The illustration that the gentleman gave with reference to the railroads had one rate.

Mr. SIMS. No; not the same rate; it is a reasonable rate, and a reasonable rate is not confiscatory.

Mr. SNELL. If the gentleman has any doubt about the amortization proposition, why does he not put in the bill a just compensation?

Mr. SIMS. There is no amortization about that. The just compensation is all right if you limit it.

Mr. SNELL. Is it limited?

Mr. SIMS. You can put anything you want into a license because it is not compulsory. If we were going to take over the plant, we would have to pay a reasonable compensation.

Mr. SNELL. A just compensation.

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Then, why not put it in the bill?

Mr. SIMS. For the reason that we are granting a license without which no right to build the dam and structures exists in order that they may make money, and why should we not put in such terms and conditions as may be in the public interest?

Mr. SNELL. Is it not for the interest of the people at large to have these water powers developed?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Then it is not altogether a private matter, is it?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Will the gentleman from Tennessee yield?

Mr. SIMS. Certainly.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I want to say to the gentleman from New York that the provision of the Constitution that a just compensation shall be paid for private property for public use does not apply here at all. Here are water powers belonging to the people that we are undertaking to license to people to use under proper governmental regulations, and it is for Congress to prescribe the regulations. If they do not accede to the regulations, they do not have to build plants or operate them. The provision of the Constitution that I have referred to does not apply here, for they do not have any property in the water power and can not acquire any.

Mr. SNELL. At the end of 50 years they would have an interest in it.

Mr. ALEXANDER. That is true; but they must acquire it under the provisions and regulations prescribed by Congress.

Mr. SNELL. Is there any value in the water power undeveloped and running to waste?

Mr. FERRIS. There certainly is, enough so that the water-power companies under the license make it a basis for a loan, and all through the life of that franchise they put it in as they did in Washington and Oregon, at a value of ten or twelve million dollars as a basis for fixing the rate that they would charge the people, when the land cost them only about \$1.25 an acre.

Mr. SNELL. But there is no real value at all in the water power until it is developed.

Mr. FERRIS. It is of very great value. It is the thing about which nothing can go forward, one that can not be dispensed with either in the initial or the close. So the gentleman can not say that the great falling water has no value. It has value more than anything else; like all other resources it loses nothing in the use because it is neither consumed, used up, nor gone.

Mr. SNELL. It is of no use, of no value, until developed. What value are you getting out of it to-day in its undeveloped state?

Mr. FERRIS. The money in the gentleman's pocket is of no value until he takes it out to spend it, but he does not want to give license to the highwayman to rob him of it.

Mr. DEWALT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Certainly.

Mr. DEWALT. As I understand the provisions of the bill, after a somewhat cursory reading thereof, it gives the commission the power to locate the project upon the stream. That being so, how does section 23 comport with that idea? Section 23 says:

That the provisions of this act shall not be construed as revoking any permit or valid existing right of way heretofore granted, or as revoking any authority heretofore given pursuant to law, but any person, association, corporation, State, or municipality, holding or possessing such permit, right of way, or authority may retain the same subject to the

conditions set forth in the grant thereof and subject to any and all rules and regulations applicable thereto and existing at the date of the approval of this act, or may apply for a license hereunder, and upon such application the commission may issue to any such applicant a license in accordance with the provisions of this act, and in such case the provisions of this act shall apply to such applicant as a licensee hereunder.

Now, query, and I want the chairman's construction of this section. Suppose that on the banks of the Delaware River there is now existing a power plant which has been in existence under a charter which was granted by the State of Pennsylvania. As I understand this section, these rights as granted by the State of Pennsylvania are not interfered with by this act. Is that so?

Mr. SIMS. Not unless they were in violation of existing law. Unless it is an obstruction to a navigable stream.

Mr. DEWALT. I take it as a premise that the corporation exercises the right along the navigable stream which it has obtained by the State charter, having inalienable rights that are not interfered with by the provisions of this bill.

Mr. SIMS. No; as far as the provisions of the bill are concerned they are not interfered with. The bill does not interfere with them.

Mr. DEWALT. If that is so, how would the act providing for utilization of water power along the stretch of the Delaware River, where there would be, possibly, and are a great many utility corporations using the water power, operate? How would the Government, using its privileges by license, supersede the powers given by the State to an existing corporation having prior rights on the stream? How does the gentleman think this section comports with that provision?

Mr. SIMS. The bill provides that existing powers may come in and seek a license under the bill. If it should be permitted, it would be subject to the provisions of this bill but not before.

Mr. DEWALT. That is a disjunctive. That gives existing corporations the right, but it does not say that they must do so. It does not come under the provisions of this section. I recur to the provision. For example, here are Mr. DEWALT and his associates by charter given the right to use the water power for utility purposes, the generation of power for hydroelectric transfer, or whatever it may be.

Now, FERRIS and his associates are determined to proceed under the provisions of this act, and they apply to the United States Government commission, created by this act, for a license. The United States Government desires to give them that license to use that power on the Delaware River. Here are 50 people or 50 corporations along the Delaware who have the present existing rights. How do you make this section comport with the inalienable rights given by the State of Pennsylvania to these chartered corporations? In other words, does not the act become a nullity under such conditions?

Mr. SIMS. It does not apply to them, as I understand it, at all. It does not apply to any existing water-power development that has been developed according to the laws under which it is chartered, either Federal or State, unless it does something that will be a violation of laws outside of and beyond this bill. This bill gives nobody any right to do that which would be unlawful if the bill were not passed.

Mr. DEWALT. In other words, you take the position, as chairman of the committee, that existing rights granted by charter by any State are not interfered with by the provisions of this bill.

Mr. SIMS. Absolutely; but I would not say that this confirms any rights they have, provided the rights they assume are not according to existing law.

Mr. DEWALT. Now, another query. Section 27 provides:

SEC. 27. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting or intending to affect or in any way to interfere with the laws of the respective States relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation or for municipal or other uses, or any vested right acquired therein.

As I construe that it appears to me to mean this: That the "vested right" acquired "therein" applies to a vested right in the control of water, in the appropriation of water, in the use of water, or in the distribution of water used. How? Used in irrigation or for municipal or other uses. In the State of Pennsylvania, and no doubt in a great many other States, we have what are known as riparian rights. The man who owns the land along the banks of a stream has the right to the use of the water undiminished in quantity by the owner above, except in so far as the owner above may use the water for culinary and household purposes, including the watering of his stock, and if the owner above uses the water he must return the water to the stream in undiminished quantities, except in so far as I have stated, so that the lower riparian owner has the water in undiminished flow for any lawful purpose he may exercise. That is what is known as a vested right; it is a right that runs with the land. Therefore I inquire of the chairman, does this

provision in section 27 reserve and preserve the riparian rights of owners of the land along the banks of streams? If it means that, then I would like the affirmation of the committee in saying so, and if it does not, I would like to know what it does mean.

Mr. SIMS. I want to say that there is no portion of the bill that is intended to conflict with any rights to which the gentleman refers. Let me read. Section 23 provides:

SEC. 23. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed as revoking any permit or valid existing right of way heretofore granted, or as revoking any authority heretofore given pursuant to law, but any person, association, corporation, State, or municipality holding or possessing such permit, right of way, or authority may retain the same, subject to the conditions set forth in the grant thereof and subject to any and all rules and regulations applicable thereto and existing at the date of the approval of this act, or may apply for a license hereunder, and upon such application the commission may issue to any such applicant a license in accordance with the provisions of this act, and in such case the provisions of this act shall apply to such applicant as a licensee hereunder.

Mr. DEWALT. But that has no reference to section 27.

Mr. SIMS. It shows the spirit and purpose of the act is not to interfere with existing rights.

Mr. DEWALT. Section 27 applies to something entirely different.

Mr. SIMS. I think I know what the committee intended to mean it to apply to, and I would be willing to state what it is.

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

Mr. SIMS. A number of power plants have been developed under laws heretofore passed, and there have been water powers developed under the revocable permit. This section provides that those powers should not be interfered with or conditions added to them unless they voluntarily come in.

Mr. DEWALT. No; that is section 23; I am talking about section 27. Section 27 provides that nothing therein contained shall be construed as affecting or intending to affect, or in any way to interfere with the laws of the respective States relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation or for municipal or other purposes, or any vested right acquired therein. As I before stated, in reference to lands in Pennsylvania in regard to the riparian rights, a man who has land along a stream, whether it be a navigable stream or a nonnavigable stream, has the right to the use of that water for the watering of his lands, and the owner above can not take that water except for the purposes I have stated. If he does, he must return it to the stream in undiminished quantity. That is the law. That is a vested right. You speak here of vested rights. Does this bill contemplate that for irrigation purposes of that character those rights are preserved when you use the phrases "vested rights" and "used in irrigation."

Mr. SIMS. It seems to me the section is as plain as it can be written in its application. Of course that is a matter of construction. It is intended not to affect the laws of the States regarding these rights.

Mr. DEWALT. If that be the construction, then how does it become possible, under the provisions of this act to give an effective license to any corporation or any set of men who desire to use these waters?

Mr. SIMS. If it would interfere with these rights?

Mr. DEWALT. Yes.

Mr. SIMS. It could not be done.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes; but I am trying to get through.

Mr. SINNOTT. Will not the bill be workable in this way? These rights that the gentleman speaks of, the riparian rights, might be condemned by the licensee who would secure the flowage rights in that way.

Mr. DEWALT. I did not catch the gentleman's remark.

Mr. SINNOTT. I say the licensee under this bill would have the right to condemn these riparian rights of which the gentleman spoke and secure the flowage rights in that way.

Mr. DEWALT. He would, but the bill provides the condemnation shall take place in a forum to be selected by the grantee of the license, and that forum shall be either the district court or the court of the State in which the land is located, and it does seem to me that that is one of the things that does not protect the State's rights nor the rights of the individual who has land in the State.

Mr. SINNOTT. That is the fact; you might go into the Federal court?

Mr. DEWALT. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. I do not like that feature of the bill myself.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I have gone over this matter in a more or less desultory way, and of course have responded to all interruptions because I thought I ought to do so and I thought, perhaps, it might shorten the length of time to be consumed if I should give answers satisfactory to the inquirer. It is getting late in the afternoon, and there is quite a number

of other important subjects embraced in the bill which I know will be well taken care of by other members of the committee, and therefore I shall not proceed to discuss the bill in its details any further, but I do want to appeal to the Members of the House, and I am appealing now to the Members who are not in sight, to attend the meetings of the committee and let us give this bill due and proper consideration and pass it as soon as we can consistent with such due and proper consideration.

When we get into the amendment stage under the five-minute rule many things can be explained in connection with any amendment that may be offered to its provisions which would take up a great deal of time to do in general debate. All I wanted to do was to try to explain the general features of the bill as well as I could, and what I said about my own scheme of amortization was only a suggestion. I do not expect to insist on that at all. I am representing the committee rather than my own individual views. I heartily indorse the position taken by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] with reference to the recapture provision in connection with this bill. I know what we all want to do, and that is we want to do the best for the entire country. There is nobody here who is working for any special interest or desires to do so. As I said before, this bill provides potentially and to a great extent practically for development and to secure the greatest amount of development as early as possible. I do not know—I have seen something in the newspapers to the effect that a recess was being discussed. I do not know just how soon it is to be proposed, or anything about it; but inasmuch as we have begun the consideration of this bill, and inasmuch as it affects so many States in a local way and the whole United States in general, I do hope that we may remain here until we pass the bill in the House, because, as we are amending a Senate bill, just as soon as it goes to the Senate, if the Senate sees proper and does not refer it to the committee, it can disagree to the House amendments and ask for a conference; and then a conference can take place during the recess if we have any recess. But I do not think the idea of a recess with the temperature in Washington so low that we have to wear fall overcoats or be very uncomfortable—I do not think we ought to have a recess until we finish this bill, and I do not believe anybody expects to do so, and I hope the recess talk will not interfere with the consideration of this bill. I hope we will all be here to-morrow, although it is Saturday, when you will hear some gentlemen on this subject who will be very interesting and enlightening to you. With these few words I close my somewhat lengthy and desultory speech and shall yield the floor to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH].

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield before he does that? The gentleman's suggestion of appealing to the Members of the House who are not here—does the gentleman think they should be here?

Mr. SIMS. I do not know why they are away; they may have reasons for being away that to them are imperative.

Mr. WALSH. Then, I make the point of no quorum—

Mr. SIMS. I did not mean to suggest that I wanted the gentleman to do anything of that sort. What I meant to say was that I did not want this talk of a temporary recess during the session of the House to get the recess fever so completely and perfectly that they would be willing to take a long recess. I hope there will be no other talk of a legislative—

Mr. WALSH. If the gentleman does not care to have the point of no quorum made, it seems to me that he ought to be willing to rise now. He has occupied the floor with a very interesting and well-prepared speech; and if there are not going to be gentlemen here to listen to the other speeches—

Mr. SIMS. Let me say in that connection I see the point the gentleman makes. Now, if the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH], who has charge of one-half of the time, does not care to occupy the floor himself this afternoon, I have no objection, not the slightest, as I do not want to put the gentleman from Wisconsin in the position of beginning his argument at a time when perhaps he will have very few Members present.

Mr. ESCH. I did not intend to make any remarks this afternoon, but I had promised one or two Members on this side time for the balance of the afternoon.

Mr. SIMS. If there is somebody on that side to use the time, as a matter of course I would be very glad for the gentleman to use it.

Mr. WALSH. At what time does the gentleman expect to move to rise?

Mr. SIMS. As Mr. ESCH will be in charge of the time on that side, I should want to consult with him about it. I will move to rise in time and—

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, in view of the gentleman's statement, I will withdraw the point of no quorum.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of no quorum.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, in view of the condition which must be evident to everyone, I move that the committee do now rise—Mr. Chairman, I will withdraw that motion and ask for a roll call.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Anthony	Fairchild, G. W.	LaGuardia	Saunders, Va.
Ashbrook	Fess	Larsen	Scott, Iowa
Austin	Flood	Lehbach	Scott, Pa.
Bacharach	Flynn	Leshner	Scully
Bacr	Focht	Linthicum	Sells
Barnhart	Fordney	Littlepage	Shackleford
Bell	Foss	Longworth	Sherwood
Black	Freeman	Lutkin	Shouse
Bland, Ind.	Fuller, III.	Lundeen	Siegel
Bowers	Fuller, Mass.	McAndrews	Sisson
Britten	Gillett	McCormick	Slayden
Brocbeck	Glass	McCulloch	Slamp
Burnett	Glynn	McKenzie	Sloan
Butler	Godwin, N. C.	McKinley	Smith, Mich.
Caldwell	Good	McLaughlin, Pa.	Smith, C. B.
Campbell, Kans.	Goodall	Madden	Smith, T. F.
Campbell, Pa.	Gordon	Magee	Snyder
Cannon	Gould	Maher	Stafford
Caraway	Graham, III.	Mann	Stedman
Car w	Graham, Pa.	Mason	Steenserson
Carlin	Gray, N. J.	Mays	Stephens, Nebr.
Carter, Mass.	Greene, Mass.	Meeker	Sterling, Ill.
Chandler, Okla.	Gregg	Merritt	Sterling, Pa.
Clark, Fla.	Griffith	Miller, Minn.	Stevenson
Clark, Pa.	Griffin	Moore, Pa.	Stines
Claypool	Hamill	Morin	Strong
Cleary	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mott	Sullivan
Connally, Tex.	Haskell	Mudd	Sweet
Cooper, W. Va.	Hawley	Nelson	Swift
Copley	Hayes	Nicholls, S. C.	Switzer
Costello	Heaton	Nolan	Talbott
Cramton	Helntz	Norton	Templeton
Crosser	Hersey	O'Shaunessy	Thompson
Currie, Mich.	Hicks	Paige	Tillman
Dale, N. Y.	Holland	Platt	Towner
Darrow	Hollingsworth	Polk	Treadway
Davidson	Hood	Porter	Van Dyke
Delaney	Houston	Pou	Vare
Dempsey	Howard	Powers	Venable
Denison	Humphreys	Purnell	Volat
Denton	Husted	Ragsdale	Waldow
Dies	Hutchinson	Rainey, H. T.	Walker
Dill	Ireland	Ramsey	Ward
Dillon	James	Ramseyer	Watson, Va.
Dominick	Johnson, S. Dak.	Rankin	Weaver
Donovan	Johnson, Wash.	Rayburn	Welling
Dooling	Juhl	Reavis	Whaley
Doolittle	Kahn	Riordan	Wilson, Ill.
Doughton	Kearns	Roberts	Wilson, Tex.
Dowell	Kehoe	Robinson	Wingo
Draue	Keley, Mich.	Rogers	Winslow
Drukker	Kelly, Pa.	romjue	Wood, Ind.
Dyer	Kennedy, R. I.	Rose	Woods, Iowa
Eagan	Key, Ohio	Rowe	Young, N. Dak.
Edmonds	Kless, Pa.	Rowland	Young, Tex.
Killott	Kincheloe	Russell	Zihlman
Eston	King	Sabath	
Emerson	King	Sanders, Ind.	
Estopinal	Kitchin	Sanders, N. Y.	
Fairchild, B. L.	Kreider	Sanford	

Thereupon the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WEBB, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having under consideration the bill S. 1419, the water-power bill, and finding itself without a quorum, he had ordered the roll to be called, that 195 Members had answered to their names, and that he therewith presented a list of the absentees for printing in the Journal and the Record.

The committee resumed its session.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] is recognized.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know what the President's message is.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chairman of the committee has no right to state what it is, even if he knew. But he does not know. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] will proceed.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WEBB, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (S. 1419) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906, as amended

by the act approved June 23, 1910, and to provide for the improvement and development of waterways for the uses of interstate and foreign commerce, and had come to no resolution thereon.

CONFERENCE REPORT—CHARTER RATES, ETC.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present the conference report on the bill H. R. 12099, for printing under the rules.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Conference report on H. R. 12099, to confer on the President powers to prescribe charter rates and freight rates, and to requisition vessels, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The report is ordered printed under the rules.

VETO MESSAGE—AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL (H. DOC. NO. 1229).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I regret to return without my signature so important a measure as H. R. 9054, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919," but I feel constrained to do so because of my very earnest dissent, from the point of view of principle as well as of wise expediency, from the provision of that part of section 14 which prescribes a uniform minimum price for No. 2 northern spring wheat of \$2.40 per bushel.

I dissent upon principle, because I believe that such inelastic legislative price provisions are insusceptible of being administered in a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the consumer, establishing, as they do, arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions, and because I believe that the present method of regulation by conference with all concerned has resulted in the most satisfactory manner, considering the complexity and variety of the subject matter dealt with.

It is evident that the present method of determining the price to be paid for wheat has had the most stimulating effect upon production, the estimated crop of spring wheat for this year exceeding all high records in a very remarkable and gratifying way. By an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States the price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal, and objections to it have come only from those sections of the country where, unfortunately, it has in recent years proved impossible to rely upon climatic conditions to produce a full crop of wheat, and where, therefore, many disappointments to the farmer have proved to be unavoidable.

Personally I do not believe that the farmers of the country depend upon the stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the Nation and the world at this time of crisis by exerting themselves to an extraordinary degree to produce the largest and best crops possible. Their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country. To a very greatly increased production of wheat they have added an increased production of almost every other important grain, so that our granaries are likely to overflow, and the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies has been relieved.

The administrative method of agreeing upon a fair price has this very great advantage which any element of rigidity would in large part destroy, namely, the advantage of flexibility, of rendering possible at every stage and in the view of every change of experience a readjustment which will be fair alike to producer and consumer.

A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 per bushel would, it is estimated, add \$2 per barrel to the price of flour; in other words, raise the price of flour from the present price of \$10.50 at the mill to \$12.50 at the mill, and inasmuch as we are anticipating a crop of approximately 900,000,000 bushels of wheat this increase would be equivalent to the immense sum of \$387,000,000.

Such an increase of the price of wheat in the United States would force a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat. The allied Governments would, of course, be obliged to make all of their purchases at the increased figure, and the whole scale of their financial operations in this country, in which the Government of the United States is directly assisting, would be thereby correspondingly enlarged. The increase would also add very materially to the cost of living, and there would inevitably ensue an increase in the wages paid in practi-

cally every industry in the country. These added financial and economic difficulties, affecting practically the whole world, can not, I assume, have been in contemplation by the Congress in passing this legislation.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
12 July, 1918.

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the veto message be laid before the House for consideration. I ask for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House agree, upon a reconsideration, to pass the Agricultural appropriation bill the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding?

Mr. LEVER. Upon that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. You do not have to do it. The Constitution enforces it.

Mr. MONDELL rose.

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

Mr. MONDELL. To make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and fifty-seven gentlemen are present, not a quorum.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will make this suggestion, if the gentleman will permit: The Constitution requires the calling of the roll.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That was the thought that I had in mind and suggested to the gentleman in discussing the matter of making the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee moves a call of the House.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, would it be in order to make a request to have this matter come up to-morrow? Nothing now evidently—

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. There being no quorum present, nothing can be done except a call of the House or adjournment.

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

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HEFLIN. Upon a call of the House now will the vote be had upon this?

The SPEAKER. It would not. Nothing is before the House. There is no quorum present.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that it is my desire that this vote might come immediately upon the main proposition, but if a gentleman saw fit to make the point of no quorum and the point of no quorum is sustained, then there would be nothing to do but a call of the House and to make a proposition after that.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WALSH. Assuming that the demand for a call of the House is withdrawn and a roll call is had upon the veto message and the roll call develops no quorum, will it not be necessary, in case the House should adjourn, to take another vote upon the veto?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. But the point of no quorum is determined, and therefore there is only one of two things to do—to have a call of the House or to have the House adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee is entirely correct. The gentleman from Tennessee moves a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, what becomes of my motion to adjourn?

The SPEAKER. The Chair never heard the gentleman make that motion.

Mr. HAUGEN. I made a motion to adjourn, and I insist on that motion.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman made the motion to adjourn, a motion to adjourn is in order. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. A call of the House is ordered. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will

notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. The answer is "present" or "here."

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Anthony	Elliott	Kelley, Mich.	Rowland
Ashbrook	Elston	Kelly, Pa.	Russell
Austin	Emerson	Kennedy, R. I.	Sanders, Ind.
Bacharach	Estopinal	Key, Ohio	Sanders, N. Y.
Baer	Fairchild, B. L.	Kiess, Pa.	Sanford
Bell	Fairchild, G. W.	Kincheloe	Saunders, Va.
Black	Fess	King	Scott, Iowa
Bland, Ind.	Flood	Kreider	Scott, Pa.
Bowers	Flynn	LaGuardia	Scully
Britten	Fordney	Langley	Sells
Brodbeck	Foss	Larsen	Shackleford
Burnett	Frear	Lehbach	Sherwood
Butler	Freeman	Leshler	Siegel
Caldwell	Fuller, Ill.	Littlepage	Slayden
Campbell, Kans.	Fuller, Mass.	Lufkin	Slemp
Campbell, Pa.	Gandy	Lundeen	Sloan
Cannon	Gillett	McAndrews	Smith, Mich.
Cantrill	Glass	McCormick	Smith, C. B.
Caraway	Glynn	McCulloch	Smith, T. F.
Carew	Godwin, N. C.	McKenzie	Snyder
Carlin	Good	McKinley	Stafford
Carter, Mass.	Goodall	McLaughlin, Pa.	Stedman
Chandler, Okla.	Gordon	Madden	Steenerson
Church	Gould	Magee	Stephens, Nebr.
Clark, Fla.	Graham, Ill.	Maher	Sterling, Pa.
Clark, Pa.	Graham, Pa.	Mann	Stevenson
Claypool	Gray, N. J.	Mason	Stiness
Cleary	Greene, Mass.	Mays	Strong
Connally, Tex.	Gregg	Meeker	Sullivan
Cooper, W. Va.	Griest	Merritt	Sweet
Copley	Griffin	Miller, Minn.	Swift
Costello	Hamill	Morin	Switzer
Cox	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mudd	Talbot
Cramton	Haskell	Nolan	Templeton
Crosser	Hayden	Norton	Thompson
Currie, Mich.	Hayes	Oliver, N. Y.	Tillman
Dale, N. Y.	Henton	O'Shaunessy	Treadway
Darrow	Helntz	Paige	Van Dyke
Davidson	Hersey	Platt	Vare
Delaney	Hicks	Polk	Voigt
Dempsy	Holland	Porter	Waldow
Denison	Hollingsworth	Pou	Walker
Denton	Hood	Powers	Ward
Dies	Houston	Purnell	Watson, Va.
Dill	Howard	Ragsdale	Weaver
Dillon	Humphreys	Ramsey	Welling
Dominick	Husted	Ramseyer	Whaley
Donovan	Hutchinson	Rankin	Wilson, Tex.
Dooning	Ireland	Rayburn	Winslow
Doughton	James	Reavis	Wood, Ind.
Dowell	Johnson, S. Dak.	Riordan	Woods, Iowa
Drane	Johnson, Wash.	Roberts	Young, N. Dak.
Drukker	Juhl	Robinson	Young, Tex.
Dyer	Kahn	Ronjue	Zihman
Eagan	Kekras	Rose	
Edmonds	Kehoe	Rowe	

The SPEAKER. On this call 200 gentlemen have answered to their names, not a quorum.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Saturday, July 13, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Secretary of War submitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation required by the Ordnance Department of the Army for submarine mines and appliances, Panama Canal, for the fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 1221); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with report of Col. George A. Zinn, Corps of Engineers, with map on a preliminary examination of main ship channel in or near the mouth of Columbia River on the southerly or Oregon side from a point in the vicinity of Point Adams to a point a short distance above Tongues Point (H. Doc. No. 1222); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting original papers relating to the claim of Sylvester Lane, as alleged helpless child of Reuben Lane, late of Troop B, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (H. Doc. No. 1223); to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Pithlachascotee River, Fla. (H. Doc. No. 1224); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Lynchs River, S. C. (H. Doc. No. 1225); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Broad Creek, Pamlico County, N. C. (H. Doc. No. 1226); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustration.

7. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting information regarding the taking and exhibition of still and moving pictures of war preparations and of the American Expeditionary Force (H. Doc. No. 1227); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. WEBB, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 3529) to repeal the act entitled "An act to incorporate the National German-American Alliance," approved February 25, 1907, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 754), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 12697) to amend section 53 of the Judicial Code, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 753), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. VENABLE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 10129) to transfer Frederick W. Cobb from the list of chief machinists, United States Navy, to the list of chief pay clerks, United States Navy, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 755), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12704) to authorize the importation without the payment of duty of sundry articles for the American National Red Cross, to be donated or used by it solely to or for the benefit of the land or naval forces of the United States or its allies or for the relief of the civilian population of the United States or of its allies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 12705) providing for the taxation of articles of commerce in the production of which child labor is employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARKLEY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 314) declaring Sunday, July 14, 1918, to be a national holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAGUE: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 49) favoring immediate home rule for Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 12706) granting a pension to Georgia Tuley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BESHLIN: A bill (H. R. 12707) for the relief of Jack Bell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12708) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Almeron E. Calkins; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12709) granting a pension to Marion E. Strunk; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 12710) granting a pension to Caroline Knierim; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 12711) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Joy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12712) for the relief of George F. de Maranville; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 12713) granting a pension to Patience Burton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of Committee on Industrial Medicine and Surgery, favoring passage of Senate joint resolution No. 63 creating a reserve of the Public Health Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), memorial of citizens of the United States, Russia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and others, at Minneapolis, Minn., asking recognition of the Soviet government for Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of officers and directors of the Baxter Springs (Kans.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring national prohibition as a war measure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petitions of Farmers' Union and Grange, at Spokane, Wash., and Jewell Farmers' of Jefferson City, Mo., favoring \$2.50 as the price for wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also (by request), petition of the Greek-American National Union, pledging support to the United States in the prosecution of the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petition of citizens of Valentine, Nebr., favoring national prohibition as a war measure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition of Laura Parrett York, of Good Hope, Ohio, favoring war-time prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition of sundry citizens, relative to war profiteering in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), memorial of Irish Progressive League, relative to home rule for Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also (by request), petition of the American Federation of Labor, of Washington, D. C., favoring passage of a bill to create a national conservatory of music and art; to the Committee on Education.

Also (by request), memorial of the Democratic State committee of New York, pledging loyalty and support to the country in the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNING: Petition of sundry citizens of Swedesboro, N. J., urging nation-wide prohibition during the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREW: Resolution of the National Editorial Association, urging the repeal of section 1101 of the war-revenue act, relating to second-class postage rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTER of Massachusetts: Petition of members of Allston Methodist Episcopal Church, Allston, Mass., prohibiting the sale of distilled liquors and the manufacture of malt and vinous liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Preamble and resolutions adopted by the Lithuanians of Kenosha, Wis., on July 4, extending to the United States of America assurances of their allegiance to its cause, to which they pledge their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Wisconsin, favoring war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the American Federation of Labor, favoring the establishment of a national conservatory of music and art; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of chiropractors and other citizens of Wisconsin, asking that chiropractors be given an opportunity to serve the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRATT: Petition favoring the prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic during the period of the war as a war measure, from Veteran Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Millport and Pine Valley, N. Y.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in Bath, Corning, and Waverly, all in the State of New York, in relation to a propaganda in behalf of polygamy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNELL: Petition of C. H. Leonard, G. J. Hinsdale, E. H. Dexter, Arthur Dexter, A. J. Doty, M. H. Craig, G. H. Simpson, W. E. Heptonstall, and M. Creighton, all of Renesse-

laer Falls, N. Y., favoring war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Pearl Dexter, Maria Jenkins, G. L. Puffer, Lottie V. Foss, Martha M. Crane, A. B. Van Ick, Edith M. Blair, Viola L. Crane, William S. Blair, W. S. Lent, O. T. Crane, and G. H. Fredenburg, all of Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., favoring war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Floyd H. Green, W. J. Oakey, R. S. Daggett, A. G. Fletcher, Grace E. Blanvelt, Gertrude V. Blanvelt, May L. Cook, Renwick F. A. Macdonald, Ruth E. Macdonald, A. G. Kennedy, Mrs. Belle Avery, Mrs. Ethel Mead, Miss E. Bush, Mrs. Fred Dunway, Mrs. A. Getman, W. A. Walton, Mrs. Nellie G. Scott, Mrs. Lizzie V. Morhous, Mrs. Mattie M. Long, Mrs. Alexander McKinlay, Mrs. Clara M. Nelson, Miss Eva A. Williams, Mrs. Cora B. Walton, Mrs. Jennie S. Liscomb, Maud Liscomb, Mrs. Flora Liscomb, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lobdell, all of Saranac Lake, N. Y., favoring war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of A. P. Moses, P. F. O'Connor, Hattie L. O'Connor, Alice M. Hawkins, Minnie A. Overett, R. S. Murray, L. F. Guyott, C. W. Patterson, G. N. Boardway, Charles O. Daily, George H. Nickolson, T. A. Hutchins, Roy H. Taylor, F. G. Roby, C. E. Lawrence, F. M. Spencer, B. J. Broughton, G. C. Tracy, E. B. Lester, Elva A. Williamson, Alzina M. Roby, Ernest H. Berry, Mrs. Bertha Tracy, Bertha L. Paddock, M. M. Badger, C. Hawley, E. M. Fermaro, Mrs. K. Moulton, all of Malone, N. Y., favoring war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Elwood Nokes, Mrs. Florence A. Nokes, Ernest B. Hoadley, sr., Ernest B. Hoadley, jr., Eugene A. Hoadley, Ellen S. Hoadley, Frinda Hoadley, Mrs. Edith Hoadley, C. E. Hoadley, W. S. Ordway, John C. Wright, Charles W. Armstrong, H. D. Cushman, Raymond F. Fisher, W. L. Barlow, D. A. Sperry, Adam Cushman, Mr. Chapman, George A. Davis, all of Westville, N. Y., favoring war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAGUE: Petition of the American Federation of Labor, advocating establishment of a free national conservatory of music at Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 13, 1918.

(Legislative day of Thursday, July 11, 1918.)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The SECRETARY called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Benet	Jones, N. Mex.	Nugent	Smith, Ga.
Rorah	Jones, Wash.	Penrose	Smith, S. C.
Chamberlain	Kenyon	Saulsbury	Smoot
Fernald	Knox	Shafroth	Underwood
Hale	Martin	Sheppard	Vardaman
Henderson	Myers	Simmons	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Twenty-three Senators only have answered to their names. The Secretary will call the roll of absentees.

The Secretary called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. CURTIS, Mr. KENDRICK, Mr. KING, Mr. McCUMBER, Mr. NORRIS, Mr. REED, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SHIELDS, Mr. STERLING, Mr. SWANSON, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. WATSON answered to their names when called.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. SAULSBURY). I wish to announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. WOLCOTT] on important business.

Mr. JONES of Washington. The junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] is necessarily absent on account of illness in his family. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. COLT, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. LENROOT, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HARDING, Mr. NEW, Mr. RANSELL, Mr. POINDEXTER, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. WADSWORTH, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. POMERENE, Mr. SUTHERLAND, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. FRANCE, and Mr. TRAMMELL entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. GOFF] is absent on account of illness.

Mr. KING. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES] is detained by illness; that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] and the junior Senator from

Kentucky [Mr. BECKHAM] are necessarily absent; and that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] is detained by illness in his family.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty-four Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

### RATIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to state to the Senate that he has received, addressed to the Vice President, a communication from the governor of the State of Georgia, inclosing a certificate of the ratification by the legislature of that State of the proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution. The communication will be placed on the files of the Senate.

### TELEGRAPH CONTROL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair also has a telegram from the organization of Western Union telegraphers now in session in Chicago, being a protest addressed to the Vice President against the passage of the pending joint resolution, which he will hand to the Secretary for proper disposition.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by G. F. Turner, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 4194. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 4543. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; and

S. 4722. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12099) to confer on the President power to prescribe charter rates and freight rates and to requisition vessels, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10852) to provide for the appointment of a commission to standardize screw threads.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 8839. An act for the establishment of Oswego, in the State of New York, as a port of entry for immediate transportation without appraisal of dutiable merchandise; and

H. R. 12002. An act for the establishment of Bar Harbor, in the State of Maine, as a port of entry and delivery for the immediate transportation without appraisal of dutiable merchandise.

### PETITIONS.

Mr. CURTIS (for Mr. LODGE) presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Massachusetts, praying for national prohibition as a war measure, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ASHURST presented a telegram in the nature of a petition from the Arizona State Council of Defense, praying that appropriations be made to recruit labor, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. COLT presented resolutions adopted by the school committee of Providence, R. I., favoring universal military training, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LENROOT presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Wisconsin, praying for the submission of a Federal suffrage amendment to the legislatures of the several States, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MYERS presented a petition of the Rotary Club of Anaconda, Mont., praying for a Federal investigation of the present high cost of gasoline, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. SMITH of Maryland:

A bill (S. 4826) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establish-