

By Mr. WHALEY: A bill (H. R. 8871) to authorize the Columbia Railway & Navigation Co. to construct a canal connecting the Santee River and the Cooper River in the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 8872) providing that before any person can become an officer in the Army of the United States he must serve one year as an enlisted man with the pay and equipment of the rank he attains; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 8873) providing for the recording of mortgages on vessels and notation thereof on certificates of registry or enrollment and license; creating jurisdiction in the district courts of the United States for foreclosure of such mortgages, and providing procedure in connection therewith; also providing for maritime liens upon vessels for necessities, etc., and their enforcement, and subordinating the same to the liens of mortgages; repealing all conflicting acts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: Resolution (H. Res. 271) directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 272) directing the Secretary of War to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 8874) granting an increase of pension to Edgar G. Abbott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8875) granting an increase of pension to Henry Strong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 8876) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Evins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 8877) granting a pension to James Rimby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOODALL: A bill (H. R. 8878) granting an increase of pension to James E. Nute; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 8879) granting a pension to Oliver Hull; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8880) granting a pension to Ferdinand M. Sterrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HICKEY: A bill (H. R. 8881) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the First National Bank of New Carlisle, Ind., for the loss of war savings stamps and thrift stamps; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 8882) granting an increase of pension to Azubath Srofe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8883) granting an increase of pension to Chloe Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 8884) granting an increase of pension to John H. Bogardus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REED of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8885) granting an increase of pension to George Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8886) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus Danley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8887) granting an increase of pension to John W. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8888) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Cramp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8889) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Crites; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 8890) granting a pension to Alice McDowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 8891) granting restoration of pension to Harriet S. Upright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 8892) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hoff; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WELTY: A bill (H. R. 8893) granting a pension to Mollie M. Reck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 8894) granting a pension to Elsie C. Shumacher; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8895) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8896) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Hoagland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 8897) granting an increase of pension to Georgia Gatewood; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET: Resolution (H. Res. 273) to provide for the compensation of Clarence A. Cannon; to the Committee on Accounts.

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): Petition of the Massachusetts rural carriers of Boston, Mass., favoring an increase in salaries; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of the Newark (Ohio) postal employees, in favor of an increase in wages; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of James Shewan & Sons (Inc.) and others, of New York, N. Y., protesting against House bill 8422; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of John Petraltis, of Rockford, Ill., relative to the Poland Army, asking the United States Government to extend to the Lithuanian Government formal recognition; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of employees of the Mendota (Ill.) post office, favoring House joint resolution No. 181; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of John B. Gossman and other letter carriers of Hartford, Conn., favoring an increase in wages; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. McGLENNON: Petition of the board of directors of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, opposing Senate bill No. 2202; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RADCLIFFE: Petition of General H. W. Slocum Post, No. 55, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Jersey, favoring an increased pension to all widows of the veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON of Virginia: Petition of clerks of the post office at Petersburg, Va., favoring House joint resolution No. 181; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, August 29, 1919.

(Legislative day of Saturday, August 23, 1919.)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Johnson, S. Dak.	Myers	Smith, Ga.
Brandegee	Jones, N. Mex.	Nelson	Smoot
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Spencer
Chamberlain	Kellogg	Nugent	Sterling
Colt	Kirby	Overman	Sutherland
Cummins	Knox	Page	Thomas
Curtis	La Follette	Phelan	Townsend
Gay	Lenroot	Pittman	Trammell
Hale	McKellar	Polindexter	Wadsworth
Harris	McLean	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Henderson	McNary	Sheppard	

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge], the Senator from California [Mr. Johnson], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. New], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Moses] are absent on official business as members of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-three Senators have answered to the roll call. There is not a quorum present. The Secretary will call the roll of absentees.

The Secretary called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. KING answered to his name when called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-four Senators have answered to the roll call.

Mr. THOMAS. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. WATSON, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. ELKINS, Mr. HARRISON, and Mr. KEYES entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. KING. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. DIAL], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] are detained on official business.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSELL], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily detained on business of the committees of the Senate.

Mr. PHELAN. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BECKHAM], and the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY] are detained on public business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

Mr. KNOX obtained the floor.

Mr. THOMAS. Will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to me for a moment?

Mr. KNOX. Certainly.

JOHN D. RYAN.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, in the Washington Post of this morning there is a telegraphic dispatch from Portland, Oreg., entitled:

Charge \$5,000,000 wasted on spruce. May find basis for recovery against Ryan, add probers.

The article justifies the headline. I will not take time to read it.

My purpose in calling the attention of the Senate to it is that the charge of misconduct is again insinuated against Mr. John D. Ryan, recently Assistant Secretary of War and Director of Aviation Production. I have little doubt but that this committee will discover a wastage of large sums of money in the production of spruce; but these insinuations against an upright, honest, and patriotic citizen are so wholly unwarranted, so cruelly unjust, especially when repeated, that I feel justified in asking unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a letter dated the 16th of August from Gen. Brice P. Disque, late brigadier general, United States Army, commanding the spruce division, citing the connection of Mr. Ryan with this affair, to which I think the public is entitled, in view of the repeated innuendo which reflects upon Mr. Ryan's standing and character as a citizen and a public official.

I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania.

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

[The Washington Post, Aug. 29, 1919.]

"CHARGE \$5,000,000 WASTED ON SPRUCE—MAY FIND BASIS FOR RECOVERY AGAINST RYAN, ADD PROBERS.

"PORTLAND, OREG., August 28.

"Charges that approximately \$5,000,000 of Government funds had been squandered, misapplied, and converted to the prospective uses of the Milwaukee railroad interests, were contained in a report telegraphed to-day to Secretary of War Baker by the congressional committee investigating operation of the Spruce Production Division.

"The report declares that the expenditures of the spruce production division were 'wasteful and unnecessary.' It concludes by saying that 'further investigation may disclose conditions upon which a recovery can be had against John D. Ryan and others who are responsible for this wasteful expenditure of public funds.'

"The report was signed by Representative JAMES A. FREAR, of Wisconsin, chairman, and WALTER W. MAGEE, of New York, Representative CLARENCE F. LEA, Democratic member of the committee, did not sign the report."

AUGUST 16, 1919.

HON. CHARLES S. THOMAS,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: The prompt manner in which you recently defended Mr. John D. Ryan after his action as Director of Aircraft Production had been misrepresented and attacked leads me to feel that you may be interested in a complete and authoritative statement of the circumstances which led to the construction of a railway line in Clallam County, State of Washington.

I was in charge of spruce-production activities from November, 1917, until the end of the war and personally handled all problems which led to construction activities connected therewith.

It was some time in February, 1918, that I decided that it would be necessary to have a railway finished and ready for operations not later than January, 1919, with a view to obtaining spruce from the Clallam County timber tract. The Milwaukee Railroad approached that stand of timber nearer than any other line, and, with a view to conserving the funds of the War Department, I carried on negotiations with the officials of the Milwaukee road, Mr. H. B. Earling, vice president, and subsequently Mr. H. E. Byrom, president of the road.

It seemed to me then, and still does, that the logical thing was to have the Milwaukee either build the extension themselves or buy it from us later on if we had to build it, because it was an extension of their own line which had been contemplated, and upon which they had been working for several years, advancing 2 or 3 miles each year as the country developed. I endeavored, first, to have the railroad authorities build the line themselves, but they demurred, stating that there was no justification from the railroad standpoint for the expenditure at that time. I then endeavored to come to an agreement with them whereby the railroad might be built by the War Department under a contract with the Milwaukee which would provide for the taking over of the extension upon terms which would be satisfactory to both parties, and allowing for depreciation and interest charges for a period of years which would elapse before the Milwaukee would have made the extension of their own accord.

Our negotiations were progressing satisfactorily when the Railroad Administration took greater control and it became necessary for me to go to Washington in order to expedite the construction of this line, which had to be completed before November of the same year, because of the heavy rainfall in that section rendering construction impossible after that date. It was about this time, May, 1918, that Mr. Ryan was appointed Director of Aircraft Production. Until he was appointed I had never heard of him that I recall, certainly had never seen or spoken to him, nor had he ever heard of me, I am sure.

I went to Washington shortly after Mr. Ryan's appointment, determined to have this railway and several other important matters in our operations decided promptly or to request my release from duties in connection with spruce production, because I had felt that the difficulty and delay in obtaining authority from Washington were seriously prejudicing the effective results of our operations. I had made up my mind that unless Mr. Ryan was a man who would act, and who also had authority commensurate with his responsibility, that I could not continue on an operation which seemed certain of failure, due to delays in Washington.

I met Mr. Ryan for the first time in my life on the day I arrived in Washington and had a long conference with him, outlining the activities of the spruce division. When I referred to the extension of the Milwaukee Railroad, Mr. Ryan promptly told me that he was a director of that line and would not discuss any matters pertaining to it. He asked Mr. Stettinius, Assistant Secretary of War, to act for him in every phase of the matter of extending the Milwaukee road, and from that moment on this subject was never mentioned or discussed with Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Stettinius referred myself and Mr. Byrom, president of the Milwaukee, who had come to Washington to meet me, with a view to carrying on our negotiations, to the Railway Administration for a solution to our problem. Mr. Byrom and I had three conferences with Judge Lovett, who finally stated that the Railway Administration would not permit the Milwaukee to make the extension, nor would they permit the Milwaukee to enter into any contract which would obligate them in any way in connection therewith.

Mr. Byrom then left Washington, and we abandoned the idea of having the Milwaukee Railroad participate in any manner with this branch line which we required.

It then became necessary for us to utilize aircraft funds for the construction of the line, and I explained the project to the Aircraft Board, at which meeting Mr. Ryan absented himself because of his interest in the Milwaukee road, and the possibility that this extension might some day be of interest to that line. The Aircraft Board approved of the project and directed me to proceed with the railroad at our own expense.

Between February and the time referred to in the preceding paragraph I had received numerous requests from contractors, both real and spurious, to give them contracts for building the road, and, after surveying the entire field, we came to the conclusion that the Siems, Carey-H. S. Kerbaugh Corporation were the best prepared to carry out the project.

I had never seen or heard of any of the members of this firm prior to the time they applied for the contract, and my decision to award it to them was based solely upon my conviction that

they were more capable of accomplishing our work within the time available than any other contractors who had been considered. And the fact that they actually did complete the 38 miles of line in less than five months, whereas practical railroad men and logging railroad operators had told me it could not be done in a year, has amply justified my decision.

I know positively that Mr. Ryan had absolutely nothing to do with the negotiations leading up to the Siems-Carey contract. I carried them on myself, had a complete contract with them before I left Portland, requiring only the approval of the Director of Aircraft Production to make it legal, and brought it with me to Washington on the trip above mentioned. When I presented this contract to Mr. Ryan he again stated that his interests in the Milwaukee were such that he could not consider it and referred it to Mr. Stettinius, who revised the contract in some minor details, with the assistance of the counsel of the Aircraft Production Board, and submitted the same to the Secretary of War and obtained his approval.

The contract throughout was a fair one to the contractor and the Government, and were I to repeat the operation I would not hesitate to duplicate the contract as it was written and give it to the same contractors.

You will see from the above that the charge that Mr. Ryan influenced our operations in Clallam County or had anything to do with the contract for building of the railroad up there are without the slightest foundation of fact, and I can assure you that your defense of Mr. Ryan in this matter was not only justified but was a duty to a most patriotic gentleman, who gave his tremendous ability to the Government when it was most needed in a most unselfish and disinterested manner.

If there is any phase of this activity or any others connected with the spruce-production division on which you desire information, I shall be only too glad to send it to you in detail.

Very respectfully, yours,

BRUCE P. DISQUE,
Late Brigadier General, United States Army,
Commanding Spruce Division.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1362) to authorize Hiram I. Sage, a citizen of Baldwin County, Ala., to construct and maintain a bridge across the Perdido River at or near Nunez Ferry.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 6808. An act to incorporate the American Legion; and H. R. 7594. An act relating to the creation of the office of general of the Armies of the United States.

The message further announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of five Senators and seven Members of the House of Representatives to make arrangements for appropriate exercises in welcome of John J. Pershing, general and commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces of the World War, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

H. R. 6808. An act to incorporate the American Legion was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7594. An act relating to the creation of the office of general of the Armies of the United States was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, before proceeding with my remarks I ask the privilege of having inserted in the RECORD, at the conclusion of my remarks, an index of the German peace treaty which I had prepared for my own use by Maj. J. Ruben Clark, jr., formerly Solicitor of the Department of State, a man who by reason of his great ability and experience in international and diplomatic affairs and fine analytical mind brought to that work, I think, as high a degree of talent as has yet been devoted to it.

I had furnished this document to the Committee on Foreign Relations, realizing its value, and the committee had it printed for the committee's own use; but I think every Senator ought to have the opportunity of inspecting it, because it contains an excellent index of the treaty; it contains a complete coordination of its parts, and a very thorough system of cross references enables one to get at particular subjects that are dealt with in half a dozen or more places in the treaty. So I ask the privilege of having it inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me at that point?

Mr. KNOX. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. From the Senator's description of this document, I think it ought to be printed in the form of a Senate document. It would be cumbersome for use if it were merely printed in the RECORD, and, as the Senator has described it, I think it ought to be printed by itself. I wish the Senator would include in his request that it also be printed as a Senate document.

Mr. KNOX. I do not know whether or not it is still in type; it is printed now in this form [exhibiting] as a separate document; it is printed in rather larger type than our Senate documents, because there are so many parallel columns of cross references.

Mr. NORRIS. If it were printed in that form, it would be much more valuable to Senators who desire to use it for reference than it would be if it were merely printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. KNOX. I think the Senator from Nebraska is correct, and, yielding to his suggestion, I make the request that the document may be printed as a public document in the form that it is now before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, I wish at the outset to make my own position perfectly clear, that reason or excuse for misunderstanding or misinterpretation may not exist. No one more abhors Germany's lawlessness, her cruelty, her gross inhumanity in the conduct of this war than do I. No one is more determined than I to make her pay the full penalty for the great wrongs she has inflicted on civilization and on the world whose equipoise she has by her iniquities well-nigh destroyed. It must not seem to be profitable for anyone to violate the great eternal laws of right, and we must vindicate them now against Germany if we are to save ourselves from chaos. The observations I shall make are therefore dictated by no maudlin sympathy for Germany, the felon who must suffer the penalty incident to his crime.

But I am vitally concerned in the peace of this world, and peace we must have if it be attainable. But, Mr. President, I am convinced after the most painstaking consideration that I can give, that this treaty does not spell peace, but war—war more woeful and devastating than the one we have but now closed. The instrument before us is not the treaty but the truce of Versailles. It is for this body—the coordinate treaty-making power of this great neutral Nation of ours—to make of the document a peace treaty if possible, or if that be impossible, then we must put this Nation in such relation to the treaty and to the powers of the world that our voice may hereafter as heretofore be always raised for peace.

It is to be regretted that the whole matter has been so unfortunately managed, that there has been so much of needless secrecy, so many times mere partial disclosure when the whole truth could and should have been told, so much of assumed mystery in the whole affair, that it has become impossible for any of us not in the confidences to tell when we have arrived at the whole of any matter. It is no fault of mine if the facts themselves shall speak an impeachment of the wisdom, the purpose, or the result of the negotiations.

Fortunately it is no longer necessary to insist upon the high importance of this treaty nor the fact that it marks the point in our history where we turn from our old course of proved happiness, prosperity, and safety to a new one, for us yet untried, of alliances, balance of power, and coalition with countries and peoples whose interests, aspirations, and ideals are foreign to our own, because the people are waking to this as the true issue. Little by little they are bringing a divulgence of the facts connected with the treaty and they may now hope finally to see the whole of the great gaunt tragedy into which those whom they had charged with protecting them were about to betray them.

But as this treaty itself, as finally placed before us, is so intricate and all-embracing in its conception, is so ponderous and voluminous in its execution, is so microscopic in detail, and, because of these things, so inaccessible to the people upon whose backs it is proposed to place its mighty burdens, it has seemed due and proper that, to the extent of my power, I should add my bit to the information which other Senators are so ably placing before them. For assuredly it is one of the calamities of this situation that of the hundred million of us who are to sign this great promissory note, but a paltry few thousand will be able to read it before signature. And that, Mr. President, is at once my reason and my excuse for again intruding my voice in this discussion, for it is the duty of each of us who are charged with the responsibility of speaking and acting for the people in this

matter to give to them in as concrete and understandable a form as we may the actual provisions of this document. The people will judge this matter rightly if they but know and understand its facts.

But unfortunately this treaty, intricate, ponderous, and voluminous as it is, yet is by no means the whole story. Many documents involved in its making are before neither the Senate nor the people.

Within the last week the Committee on Foreign Relations requested that the proceedings of the peace conference and the documents connected therewith should be furnished for our information. The reply was that all were not here, only those immediately at hand having been brought, and that those here were being sorted and some would be finally sent to us. Why should these documents need sorting? Do they hold secrets it is thought best the American people should not know?

Nor have we yet the treaties with Germany's allies—the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, Bulgaria, and Turkey—all of whom, if we may credit report, are to be dismembered or shorn of territory, or both. The provisions of the treaty before us are intimately and inevitably entwined with those of these other treaties. Can we wisely proceed without those treaties and treat this situation piecemeal?

It was only this morning that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee handed me a most important treaty, which has already been completed and agreed upon—the treaty relating to international air navigation—access to which he was only able to get through the British market at 9 pence per copy.

If the negotiators found it necessary, as they did, to consider the whole situation at one time that they might arrive at harmonious arrangements, must not we also to act intelligently and wisely have everything before us?

What is it, sir, about these things that the people can not know? What is there to hide from them? Must we take this thing, as the German people must take it, unsight and unseen? Are we to be no more advantaged than our fallen enemies? We are asking neither for a Saar Basin, a Fiume, nor a Shantung. We have no hope or desire of aggrandizement to be disappointed. We want merely to know what we are promising to do.

Mr. President, a treaty of peace has two great functions: In the first place it ends the war and brings back peace; and in the next place it gives to the victor his spoils which normally take the form of territorial adjustments and monetary or other indemnity, either merely to make good his losses, or in addition to impose a penalty. If the victor be guided by a wise statesmanship, he so accommodates his spoils as not to sow seeds for another conflict with his erstwhile enemy. The great war now ending was bottomed on Bismarck's violation of this fundamental principle. France overlooked her indemnity, but she never forgot or forgave Alsace-Lorraine. There is, I warn you, Senators, many another Alsace-Lorraine in the treaty laid before us for action.

The first of the named functions of a peace treaty is performed in this case not by an article specifically declaring that the treaty brings peace to the parties belligerent but by two widely separated clauses, one at the very beginning of the document and another at the very end of it, from which you spell out the time and occasion of the termination of this conflict. The initial clause, which follows the recitation of the persons signing, says:

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From that moment, and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations with Germany, and with any of the German States, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers.

In the last article, the fourth and third clauses preceding the testimonial clause, read as follows:

A first procès verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the treaty has been ratified by Germany, on the one hand, and by three of the principal allied and associated powers, on the other hand.

From the date of this first procès verbal the treaty will come into force between the high contracting parties who have ratified it. For the determination of all periods of time provided for in the present treaty this date will be the date of the coming into force of the treaty.

Germany and Great Britain have already ratified the treaty. So soon therefore as the treaty has been ratified by any two of the remaining principal allied and associated powers, the remaining powers being the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, and when the procès verbal of such deposit of ratifications has been drawn up, "the state of war will terminate," as a reading of the many treaty clauses, coming into force at that time and making the further conduct of the war impossible, will clearly show.

It results from the foregoing that in order to bring peace between us and Germany it is not necessary that we shall ratify this treaty. It is true Congress need not accept this treaty termination of our belligerency, and might by proper resolution,

either joint, concurrent, or by separate resolution to the same effect by the Senate and House, respectively, continue this war, because to Congress exclusively belongs the authority to create a status of war, and therefore it might continue such a status by a new declaration. But Congress has no desire to do and will not do this thing.

On the other hand, Congress, while it can not negotiate a peace with the enemy, can nevertheless end hostilities with him by declaring as no longer existant the status of war with him, which the Congress created by its own act.

Thus so soon as the first procès verbal is drawn under this treaty, Congress may with all propriety, and should to insure full legality to the act of the Executive in negotiating this particular treaty provision, pass a resolution—concurrent, because the Executive having already committed himself to the substance thereof, his approval would be superfluous—which shall declare that the status of war created by its resolution of April 6, 1917, no longer exists, and that a status of peace from that moment obtains. Thus we shall put the country immediately upon a complete peace basis and may at once resume all our normal commercial and other relations with Germany, unhampered by any restrictions. So much for that part of the treaty which ends the war.

I pass now to the second branch of the treaty, which comprises its whole volume aside from the brief clauses I have quoted, and which deals with the victor's spoils.

In order that we may better appraise the value of the provisions to which I shall call your attention it seems well that we recall the bearings of the course we laid for ourselves when we entered this war, when we literally pledged the lives of our own sons to the accomplishment of a purpose stated—a pledge redeemed in full necessary measure as the mourning in 50,000 homes bears witness. To refresh our recollection of a few salient facts, I shall, in the first place, read the words of President Wilson when he invited Congress to declare war. Said he, after adverting to the course of the Imperial German Government in submarine warfare:

I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

A little later in the same address he said:

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering the war. It was not with their previous knowledge and approval.

Still further on, asserting that Prussian autocracy—has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of Government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries, and our commerce—

He said:

We knew that their source lay not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us—who were no doubt as ignorant of them as we ourselves were—but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing.

Again, still later:

We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy.

And finally he said:

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness, because we act without animus, not in enmity toward a people or with a desire to bring injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all consideration of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early reestablishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us.

Or, to put it shortly, our purposes as stated by Mr. Wilson were threefold—first, the defeat and elimination of the Imperial German Government and Prussian autocracy; next, the liberation from their yoke of despotism of the German people themselves—for whom we had nothing but sympathy and friendship—to the end that they might be masters of their own fates and fortunes; and, lastly, the reestablishment, as sincere friends of the German people, "of intimate relations of mutual advantage between them and us."

But we here in Congress were not quite so sure-footed in our estimate of our relations to the German people in case we went to war. It became difficult for us to work out just how we could confine our hostility to the Imperial German Government when

the German people and not the German royalty were to shoot down our sons, and while we were bending all our efforts to kill the German people. But we did see this in the situation: Our own citizens of German ancestry were among our best, most stalwart, and freedom-loving, patriotic citizens, whose ancestors in many cases had fled Germany to escape the despotism against which we were about to wage war. We recalled that the Teutonic peoples were in origin and early tradition a free people who knew no masters. And we judged that rid of those rulers who had debauched their intellects for generations this mighty people would reassert their racial characteristics as had their sons who had come to us, and that they would become in turn a great, free people, as they had been a great monarchical nation. And this is my faith to-day, if we but give that great people a fair chance, consistent with the punishment they have earned and must suffer.

But no one here was such an ecstatic as to conceive that, going forward, we should not make war on the German people, or that before the war should end we should not have engendered hostility toward them. Congress, therefore, on April 6, four days after the delivery of the President's address, declared in a joint resolution the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, solemnly affirmed that the Imperial Government had so "committed repeated acts of war against the Government and people of the United States" that a state of war has been thrust upon them by that Government, and therefore formally pledged the whole military and national resources of the country to "bring the conflict to a successful termination."

These were the aims, the purposes, and the reasons for entry into the conflict as stated in our former record. How mighty was the accord of our whole people therein was shown by their full and quick approval of the measures Congress took to make good the pledge we gave—the passing of the selective-service act and of the measures imposing our enormous financial powers and obligations.

These were the ends and the purposes which threw into the conflict with their whole hearts and souls our great, splendid body of loyal citizens of German ancestry. Fired with the spirit of liberty and freedom and weighted with the blessings of free Government, they saw in the war an opportunity to bring to the home folk in the old fatherland the same inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Their sons rushed to our standards to fight first that we might continue to live free and next that liberty and its blessings might come to their kindred across the sea.

We did have, we had to have, a quarrel with the German people; it was inevitable that we should entertain toward them hostile feelings. But we had and have a sympathy for them as misguided and misdirected, and we did hope that winning the war we should liberate them from an intellectual despotism they seemed not to sense, and that thereafter they would arise a free, great people.

So we entered the war. Eighteen months later Germany, staggering, asked for an armistice to arrange a peace. Before the armistice was granted the Emperor and the Crown Prince fled their dominions, followed by certain of their military chieftains. Next came the abdication of the Emperor and the initiation of proceedings looking to the democratization of Germany.

Thus, prima facie, we had achieved the full purpose for which we entered the war; our enemy was defeated, the Imperial Government destroyed, and the German people were liberated, free—again quoting the President—to "choose their way of life and of obedience."

Following this came the signing of the armistice of November 11, the terms of which wisely and properly put it beyond the power of Germany thereafter effectively to continue this war.

There we, who sought no territory, nor indemnity, nor aggrandized power, should have rested, signed our peace when our associates made peace, and quit the war as we entered it, still free and independent, masters of our own destiny, able to work for the benefit of all mankind, unhampered by entangling alliances or commitments.

We should have left the political adjustments and the indemnities to the powers of Europe who alone were immediately concerned, we at most exercising a restraining hand to see, first, that justice was done to a fallen foe—and this in spite of the fact that he initiated and carried out the most cruel, relentless, inhuman war of modern times—and in the next place to insure that no more dragon's teeth were sown in Europe than the indispensable necessities imperatively required. Such a course would neither have endangered nor sacrificed those threatened peoples to whose assistance we came, for Germany had been disarmed, and our two millions of young men, now for the first time fairly equipped, were still in France at the behest of any military exigency which might arise.

But such was not the course followed, and our representatives sat at the peace table as coequal negotiators.

Twenty-seven powers (besides Germany) have signed this treaty. Five of these—the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan—are designated as the principal allied and associated powers. These 5 with the other 22 signing the treaty (besides Germany) are termed the allied and associated powers. Of these 22, 4 only were European powers in existence at the outbreak of the war, namely, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, and Roumania; 3 others of Europe are created or recognized by the treaty—Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, the boundaries of which nor its location the treaty does not disclose. Of the remaining 15 States, 3 are Asiatic—Siam, China—who has the sole distinction of being robbed by her allies—and the Hedjaz—likewise with undefined boundaries and, as to the treaty, unlocated. The 11 remaining States are of Latin-America as follows: Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay. I have mentioned these 22 States so we may have clearly in mind the fact that all of them combined could not under the most favorable conditions one could hope for, withstand the armies of Germany one day, or enforce against Germany's will the most inoffensive treaty stipulation. In the domain of force, in which Germany has lived and will continue for a time to live, these powers count for naught. The great responsibilities of the treaty, the only power behind the treaty, is that of the five principal allied and associated powers. Nor does the treaty in any of its parts blink this. There is no single important function in the treaty performable by the victor powers which is not consigned to the five great powers. There is no single important immediate function consigned to the league of nations which does not run to the council of the league which these five powers control and of which they are the sanctioning force. The small powers are named that may be granted benefits. The load of the world, the keeping of the peace of the world, under this treaty rests on the five powers.

But there is one power we miss in all this, the power which met the brunt of the German shock while the rest of the world got ready; the power that mobilized in the allied cause some 21,000,000 men; that lost—killed in action—2,500,000; that lost in other casualties 3,500,000, of whom 1,500,000 are absolute invalids and badly mutilated; that lost in prisoners 2,000,000, of whom half died in prison; a power whose armies at the beginning of February in 1917 numbered 14,000,000 men under arms; who fought during the war over a front of 3,500 miles, and who had there pitted against her one-third of the whole German Army, two-thirds of the whole Austrian Army, all of the Hungarian Army, and two-thirds of the whole Turkish Army; a power who took as prisoners of war 400,000 Germans, 300,000 Hungarians, 300,000 Turks, and 1,000,000 Austrians. I speak of poor, ever despot-ridden Russia. I have but said China enjoyed a unique position; but I spoke in haste. Russia, who raised three times as many men as we planned to raise as a maximum; Russia, whose losses if imposed on us would have made every home in this land a house of mourning; Russia, whose men in battle front, unarmed and unequipped, stopped the German onrush of cold steel with bare breasts and clenched fists, so saving us and Europe from slavery; Russia, whose people and rulers stood fore-front, our friends, even in the hours of our sore and most threatening distress; this Russia, with this record, is mentioned in this treaty, but only with ominous words that presage her national destruction.

Russia, sir, is a problem; but dismemberment by others is not its solution. And shall I tell you, Mr. President, what the intelligent Russians, those of the great so-called middle classes, are saying? It is this: We must first recover ourselves and wipe out the dishonor of our collapse, the dishonor of forsaking our Allies in the hour of their dire need. And then we must readjust our dominions as we wish them, for Russia can never be bound by the Russia-disposing portions of a treaty to which Russia is not a party. And I ask you, sir, would we?

And this thought brings me to speak again of what I have said heretofore, that this treaty, stripped of its meaningless beatific provisions, provides merely and simply for an alliance between the five great powers in a coalition against the balance of the world. And again I ask, has history ever answered this save in one way—by destroying the coalition and at times all or some of its constituent members?

Think you Germany—smarting and staggering under the terms of this the hardest treaty of modern times—will, even if we were to set up the league and she should join it, supinely rest content with the dole of grace and sufferance we are vouchsafing her, the crumbs from her victors' table? It is beside the point to say that such is but her just deserts and the full measure thereof. Lacking the wisdom to go forward and inflict a mil-

tary punishment that would have uprooted their philosophy of force and taught them the lesson of live and let live, we have left them beaten but proud and arrogant, with their mighty spirit bent for the time but unbroken, with their damning philosophy unchanged, and with a will, fired by hate, to mete out revenge.

That people will no more cease to plot and plan to recover their former high estate than did Satan, plunged into the abysmal depths of Hell. Whether they are in the league if formed or out of it, Germany's agents, secretly or openly, will be at work with her former allies, and with injured Russia, and with Japan, whose conceptions, ideals, aspirations, and ambitions are of Imperial Germany, not democratic America, Britain, and France. As Russia goes so will go the whole Slavic and affiliated peoples. And if Germany succeed in this and be able to unite these powers to herself, to turn the teeming millions of Russia to swell her own ranks, and to augment this by the great yellow races of the Pacific, who, through Russia, would have unimpeded access to the battle front, western Europe, at least, must perish. Think you, Germany, revengeful, will turn aside from so imposing and grateful a vision in order to grace for generations a conqueror's triumph?

Why have we invited this vision? Was there none at all of that much-vaunted forward looking at the peace table? The wise, the obviously wise, course required not months of inventing and piling up penalties, but a few hours devoted to a plan that should rid Germany of the Hohenzollerns, that should provide for her democratization, that should impose a lesson-bearing indemnity, and that should then bind with rivets of steel, because rivets of friendship, the German people to western Europe, to France, who can not hope to keep Germany under her feet. Napoleon tried to conquer a people and failed. This should be France's lesson. The only possible wise course for France, her only permanent safety, is closest friendship with Germany. The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, the payment of a suitable indemnity, and then forgetfulness as to the past, hard as that might prove—this should have sufficed. It may seem I am unsympathetic, unmindful, and forgetful of wrongs and injuries, un-moved by suffering and grief. I am none of these. I am trying to point out how France herself might escape further and more overwhelming wrong, suffering, and grief. For as certain as the sun rises, if we follow the road in which this treaty sets our feet, France and ourselves shall meet those on the way.

The treaty of peace is divided into 15 parts. All of them deal with territorial adjustments, penalties, and indemnities of the war except Part I—containing the covenant of the league of nations—and Part XIII, labor—providing for an international labor organization. The other parts are, in their order: Part II, boundaries of Germany; Part III, political clauses for Europe; Part IV, German rights and interests outside Germany; Part V, military, naval, and air clauses; Part VI, prisoners of war and graves; Part VII, penalties; Part VIII, reparation; Part IX, financial clauses; Part X, economic clauses; Part XI, aerial navigation; Part XII, ports, waterways, and railways; Part XIV, guaranties; and Part XV, miscellaneous provisions.

It is of course impossible to give even a detailed summary of a volume of some eighty thousand odd words, doubtless the longest treaty in history. But I shall only aim to give a picture of certain general features to which I wish to invite special attention.

By this treaty Germany cedes outright portions of her European territory to Belgium; to France, a recession of Alsace-Lorraine; to Poland; to the Czecho-Slovak State; and to the principal allied and associated powers, including the United States, who get unconditionally Memel—a small strip of territory in the extreme northeastern tip of Germany—and the free city of Danzig with its adjacent territory, to be placed under the protection of the league of nations. Germany also cedes, contingent upon the wishes of the people in the area affected as expressed by a vote, further portions of her territory to Belgium, to Poland, and to the allied and associated powers, who thus take Schleswig with an obligation at some time to hand it over to Denmark if the people so vote. The Czecho-Slovak State secures a further bit of territory if a determination of the Polish frontier should isolate it from Germany; and the league of nations takes as trustee the Saar Basin, which shall be governed, however, by a commission appointed, not by the league but by the council of the league, pending the plebiscite of 15 years hence. Thus the United States becomes the owner in fee of a tenant in common of European territory and a trustee as to other territory.

For this territory so ceded nobody pays Germany anything, nor is any credit allowed Germany for it on her reparation account, to which I shall shortly refer. However, all cessionary powers, except France and the league of nations as to the

Saar Basin, assume that portion of the imperial and State debt attaching to the ceded area—fixed, stated roughly, upon the basis of the prewar revenue of the area to the prewar total imperial and State revenue, respectively.

The imperial and State property in all these areas, including the private property of the former German Emperor and other royal personages, is turned over to the cessionary of the area, who must pay the value of the same to reparation commission, which places the same to the credit of Germany on the reparation account. This does not apply to France, who takes such property in Alsace-Lorraine without payment, nor to Belgium, nor to the Saar Basin.

Germany cedes all her overseas possessions in fee simple to the allied and associated powers, who do not assume the debts and who take all the property, without any compensation whatever running to Germany, either for the territory ceded or for the actual property taken. Thus the United States becomes a tenant in common with the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, of Germany's African possessions, comprising Togo, Kamerun, German Southwest Africa, and German East Africa, with an area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles—almost one-third the size of the United States—and a native population of about eleven and a half millions; of her Pacific possessions, including Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, Bismarck's Archipelago, Carolina Island, Palau or Pelew Islands, Marianne Islands, Solomon Islands, and Marshall Islands. It may be noted in passing that certain of these island possessions form a barrier ring to access to the Philippines, and their possession by any other power other than ourselves is big with potential troubles for us.

Germany cedes also, without compensation of any sort or description, her extraterritorial and analogous rights in Siam, Morocco, Egypt, and Samoa, and recognizes the French protectorate in Morocco and the British protectorate in Egypt. The imperial and State property in these areas go to the cessionaries without compensation. The same is true of such property located in and ceded to China. Germany's rights in Shantung and German property also are ceded to Japan "free and clear of all charges and encumbrances."

Thus territorially Germany has been closed out in all the world without a penny's compensation. Moreover, she loses the efforts of a generation to provide an outlet for her rapidly increasing surplus population, which now must and will find expanding room elsewhere. To this situation is added a restriction of Germany's European area, which would have taken care of a part of this expansion.

The indemnities provided by the treaty may be classed roughly into two divisions: (1) Restitution in cash of cash taken away, seized, or sequestered, and also restitution of animals, objects of every nature, and securities taken away, seized, or sequestered in the cases in which it proves possible to identify them in territory belonging to Germany or to her allies; and (2) reparation for all the damage done to the civilian population of the allied and associated powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each as an allied or associated power against Germany by her aggression by land, by sea, and from the air, and this includes damages inflicted not only by Germany but by Germany's allies, and also by the allied and associated powers themselves upon their own nationals.

There can, of course, be no question as to the propriety of compelling Germany to disgorge the loot which she seized and which she still has, nor in requiring her to replace that which she seized and has since consumed or otherwise used or destroyed. No matter what this may mean to Germany, no matter how it may leave her, this must be done. The thief must not be heard to plead necessity for the article he stole nor inconvenience from restoring it. This is the most elemental justice and the wholesomest morality. Thus far we move on solid ground.

But when we get away from and go beyond this, it behooves us to proceed with care, lest we go beyond the bounds of wise statesmanship and, in the homely adage, kill the goose that we expect to lay the golden eggs.

But the treaty edges in on the perfectly proper theory of restitution by a theory designated as replacement, which places Germany under rather startling obligations. She is first made to "recognize (s) the right of the allied and associated powers to the replacement, ton for ton (gross tonnage) and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war." She then acknowledges "that the tonnage of German shipping at present in existence is much less than that lost by the allied and associated powers in consequence of the German aggression," and agrees that "the right thus recognized will be enforced on German ships and boats under the following conditions": Germany cedes to the allied and associated powers, on behalf of herself and of all other parties in-

terested, all German merchant ships which are of 1,600 tons gross and upward. Included in these will doubtless be the 32 auxiliary cruisers and fleet auxiliary—named in another part of the treaty—which are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships. In addition to the foregoing, Germany further cedes one-half, reckoned in tonnage, of the ships which are between 1,000 tons and 1,600 tons gross; one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the steam trawlers; and one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the other fishing boats. All the foregoing must be delivered to the reparation commission within two months of the coming into force of the present treaty.

Thus, we take practically all of Germany's means of conducting commerce through her own vessels with overseas countries, of whom we are the farthest away and of which we shall stand most in need, for it is an open secret that before the war the German shipping was the peer at least of any shipping in the world.

But the treaty goes further than this and compels Germany to lay down in her own shipyards a maximum of 200,000 tons of shipping for each of the next five years—approximately half, I am told, of her shipbuilding capacity—and our representatives, the reparation commission, determine the specifications, conditions of building, price to be paid—by giving credit against the reparation bill the commission will make up—and all other questions relating to the accounting, building, and delivery of the ships.

Thus, for a number of years at least, we have pretty effectively barred German vessels from the seas.

But this is only half the story. She is also in good part stripped of her inland shipping, for by this treaty she very properly undertakes to restore in kind and in normal condition of upkeep to the allied and associated powers any boats and other movable appliances belonging to inland navigation which since August 1, 1914, have by any means whatever come into her possession or into the possession of her nationals, and which can be identified. This would, of course, cover boats purchased by Germans for full value, transactions that might have been carried out through neutrals.

Nor is this all. With a view to making good the loss of the allied and associated powers in inland-navigation tonnage which can not be made good by the restitution already recited, Germany agrees to cede to the reparation commission a portion of her river fleet up to the amount of the loss mentioned to a maximum extent of 20 per cent of the river fleet as it existed November 11, 1918.

As to all the foregoing ocean-going and inland-navigation vessels, Germany agrees to take any measures indicated to her by the reparation commission for obtaining the full title to the property in all ships which have during the war been transferred, or are in process of transfer, to neutral flags without the consent of the allied and associated Governments.

Nor is this all. She waives all claims against the allied or associated powers for the detention, employment, loss, or damage of any German ships, except as called for by the armistice agreement; all claims to vessels or cargoes sunk by naval action, and subsequently salvaged, in which the nationals of the allied and associated powers or the powers themselves may be interested either as owners, charterers, insurers, or otherwise, notwithstanding any decree of condemnation which may have been made by a prize court of Germany or her allies.

But I am compelled to note still further shipping deliveries. The treaty obliges Germany to cede to France tugs and vessels from among those remaining registered in German Rhine ports—after the above deductions—to an amount fixed not by the treaty even in maximum but by an arbitrator appointed by the United States. The tugs and vessels so taken must have with them their fittings and gear, shall be in a good state of repair to carry on traffic, and shall be selected from among those most recently built.

Similarly and under like conditions, tugs and vessels to an unnamed amount must be transferred to the allied and associated powers from those used on the river systems of the Elbe, the Oder, the Niemen, and the Danube; and, in addition, Germany must cede material of all kinds necessary for the utilization of these river systems by the allied and associated powers concerned.

France also gets all installations, berthing and anchorage accommodations, platforms, docks, warehouses, plants, and so forth, which German subjects or German companies owned on August 1, 1914, in Rotterdam, and the shares or interests possessed by such nationals or companies therein.

Thus seemingly under a theory of replacement the treaty likewise strips Germany of much of her inland shipping.

The effect of all this upon Germany's future and upon her ability to meet the other requirements of this treaty are well worthy of deep and mature reflection.

But drastic and possibly ruinous as all this is, it yet is but the beginning.

The next inroad on the doctrine of restitution is made under the name of physical restoration. Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas of the allied and associated powers to the extent that these powers may determine. Under this provision the allied and associated Governments may list the animals, machinery, equipment, tools, and like articles of a commercial character which have been seized, consumed, or destroyed by Germany or destroyed in direct consequence of military operations—this would include military operations by the allied and associated powers themselves—which such powers urgently and immediately need and which they desire to have replaced by animals and articles of the same nature in being in Germany at the coming into force of this treaty. As an immediate advance of animals on this account, Germany must within three months deliver to France 30,500 horses, 92,000 cattle, 101,000 sheep, and 10,000 goats; and to Belgium 10,200 horses, 92,000 cattle, 20,200 sheep, and 15,000 sows. As to such animals, machinery, equipment, tools, and like articles of a commercial character, the reparation commission in deciding the amount which shall ultimately be given by Germany must take into consideration German's needs, having in mind the maintenance of German's social and economic life and the general interest of the allied and associated powers that the industrial life of Germany shall not be so impaired as adversely to affect Germany's ability to perform the other acts of reparation called for. It is, however, provided that of machinery, tools, equipment, and like commercial articles a maximum of 30 per cent may be taken of the quantity actually in use in any one establishment.

Similar lists, subject to the same regulations, may be made by the allied and associated powers of reconstruction materials—stones, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, wood, window glass, steel, lime, cement, and so forth—machinery, heating apparatus, and like commercial articles which the powers may desire to have produced in Germany.

In addition to the foregoing and of like character is the obligation of Germany to furnish coal to France at France's option, up to a maximum of 20,000,000 tons for each of the first five years and 8,000,000 tons for any one of the succeeding five years; to Belgium, at her option, 8,000,000 tons per year for 10 years; to Italy, at her option, amounts beginning at 4,500,000 tons for the first year and increasing to 8,500,000 tons for the last six years; and to Luxembourg, her annual prewar supply, if the reparation commission so directs; a possible total of 32,000,000 to 35,000,000 tons for the first five years and of 25,000,000 tons for the next five years. At the option of the vendees, metallurgical coke instead of coal must be delivered at fixed ratios. In this category also is to be placed the German obligation to deliver to France for the next three successive years some 115,000 tons of coal distillation products, and to the reparation commission 50 per cent of the total dyestuffs and chemical drugs in Germany or under German control at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

In considering the question of supplying coal we must not lose sight of the cession of the Saar Basin coal mines to France.

But we come now to an item which is not to be accounted for as restitution, as replacement, or physical restoration. I refer to the cession by Germany on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals of her submarine cables. By this act the treaty takes from Germany all direct telegraph relations with overseas countries.

As a final entry under this general head I wish to observe that, speaking generally, Germany also cedes to the States which secure portions of her territory all railways situated therein, and I find in the treaty no positive provision for the payment therefor by anyone. This cession carries with it the works and installations; the rolling stock, complete where a ceded road has its own stock, in a normal state of upkeep, and where a ceded road has no rolling stock of its own, then rolling stock from German lines with which the ceded portion forms a system; and stocks of stores, fittings, and plants. And while on this point I may add that Germany must build for Czechoslovakia a designated railroad if that State so elects, at the latter's cost, and must build for Belgium the German portion of a deep-draft Rhine-Meuse navigable waterway at her own cost, seemingly, if Belgium decides the canal should be built.

Now, as to the bill against Germany. Germany is made to admit as a basis of her liability the responsibility for herself, and for all her allies, for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war.

The allied and associated powers, recognizing the burden thus stated is too heavy for German resources to bear "after taking into account permanent diminution of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present treaty," require, and she so undertakes, that Germany make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the allied and associated powers and to their property during the period of belligerency of each as an allied or associated power, by land, by sea, and by air.

The reparation commission is to find one bill against Germany for this damage, the elements of which are of such importance that I feel I ought to cover them in some detail. They are as follows: 1. Damage to injured persons and to surviving dependents by personal injury to or death of civilians caused by acts of war, including all attacks on land, on sea, or in the air, and all the direct consequences thereof, and of all operations of war by the two groups of belligerents wherever arising. 2. Damage to civilian persons, caused by Germany or her allies, by acts of cruelty, violence, or maltreatment—including injuries to life or health as a consequence of imprisonment, deportation, internment, or evacuation, of exposure at sea or of being forced to labor—wherever arising, and to the surviving dependents of such victims. 3. Damage to civilian persons injured either in German territory or invaded territory, caused by Germany or her allies by acts injurious to health or capacity to work or to honor, as well as to their surviving dependents. 4. Damage caused by any kind of maltreatment of prisoners of war. 5. As damages, the pensions and compensations in the nature of pensions to naval and military—including members of the air force—victims, whether mutilated, wounded, sick or invalided, and to the dependents of such victims, sums so due to be capitalized on the basis of the French scale in force on the coming into effect of the present treaty. 6. The cost of assistance extended to prisoners of war and their families. 7. Allowances by the Governments of the Allies and associated powers to the families and dependents of mobilized persons or persons serving in the forces, the sum to be paid to be capitalized on the basis of the French scale in force during the year the payment was made. 8. Damage to civilians by being forced by Germany or her allies to work without just remuneration. 9. Damage to all property, wherever situated, belonging to any of the allied or associated States or their nationals, with the exception of naval or military works or materials, which has been carried off, seized, injured, or destroyed by the acts of Germany or her allies on land, on sea, or from the air, or damages directly in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war. 10. Damages in the form of levies, fines, and other similar exactions imposed by Germany or her allies upon the civil population.

It is admitted that certain of these damage rules violate the principles of international law as hitherto recognized and observed by the family of nations. The reason why we as well as the enemy should discard such benign principles as have been worked out by the nations in the last centuries is not clear.

The thought has been entertained that the treaty fixes, at least tentatively, the German indemnity under these rules at 120,000,000,000 gold marks, about \$24,000,000,000, but such an idea is not justified.

In the first place, Germany agrees, in addition to the sum named, to pay Belgium's debt to the Allies and associated powers, whatever the debt may be. This payment is to be considered restoration.

In the next place, the treaty stipulates that the \$24,000,000,000 worth of gold bonds which Germany undertakes to issue is to cover "whatever part of the full amount of the approved claims is not paid in gold, or in ships, securities, and commodities, or otherwise." Thus the total values of all the materials to be turned over as heretofore mentioned seem quite clearly to be in addition to this \$24,000,000,000 of gold bonds.

Moreover, it is provided that "further issues [of bonds] by way of acknowledgment and security may be required as the [reparation] commission subsequently determined from time to time."

So that the bill against Germany will clearly not stop at \$24,000,000,000 and may run to any amount.

I may here also correct another impression that has gone out, namely, that somehow the reparation commission can reduce the amounts to be paid by Germany, if they decide such a course is wise and just. Now, the reparation commission is

made up of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, who always sit at its sessions, and the representatives of one other power, either Belgium, Japan, or the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. While each other allied and associated power may have a representative present when its interests are involved, such representative may not vote. This commission decides the amount of the claims against Germany by a majority vote; that is to say, the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy, or Belgium, or Japan, or the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, any three of them, may fix the amount of this indemnity. But a decision to cancel the whole or any part of the German debt or obligation requires a unanimous vote of all of them sitting, and before this decision can become operative the commission must have the specific authority of the several Governments represented on the commission. In other words, unless the four great powers and Belgium or Japan or the Serb-Croat-Slovene State unanimously so agree, the claims once fixed by a majority of the commission can not be abated one penny except by the consent of all the powers represented on the commission. Moreover, the commission is closely limited even as to the postponement of total or partial reparation payments, for all such postponements beyond 1930 of payments falling due between May 1, 1921, and the end of 1926, and of any postponement, for more than three years, of any installment falling due after 1926 requires a unanimous vote.

Assuming, for the sake of the argument, that some one of the powers represented on the commission is determined to exact the pound of flesh, there is no way under this treaty to prevent it, short of the application of coercive measures. The reparation commission is not and is not intended to be a beneficent philanthropic, or eleemosynary institution; it is and must be the enforcer of stern retribution, imposing on the vanquished the utmost burden his back will bear.

But these measures are by no means the end of the story. Reference has already been made to the payment by Germany in securities of what I shall designate her nonbond debt. On this point I quote from the treaty:

Germany will within six months from the coming into force of the present treaty deliver to each allied and associated power all securities, certificates, deeds, or other documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights, or interests situated in the territory of that allied or associated power, including any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that power.

That is to say, German investments in allied or associated countries and held in Germany are to be wholly closed out.

Moreover, all other property held by Germans or German companies in allied or associated countries, or territories, colonies, possessions, and protectorates, may be retained or liquidated by such powers. This completes the closing out of German interests in allied and associated countries. Nor is this all, for this last provision applies to territories ceded to the allied and associated powers by this treaty, so that Poland, Czechoslovakia, the free city of Danzig, the principal allied and associated powers in Memel, Denmark, Belgium, and France may sell out property and interest of every German national or company within their newly acquired territory.

Furthermore, the reparation commission may require, by a majority vote, the German Government to acquire and turn over to it the rights and interests of German nationals in any public utility or concession operating in Russia, China, Turkey, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, or in the possessions or dependencies of these States, or in any territory formerly belonging to Germany or her allies, or to be administered by a mandatory under this treaty.

Nor is this the end. Germany must fully compensate, and most properly so, the nationals of all allied and associated powers for the losses they have suffered with reference to property located in German territory, and this includes all property acquired or in course of acquisition by the German alien property custodian, this compensation to be reduced by the actual value of any property restored to the owners.

For all property rights or interests taken by the allied and associated powers from German nationals, Germany undertakes to compensate them.

Now, the disposition of the proceeds of all this German property is obviously of the utmost importance. The treaty proposes two methods, one of which is so fantastic that it is difficult to believe our wildest dreamer would, on study, care to adopt it. I shall give you the effect of a few of its salient features: If we should proceed under it, the United States would guarantee the payment of all specified debts owed by our citizens—who were solvent at the beginning of the war—to Germans. We would establish a clearing office which would take over all such debts due to our citizens from Germans, and we would undertake to act as a collection agent for all such

debts due from our citizens to Germans, making good any we did not collect. From the coming into force of this treaty all payments or acceptance of payments and all communications regarding the settlement of specified obligations would be absolutely prohibited between our citizens and Germans, under penalties imposed for trading with the enemy, except correspondence through our clearing office, and each Government would promise to do its utmost to ferret out and report violations of the prohibitions to the others.

If an American citizen made a claim which was not allowed, he would be fined. If he contested a claim which was allowed, he would be fined. Where he and the German could not agree, the two clearing offices would settle it if they could; if they could not agree, it would go to the mixed arbitral tribunal. If, finally, a debt were held either by the clearing offices or the mixed tribunal not to be within the specified classes, permission is graciously given to the parties to go to court.

When all such debts are liquidated any credit balance in favor of Germany goes to the reparation commission to be credited on Germany's account. That is to say, the excess proceeds of German property in the United States would go to compensate Italian or Greek or some other power's losses.

If this clearing-office system be not adopted, then Germany pays directly to the allied and associated Governments, or their interested nationals, the cash assets and the proceeds of the property, rights, and interests in her hands belonging to them; but each of the allied and associated powers shall dispose of the proceeds of the property rights and interests and of the cash assets of German nationals in accordance with its laws and regulations. They may apply them if they wish to the payment of claims and debts held by their nationals against German nationals, including claims against the German Government for acts committed by it after July 31, 1914, and before the particular power concerned entered the war against Germany. Or, and this is most remarkable, the power may use this money derived from the proceeds of property owned by German nationals to pay debts due the power's nationals from nationals of German allies. That is, we may use German money to pay a Turk's debt.

And in all of this it is well to remember that by the treaty the property rights and interests of German nationals will continue to be subject to exceptional war measures that have been or will be taken against them.

It had not been and is not my purpose to attempt a discussion of the number of provisions of this instrument which run counter to our constitutional guaranties, but I can not forbear the observation that no one will, I apprehend, be so hardy as to contend that, peace being established, we shall continue to have power to take private property without compensation.

Under this plan also the excess of German property over American debts will go to the reparation commission, if we retain the excess. The treaty is not clear as to any other disposition of the surplus.

Now, for all this German property so disposed of, and for which Germany assumes liability to her own nationals, no credit is given on the reparation account, save as to that part which may be ultimately turned over to the reparation commission.

One point more and I shall be done with this part of the treaty. It is stipulated that all investments wheresoever affected with the cash assets of nationals of the high contracting parties, including companies and associations in which such nationals were interested, by persons responsible for the administration of enemy properties or having control over such administration, or by order of such persons or of any authority whatsoever, shall be annulled. That is to say, either the treaty annuls or we obligate ourselves to annul all investments by our Alien Property Custodian of enemy funds. The disposition of such funds is not clear.

Thus we close out German interests in all allied and associated countries.

But we also take other commercial measures no less far-reaching. The treaty terminates all multilateral treaties to which Germany is a part except those specifically named in the instrument, and all bilateral treaties and conventions between her and other powers save only those which the other powers notify their intention to revive. Thus another presumed tenet of international law passes out with this treaty.

Moreover, under this treaty the allied and associated powers acquire all the treaty and conventional rights and advantages enjoyed by Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, and such rights and advantages granted to and enjoyed by nonbelligerent States or their nationals since August 1, 1914, so long as such treaties, conventions, or agreements remain in force. Thus no power having with Germany a treaty which gave to Germany a favored position at the expense of the power will revive such

a treaty, and every power having a treaty which gives her an advantage over Germany will revive that treaty. Furthermore, if Germany shall undertake to make with any foreign country any reciprocity treaty in regard to the importation, exportation, or transit of any goods, then all favors, immunities, and privileges granted by it shall simultaneously and unconditionally and without request or compensation be extended to all the allied and associated States. The treaty thus effectually prevents Germany from fostering her commerce by special trade agreements with other countries.

The tariff and customs provisions are equally drastic. Notwithstanding the increased costs of production throughout the world, Germany may not, for the first six months after the coming into force of this treaty, impose higher tariffs than the most favorable duties applied to imports into Germany on July 31, 1914; and for a period of 30 months thereafter the same rule shall apply to all imports covered by a designated schedule which enjoyed rates conventionalized by treaties, to which imports are added other named articles.

Furthermore, as to all duties, charges, prohibitions, and restrictions on both exports and imports, the allied and associated powers enjoy favored-nation treatment. I shall make no attempt even to list the exceptional tariff privileges granted to France, to Poland, to Luxemburg, to Morocco, and to Egypt.

The nationals of allied and associated powers resident in Germany have as to all measures relating to occupation, professions, trade, and industry most-favored-nation treatment; and as to taxes, charges, and imports, direct or indirect, touching the property rights or interests of nationals or companies of such powers, or restrictions, the treatment must be that accorded to German nationals. In all the foregoing I do not recall one reciprocal favor granted to Germany or her nationals.

The general principle of favored-nation treatment, and in some cases national treatment, is granted to the allied and associated countries and their nationals in all matters referring to transit, which Germany must expedite over and through German territory, and as to all charges connected therewith, all without any reciprocal undertaking in favor of Germany. All regulations governing such traffic must be equal and nondiscriminating as against the allied or associated powers or their nationals. Moreover, all inland traffic, our "coastwise" trade, is open to the vessels of the allied and associated powers on the same terms as German vessels, while Germany may not engage without permission in the like traffic of any other power.

Existing free zones in ports shall be maintained, and, in addition, Germany shall lease to Czechoslovakia areas in Hamburg and Stettin, which shall be placed under the régime of free zones.

Certain specified areas of the great German river systems of the Elbe, the Oder, the Niemen, and additional parts of the Danube, and all navigable parts of these river systems, are internationalized and placed under the administration of international commissions. The internationalization of the Rhine is extended. On these the traffic is open to the vessels of all nations on terms of perfect equality. Special concessions are given to France and Belgium on the Rhine, which need not be further noted.

Finally, Germany undertakes so to adapt her railway rolling stock that it may accommodate the inclusion in German trains of the rolling stock of the allied and associated powers, and that the trains of the latter may incorporate German rolling stock. In addition to this, regulations are laid down as to rates and traffic on through trains, which Germany undertakes to accept and operate.

These are broad statements, covering an almost infinity of details on these various subjects. For no one of these various trade concessions and agreements is Germany given any credit or compensation nor any direct or conspicuous advantage named in the treaty.

In addition to all this, she waives all claims arising out of the internment or repatriation of German nationals and all claims arising out of the capture and condemnation of German ships or the liquidation of German property in China and Siam. Germany waives to all of the allied and associated powers and their nationals, as already noted, all claims of any description in respect to the detention, employment—except under the armistice terms—loss, or damage of any German ships or boats, and all claims to vessels or cargoes sunk by or in consequence of naval action and subsequently saved, in which any of the allied or associated Governments or their nationals may have any interest either as owner, charterer, insurer, or otherwise, notwithstanding any decree or condemnation by a German prize court. Finally, Germany undertakes not to put forward, directly or indirectly, against any allied or associated power signatory of the present treaty, including those which without having

declared war have broken off diplomatic relations with the German Empire, any pecuniary claim based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of the present treaty, such claims by this provision to be finally and completely barred.

And as a capstone to this whole remarkable edifice let me refer to that provision by which Germany, on the one hand, accepts and agrees to be bound by all decrees and orders concerning German ships and goods made by any prize court of the allied and associated powers and agrees to put forward no claim arising out of such orders and decrees, and on the other hand acknowledges the right of the allied and associated powers to challenge all German prize-court decisions and orders.

As to that part of the treaty which deals with labor, I shall now merely say: Either it will never be enforced as drawn, and perhaps was never intended to be enforced as drawn, but to be merely a sop thrown to labor, or if enforced as written and in the spirit its provisions seem to carry it will wreck the world. It compels the class antagonism between capital and labor which wisdom requires that we lessen, not increase, if we are to remain a free people; and makes possible an ultimate interference of foreign nations in our labor disputes at the instance of residents of our own country.

I regret, sir, that this has been a long and tedious process, but its importance could be satisfied in no other way. It has shown us the treaty takes Germany's territory, European and foreign, without compensation; that it takes from her practically all of her ocean shipping and a large portion of her inland vessels; that it deprives her of all special benefits of treaties and conventions; that it takes her cables; that it compels her to supply large quantities of raw materials; that it internationalizes her great river system and throws them open to traffic of all nations on a national basis as if they were the high seas; that it opens her coastwise shipping to all nations; that it compels her to grant exceptional import and export privileges and to accept important restrictions; that it lays down far-reaching principles governing her internal commerce and transportation; that it closes out German interests in practically the whole civilized world—outside the territories of her late allies—including those areas which have been taken from her and given to others; that it closes out the interests of that same world in Germany. It has shown that having done all this it assesses against her provisionally, with a stipulation permitting an increase, a debt of 120,000,000,000 gold marks, which is in addition to the property restored in kind, and to the value of the boats, gold, and securities delivered; that it makes her responsible for these damages inflicted not only by herself but by her allies, and even by the allied and associated powers themselves, with a list of items which includes some admittedly contrary to the rules of international law hitherto existing and that finally and in addition she is compelled to answer to her own nationals for the value of the property taken by the allied and associated powers.

It remains for me to add that the United States is bound up in every one of the obligations and duties incident to the enforcement of these terms, with the great responsibilities attached thereto.

We are participants, either as one of the principal allied and associated powers, or as a member of the council of the league of nations, in the Belgian, Saar Basin, Czecho-Slovak State, Polish, free city of Danzig, and Schleswig boundary commissions. We are in like manner participants in the Saar Basin governing commission, with all the inevitable difficulties and dangers attached thereto. We participate in plebiscite commissions of Poland, Schleswig, and East Prussia, and the interallied military, naval, and aeronautical commissions of control charged with enforcing the disarmament provisions of this treaty. In addition we have our own prisoners and graves commissions, our own clearing offices if we adopt that method of adjusting the enumerated debts. Finally, we are one of the four powers whose representatives are to sit as a reparation commission to assess damages against Germany, to appraise credits, to judge of her economic requirements as affecting her ability to furnish certain raw materials, to pass on her tax system, to postpone payment on her debts, to prescribe the conditions of her bonds, to recommend abatement of her debt, to appraise the value of public property in ceded territories, and a great bulk of other duties that need not be here referred to, all of which may make or break the peace of Europe, with an obligation on our part that having so participated in the breaking we shall once more contribute our millions of men and our billions of dollars to the readjustments.

In addition to this, the United States is to appoint arbitrators to determine the amount of river craft that shall go to France

on the Rhine and to the allied and associated powers—including ourselves—on the Elbe, the Oder, the Niemen, and the Danube, and to determine the conditions under which the international convention relative to the St. Gothard Railway may be denounced.

Mr. President, the more I consider this treaty the more I am convinced that the only safe way for us to deal with it is to decline to be a party to it at all. I think we should renounce in favor of Germany any and all claims for indemnity because of the war and see that she gets credit for what we renounce, as indeed she should for the value of all she gives up as against a fixed and ample indemnity. I agree with the President when he says the indemnity should have been a fixed amount. We ought to renounce all participation or membership in commissions, committees, boards, or otherwise provided for in the treaty in aid of its execution to which by its terms we are parties. We ought not to accept cessions of German territory. We ought to declare a general policy to regard with concern any threat of disturbance of general world peace, but at the same time we should reserve complete liberty of action either independently or in conjunction with other powers in taking such steps as we determine wise for preserving the peace. We ought, then, to carry out the spirit of the act of 1916, which authorized the President to convene the nations of the world together to establish a code of international law, reduce armaments, to establish an international tribunal and go as far as possible in the direction of securing peace through justice, through a league to which all the world are parties in its formation. This would be a fitting, generous, and dignified exit from a situation in which primarily we had no direct concern.

It is indeed a hard and cruel peace that this treaty stipulates, and I have no objections to its being so, but see no reason why we, who do not partake in its spoils, should become parties to its harshness and cruelty. I see no reason why we should be parties to imposing upon Germany a treaty whose terms, our negotiators say, she will not be able to meet; a treaty that robs our ancient friend, China, in a way disapproved by our negotiators; a treaty that lays the foundation for centuries of blood-letting, into which we should not be drawn; a treaty that, contrary to our own judgment, fails to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid, leaving that vast question to the whim of a majority of a commission on reparations; a treaty predicated upon the assertion that a stricken and helpless world requires our counsel and support but leaves to the beneficiaries the decision as to the measure and character of the benefactions they are to receive; a treaty that with ominous words presages our involvement in the eruptions of suppressed volcanic world conditions; a treaty that would require us to underwrite all the regional understandings between nations recognized by the league, most of which are based upon oppression of weaker nations, many of which are as yet secret and undisclosed, and when disclosed might drive us to acts of injustice similar to that in which the President felt himself compelled to acquiesce in the case of Shantung.

The mind stands appalled and refuses to grasp the infinite possibilities which arise from the ramifications of the obligations we are asked to assume. Looking at the treaty as a whole, is it to be wondered at that we are asked to guarantee by our arms and our resources the territorial status which it creates?

Sir, I have all but finished. I have not sought to propound or establish any thesis beyond this: The treaty as it stands can not be enforced. This is admitted by its proponents. The treaty as it stands is but a harbinger of other and greater wars. This being true, the question must come, Why was this treaty so drawn and the vanquished compelled to sign it? It may be when we get all the documents this will appear. And yet in spite of all these great duties and obligations we assume for the future, in spite of our great contribution in men and resources to the successful fruition of the great joint enterprise we entered, it seems to be proposed that we are to waive all participation in the benefits of this treaty, and that we are to add further to the general burdens of the people by ourselves compensating our citizens who have suffered losses in this war.

The weight of the task resting upon us is not light, but the people demand that we fully perform it, in accordance with our sworn duty. We can in this matter take the ipse dixit of no man.

I have sought in my remarks to put before the people as tersely as I could the salient features of this treaty so that, knowing them, their counsel might assist us in our work. For one of the great defects thus far incident to the treaty is that too few minds have functioned on its provisions, and perusing it one finds it impossible to believe that any responsible mind had sought to coordinate its provisions and trace out their ultimate logical conclusions.

Nothing in all our history, sir, has called for a clearer perception of present and future, a keener or juster understanding of our free institutions, a clearer vision of the mighty mission of our great Nation in the world, or the dedication of a purer and loftier patriotism than the consideration of this treaty.

Unless, sir, we shall have the guidance of the infinite wisdom we shall fail in our duty, and, wrecking our beloved country, earn the odium of its treasonable betrayal. [Applause in the galleries.]

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. LODGE. I submit a resolution adopted by Lincoln Post, No. 40, Grand Army of the Republic, of Shawnee, Okla. It is very brief, and I ask that it may be read.

There being no objection, the resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

SHAWNEE, OKLA., August 22, 1919.

Hon. H. C. LODGE,
Senate, Washington, D. C.:

At a meeting of Lincoln Post, No. 40, Grand Army of the Republic, held August 21, 1919, at Shawnee, Okla., the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Requesting the Senate of the United States do not ratify the league of nations. For we believe it to be unpatriotic in regard to article No. 10, also in regard to the Monroe doctrine, also in regard to the steal of Shantung from China. We believe we paid the great debt we did owe France, and as France came to our relief when we badly needed help so did we go to her relief when her national salvation would have been wiped off the face of the earth; we now break even.

We do not know what is in the future, but this we do know, that the United States of America has always stood for the right without coercion, and we believe that the United States has not and will not forget our moral and legal obligations no more in the future than we have in the past. We acknowledge God in our Nation, and that is more than the league of nations does. We have shed our blood that our country might live and are not willing to boost anyone's egotism or ideals to the detriment of our Nation. We do not want to see Old Glory trailed in the dust. We stand with late Col. Roosevelt for a pure and undefiled Americanism.

Respectfully, yours,

F. A. BROWN, Commander.
A. M. CALDWELL, Sergeant Major.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed league of nations treaty, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Peabody, Mass., remonstrating against the adoption of the so-called Plumb plan of railroad control, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Worcester, Mass., remonstrating against Government ownership of railroads, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Lithuanian Citizens' Association of Boston, Mass., and a petition of Local Branch, No. 7, Lithuania National League of America, of South Boston, Mass., praying for the independence of Lithuania, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen of Worcester, Mass., favoring an investigation into the present high cost of living, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented resolutions adopted by Journeymen Plumbers' Union No. 12, of Boston, Mass., favoring the retention of Commander I. E. Bass, United States Navy, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass., which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the League for Democratic Control of Boston, Mass., requesting that the people of the United States be more fully informed in regard to the Russian situation, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Canton, Mass., of Brighton-Allston Post, Massachusetts Post No. 17, American Legion, and of the Trades and Labor Council, of Lowell, Mass., praying for self-determination for Ireland, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of Quinsigamond Val Lodge, of Worcester, Mass., remonstrating against universal military training, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of District Grand Lodge, of New England, Knights of Pythias of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, remonstrating against race riots, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Nahant, Mass., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed league of nations treaty in its present form and praying for self-determination for Ireland, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PAGE presented a petition of sundry employees of the post office at Burlington, Vt., praying for an increase in the salaries of postal employees, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition of sundry employees of the post office at Belleville, Kans., praying for an increase in the compensation of postal employees, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition of sundry postal clerks and letter carriers of Hot Springs, Ark., praying for an increase in the salaries of postal employees, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WADSWORTH. From the Committee on Military Affairs I report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 7594) relating to the creation of the office of General of the Armies of the United States, and I submit a report (No. 163) thereon. I give notice that on Tuesday next I shall call up the bill for consideration.

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

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. HENDERSON:

A bill (S. 2901) for the relief of John B. O'Sullivan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIMMONS:

A bill (S. 2902) to amend section 5182, Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 2903) to provide that robbery of a Federal reserve bank or member bank shall constitute a felony, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 95) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the city of Atlanta, Ga., tents, coats, horses, and saddle equipments for the use of United Confederate Veterans in their convention from October 7 to 10, 1919; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH of Montana:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 96) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the Veterans Welfare Commission of the American Legion of the State of Montana sundry equipment for the use of said organization at their reunion at Helena, Mont.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Mr. HENDERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7478) to amend sections 5200 and 5202 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by acts of June 22, 1906, and September 24, 1918, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

Mr. HARDING. I send to the desk a concurrent resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 8) was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the joint special committee, consisting of two Senators and four Representatives, appointed to confer with officials of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or any political subdivision thereof, or with officers of any organization or society, or with individuals, relative to the contemplated observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, ordered to report its recommendations on or before September 1, 1919, be granted an extension of time for its report and recommendations until December 10, 1919.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ASHURST in the chair). The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. HARDING. Mr. President, I think no explanation of the concurrent resolution is necessary. The original concurrent resolution fixed September 1 as the time for the committee to report. The officials of Massachusetts are not yet ready, and this resolution simply grants an extension of the time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the resolution.

The resolution was concurred in.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that at some convenient hour on Tuesday next it is my purpose to make some remarks upon the pending treaty.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that I shall address the Senate on "The league of nations" to-morrow morning at the reassembling of the Senate at 11 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as the business of the Senate will permit.

TREATY WITH POLAND (S. DOC. NO. 82)—MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE RHINE (S. DOC. NO. 81).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to announce that he has received from the President of the United States a message transmitting the treaty with Poland and the agreement with reference to the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine, which must be received either in open session or in executive session.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I move that, as in open executive session, the two documents transmitted by the President be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The Secretary will read the message of the President of the United States.

The Secretary read as follows:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith, with a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to their ratification, the accompanying treaty with Poland, signed at Versailles on the 28th of June; and the agreement between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, and France of the one part, and Germany of the other part, with regard to the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine, also signed at Versailles on the 28th of June.

This treaty and this convention are ancillary to the treaty of peace with Germany, and I am glad to lay them before the Senate now in order that they may be considered, if possible, in connection with that treaty, and also in order that they may serve to throw further light upon the treaty itself.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
29 August, 1919.

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I only desire to say that those treaties have been sent in response to a request of the Committee on Foreign Relations. They were signed on the same day as the treaty of Versailles and are an integral part of the treaty with Germany.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ASHURST in the chair). The Chair understands that an order has been made that the message and accompanying papers be printed and that they be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE. That order has been made, and an order also has been made to print the treaties.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair so understands.

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING.

Mr. LODGE. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That a joint committee to consist of five Senators and seven Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House, respectively, shall be named for the purpose of making arrangements for appropriate exercises in welcome of John J. Pershing, general and commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces of the World War. That said committee shall report to the Senate and House of Representatives such program and procedure therefor as in its opinion shall be fitting and appropriate.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House.

The resolution was concurred in.

LEASING OF OIL LANDS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2775) to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium on the public domain.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I understood that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] would continue his remarks upon the leasing bill this morning; but he is out of the Chamber for the moment. I desire to offer an amendment to the bill. On page 31, line 17, I move to strike out the word "any" and to insert the word "all." I will state that the word "all" was agreed to by the committee, but in the printing of the bill the error was made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 31, line 17, before the word "moneys," it is proposed to strike out the word "any" and to insert the word "all," so as to read:

That all moneys which may accrue to the United States.

And so forth.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I notice on page 29, line 13, the word "monopoly" is incorrectly spelled. I believe that the Secretary was instructed to correct errors due to a misprint. If not, I ask that it be done now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that the engrossing clerk has a right to spell correctly if the Printing Office can not.

CONFERENCE OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, there seems to be a lull in the consideration of the oil-leasing bill, and I wish to take advantage of the opportunity to call attention to a joint resolution which I introduced on the 17th of last June, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. The joint resolution proposes to authorize the President to call a conference of representatives of employees and employers. It is very brief, and I will read the substantive part of it, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to call a national conference to meet at such point as may be designated by him at an early date to be named by him, to be composed of the following-named persons, the same being among the most prominent representatives both of employers and of employees, of capital and labor: E. H. Gary, William H. Johnston, Frank P. Walsh, Charles E. Hughes, A. B. Garretson, William K. Vanderbilt, Franklin K. Lane, William B. Wilson, John D. Rockefeller, Samuel Gompers, Daniel Guggenheim, Charles H. Moyer, J. P. Morgan, Andrew Furuseth, F. S. Stead, Frank J. Hayes, J. Ogden Armour, J. Fitzpatrick, E. L. Stotesbury, W. D. Mahon, and such other persons as the President may name, equally divided among leading representatives of labor and capital.

It shall be the duty of said conference to consider, with a view of the permanent solution of the same, such problems as may be presented to it relating to permanent relations of capital, of labor, of industrial management, of adjustment of wages, of settlement of industrial disputes, of promoting improved conditions, and greater industrial efficiency as a Nation; to adopt resolutions which, when approved by a majority of the conference composed of the representatives of capital and of labor, shall serve as recommendations to employers and employees for the government of their relations with each other; and said conference shall consider the question of State and National legislation which may be practicable and feasible, looking toward the beneficial conduct of the Nation's industries and the promotion of the welfare of all its citizens.

Mr. President, the purpose of this joint resolution was, by authoritative action of the Government, to afford an opportunity and a vehicle by which there could be an understanding between the employees of the industries of the country and the owners and operators of those industries as to the viewpoints of each. It is a matter of elementary knowledge that acquaintance and information of those who are engaged in business with each other tends to avoid troubles and disputes, tends to remove antagonism and to bring about understanding. A meeting upon an authoritative basis of national scope, with the right kind of delegates, representing the various industries of the country and the organized and unorganized employees, might very well produce a settlement on a permanent basis of some of the causes of controversy which are now menacing the peace and the order and the well-being of the entire country.

I call attention to this because the committee has taken no action on it, to emphasize the peculiar need of action of this kind at this particular time, in view of the developments that have occurred since the resolution was introduced.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. KENYON. I want to say to the Senator that it seems to be a very difficult matter to get a quorum of the Committee on Education and Labor; why, I do not know. The Senator's joint resolution has been up before the committee, as he knows. We now have arranged with the House Committee on Labor for a joint hearing next Thursday on the Senator's joint resolution and on the other resolutions that have been introduced in the House, and I earnestly hope that at that time some action will be taken looking toward the proposition that the Senator has advanced. The chief objection I found in the committee was in the naming of the delegates to such a conference in the joint resolution, and I think there is very substantial legitimate objection to that feature; but I firmly believe that some resolution along those lines will come out of the meeting of the joint committee, and the joint committee has the advantage of being able to secure a quorum.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I am very glad, indeed, to hear the statement of the chairman of the committee that some arrangements have been made for the serious consideration of the question.

Mr. President, the resolution that was pending in the House, or at least one of the resolutions which the Senator from Iowa, the chairman of the committee, has referred to, is simply a duplicate of this joint resolution. In fact, it is this joint resolution which was introduced there either simultaneously or subsequently to its introduction in the Senate. The introduc-

tion of this resolution has already served one purpose, with a very interesting result—that it has developed the fact that both the representatives of organized labor and the representatives of organized industry do not want to confer with each other, furnishing a new and a stronger reason than existed before why the Government ought to take some action to bring about a conference. When that sort of obstinacy exists, when that sort of estrangement exists between the parties to a controversy in which the public has a primary interest, it is a reason for the Government to take some steps toward bringing them together.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President—

Mr. POINDEXTER. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The Senator perhaps knows that I take a very active interest in the work of the Committee on Education and Labor, having been chairman of the committee until the change occurred.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I know the Senator does.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wanted to say to the Senator, in addition to what was said by the chairman of the committee, that he and I were each very favorable to such a joint resolution, provided we could get a basis of selection. We had at once earnest protests against those suggested in the joint resolution. Then we asked for suggestions as to how they should be selected. We had such a strong expression of contrary views as to the mode of selection that we hardly knew how to proceed.

I was not impressed with the idea that the men coming before us objected to a conference, but each bunch wanted to control their side of the conference. I thought they were probably willing to confer if those before us would represent the branch of their side that would name the men that would do the conferring. It was more a difficulty about agreeing upon any plan to select conferees than any objection to coming together; at least, it so impressed me; but, at any rate, the chairman of the committee and I were not able to get anywhere with those who came before us looking toward a mode of selecting the conferees. It was suggested that the President appoint them. Quite a number of objections were expressed to that.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

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

Mr. POINDEXTER. I do.

Mr. SMOOT. May I ask the Senator if we can not proceed now with the oil-leasing bill?

Mr. POINDEXTER. We can not proceed with the oil-leasing bill until I get through with this matter, which is of more immediate importance than the oil-leasing bill. The Senator will save time by allowing me to proceed. It will only take a few moments.

With regard to the particular phase of this matter that the Senator from Georgia speaks of, I will say that I was present at one meeting of the committee. I appreciate the general condition to which the Senator from Iowa refers, the difficulty of getting a quorum of the committee; but that is not any reason why important questions of this kind should not be disposed of. If the members of a committee of the Senate refuse to attend and make a quorum to dispose of business which is of vital interest to the country, the chairman of the committee or some member of the committee who is interested in it ought to report that matter to the Senate, and some action ought to be taken by the Senate upon which progress could be made.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I do.

Mr. KENYON. What does the Senator suggest as a remedy for this situation? At a meeting of this committee Thursday to take up the educational bill the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH], who is generally present, and myself were the only ones in attendance. Would the Senator report to the Senate the names of those who will not attend, with a motion to discharge them from the committee?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I do not desire to offer suggestions to the Senator.

Mr. KENYON. I want suggestions, because I have thought seriously, as far as I am concerned, of resigning from the chairmanship of the committee because the members will not attend. There are no more important subjects before Congress than are now before the Committee on Education and Labor, and I should like a remedy for the condition that exists.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I do not think there is a more important committee of the Senate in this particular juncture than the committee of which the Senator from Iowa is chairman, and I should hesitate to offer suggestions to the experienced

chairman of the committee. Of course, there are many courses which might be pursued.

Mr. KENYON. I will say, as far as I am concerned, that if we are going to keep on as we have been, with the members refusing to attend the meetings of the committee, I shall resign as chairman of it. We have much important legislation before us—the minimum-wage bill, the educational bill, the Americanization bill, the bill establishing a permanent bureau of labor—and I do not propose to be chairman of a committee and not have the members attend at all.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa permit me to say a word?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I do.

Mr. KENYON. I hope we may have a confession from all the members of the committee who do not attend.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, this is not a confession; this is an explanation.

I have the honor of being a member of the Committee on Education and Labor. I have been profoundly grieved to think that my other duties did not permit of my attendance at the important meetings of the Committee on Education and Labor, and I think the Senator from Iowa has been apprised of the reasons of my failure to be in attendance. I hope he will not carry into execution his threat to resign from the chairmanship of the committee, and that he will still continue to be a member, and that he will appreciate the duties devolving on other members of that committee.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NELSON. The experience to which the Senator from Iowa refers does not pertain alone to his committee, but my experience is that it pertains to other committees; and we have been obliged on two committees of which I am a member—very large committees, with 17 or 18 members—to adopt a resolution that six members of the committee shall constitute a quorum to do business. Without such a resolution we would have been unable in several instances to do any business at all. I can not see any remedy except for Senators who can not attend committees, who never attend them, to resign and let men go on the committee who will attend to the work.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I have served on a committee with the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, and I know the diligence with which he attends sessions, the inspiration that he gives the members of committees of which he is chairman, and the example that he sets them for attendance on their sessions; and I only wish that they had imitated his example to a greater degree than they have. I certainly hope the Senator from Iowa will abandon the idea of resigning the chairmanship of the committee he refers to, because I know the interest that he takes in this important legislation which is pending before his committee, and the efforts which he has made to secure the attendance of the members.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, may I say another word? There were men in the Senate who were anxious to go on this committee, men who would take an especial interest in questions of human welfare, like the Senator from Maryland [Mr. FRANCE], I may mention. I asked the committee on committees to place the Senator from Maryland on there. The committee, I think, when we get down to the facts of the matter, was regarded as getting too radical. They were afraid of getting too many radical men on the committee—men who take a viewpoint of these labor questions that perhaps did not agree with some of the most conservative elements of the Senate; and I am not reflecting on any men on the committee, of course. They are all good men, but many of them have not that interest in these affairs that the Senator has and that I have, and they do not regard this committee as being of any importance, and many of them do not care anything about the labor question. That is just telling the truth about it as I understand it; and so, if it goes on, they can have the whole committee as far as I am concerned.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I think one remedy would be afforded if the chairman, after a sufficient number of efforts to secure the attendance of a quorum of a committee, would make a report on his own account to the Senate, reporting back the legislation which is pending in the committee, stating the circumstances which prevent the committee from acting upon it, and asking the Senate for advice upon that legislation and as to the disposition of it. That would tend to bring the matter before the Senate and before the country, and undoubtedly remedies

could be found. I think this discussion probably will have some beneficial effect upon the attendance on committees.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President—

Mr. POINDEXTER. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is it not a fact that Senators are on altogether too many different committees? Every Senator is on six or seven committees.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I think that is one of the vices of the situation, although I do not know that it is the cause of the difficulty we are discussing, because I notice that the remarks apply to Senators who are on few committees as well as to those who are on many. But I think the situation the Senator mentions does exist, and perhaps it ought to be corrected.

I was present, Mr. President, in attendance on the Committee on Education and Labor in an effort to get action upon this joint resolution at a hearing that had been called by the chairman. The general counsel of the American Federation of Labor—I am very sorry to say that I believe that he is since deceased—an able lawyer, and authorized to represent that organization, appeared before the committee and made an address to the committee or those members of it who were present; and he did not, as the Senator from Georgia suggests, merely base his objection upon the names that were mentioned as members of this proposed conference. He did object to them; but he also expressly and emphatically objected to any conference at all. I remember very distinctly that he argued there rather strenuously, I thought, that this savored of the shifting of responsibility on the part of Congress; that Congress is the legislative body of the country that ought to make rules in regard to the relations of labor and employers, overlooking altogether that the purpose of the resolution was to bring about such an adjustment of the differences as would in many cases obviate the necessity of legislation, which is always objectionable if these industrial disputes can be settled privately and without the interference of the Government.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia rose.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Furthermore, let me add—and then I will yield in a moment to the Senator from Georgia—there seemed to be a very fundamental misapprehension on the part both of the representatives of organized labor and the representatives of organized industry in regard to the purposes of the proposition.

Both of them seem to think that it was introduced merely as affecting them. Neither one could see that there was any other interest in the matter except their own. Neither one could see that the opposite party had as much right to be consulted about the initiation of legislation, the form of the legislation, and the names of the conferees as they had; and still less did they appreciate the fact that over and above the interest of them both, far more extensive and more vital, and far more entitled to the consideration of Congress than the particular interest either of industry or of labor, were the interests of the great public of the United States. It is in the interest of the public, including labor, including industry and its owners and operatives, in order to avoid disaster, loss, injury, suffering, perhaps death, that may come from the threatened movements and controversies that are now approaching a critical stage in the country, that I have introduced this resolution—not thinking that it would be a panacea or that it would surely result in improving conditions, but that it might result in settling some of the controversies; that there was everything to gain and nothing to lose.

I received a telegram from the President of the American Federation of Labor expressing some resentment that the joint resolution was introduced without consulting him, a very naive expression, perfectly natural, apparently an unconscious expression of the idea that seems to be prevalent in certain ranks that nothing which affects them can be done without their consent, overlooking the fact that they are a part of the public, and that the public interest is paramount, and that the Government rules over all.

I also received a letter from the president of the Wage Adjustment Board, indicating another rather peculiar viewpoint of certain elements as to the direction and method that ought to be pursued in the consideration of these questions of labor and capital by the Congress of the country. He said that nothing ought to be done until the President came home. I wrote him that I knew that that idea represented a considerable element of opinion in the country of persons who thought that nothing ought to be done without first consulting with the President, but that I did not think it was the predominant opinion of the country. The President, of course, is entitled to the highest consideration in these matters, but it is not necessary and it was not necessary, before exercising the functions of Congress upon a matter that is more or less critical, to postpone all con-

sideration of it until the President could return from his long sojourn in Paris.

On the other hand, I received a number of letters from manufacturers, evidently part of a propaganda, evidently worked up by their organization through the officials whom they maintain here in Washington City, also expressing resentment that such a thing as this should be done without first consulting with them, and objecting to the names that were proposed for the members of the conference, and many of them objecting altogether to the idea of a conference between labor and capital at all. The joint resolution provides that in addition to the names which are mentioned as members of the conference the President may appoint additional conferees. There is no limit placed upon the number, so that there is every opportunity, in case the resolution should pass, even in the form in which it was introduced, for the President to direct the complexion and character of the conference and to see that every interest which claimed to have a right to be represented there had a delegate in the conference. Many of these manufacturers said that there was no one in this list of names in the resolution who really represented the employers. There is Mr. E. H. Gary, whose name is mentioned; there is Mr. J. Ogden Armour, whose name is mentioned; there is Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, whose name is mentioned; and Mr. J. P. Morgan; and there are names of others mentioned who represent the banking interests in the country and what might be called capital. It seems to me that those whom I particularly mention certainly can be said to represent the employers of the country, because they are the heads of active industrial organizations.

Mr. Guggenheim, for instance, is one of the largest employers in the United States. He is one of the heads of the great smelting interests of the country, who employ thousands of men. If he is not in immediate contact with the employees it would be to his interest and he would have every means and opportunity of surrounding himself with men as his advisers who are in the employ of the corporations of which he is one of the controllers and who are in direct contact with employees in the smelting plants. Mr. Armour likewise is a representative of the employers of the country, and so is Mr. Gary. Only a few days ago I noticed that the representatives of the American Federation of Labor were seeking to obtain a conference with Mr. Gary, although it is only a short time since they opposed the resolution which named him as a member of a general national conference for the consideration of the general labor situation throughout the country. This indicates the inconsistency of the attitude, the narrowness of the viewpoint of both sides to the controversy, the fact that both, I think, are disposed—instead of assuming a helpful attitude to bring about an agreement upon mooted questions, to search out remedies, to avoid the loss and suffering which occur from industrial warfare—to put petty obstacles in the way, to create difficulties and objections where there is no substantial ground for them. All of which emphasizes the fact that Congress itself must use its own judgment in these matters and not wait upon the agreement of these special parties as a preliminary condition to the passage of the legislation.

I wish to present and ask to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a telegram received from Mr. D. M. Linnard, a prominent and patriotic citizen of San Francisco, Calif., in relation to the resolution, and to express the hope that the committee, in the meeting with the committee of the House to which the chairman has referred, will take some definite action upon this important matter. It can not be productive of any harm; it may be productive of beneficial results.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., August 28, 1919.

HON. MILES POINDEXTER,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Congratulations upon your labor-capital resolution. Every thoughtful, well-meaning citizen, with sincere desire for solution of our people's most serious problem, will undoubtedly applaud and aid the suggested conference, with heartfelt hope for results which will tend to a better understanding between capital and labor, employees and employers. The time has actually arrived for the cooperation of broad-minded, fair-minded, liberal men from the ranks of labor and the like of capital, who will reason fairly for all, make concessions where just, and save our people from the fearful results which would be disgraceful to the intelligence we Americans credit ourselves with possessing. As an extensive employer in my 10 hotels, including the Palace in San Francisco, the Ambassador at Atlantic City, I commend action on your resolution, and hope for most successful results with but little delay. If my sentiments as expressed herein indicate my ability to be of assistance to you in this splendid cause, please command me.

D. M. LINNARD.

LUBENDORFF'S STORY OF THE WAR.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, I received yesterday afternoon a telegram from a distinguished citizen of my State, one who proved himself a patriot and was active in all efforts

to assist our cause during the late war. I send it to the desk and ask that it be read, and I then desire to make a few comments on it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

PORTLAND, OREG., August 26, 1919.

HON. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

To-day's Oregonian announces the Ludendorff story of the war will not be printed in the Oregonian. Everyone I know here says the patriotic decision of the Oregonian is right, and that the Federal Government should forbid at once the publication of the Ludendorff story in every paper of the United States. Why should our dead and maimed soldiers' homes be profaned with Ludendorff's story vindicating Hun brutalities?
L. B. SEELEY.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, the paper referred to and I think a great many other papers in the United States have been carrying for a number of insertions the promise that Ludendorff's story of the war would at a certain date in the future—probably some time the next week—be printed in that and the other papers which have carried the announcement.

I am in accord with the views of Mr. Seeley, who sends that telegram, to a certain extent, and while I would not undertake to restrain the press from publishing this story, if they see fit to do so, yet I would appeal to the patriotism of the newspapers in the United States and beg them, as Congress ought to beg them, not to publish this story of the war.

My reason for it can be found in the character of the man who writes the story. While I have not had an opportunity to look up the record of Ludendorff as he is and was during the war, I desire to quote a brief statement with reference to the man from Current Opinion of August, 1918, entitled:

French interpretation of Gen. Erich Ludendorff—Latest effort to disclose the real man behind the mask.

The article is quite lengthy, and I satisfy myself with reading just the concluding paragraph, but I am going to ask that the whole article be printed in connection with the telegram. The article, taken as a whole, is rather favorable to Ludendorff as a man of great ability and a man who rose rapidly in his profession of arms. It shows the viewpoint of a Frenchman, though rather an impartial observer of the man. It concludes:

The character of Ludendorff is pronounced by the French observer to be "hard, cruel, pitiless," in accordance with the dominant ideal of the Prussians in high command. Ludendorff, we are assured, was the most ferocious instigator of continued submarine warfare. He insists upon constant aerial bombardment of open and unfortified towns.

Remember, Mr. President, this was in the midst of the war. Now, quoting:

"By killing the women and children," he is quoted as saying, "we destroy the future mothers and the ultimate defenders of their land; that is, the future forces upon which the enemy depends."

That is the end of the quotation of Ludendorff's observation.

Ludendorff, moreover, is a hypocrite, a sly and affected being. He is not above telling the newspapers that the lives of German soldiers are more precious than a mere swamp or a blackened ruin the enemy wants to preserve. He is notoriously the most sanguinary feeder of cannon with "fodder," never hesitating to pile high the plains of the Somme with heaps of German dead. Ludendorff attaches great importance to what he calls "morale," and no press agent had ever more skill.

I call attention to this because it reflects that he is active in America, as he was active over there, with press agents.

He keeps in touch with the journalists night and day, for it is a mistake to deem him the "simple soldier," at his ease only in the theater of war. He holds his regular receptions for the benefit of his friends, the reporters. He inspires a school of military criticism with its experts to prove that Germany is invincible. He is a master of the propaganda that works with fiction. He invented the system of heralding every German offensive far in advance, arguing that the effect upon enemy "morale" is tremendous.

Ludendorff is a commander who seeks less a strategical surprise than a tactical one. An organizer of experience and ability, he excels in preparation. His plans are not only large, but definite. He concentrates. He affects a complete candor with the enemy, advertising an offensive that remains in detail a secret, announced with menaces and shrouded with devices that bewilder, distract, terrify, the inexperienced.

Now, Mr. President, that is the character of the man. Can it be that his propaganda is to be disseminated in the United States through the instrumentality of a so-called history of the war or story of the war? Are the American people to be educated from the German standpoint and to have the German theory of the reason for the war, Germany's innocence in its instigation, its harmless carrying on of the war, through the instrumentality of the story of this man?

Mr. LODGE. Is it proposed to publish serially or in any other way such a thing as that?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Absolutely. If the Senator will observe some of the newspapers he will find that they are promising now to publish in the near future the so-called Ludendorff Story of the War.

Mr. LODGE. I trust it will not be done.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I am just expressing that hope, and I am glad to have the Senator join with me.

This article goes on to say that it was Ludendorff who brought Hindenburg to the front, and not Hindenburg who brought Ludendorff to the front; that it was Ludendorff whose brains were the animation and spirit of the German Army during its whole progress. As this paper says, he has been responsible, therefore, for the ruthless submarine warfare. He has gloried in the bombing of adjoining territory, the destruction of women and children who were not participants in the war.

Mr. President, America has had over 200,000 casualties as a result of the war. Not only are her hospitals filled with boys who have been maimed by the cruel processes of German warfare, but the asylums as well are filled in some instances with young men who were shell-shocked or otherwise disabled by the system of warfare waged under Ludendorff's direction. The American people have learned who are the authors of this war. They know it was the settled plan of the militarists of Germany to become involved in it and to wage it. They know that it was their purpose in the last analysis to make America assist in the payment for the war, if current and contemporaneous history is to be believed. Notwithstanding that belief and knowledge, are we to have this friend of the reportorial system of Europe introduce his methods into this country and slyly instill into the American people not only that Germany was innocent of instituting the war but that the German methods were kindly and its purposes lofty?

I for one, Mr. President, hope that the newspapers of the country, and I am glad to say that practically all of them were patriotic and loyal in the war, will without any action upon the part of Congress, but simply inspired by the same motives of patriotism which animated them during the war, decline absolutely to print this story of the war by the man who was the reputed military leader and who is so largely responsible for German cruelty and brutality.

I call attention of the Congress to this matter, Mr. President, in the hope that, if this story is to be printed, there may be some public expression about the author of this so-called history of the war, so that the people may be warned in advance to read it with caution as a part of a system of German propaganda, deliberately planned to poison the minds of the American people, and of the fathers and mothers, wives and sweethearts of our heroic dead.

There being no objection, the article from Current Opinion for August, 1918, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"FRENCH INTERPRETATION OF GEN. ERICH LUDENDORFF—LATEST EFFORT TO DISCLOSE THE REAL MAN BEHIND THE MASK.

"Physically one's first impression of Ludendorff is that of a vast forehead, very rounded, very well denuded of hair, above eyes of the profoundest blue, that search keenly. A blond mustache is traced definitely, along with the thin lips, disdainfully curved. The chin inclines to the double formation. The head as a whole seems to reflect lively intelligence, an obvious mentality contrasting with trooper Hindenburg's heavy mass and ponderous look. Ludendorff's corpulence is great enough, considering his medium height, yet he conveys an impression of the energetic man, sure of himself, in full physical and intellectual vigor. The portrait is sketched in the Paris Illustration by Commandant Henru Carre, who knows Ludendorff and who has done perhaps one of the best of the many sketches now taking up so much space in the French press. Is he a genius? The question is of critical importance, suggests the Debats, considering the importance attached to the quality not by Napoleon only but by all who have written on the art of war. Commandant Carre reaches the conclusion that Ludendorff is no better, to say the least, than Foch, and the German has yet to display the artistry of the Frenchman, the art of war being as important as the science. Nevertheless, reckoning with the danger of underestimating the enemy, if pains be taken to take the true measure of Ludendorff, the idea of him is, the French commandant says, that of a man brilliant as regards intelligence, indefatigable by nature, endowed with a most supple mind. He is rich in the expedients devised on the spur of the moment—a quality precious to von Moltke—and he has liveliness of imagination. The brain is, in a word, rich in ideas. Ludendorff is, accordingly, a great soldier because he reveals imagination and ideas. All his qualities are reinforced, fortified, accentuated by cool energy, a tenacious will, and a strong soul.

"Ludendorff is, as German commanders go, young, and his career in Berlin passes for rapid and even brilliant. He is not much past 50, for he was born in Kruczevina, in the Province

of Posen, April 9, 1865, his rise having been so meteoric that the ordinary reference book even in Germany fails to note the fact. Erich Ludendorff had the good luck to possess a far-seeing and a wealthy parent of Prussian stock, who got him, at 17, into the Ploen cadet school, from which he emerged as a sublieutenant in an infantry regiment at Wesel. The young man turned up as a lieutenant of marines at Kiel and then got into the grenadiers. His ambitions were always military and they took him to the war academy which sent him forth with the rank of captain at 30. How he got into the great general staff at Berlin, in view of his comparatively mediocre origin, is not clear, but he went out of it and through the grades successfully. He proved himself an officer of the correct general staff type, bred in the true Moltke school, and a creditable pupil of Gen. von Schlieffen.

"Ludendorff was early established as a military scientist, with rare gifts for the assimilation of whatever knowledge came his way. When he was 47 he took command of the fusiliers at Dusseldorf and not long after he was at Strassburg as major general of infantry. This was the force with which he went into the grand mobilization for the war, and he replaced, as head of the fourteenth brigade, Gen. von Vassoff, who was killed at Liege. In the course of the swift operations which reduced that place the brilliant behavior of Ludendorff, who led the assault at the head of his brigade, earned for him one of the first of the crosses of a knight of the Order 'Pour le Merite,' of which Emperor William is so sparing.

"Now occurred in the career of Ludendorff the 'decisive event,' of which so much has been written. The general staff had become worried at the advance of the Russian forces into German territory. It was Ludendorff, however, who suggested Hindenburg, and not Hindenburg who suggested Ludendorff. The aged man was intimately acquainted with the theater of operations in East Prussia. Ludendorff's reputation for sound judgment was so solid that the all highest took the risk of heeding his suggestion. Hindenburg was dragged from his retirement at Hanover, and naturally he selected Ludendorff as his chief of staff. These are the facts, declares our French authority, in spite of many a tale to the contrary. In no long time the pair won the Tannenberg victory, which brought to one the grade of field marshal and to the other that of lieutenant general. At the head of a group of armies they gained the day at the Mazurian Lakes, and, specializing in the Russian theater of operations, they redeemed their native land from pressing perils with the conquest of Poland and Galicia. Just two years ago, in consequence of the Bronsiloff offensive, 'which caused the German defense to tremble to its foundation,' Hindenburg, still 'doubled' with Ludendorff, was given command of the Austro-German forces in the eastern theater. Before many days—replacing Von Falkenhayn, who had to take all the blame for the Verdun check—Hindenburg was made chief of the general staff, with Ludendorff at his right hand as general of infantry, exercising the functions of a chief general quartermaster. 'They ticked like two clocks.'

"The whole German press was jubilant. 'An immense delight reigns everywhere in the fatherland. Our new Blucher retains at his side our new Gneisenau. Ludendorff remains with Hindenburg.' The Kaiser consented to the eclipse of his own imperial star by the new constellation of the twins, Hindenburg-Ludendorff, and the field marshal in turn—free from jealousy or full of gratitude—permitted the personality of his right-hand man to grow more decisive and conspicuous. On the western front, until the beginning of the present offensive, the great idea of the two chiefs seem to the French expert we quote to have been the strategic retirement to that well-known Hindenburg line. The operation was presented at home as 'a bit of boldness conceived by the highest genius' and as 'a prelude to the solutions entirely new and magnificent.' In spite of these enthusiasms, the great general staff took refuge in a strict defensive for the period of one whole year, during which it sustained the successive checks of Arras, Ypres, Vimy, the Chemin des Dames, Verdun, and l'Ailette. Ludendorff concentrated all his faculties on the collapse of Russia before turning again to the 'principal enemy,' France, and the most detested of all the foes, England.

"The collaboration of Hindenburg and Ludendorff has all this time been most intimate. In this association one acts as the brain and the other as the right hand. One represents the young and active element, the fecund brain with the 'ideas,' while the other is the mass which brings the weight to bear. The decisions seem to be taken in common; but they are for the most part inspired by Ludendorff. In the 'enormous machine' called 'German war,' one is the motor and the other is the power. Ludendorff is the true directing mind. Force is affirmed by our French authority to be eminently the character-

istic of the man. One detects that fact in his favorite aphorisms. 'As always in war,' he observes, 'one must now be strong and resolute. Superiority, danger—such things exist only for the feeble.' He is fond of saying also that the strong man does not talk of danger but, at most, of the way to avoid it. Again: 'He who complains of fatality had better accuse himself.' 'A strong will creates his own destiny.' Ludendorff says there is no such thing as fatality, as destiny. There is but the will of the strong man.

"The character of Ludendorff is pronounced by the French observer to be 'hard, cruel, pitiless,' in accordance with the dominant ideal of the Prussians in high command. Ludendorff, we are assured, was the most ferocious instigator of continued submarine warfare. He insists upon constant aerial bombardment of open and unfortified towns. 'By killing the women and children,' he is quoted as saying, 'we destroy the future mothers and the ultimate defenders of their land; that is, the future forces upon which the enemy depends.' Ludendorff, moreover, is a hypocrite, a sly and affected being. He is not above telling the newspapers that the lives of German soldiers are more precious than a mere swamp or a blackened ruin the enemy wants to preserve. He is notoriously the most sanguinary feeder of cannon with 'fodder,' never hesitating to pile high the plains of the Somme with heaps of German dead. Ludendorff attaches great importance to what he calls 'moral,' and no press agent had ever more skill. He keeps in touch with the journalists night and day, for it is a mistake to deem him the 'simple soldier' at his ease only in the theater of war. He holds his regular receptions for the benefit of his friends, the reporters. He inspires a school of military criticism with its experts to prove that Germany is invincible. He is a master of the propaganda that works with fiction. He invented the system of heralding every German offensive far in advance, arguing that the effect upon enemy 'moral' is tremendous.

"Ludendorff is a commander who seeks less a strategical surprise than a tactical one. An organizer of experience and ability, he excels in preparation. His plans are not only large but definite. He concentrates. He affects a complete candor with the enemy, advertising an offensive that remains in detail a secret, announced with menaces and shrouded with devices that bewilder, distract, terrify the inexperienced."

LEASING OF OIL LANDS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2775) to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium on the public domain.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE addressed the Senate in continuation of the speech begun by him on Wednesday. After having spoken for four hours,

Mr. OVERMAN. Will the Senator yield to me that I may ask him a question?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. OVERMAN. Does the Senator expect to conclude this afternoon? I gave notice yesterday that I would move an executive session to-day.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator from Wisconsin could go on he might conclude in half an hour.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I shall probably consume a couple of hours longer.

Mr. OVERMAN. Will the Senator yield to me, then, to move an executive session?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will be very glad to yield, and if agreeable to the Senator from Utah, I will yield the floor for the time being.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to give notice that if the bill is not passed by 6 o'clock to-morrow evening I shall ask for a night session. The Senator from North Carolina desires an executive session, and I shall make the motion, if he does not, because I agreed to it yesterday.

Mr. OVERMAN. Let the Senator from Utah move it.

Mr. OWEN. Before the motion is made I wish to say just a word.

Mr. SMOOT. I will withhold the motion.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I notice in the New York Journal of Commerce that Mr. Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers' Trust Co., made a statement to the effect that a comment which I made on the floor that the bankers had profited in large measure by the high premium paid for the purchase of American dollars or credits by British, French, and Italian importers showed a complete misunderstanding of the functions of banks in dealing in foreign exchange; that the banks act merely as brokers in exchange transactions; that they execute orders from their customers to buy or sell exchange at the market price of the moment and charge for the service a commission usually

ranging from one-eighth of 1 per cent to sometimes less than one-sixteenth of 1 per cent, depending on the size and character of the transaction, which charge is included in the rate of exchange. He said:

In order that the banks might profit along the lines suggested by Senator OWEN, they would themselves have to purchase the exchange created by these commercial transactions and hold it, hoping for an improvement in the market with all its attendant risks. If operations of this kind had been the practice in the past, they would now show large losses to the banks, as is easily realized when the decline in the exchange market is considered.

Mr. President, I thoroughly understand the practice. I know one of the great trust companies charged off over \$5,000,000 to losses on Russian rubles because of transactions of this very character, and I am informed and believe that these transactions of the immediate past have run into \$500,000,000, and that these transactions do involve these profits by holding the foreign exchange credit until the reaction takes place, and that somebody has bought them beyond a doubt, because the transactions could not take place without that having been done. I state as a fact that certain banks and trust companies in New York City have been buying exchange and selling it short on their own account as well as for clients and customers on the scale of millions and not alone as Mr. Prosser describes, which is the legitimate method. Mr. Prosser does himself little credit by issuing a statement that every foreign exchange banker in New York should know is grossly misleading to the public. I know what is going on, and Mr. Prosser can not sidetrack the facts, but may precipitate a congressional inquiry that will expose the conditions as they are.

I want our commerce protected and intend to protect it if I can do so, in spite of all camouflage or denials by those who should know better than to deny a notorious fact.

The short selling of exchange for speculation is producing bad results, as shown by a telegram which I have just received from some of the unhappy exporters of New York, stating that the export business of the United States is being paralyzed and that if it is the desire of the Government to correct this injurious condition certain remedial steps will have to be taken. I ask that the telegram may be inserted in the RECORD without reading.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The telegram is as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 27, 1919.

Senator ROBERT L. OWEN,
United States Senate Office, Washington, D. C.:

The export business of the United States is paralyzed to-day. If it is the desire of our Government to preserve to America its foreign commerce and prevent the horrors of overproduction in the near future, something must be done at once to get the Government and all interested members of the community together to provide a present remedy. If a committee is convened by call of the President in Washington, consisting, say, of two appointees of the President, two members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, two members of the appropriate House committee, two members of the bankers committee, two members of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, two exporters, and two appointees of the National Chamber of Commerce to sit in Washington, hold hearings, and bring forth a plan, a solution will be forthcoming, having the support of all, in 30 days. There is a great crisis, which will admit neither of delays nor of differences between those charged with the responsibility of averting a great misfortune. Anything we can do to help, regardless of time or expense, will be done.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE,
GEO. MOGENSEN.

Mr. SMOOT. I suppose that telegram will confirm what I said here the other day—that our exports can not remain at the amount they are at the present time unless some kind of an arrangement is made for foreign trade.

Mr. OWEN. That is absolutely true. The Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] told me that the New York port is congested with ships loaded with American goods that can not go abroad because they can not be financed. The Senate ought to take some steps to meet the situation.

Mr. SMOOT. It is because foreign countries can not pay for the goods. That is the absolute truth.

Mr. OWEN. A dispatch from Boston announces the organization of a credit corporation with \$100,000,000 capital, one-half to be furnished by Americans and one-half by Italians. The Italian Government to be asked to guarantee 5 per cent to 7 per cent on the stock and to guarantee credits up to \$500,000,000 backed by bonds at 50 cents on the dollar.

A dispatch from London states that Sir Auckland Geddes, in the House of Commons, stated that the British Government would set up an office to provide sterling credits on behalf of European countries where insufficient facilities are available through ordinary channels. That the London Times says the plan will greatly benefit the financial and mercantile communities. England acts and Congress talks and does not provide relief.

The negotiations in New York for raising of credits for France, Italy, and Belgium are said to total nearly a billion dollars, according to the same London dispatch. Fair terms must be provided or these shipments can not be made.

I insert a dispatch from Paris showing that France is taking steps to put her financial house in good order and justifying the faith of those who have entire confidence in the solvency of this great people.

The matter referred to is as follows:

TO CONSOLIDATE FRENCH DEBTS—BILL WILL TAKE CARE OF FLOATING OBLIGATIONS—MINISTER OF FINANCE PLANS TO RAISE LARGE SUMS FOR RAILWAYS AND FOR LIBERATED DISTRICTS OF FRANCE.

PARIS, August 5.

Now that the importance of the peace conference has been lessened, the Government has decided to take stringent measures with a view of reducing the cost of living and of making it possible for France to develop a healthy industrial life. With this object a special economic council has been formed under the presidency of M. Clemenceau. It includes among its members M. Klotz, the minister of finance; M. Clavelle, the minister of transport; M. Loucheur, the minister of industry; M. Clementel, minister of commerce; M. Noulens, minister of agriculture; M. Henry Simon, minister of colonies; M. Colliard, minister of labor; and M. Lebrun, minister of the liberated regions.

The council held a formal meeting, and the public has already shown the necessity of some such stringent action by having taken the law on several occasions into its own hands. Both in Paris and the Provinces shops where unduly high prices have been charged have been sacked, and the public authorities have scarcely interfered. This so far has not occurred on a large scale, but it is indicative of public irritation. One of the methods on which M. Noulens is particularly relying to prevent abuse is the posting up of retail and wholesale prices, so that the public will be in a position to appreciate whether a fair profit or unfair profit is being made. One of the most important steps which has been taken to reduce the cost of living has been the purchase of American Army stocks. The price has not yet been officially stated, but it is known that the French Government will now have at its disposal a large number of railway engines and wagons, some 50,000 motor lorries and motor cars, large quantities of clothing and foods, and considerable stocks of agricultural implements and supplies of all sorts. It is expected that these supplies will be placed on the market according to the system adopted in the case of French Army stores.

M. Klotz threw some interesting light on the financial policy of the country. He estimates that some twelve milliards will be obtained during the last six months of the year through bonds de la defense. Taxes during the same period will bring in some five milliards, and he expects also to make use of advances from the Banque de France. He has stated definitely his intention of raising a new loan to consolidate floating debt, but refused to indicate when the loan will be issued. He suggested that it would be undesirable to attempt an issue until there is a feeling of absolute confidence, but evidently anticipates the raising of a sum at least equal to that obtained from the last loan. He intends to raise some nine hundred million for the State railways either during the month of August or early in September. He also advocates a loan of some two and a half milliards being raised for the liberated districts, and has actually brought in a bill for bringing this into effect. M. Klotz concluded in an optimistic note, stating that the financial negotiations with the allied Governments were progressing satisfactorily.

The universal scarcity of coal has given considerable impetus to the movement in this country for the development of the French waterfalls as sources of power for industrial purposes. One of the most ardent advocates of the bill which is now before the chamber for rendering it possible to make fuller use of France's great natural resources of this kind is M. Jules Cels, the undersecretary of state for public works, who has made a special study of the question. In an interview a few days ago M. Cels stated that France, in its waterfalls and rivers, possesses power to the extent of 9,000,000 horsepower, of which only 750,000 horsepower, or less than 10 per cent, have as yet been utilized. This amount of power, M. Cels calculates, if properly organized, would correspond to a permanent productive force of 78,000,000,000 horsepower hours, which would represent annually the equivalent of the power produced by 78,000,000 tons of coal.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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

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

RECESS.

Mr. SMOOT. I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Saturday, August 30, 1919, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 29 (legislative day of Saturday, August 23), 1919.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

James R. Riggs, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

CONSUL GENERALS.

Charles C. Eberhardt, of Kansas, now a consular inspector, to be a consul general of class 2 of the United States of America.

From consular inspector to consular general of class 3:

Stuart J. Fuller, of Wisconsin.

From consul general of class 5 to consul general of class 4:

Leo Allen Bergholz, of New York.

Frederic W. Goding, of Illinois.
 Frederick M. Ryder, of Connecticut.
 George Horton, of Illinois.
 Alexander W. Weddell, of Virginia.
 Alfred A. Winslow, of Indiana.
 William H. Gale, of Virginia.
 Ernest L. Harris, of Illinois.
 Will L. Lowrie, of Illinois.
 Francis B. Keene, of Wisconsin.

CONSULS.

From consul of class 3 to consul general of class 4:

John Ball Osborne, of Pennsylvania.

Albert W. Pontius, of Minnesota.

From consul general of class 5 to consul of class 3:

E. Carleton Baker, of California.

W. Stanley Hollis, of Massachusetts.

From consul of class 4 to consul of class 3:

Augustus E. Ingram, of California.

Charles K. Moser, of Virginia.

Samuel T. Lee, of Michigan.

From consul of class 5 to consul of class 4:

Hernando de Soto, of California.

Carl F. Deichman, of Missouri.

Gebhard Willrich, of Wisconsin.

North Winship, of Georgia.

John K. Caldwell, of Kentucky.

George E. Chamberlin, of New York.

From consul of class 6 to consul of class 4:

Wesley Frost, of Kentucky.

Roger C. Tredwell, of Indiana.

From consul of class 8 to consul of class 4:

DeWitt C. Poole, jr., of Illinois.

From consul of class 6 to consul of class 5:

Cornelius Ferris, jr., of Colorado.

Nelson T. Johnson, of Oklahoma.

Frederick T. F. Dumont, of Pennsylvania.

Henry S. Culver, of Ohio.

Otis A. Glazebrook, of New Jersey.

Lewis W. Haskell, of South Carolina.

Douglas Jenkins, of South Carolina.

J. Paul Jameson, of Pennsylvania.

Myrl S. Myers, of Pennsylvania.

Claude I. Dawson, of South Carolina.

Emil Sauer, of Texas.

Jesse B. Jackson, of Ohio.

Wilbur T. Gracey, of California.

Ralph C. Busser, of Pennsylvania.

Clarence E. Gauss, of Connecticut.

Edwin L. Neville, of Ohio.

Joseph E. Haven, of Illinois.

Jose de Olivares, of Missouri.

Walter A. Leonard, of Illinois.

John A. Gamon, of Illinois.

Walter H. Sholes, of Oklahoma.

Charles M. Freeman, of New Hampshire.

Harold D. Clum, of New York.

Clarence Carrigan, of California.

Alfred W. Donegan, of Alabama.

Homer M. Byington, of Connecticut.

W. Roderick Dorsey, of Maryland.

Ross Hazeltine, of Indiana.

Mahlon Fay Perkins, of California.

Leslie A. Davis, of New York.

George M. Hanson, of Utah.

From consul of class 7 to consul of class 5:

David J. D. Myers, of Georgia.

Wallace J. Young, of Illinois.

Graham H. Kemper, of Kentucky.

Ezra M. Lawton, of Ohio.

From consul of class 8 to consul of class 5:

Ely E. Palmer, of Rhode Island.

Tracy Lay, of Alabama.

Harry A. McBride, of Michigan.

From Turkish secretary to consul of class 5:

Lewis Heck.

From consul of class 7 to consul of class 6:

Gordon Paddock, of New York.

Percival Gassett, of the District of Columbia.

Andrew J. McConico, of Mississippi.

John M. Savage, of New Jersey.

Lucien N. Sullivan, of Pennsylvania.

Lucien Memminger, of South Carolina.

Henry C. A. Damm, of Tennessee.

Claude E. Guyant, of Illinois.

Arthur B. Cooke, of South Carolina.

Chester Donaldson, of New York.

Clement S. Edwards, of Minnesota.

Lorin A. Lathrop, of California.

Edward I. Nathan, of Pennsylvania.

Wilbert L. Bonney, of Illinois.

William J. Grace, of New York.

Bertil M. Rasmussen, of Iowa.

Henry P. Starrett, of Florida.

Henry M. Wolcott, of New York.

Charles M. Hathaway, jr., of Pennsylvania.

Henry H. Balch, of Alabama.

Kenneth S. Patton, of Virginia.

George K. Donald, of Alabama.

Paul H. Foster, of Texas.

Arthur C. Frost, of Massachusetts.

Wilbur Kebliager, of Virginia.

Milton B. Kirk, of Illinois.

Oscar S. Heizer, of Iowa.

Theodore Jaeckel, of New York.

B. Harvey Carroll, jr., of Texas.

Carl R. Loop, of Indiana.

Gaston Smith, of Louisiana.

George K. Stiles, of Maryland.

James B. Young, of Pennsylvania.

John K. Davis, of Ohio.

George C. Hanson, of Connecticut.

John R. Putnam, of Oregon.

William L. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania.

From consul of class 8 to consul of class 6:

Richard L. Sprague, of Massachusetts.

Walter F. Boyle, of Georgia.

Charles C. Broy, of Virginia.

William E. Chapman, of Oklahoma.

Louis G. Dreyfus, jr., of California.

John W. Dye, of Minnesota.

Edwin Carl Kemp, of Florida.

Frank Anderson Henry, of Delaware.

Max D. Kirjassoff, of Connecticut.

Lawrence P. Briggs, of Michigan.

John S. Armstrong, jr., of North Carolina.

Francis J. Dyer, of California.

Albro L. Burnell, of Maine.

O. Gaylord Marsh, of Washington.

George S. Messersmith, of Delaware.

Thomas B. L. Layton, of Louisiana.

Thomas D. Bowman, of Missouri.

Thomas D. Davis, of Oklahoma.

Maurice P. Dunlap, of Minnesota.

Elliott Verne Richardson, of New York.

Henry T. Wilcox, of New Jersey.

Harry Campbell, of Kansas.

David B. Macgowan, of Tennessee.

Charles H. Albrecht, of Pennsylvania.

Addison E. Southard, of Kentucky.

Thornwell Haynes, of Alabama.

Horace Remillard, of Massachusetts.

Alfred R. Thomson, of Maryland.

Ralph F. Chesbrough, of Wisconsin.

George F. Bickford, of Washington.

Hasell H. Dick, of South Carolina.

Eugene H. Dooan, of New York.

Paul Knabenshure, of Ohio.

Francis R. Stewart, of New York.

James B. Stewart, of New Mexico.

Gilbert B. Willson, of Texas.

Algar E. Carleton, of Vermont.

Paul H. Cram, of Maine.

Hugh H. Watson, of Vermont.

J. Preston Doughten, of Delaware.

Raymond P. Tenney, of Massachusetts.

Raymond S. Curtice, of Pennsylvania.

Ralph H. Bader, of Virginia.

Leland B. Morris, of Pennsylvania.

Paul R. Josselyn, of Iowa.

Thomas H. Bevan, of Maryland.

George W. Young, of Maryland.

Harris N. Cookingham, of New York.

Harold B. Quarton, of Iowa.

Charles Roy Nasmith, of New York.

Samuel W. Honaker, of Texas.

Irving N. Linnell, of Massachusetts.

Felix Cole, of the District of Columbia.

Robert L. Keiser, of Indiana.

Robert W. Harnden, of California.

Austin C. Brady, of New Mexico.

Lloyd Burlingham, of New York.
 Leonard G. Dawson, of Virginia.
 Henry B. Hitchcock, of New York.
 Edward A. Dow, of Nebraska.
 Baylor L. Agerton, of Texas.
 Charles E. Ashbury, of Indiana.
 Robert R. Bradford, of Nebraska.
 James P. Davis, of Georgia.
 Sample B. Forbus, of Mississippi.
 Harry F. Hawley, of New York.
 George D. Hopper, of Kentucky.
 George L. Logan, of Arkansas.
 Arnold A. McKay, of North Carolina.
 Stewart E. McMillin, of Kansas.
 Vivian L. Nicholson, of Louisiana.
 Maurice C. Pierce, of Wisconsin.
 Eugene C. A. Reed, of Florida.
 Henry W. Diederich, of the District of Columbia, now a consul general of class 4, to be a consul of class 7 of the United States of America.
 Philip C. Hanna, of Iowa, now a consul general of class 5, to be a consul of class 7 of the United States of America.
 The following-named persons to be consuls of class 7 of the United States of America:
 Harry M. Lakin, of Greensburg, Pa.
 C. Inness Brown, of Charleston, S. C.
 Lewis V. Boyle, of Sacramento, Calif.
 Reed Paige Clark, of Londonderry, N. H.
 William C. Burdett, of Knoxville, Tenn.
 Coert du Bois, of San Francisco, Calif.
 Damon C. Woods, of Waco, Tex.
 Lester L. Schnare, of Macon, Ga.
 Dayle C. McDonough, of Kansas City, Mo.
 Ulysses S. Fitzpatrick, of Spokane, Wash.
 Henry Dexter Learned, of Philadelphia, Pa.
 Howard F. Withey, of Reed City, Mich.
 Dudley Golding Dwyre, of Fort Collins, Colo.
 Theodore B. Hogg, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Karl de G. MacVitty, of Chicago, Ill.
 Carl O. Spamer, of Baltimore, Md.
 Henry E. Mills, jr., of Berkeley, Calif.
 Thomas R. Owens, of Gadsden, Ala.
 Harold Playter, of Los Angeles, Calif.
 Charles R. Cameron, of York, N. Y.
 Carol H. Foster, of Annapolis, Md.
 John J. Meily, of Allentown, Pa.
 Robert L. Rankin, of Berlin, N. J.
 James P. Moffitt, of New York City.
 Maurice L. Stafford, of Coronado, Calif.
 Thomas M. Wilson, of Memphis, Tenn.
 James Armstrong, of Oakland, Calif.
 Drew Linard, of Mobile, Ala.
 From consul of class 8 to consul of class 7:
 James S. Benedict, of New York.
 Fred C. Slater, of Kansas.
 Henry C. von Struve, of Texas.
 John J. C. Watson, of Kentucky.
 G. Carlton Woodward, of Pennsylvania.
 William A. Pierce, of Mississippi.
 George G. Duffee, of Alabama.
 G. Russell Taggart, of New Jersey.
 John O. Sanders, of Texas.
 Charles N. Willard, of Kansas.
 William W. Brunswick, of Kansas.
 Stillman W. Eells, of New York.
 John S. Calvert, of North Carolina.
 Shelby F. Strother, of Kentucky.
 Harry L. Walsh, of Maryland.
 Romeyn Wormuth, of New York.
 Parker W. Buhrman, of Virginia.
 Bartley F. Yost, of Kansas.
 Frank Bohr, of Kansas.
 Luther K. Zabriskie, of Connecticut.
 Keith Merrill, of Minnesota.
 William W. Early, of North Carolina.
 William P. Garrety, of New York.
 Raymond C. Mackay, of Wisconsin.
 From consular assistant to consul of class 7:
 Leslie E. Reed, of Minnesota.
 Hamilton C. Claiborne, of Virginia.
 J. Klahr Huddle, of Ohio.
 Donald D. Shepard, of the District of Columbia.
 W. Duval Brown, of Virginia.
 Dana C. Sycks, of Ohio.

Frank C. Lee, of Colorado.
 Morgan O. Taylor, of West Virginia.
 S. Pinkney Tuck, of New York.
 Ernest L. Ives, of Virginia.
 Lowell C. Pinkerton, of Missouri.
 Charles E. Allen, of Kentucky.

CONSULAR INSPECTORS.

From consul of class 3 to consular inspector:
 Robert Frazer, jr., of Pennsylvania.
 Arthur Garrels, of Missouri.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Perry L. Miles, Infantry, from July 26, 1919.
 Maj. James A. Lynch, Infantry, from August 2, 1919.
 Maj. Milton L. McGrew, Infantry, from August 2, 1919.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Oliver F. Holden, Infantry, from October 11, 1918.
 First Lieut. William H. McCutcheon, jr., Infantry, from October 15, 1918.
 First Lieut. Beverly G. Chew, Infantry, from October 16, 1918.
 First Lieut. Thomas L. Lamoreux, Infantry, from October 16, 1918.
 First Lieut. Daniel N. Murphy, Infantry, from October 18, 1918.
 First Lieut. Adlai C. Young, Infantry, from October 19, 1918.
 First Lieut. Alexander N. Stark, jr., Infantry, from November 2, 1918.
 First Lieut. Clinton I. McClure, Infantry, from December 6, 1918.
 First Lieut. Roy C. L. Graham, Infantry, from December 19, 1918.
 First Lieut. George R. Barker, Infantry, from December 20, 1918.
 First Lieut. John E. Gough, Infantry, from January 10, 1919.
 First Lieut. Leonard A. Smith, Infantry, from January 19, 1919.
 First Lieut. John W. Thompson, Infantry, from January 19, 1919.
 First Lieut. Philip Overstreet, Infantry, from February 2, 1919.
 First Lieut. Lara P. Good, Infantry, from February 2, 1919.
 First Lieut. Archie A. Farmer, Infantry, from February 2, 1919.
 First Lieut. Edwin E. Elliott, Infantry, from March 18, 1919.
 First Lieut. Charles S. Ferrin, Infantry, from March 20, 1919.
 First Lieut. George W. Titus, Infantry, from March 20, 1919.
 First Lieut. Robert G. Ervin, Infantry, from April 9, 1919.
 First Lieut. Edward L. McKee, jr., Infantry, from April 11, 1919.
 First Lieut. Robert W. Nix, jr., Infantry, from May 5, 1919.
 First Lieut. Lyman L. Parks, Infantry, from June 6, 1919.
 First Lieut. John T. Murray, Infantry, from June 6, 1919 (subject to examination required by law).
 First Lieut. Warfield M. Lewis, Infantry, from June 7, 1919 (subject to examination required by law).
 First Lieut. Joseph L. Collins, Infantry, from June 25, 1919.
 First Lieut. James O. Green, jr., Infantry, from July 9, 1919.
 First Lieut. Harold McC. White, Infantry, from July 9, 1919.
 First Lieut. Lincoln F. Daniels, Infantry, from July 14, 1919 (subject to examination required by law).
 First Lieut. Frederick A. Irving, Infantry, from July 16, 1919.
 First Lieut. Matthew B. Ridgway, Infantry, from July 18, 1919 (subject to examination required by law).
 First Lieut. Richard M. Wightman, Infantry, from July 18, 1919 (subject to examination required by law).
 First Lieut. Charles W. Yuill, Infantry, from July 23, 1919.
 First Lieut. William W. Eagles, Infantry, from August 13, 1919 (subject to examination required by law).
 First Lieut. Francis A. Markoe, Infantry, from August 13, 1919 (subject to examination required by law).
 First Lieut. John J. McEwan, Infantry, from August 13, 1919 (subject to examination required by law).
 PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT BY PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR ARMY.
 INFANTRY.
 To be captains.
 First Lieut. Arthur P. Jervy, Infantry, from October 10, 1918 (subject to examination required by law).
 First Lieut. John T. Fisher, Infantry, from March 11, 1919 (subject to examination required by law).

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Wilbur C. Herbert, Infantry, from October 16, 1918.
 Second Lieut. William M. Smith, jr., Infantry, from October 16, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Ray E. Porter, Infantry, from October 9, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Frank E. Barber, Infantry, from October 9, 1918.
 Second Lieut. John E. Brannan, Infantry, from October 11, 1918.
 Second Lieut. George W. Brodie, jr., Infantry, from October 13, 1918.
 Second Lieut. William J. Devine, Infantry, from October 15, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Charles C. Brooks, Infantry, from October 15, 1918.
 Second Lieut. William V. Rattan, Infantry, from October 16, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Rosswell E. Hardy, Infantry, from October 16, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Herron W. Miller, Infantry, from October 30, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Maurice R. Fitts, Infantry, from November 2, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Marvin R. Dye, Infantry, from November 4, 1918.
 Second Lieut. William I. Truitt, Infantry, from November 5, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Lloyd Zuppann, Infantry, from November 8, 1918.
 Second Lieut. John K. Rice, Infantry, from November 10, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Hammond D. Birks, Infantry, from November 22, 1918.
 Second Lieut. James H. Hagan, Infantry, from November 25, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Lester S. Ostrander, Infantry, from December 1, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Arthur B. Jopson, Infantry, from December 5, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Charles P. Cullen, Infantry, from December 8, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Roscoe B. Ellis, Infantry, from December 11, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Edward G. Perley, Infantry, from December 14, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Frank M. Conroy, Infantry, from December 18, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Charles S. Johnson, Infantry, from December 19, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Hugh A. Wear, Infantry, from December 21, 1918.
 Second Lieut. George A. Miller, Infantry, from December 21, 1918.
 Second Lieut. David Loring, jr., Infantry, from December 21, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Stockbridge C. Hilton, Infantry, from December 22, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Jay M. Fields, Infantry, from December 23, 1918.
 Second Lieut. George A. Horkan, Infantry, from December 23, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Samuel C. Thompson, Infantry, from December 27, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Harry W. Caygill, Infantry, from December 28, 1918.
 Second Lieut. Emery St. George, Infantry, from December 28, 1918.
 Second Lieut. James E. Jeffres, Infantry, from January 3, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Harry E. Storms, Infantry, from January 4, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Orlo H. Quinn, Infantry, from January 6, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Ernest R. Hoftzyer, Infantry, from January 8, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Lewis A. Page, Infantry, from January 9, 1919.
 Second Lieut. John M. Battle, Infantry, from January 12, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William R. Silvey, Infantry, from January 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Alexander O. Gorder, Infantry, from January 15, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Forrest A. Roberts, Infantry, from January 15, 1919.

Second Lieut. Alonzo F. Myers Infantry, from January 15, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Thomas E. Martin, Infantry, from January 17, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Thomas J. Guilbeau, Infantry, from January 18, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Milo V. Buchanan, Infantry, from January 19, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Kearie L. Berry, Infantry, from January 19, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William E. Chickering, Infantry, from January 21, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Wilbur R. McReynolds, Infantry, from January 22, 1919.
 Second Lieut. David D. Barrett, Infantry, from January 23, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Arthur D. Fay, Infantry, from January 23, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William B. Pitts, Infantry, from January 23, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Thomas H. Ramsey, Infantry, from January 24, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Gaillard Pinckney, Infantry, from January 24, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Benjamin F. O'Connor, jr., Infantry, from January 24, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Fred C. Milner, Infantry, from January 24, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William P. Driskell, jr., Infantry, from January 26, 1919.
 Second Lieut. George K. Bowden, Infantry, from January 26, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Francis M. Darr, Infantry, from January 28, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William C. Webster, Infantry, from January 28, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Frederick W. Wendt, Infantry, from January 30, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William C. Thurman, Infantry, from January 30, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Charles F. Craig, Infantry, from January 30, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Oscar K. Wolber, Infantry, from January 31, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Karl E. Henfon, Infantry, from January 31, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Thomas L. Creekmore, Infantry, from January 31, 1919.
 Second Lieut. George O. Clark, Infantry, from February 2, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William C. Stettinius, Infantry, from February 2, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Russell J. Potts, Infantry, from February 2, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William H. Craig, Infantry, from February 2, 1919.
 Second Lieut. John R. Schwartz, Infantry, from February 2, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Thaddeus C. Knight, Infantry, from February 5, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Ollie W. Reed, Infantry, from February 12, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Frank E. Boyd, Infantry, from February 13, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Louis W. Maddox, Infantry, from February 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Clark O. Tayntor, Infantry, from February 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Ernest E. Stansbery, Infantry, from February 15, 1919.
 Second Lieut. John C. Glithero, Infantry, from February 16, 1919.
 Second Lieut. W. Fulton Magill, jr., Infantry, from February 16, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Harry Curry, Infantry, from February 18, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Millard F. Staples, Infantry, from February 19, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Walter B. Fariss, Infantry, from February 19, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Robert J. Wagoner, Infantry, from February 19, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William E. Vernon, Infantry, from February 19, 1919.

Second Lieut. George F. Herrick, Infantry, from February 20, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Joseph W. McCall, jr., Infantry, from February 20, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Clive A. Wray, Infantry, from February 20, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Thomas B. Steel, Infantry, from February 22, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Harold H. White, Infantry, from February 23, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Everett Busch, Infantry, from February 23, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Frank L. Scott, Infantry, from February 23, 1919.
 Second Lieut. John W. Heisse, Infantry, from February 26, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Max Bernstein, Infantry, from March 1, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Hreschel V. Johnson, Infantry, from March 1, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William B. Clark, Infantry, from March 1, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Stewart D. Hervey, Infantry, from March 2, 1919.
 Second Lieut. James L. Blanding, Infantry, from March 2, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Frank J. Pearson, Infantry, from March 2, 1919.
 Second Lieut. J. Gordon Hussey, Infantry, from March 3, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Lester T. Miller, Infantry, from March 4, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Leo Donovan, Infantry, from March 4, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Frank W. Hayes, Infantry, from March 6, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Richard L. Holbrook, Infantry, from March 6, 1919.
 Second Lieut. James K. Hoyt, jr., Infantry, from March 6, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Julian G. Hart, Infantry, from March 7, 1919.
 Second Lieut. John T. Sunstone, Infantry, from March 10, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Arthur B. McDaniel, Infantry, from March 11, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Randall T. Kendrick, Infantry, from March 13, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Percy McC. Vernon, Infantry, from March 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Milton Whitney, jr., Infantry, from March 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Emile J. Boyer, Infantry, from March 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Harry M. Bardin, Infantry, from March 15, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Leander F. Conley, Infantry, from March 15, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Peter J. Lloyd, Infantry, from March 18, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Lewis B. Cox, Infantry, from March 20, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Theodore M. Cornell, Infantry, from March 21, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Launcelot M. Blackford, Infantry, from March 21, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Frederick W. Deck, Infantry, from March 23, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Fernand G. Dumont, Infantry, from March 24, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Joseph H. Payne, Infantry, from March 25, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Paul V. Kellogg, Infantry, from March 25, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Landon D. Wythe, Infantry, from March 26, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Giles F. Ewing, Infantry, from March 26, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Fred W. King, Infantry, from March 26, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Ivy W. Crawford, Infantry, from March 27, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Bernard M. Barcalow, Infantry, from March 30, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Jesse B. Smith, Infantry, from April 4, 1919.
 Second Lieut. John R. Hodge, Infantry, from April 4, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Arthur R. Walk, Infantry, from April 6, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Leslie E. Toole, Infantry, from April 6, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Lewis A. List, Infantry, from April 8, 1919.
 Second Lieut. James F. Johnson, jr., Infantry, from April 8, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Francis M. Brady, Infantry, from April 8, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Eubert H. Malone, Infantry, from April 9, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Wayne W. Schmidt, Infantry, from April 10, 1919.
 Second Lieut. James F. Butler, Infantry, from April 11, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Herbert G. Peterson, Infantry, from April 13, 1919.

Second Lieut. Truman M. Martin, Infantry, from April 15, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Warner B. Van Aken, Infantry, from April 15, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Richard G. Plumley, Infantry, from April 15, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Charles R. Davis, Infantry, from April 15, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Cecil L. Rutledge, Infantry, from April 16, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Theodore C. Gerber, Infantry, from April 17, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Charles J. McCarthy, jr., Infantry, from April 20, 1919.
 Second Lieut. James N. McClure, Infantry, from April 21, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Garth B. Haddock, Infantry, from April 23, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Lawrence L. W. Meinzen, Infantry, from April 24, 1919.
 Second Lieut. George LeC. Ramsey, Infantry, from April 24, 1919.
 Second Lieut. John J. Albright, Infantry, from April 25, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Robert J. King, Infantry, from April 25, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Raymond E. Vermette, Infantry, from April 26, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Alexander Adair, Infantry, from April 26, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Grant A. Schlieker, Infantry, from May 2, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Burnett F. Treat, Infantry, from May 4, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William G. Hilliard, jr., Infantry, from May 5, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Albert C. Cleveland, Infantry, from May 5, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Leslie M. Sherry, Infantry, from May 7, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Walter C. Phillips, Infantry, from May 10, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Anthony J. Touart, Infantry, from May 13, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Henry P. Gray, Infantry, from May 13, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Dan H. Riner, Infantry, from May 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Robert M. Browning, Infantry, from May 15, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Arthur E. Easterbrook, Infantry, from May 16, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Harry J. Collins, Infantry, from May 16, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Edgar V. Maher, Infantry, from May 18, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Henry V. Hallowell, Infantry, from May 19, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Chester F. Price, Infantry, from May 21, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Harley M. Kilgore, Infantry, from May 22, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William R. Jutte, Infantry, from May 23, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Plautus I. Lipsey, Infantry, from May 26, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Henry I. Eager, Infantry, from May 27, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Thomas H. Frost, Infantry, from May 28, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Robert E. Archibald, Infantry, from May 28, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Buhl Moore, Infantry, from May 28, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Felix T. Simpson, Infantry, from May 29, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Chauncey V. Crabb, Infantry, from June 2, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Harry J. Rockafeller, jr., Infantry, from June 2, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Frank C. David, Infantry, from June 3, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Adrian R. Brian, Infantry, from June 3, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Burton L. Lucas, Infantry, from June 3, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Elijah G. Arnold, Infantry, from June 4, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Walter R. Ketcham, Infantry, from June 4, 1919.
 Second Lieut. George S. Wear, Infantry, from June 6, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Wilbur F. Littleton, Infantry, from June 6, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Walter T. Scott, Infantry, from June 8, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Elizur K. H. Fessenden, Infantry, from June 11, 1919.
 Second Lieut. John E. Curran, Infantry, from June 11, 1919.
 Second Lieut. John W. O'Daniel, Infantry, from June 11, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Frederick Winant, jr., Infantry, from June 12, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Smith G. Fallaw, Infantry, from June 13, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Walter E. Perkins, Infantry, from June 13, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Joseph R. Busk, Infantry, from June 13, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Andrew L. Cooley, Infantry, from June 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Harry F. Thompson, Infantry, from June 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Leonard C. Barrell, Infantry, from June 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. James A. McCarthy, Infantry, from June 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Carl McK. Innis, Infantry, from June 14, 1919.
 Second Lieut. William H. Allen, Infantry, from June 16, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Faxon H. Bishop, Infantry, from June 18, 1919.
 Second Lieut. Benjamin W. Pelton, Infantry, from June 20, 1919.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. McKenna, Infantry, from June 20, 1919.

Second Lieut. Paul L. Porter, Infantry, from June 21, 1919.

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Vicars, Infantry, from June 21, 1919.

Second Lieut. Stanley J. Grogan, Infantry, from June 24, 1919.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Waters, Infantry, from June 25, 1919.

Second Lieut. Lloyd B. Jones, Infantry, from June 26, 1919.

Second Lieut. Stonewall Jackson, Infantry, from June 28, 1919.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Jordan, Infantry, from June 28, 1919.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Woodward, Infantry, from June 30, 1919.

Second Lieut. Gerald Preshaw, Infantry, from July 1, 1919.

Second Lieut. Harold Q. Moore, Infantry, from July 2, 1919.

Second Lieut. Reuben S. Parker, jr., Infantry, from July 3, 1919.

Second Lieut. Ward R. Clark, Infantry, from July 4, 1919.

Second Lieut. Charles D. Jencks, Infantry, from July 4, 1919.

Second Lieut. Warner B. Gates, Infantry, from July 5, 1919.

Second Lieut. Max A. Tuttle, Infantry, from July 6, 1919.

Second Lieut. Farlow Burt, Infantry, from July 9, 1919.

Second Lieut. Warren J. Clear, Infantry, from July 11, 1919.

Second Lieut. Phillip H. Didricksen, Infantry, from July 11, 1919.

Second Lieut. Oscar J. Neundorfer, jr., Infantry, from July 12, 1919.

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Norton, Infantry, from July 12, 1919.

Second Lieut. O. D. Wells, Infantry, from July 12, 1919.

Second Lieut. Leonard M. Gaines, Infantry, from July 12, 1919.

Second Lieut. Ross B. Smith, Infantry, from July 13, 1919.

Second Lieut. Samuel I. Anderson, Infantry, from July 13, 1919.

Second Lieut. Walter B. Huff, Infantry, from July 13, 1919.

Second Lieut. Thomas B. Woodburn, Infantry, from July 17, 1919.

Second Lieut. Thomas K. Johnston, Infantry, from July 18, 1919.

Second Lieut. James W. Payne, Infantry, from July 18, 1919.

Second Lieut. William B. Wilson, Infantry, from July 18, 1919.

Second Lieut. Stanley F. Griswold, Infantry, from July 18, 1919.

Second Lieut. John T. Dibrell, Infantry, from July 19, 1919.

Second Lieut. Edmund J. Lilly, Infantry, from July 19, 1919.

Second Lieut. Cornelius E. Ryan, Infantry, from July 19, 1919.

Second Lieut. Raymond W. Miller, Infantry, from July 19, 1919.

Second Lieut. Thomas G. Hannon, Infantry, from July 20, 1919.

Second Lieut. John E. Hull, Infantry, from July 23, 1919.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Rawson, Infantry, from July 25, 1919.

Second Lieut. Barkley E. Lax, Infantry, from July 26, 1919.

Second Lieut. Earle E. Horton, Infantry, from July 26, 1919.

Second Lieut. Thomas F. Bresnahan, Infantry, from July 27, 1919.

Second Lieut. John C. Cleave, Infantry, from July 27, 1919.

Second Lieut. Koger M. Still, Infantry, from July 27, 1919.

Second Lieut. Arthur A. Baker, Infantry, from July 28, 1919.

Second Lieut. Joseph N. Arthur, Infantry, from July 29, 1919.

Second Lieut. Gillman K. Crockett, Infantry, from July 31, 1919.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Roderick, Infantry, from August 1, 1919.

Second Lieut. Wallace A. Mead, Infantry, from August 1, 1919.

Second Lieut. James H. Howe, Infantry, from August 1, 1919.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1919:

Louis J. Roth,
Clarke Withers,
Tunis A. M. Craven,
Samuel S. Thurston,
Philip C. Ransom,
Jerome A. Lee,
Alfred H. Donahue,
John D. Jones,
William Masek,
Edmund S. McCawley,
Langdon D. Pickering,
Andrew L. Haas,
Franklin B. Conger, jr.,
Lloyd H. Lewis,
Samuel N. Moore,
William G. B. Hatch,

Valentine Wood,
Leo H. Thebaud,
James R. Webb,
Horace W. Pillsbury,
Walker Cochran,
Julian B. Timberlake, jr.,
Laurence W. Clarke,
Michael Hudson,
Gordon Hutchins,
Henry F. Floyd, and
Joseph H. Hoffman.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1919:

William J. Russell,
Arthur C. Leonard,
Emil F. Linstrom,
Edwin V. Wilder,
Ola F. Heslar,
Louis M. Palmer,
Harry Plander,
Henry E. Cressman,
Benjamin F. Blume,
Robert Anderson,
Roscoe C. Bright,
Simeon L. Owen,
Edo S. Carfolite,
George H. Wheeler,
Daniel Campbell,
J. Walter Eaton,
Albert L. King,
Ray P. Helm,
William P. Turner,
Laurie C. Parfitt,
Leo Mead,
Ray H. Watkins,
Alfred R. Bolleau,
Herbert Wycherley,
Manuel J. Cayton,
Warren A. Northrup,
Grover A. Miller,
George Stone,
James E. Drever,
William I. Denny,
Frank Dobie,
William J. Poland,
Thomas Fertner,
Ellis H. Roach,
Olaf J. Dahl,
Warren W. Wesley,
August Skolasky,
Werner E. Follin,
Frederick Bense,
Carter E. Parker,
Walter H. Thomas,
Lester M. Harvey,
Adolph J. Hofman,
Edward Eger,
William Johnson,
Harlie H. Brown,
Emmett M. Wanner,
Alfred L. Johnson,
James F. Cooper,
Frank J. McManamon,
Walter F. Marriner,
Oliver P. Kilmer,
August A. Bressman,
Walter J. Fanger,
Richard L. Reuling,
Eldred J. Richards,
Jacob M. Gibson,
Martin J. Werner,
Arthur G. Somers,
George A. Gast,
Marion C. Erwin,
Arthur P. Spencer,
Robert T. Bamford,
Lewis A. Yancey,
Haden H. Phares,
James Moran,
Emil H. Petri,
Ralph F. Strelitz,
Stephen J. Drellishak,
Edwin F. Bilson,
James J. Morgan,

Carl E. Nelson,
 Charles M. May,
 Frederick G. Lemke,
 Edmond F. Sale,
 Edward L. Moyer,
 Thomas C. Ryan,
 John Erikson, jr.,
 Garrison Payne,
 Walter H. Stuart,
 Leo E. Orvis,
 Harold E. Fosdick,
 Archie O. Mundale,
 John C. Hicks,
 Charles W. Henckler,
 Henry Quinton,
 Harvey C. Brown,
 Joe S. Wierzbowski,
 George W. Allen,
 Edmont T. Coon,
 George H. Turner,
 Frederick A. Ruf,
 Thomas M. Arrowsmith,
 William R. Giddens,
 Ernest C. Marheineke,
 John D. Cornell,
 Carl I. Ostrom,
 James Williams,
 William H. Newman,
 George Enos,
 Fred P. Brown,
 Thomas E. Orr,
 Harry L. Thompson,
 John D. Lennon,
 Edward V. Brown,
 William A. Reynolds,
 Leslie K. Orr,
 Frank Mogridge,
 Chub J. Smith,
 John A. Rayhart,
 Ira A. White,
 Elmer B. Robinson,
 Albert L. Bishop,
 Harold Bye,
 Nels E. Smith,
 Mauritz M. Nelson,
 Orle H. Small,
 William B. Anderson,
 William P. Crowley,
 Louis M. Bliler,
 Robin Southern,
 Elmer A. Posey,
 John F. McConalogue,
 Joseph K. Konieczny,
 Christian V. Pedersen,
 Henry Eismann,
 Walter E. Sharon,
 Herman G. Mecklenberg,
 Earle S. Nason,
 Robert De Bellefeuille,
 John H. Burke,
 George E. Comstock,
 Ralph M. Jeffries,
 Frank L. McClellan,
 Frederick L. Rose,
 William A. Blazo,
 Herbert G. Haynes,
 Harry L. Ritchie,
 Roy E. Hall,
 Leon W. Thomas,
 George W. Haynes,
 Charles Braun, jr.,
 Clyde Morrison,
 Joseph A. Curzon,
 Emil Roeller, and
 Edward D. Berry.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1919:

Edwin W. Hartzell,
 Richard G. Berger,
 Fred C. Shoebridge,
 Walter S. Hayes,
 James H. Mitchell,
 Malcolm J. Otis,

William H. Parker, jr.,
 Emmett J. Driscoll,
 William P. Thomas,
 Earle Walton,
 Samuel B. Ogden,
 Benjamin Allen,
 Arthur F. Folz,
 Warren M. Robertson,
 Julian F. Greeley,
 Robert V. Anderson, jr.,
 William O. Tait,
 Harry H. Fisher, jr.,
 Alfred Pedrick,
 Lowell McCutcheon,
 Arthur F. Morrill,
 James D. Griffin,
 Samuel Temple,
 William R. Squire,
 Luther S. Phillips,
 Lloyd S. Kinnear,
 Francis D. H. Eaton,
 Donald B. Caldwell,
 Matthew K. Coleman,
 Norman F. Thompson,
 Ernest A. Scholze,
 Hallett W. Thorne,
 Palmer M. Gunnell,
 Andrew J. McElhinney,
 Robert F. McNally,
 Edward DeM. Payne,
 George M. Stevens,
 Joseph C. Newman,
 Clarence E. Knapp,
 Paul F. Hittinger,
 Alvin E. Loucks,
 Robert L. Atwell,
 Roland N. Calkins,
 Fred A. Hardesty,
 Everett W. Edwards,
 Charles W. Hickernell,
 Edward W. Duggan,
 John H. Duncan,
 Jeremiah F. Sullivan,
 Edgar F. Wilson,
 Donald G. Beachler,
 Everett L. Cole,
 Arthur J. Grant,
 Bernard C. Decker,
 Daniel S. Brierley,
 Edgar W. Upton, jr.,
 Stewart R. Whitehurst,
 Henry F. Massnick,
 John A. Cronin,
 William H. Bloeser,
 Philip M. Woodwell,
 Charles S. Seely,
 Samuel M. Hunt,
 Leo B. Tyson,
 Ira W. Truitt,
 Milton F. Smith,
 George Paille,
 Louis B. Raper,
 John M. Schmissrauter,
 Dougald E. Martin,
 Truman E. Ayers,
 Lewis E. Shaw,
 John J. Dem,
 James L. Freese,
 Charles F. Adams,
 Edgar J. Hayden,
 Christopher Bell,
 Thomas R. Jones,
 Edward A. O'Neill,
 William W. Brougham,
 William T. Van Voris,
 Allen P. Judson,
 Maitland Bakewell,
 William E. Phillips,
 Thomas Ryan, jr.,
 Clovis N. Fontaine,
 John Q. Chapman,
 Ryder H. Gay,
 Frank E. Vensel, jr.,
 James H. Woodward,

Clayton R. Jones,
 Walter H. Stanton,
 Arthur F. Anderson,
 Theodore C. Junkins,
 Earle H. Strickland,
 Eliot F. Landon,
 Joseph L. Cassidy,
 Arthur C. Torrey,
 Abram L. Hopkins,
 Frank H. Wright,
 John P. Hildman,
 William E. Mann, jr.,
 Franklin E. Cook,
 Froebel A. Lawrence,
 George W. Travis,
 Meares B. Cartmell,
 Francis F. Martin,
 Myron T. Grubham,
 Richard L. Jones,
 Werdebaugh Ramsay,
 Hafford C. Southall,
 James P. Steedley,
 Joseph M. Jensen,
 Theodore D. Case,
 Fred Ford,
 William F. Roessler,
 Russell D. Richardson,
 Roy Jackson,
 Raymond G. Deewall,
 Oscar Henrichsen,
 Manning W. Hodgdon,
 Joseph A. Kelly,
 Jesse G. Hughes,
 John De Rue,
 Stanley Limont,
 Frank W. Rasch,
 Louis P. Ledoux,
 Harry F. Newton,
 Harry C. Rohlfis,
 Lyle Turner,
 Charles M. Johnson,
 Clarence E. Wardell,
 Joseph L. Marshall,
 Franklin P. Early,
 Peter Talbot,
 Henry L. Pitts,
 Charles F. Waters,
 Sylvester T. Moriarity,
 Charles W. Van Horn,
 Glenn F. Degraives,
 Clarence A. Suber,
 Emory F. Hosmer,
 Edward J. Lysaught,
 Henry F. Mulloy,
 Frederick Keil,
 Frank L. Lanham,
 Donald B. McClary,
 Chickering Nelson,
 Charles R. Dunne,
 Alva Henderson,
 Levi C. Houston,
 Albert A. Elliot,
 Peter P. Zeller,
 Grover F. Coulson,
 Jesse E. Jocoy,
 Earl B. Brix,
 Elmer E. Watkins,
 Perle M. Lund,
 Van Buren Jarvis,
 James G. Finton,
 Bernard C. Parker,
 Leonard S. Moore,
 John E. Vollmer,
 Miles Brazil,
 George Harris,
 Adolphus M. Dryden,
 John O. Crom,
 Ernest N. Joly,
 Glen R. Ringquist,
 William L. Wagner,
 Algy R. McCartney,
 Percy C. Reed,
 Julius A. Egenhoff,
 Gurney E. Patton,
 Anthony F. Threm,

Percy A. Decker,
 John E. Landers,
 Claude M. Rice,
 Lewis B. Hubbel,
 Harvey A. Harrison,
 Clyde Knight,
 Clyde B. Dahlman,
 Carl Axelson,
 William S. Johnson,
 John R. J. Le Roy,
 Cornelius J. O'Connor,
 William G. Sullivan,
 Ernest C. Fiedler,
 Frank E. Powers,
 John F. Welch,
 Thomas J. Costello,
 Charles R. Jeffs,
 Frank P. Moore,
 Glenn C. Provost,
 Charley F. Martin,
 Merion E. Hair,
 Clinton W. Gray,
 George L. Morin,
 Luttie E. Tappen,
 Harold M. Jones,
 Warren R. Hastings,
 John H. Conroy,
 Lester Carpenter,
 Burt Ketcherside,
 Montie Wood,
 Oliver C. Morse, jr.,
 Oscar R. Doerr,
 John H. Lopez,
 De Forest L. Trautman,
 John P. Campbell,
 William B. Kerr,
 Neville Levy,
 Robert F. A. Benson,
 Rae C. Nichols,
 Earle B. Earhart,
 Walter E. Andrews,
 Julian T. Lett,
 Carl F. Lindstol,
 Robert P. Dodds,
 Frederick A. Olsen,
 John J. Dallier,
 John F. Shea,
 Clyde W. Jordan,
 Charles E. Carlson,
 Edward B. Peterson,
 Thomas J. Quinn,
 Albert J. Wheaton,
 Arthur Brown,
 Arthur S. Fenton,
 Julius J. Lorzing,
 Edward L. Gench,
 William R. Simpson, jr.,
 Philip L. Emerson,
 Howard A. McKee,
 Daniel F. Kelly,
 Alfred C. Headley,
 Thomas J. Coffee,
 Howell O. Jones,
 Kenneth Cartwright,
 Lewis R. Madison,
 Albert Lorch,
 Andrew Carnegie,
 John W. Lane,
 John L. Taylor,
 Joseph G. Enzensperger, jr.,
 Halsey E. Crosby,
 Joseph H. Davis,
 Caleb R. Crandall,
 David LeF. Dodd,
 William C. Landis,
 Wellington S. Morse,
 Frank E. Kennedy,
 James E. Arnold,
 Palmer S. Mock,
 Walter B. Holder,
 Clifton M. McAfee,
 Arthur H. Adams,
 Loring P. Jones,
 Raymond E. Farnsworth,
 Frank A. Mullen,

Reginal C. Ramsay,
 Clarence D. Williams,
 Robert I. Mayorga,
 William J. Shackelford,
 Paul D. Clyde,
 Roger P. Adair,
 Ralph J. Crosby,
 Harvey T. Collins,
 Harry F. Parks,
 John F. Grimm,
 Donald E. Robertson,
 Gurth Williams,
 Joseph B. Carr,
 John T. Roach,
 Lewis F. Leventhal,
 Wallace S. Wharton,
 Rowland McK. Stover,
 Alfred M. Geis,
 Clarence F. Eddy,
 Robert B. Ryder,
 John E. Dingwell,
 Albert B. Bennett,
 Eli B. Parsons,
 John G. Coffin,
 Frank Eggert,
 Leslie E. Gehres,
 Edwin W. Holden,
 Fletcher H. Dutton,
 Arthur C. Dunn,
 Lester T. Forbes,
 John W. Buttrick,
 Roland S. Bailey,
 Bernard A. Sullivan,
 Lewis B. Beatty,
 Harold W. Scott,
 Paul A. Thompson,
 John B. McGovern,
 John W. Loman,
 Robert K. Jeffereis,
 Frank E. White,
 Lester W. Preston,
 Leroy M. McCluskey,
 William P. Downing,
 Robert E. Crowley,
 Edwin F. Thrall,
 Samuel L. Oliver,
 Charles S. Allen,
 Eldred W. Christie,
 Ralph T. Brengle,
 John D. Kennedy,
 Arthur G. Crafts,
 Rea C. Newman,
 Hibbert W. Moss,
 William T. McCargo,
 Wilbur C. Dyer,
 Frederick R. Avery,
 Czar J. Dyer,
 Norman E. Millar,
 Ralph L. Chisholm,
 Louis S. Walsh,
 John L. Flynn,
 Louis L. Burden,
 Clarence E. Dimmitt,
 Kenneth J. Van House,
 Earle G. Brooks,
 Coe A. Boardman,
 William C. Eubank,
 Lloyd C. Eddy, jr.,
 Charles W. Proctor,
 Harold B. Summers,
 Harold E. Richardson,
 Elmer J. Tiernan,
 Hugh M. Kitchen,
 Whitney W. Miller,
 Edward M. Hope, jr.,
 William F. Whitlow,
 Howard G. Wheaton,
 Howard W. Neely,
 Julius C. Kinsky,
 Benjamin S. Brown,
 Solomon T. Sutton,
 Earle C. Peterson,
 Milton P. Hall,
 Francis E. Matthews,
 Mortimer B. Carraher,

Harold D. Scott,
 Lewis P. Harris,
 William F. Burton,
 Leo B. McNulty,
 Paul L. Hughes,
 Louis F. Edelman,
 Willis C. Doane,
 Charles J. Naumilket,
 Ralph A. Light,
 Charles W. Scribner,
 Albert W. Liddle,
 Aaron Mandel,
 Llewellyn K. Winans,
 Gordon McSwain Lupo,
 Albert K. Rumsey,
 Selden H. Oviatt,
 Harold J. Dunne,
 Richard F. Richardson,
 John J. Cooney,
 Thomas A. O'Connor,
 Cecil G. Simpson,
 Walter W. Miller,
 Lester J. Calender,
 Albert P. Short,
 David W. Jones,
 Ralph S. Maugham,
 Carl C. Chandler,
 Edward R. Powell,
 Lawrence K. Beaver,
 Lewis H. C. Johnson,
 John O. Jenkins,
 Franklin R. Uhlig,
 Benjamin H. Corning,
 Joseph W. McColl,
 Carlton M. Hammond,
 Donald G. Davis,
 Christopher P. Schlacter,
 Daniel H. Kane,
 Charles C. Beck,
 Luther C. H. Beighey,
 William J. O'Hara,
 Raymond E. Daniels,
 George L. Hart,
 George C. Wrentmore,
 Leonard P. Kane,
 Elie A. F. Lavallette,
 Asher A. Howell,
 Fred A. Luenser,
 Charles E. Chamberlain,
 Guy R. Bostain,
 Roy A. Jones,
 Walter A. Irwin,
 Wilfred G. Lebeque,
 George R. Milbourne,
 Charles C. Gillis,
 Philip H. Taft,
 Joseph R. Tobin,
 Carleton H. Crawford,
 Arthur F. Peterson,
 George O. Augustine,
 Edward L. Garnett,
 Arthur E. Maginiss,
 Denis J. Kiely,
 John H. Kevers,
 Wade Lash,
 Lewis F. Kepple,
 William R. Schimmeyer,
 Mortimer Laurence,
 Herman A. Berch,
 William Pfeffer,
 Edward G. Nolan,
 Walter F. A. Dixon,
 Edward A. Stein,
 William R. Ross,
 George E. Hummer,
 Arnold Hanchett,
 Charles F. Grisham,
 Reginald G. Seger,
 Raymond F. Tillman,
 Cleophas G. Harris,
 Lawrence C. McEnerney,
 Clyde W. Haskins,
 Calvin A. Cole,
 Leo L. Waite,
 Lawrence S. Tichenor,

Christian W. Manegold,
 Frank L. Burgess,
 Elmer D. Lundberg,
 Carl B. Fields,
 Ford K. Lucas,
 Abraham S. Lewis,
 Hermann P. Knickerbocker,
 John A. Manfrin,
 Samuel M. Thompson,
 Philip L. Reid,
 Otto Gmelich,
 Charles E. Reynolds,
 James N. McTwiggan,
 Frederick W. Ickes,
 Joseph Mather,
 Marshall Anderson,
 Elmer T. Marr,
 Ira D. Spoonemore,
 Walter G. Neal,
 Lester E. Auger,
 Charles R. Hoffecker,
 Samuel A. Katz,
 Angus V. Chisholm,
 Ralph E. Thomas,
 Richard W. Thompson,
 John H. Thomas,
 William Hartenstein,
 Jesse F. Cordes,
 Joe R. Robson,
 John S. Hawkins,
 Erastus E. McClaine,
 Reuben F. Davis,
 Charles H. Trask,
 Alfred J. Butler,
 Walter E. Stephen,
 Leonard Sicer,
 Henry L. Burmann,
 Edward J. Tyrell,
 Virgil D. Duke,
 Charlie S. East,
 William C. Betzer,
 Byron Williams,
 Thomas Downs, and
 George J. Tansey.

The following-named warrant officers to be ensigns in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919:

Cecil E. Godkin,
 Charles H. Ahrens,
 Charles A. Brown,
 Earl E. Reber,
 Walter D. Bonner,
 William Wilkinson,
 Arthur S. Billings, and
 Albert E. Baker.

The following-named officers of the United States Naval Reserve Force to be ensigns in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919:

Frederick S. Beach,
 Roland E. Krause,
 Herbert C. Behner,
 George E. Weigel, and
 Raymond F. Taylor.

Ensign John W. Dupaquier, United States Naval Reserve Force, to be an ensign in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 22d day of April, 1919.

Medical Inspector Herbert O. Shiffert to be a medical director in the Navy, with the rank of captain, for temporary service, from the 8th day of February, 1919.

Medical Inspector John H. Iden to be a medical director in the Navy, with the rank of captain, for temporary service, from the 11th day of March, 1919.

Surgeon Howson W. Cole, jr., to be a medical inspector in the Navy, with the rank of commander, for temporary service, from the 8th day of February, 1919.

Surgeon Abraham H. Allen to be a medical inspector in the Navy, with the rank of commander, for temporary service, from the 11th day of March, 1919.

Surgeon Earle P. Huff to be a medical inspector in the Navy, with the rank of commander, for temporary service, from the 6th day of June, 1919.

The following-named officers of the United States Naval Reserve Force to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, from the 15th day of June, 1919:

Joseph A. Meledy,
 John R. Marshall,

Joseph MacDonald,
 Paul R. Heber,
 Thomas M. MacLachlan, and
 Thomas O. Cole.

Lieut. Edward Frothingham, of the United States Naval Reserve Force, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, from the 15th day of August, 1919.

The following-named officers of the United States Naval Reserve Force to be assistant dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service from the 15th day of June, 1919:

Carl E. Reynolds,
 Charles S. Weigester,
 Lester B. Lang,
 Clarence L. Gorcia, and
 Theodore P. Donahoe.

Lieut. Ary E. D'Armona, of the United States Naval Reserve Force, to be an assistant dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919.

Lieut. Charles L. Tompkins, of the United States Naval Reserve Force, to be an assistant dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service, from the 15th day of August, 1919.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Thomas DeF. Harris to be a pay inspector in the Navy, with the rank of commander, for temporary service, from the 23d day of April, 1919.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Frank T. Watrous to be a pay inspector in the Navy, with the rank of commander, for temporary service, from the 2d day of May, 1919.

Acting Pay Clerk Carl R. Fatzer to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919.

The following-named officers of the United States Naval Reserve Force to be assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from the 1st day of August, 1919:

Chester T. Pohling and
 Harvey E. Wathen.

The following-named boatswains to be chief boatswains in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919:

William McClain,
 Samuel Watson,
 Coenraad Lichtendall,
 Hubert George, and
 George L. Kennedy.

Chief Boatswain Albert R. Mulkins, United States Naval Reserve Force, to be a chief boatswain in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919.

The following-named gunners to be chief gunners in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919:

Chester C. Culp,
 Russell K. Young,
 Charles H. Ripley,
 Charles Edlund,
 Grover Williams,
 Oattie B. Taylor,
 James J. Lowe,
 Orbla O. Peterson,
 Warren S. MacKay,
 Everett T. Proctor,
 John Gordon, and
 Thomas M. Flattley.

The following-named machinists to be chief machinists in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919:

Harry W. Bailey,
 Albert A. Golay,
 Alfred Ward,
 Michael Connors,
 Einar Boylder,
 Horace L. Taylor,
 Howard J. Randall, and
 Bayard K. Brown.

The following-named carpenters to be chief carpenters in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919:

William G. McIntyre,
 Dion W. Taylor,
 Hugh McAlmond, and
 William E. Redfern.

The following-named pharmacists to be chief pharmacists in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919:

Charles A. Adelman,
 George R. Hensen,
 Ernest W. Herrmann, and
 James J. Farrell, jr.

Pay Clerk (temporary) Russell H. Sullivan to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919.

The following-named acting pay clerks to be chief pay clerks in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of August, 1919:

Edward H. Kallinich and
John A. Zinsitz.

Lieut. Commander George F. Neal to be a commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1919.

Lieut. Garret L. Schuyler to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1918.

Lieut. Weyman P. Beehler to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 15th day of August, 1918.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 7th day of June, 1919:

Elroy L. Vanderkloot and
Earl H. Quinlan.

Ensign Leighton Wood to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1918.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1919:

Russell S. Berkey,
Clinton E. Braine,
William F. Boyer,
Byron S. Dague,
Thorwald A. Solberg,
John A. Vincent,
Charles J. Wheeler,
Robert J. Walker,
John D. Price,
Thomas J. Kelher,
William F. Loventhal,
Carroll W. Hamill,
Woodbury E. MacKay,
Augustus J. Selman,
John M. Bloom,
Theodore T. Patterson,
Charles T. Gilliam, and
Isaiah Parker.

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 30th day of July, 1918:

John Harper,
Paul Richmond, jr.,
Grover C. Wilson,
Richard H. Miller,
George W. Taylor, and
Virgil H. Carson.

Asst. Surg. Eugene W. Torrey, United States Naval Reserve Force, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 10th day of December, 1918.

Passed Asst. Paymaster William R. Van Buren to be a paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of July, 1918.

Lieut. (temporary) Lewis N. Moeller to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 1st day of July, 1919.

Boatswain Jerry C. Holmes to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from the 11th day of January, 1919.

Gunner Stephen A. Farrell to be a chief gunner in the Navy from the 13th day of January, 1919.

Boatswain Charles C. Beach (retired) to be a chief boatswain on the retired list of the Navy from the 3d day of August, 1919.

Gunner Edgar A. Robie (retired) to be a chief gunner on the retired list of the Navy from the 22d day of July, 1919.

Maj. Oliver C. Hine, Marine Corps Reserve, to be a captain in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918, next after Capt. Harry C. Savage, jr.

The following-named captains to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 16th day of August, 1917:

Harold D. Shannon,
Robert M. Johnson,
Louis R. Jones,
Ramond J. Bartholomew,
Bruce B. MacArthur,
Claude A. Larkin,
Erwin Mehlinger,
William B. Crocka,
Lothar R. Long,
Amos R. Shinkle,
Bruce Gootee, jr.,
George H. Morse, jr.,

Marc M. Ducote,
Wesley W. Walker,
Lewis B. Freeman,
William H. Taylor, jr.,
Lucian W. Burnham,
William K. Snyder,
Shaler Ladd,
Robert M. Montague,
John A. Willis, jr.,
Charles Z. Leshner,
John C. Wood,
Thomas R. Jewett,
William T. Evans,
George D. Hamilton,
Charles I. Emery,
Clyde P. Matteson,
Rolla R. Hinkle,
Nathaniel H. Massie,
Richard H. Jeschke,
Francis P. Mulcahy,
Frederic C. Wheeler,
Thomas E. Kendrick,
Albert A. Le Boeuf,
Alfred W. Ogle,
William Van D. Jewett,
Robert S. Lytle,
Paul E. McDermott,
Donald J. Kendall,
Harold St. C. Wright,
Leonard Stone,
Alton A. Gladden,
Lewis B. Reagan,
Dudley S. Brown,
Robert H. Pepper,
Robert L. Nelson,
John B. Wilson,
James McB. Sellers,
James D. Colomy,
Galen M. Sturgis,
Carl W. Meigs,
Joseph W. Knighton,
Charles I. Murray,
George L. Maxwell, jr.,
Joseph C. Bennet,
James A. Mixson,
Cecil B. Raleigh,
William H. Hollingsworth,
Oakley K. Brown,
Charles D. Roberts,
Gus L. Gloeckner, and
Graves B. Erskine.

The following-named captains to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 28th day of August, 1917:

Leo F. S. Horan,
Felix Beauchamp,
Philip A. Murray, jr.,
John H. Craige,
Reginald C. MacK. Peirce,
Claude M. Bain,
Thomas A. Tighe,
David Bellamy,
Richard O. Sanderson,
Louis S. Davis,
Howard B. Freeman,
Edward D. Kalbfleisch,
Chaplain G. Hicks,
Leo D. Hermle, and
Lee H. Brown.

Capt. Robert E. Mills to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 1st day of February, 1918.

Capt. Earle F. Swett to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 7th day of June, 1918.

Capt. Paul S. Hanway to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 8th day of June, 1918.

Capt. Allan C. Perkinson to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 14th day of June, 1918.

Capt. Robert D. Evans to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 16th day of June, 1918.

The following-named captains to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1918:

Herman R. Anderson,
Clarence M. Ruffner,

Chester L. Fordney,
Hu H. Phipps,
Walter E. Lawson,
James H. Williamson,
Carroll F. Byrd,
Clifton B. Cates,
William W. Ashurst,
Richard F. Boyd,
Ralph McN. Wilcox,
Clement A. Berghoff,
Walter S. Hallenberg,
Charles A. Etheridge,
Wallace A. Bell,
Willis Brodhead, and
Harold Moore.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps Reserve to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 17th day of July, 1918:

William J. Crosson,
Thomas R. Shearer,
Louis J. Hughes,
Donald M. Taft,
James Maguire,
Harold C. Major,
George A. Plambeck,
John H. Weaver,
William S. Hilles,
Edward W. Franklin,
Samuel F. Birthright,
Horace W. Mitchell,
Frank H. Fleer, jr.,
James H. Legendre,
William M. Radcliffe, and
Basil G. Bradley.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps Reserve to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 15th day of August, 1918:

Ivan P. Wheaton,
Richard Livingston,
Charles J. Lohmiller,
Henry F. Adams,
Howard M. Peter,
Charles W. Henkle,
Solon B. Kemon, and
Gwendell B. Newman.

The following-named captains to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 16th day of August, 1918, next after First Lieut. William F. Brown:

Sidney R. Vandenberg,
Louis W. Bartol,
George L. Maynard, jr.,
David C. Levy, and
Samuel F. Milliken.

The following-named first lieutenants to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 15th day of August, 1918:

Joseph B. Carhart,
Laurens H. Reyburn,
Oscar E. Kelly,
Moses J. Gould,
Harvey J. Rice,
Corlies Adams,
Basil H. Pollitt,
John Groff,
Prentice S. Geer,
George W. Walker,
Arthur L. Whiteside,
George Draine,
George R. Rowan,
Theodore H. Cartwright,
Lucas I. Bruns,
Walter S. Farley, and
Grover C. Moore.

The following-named reserve officers to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 1st day of June, 1919:

Harmon J. Norton,
Stanley Klos,
Frank L. Lamb,
Manson C. Carpenter,
Amos P. Booty,
William R. Affleck,
Harry W. Miller,
Bert Van Moss,

James Gallivan,
Goodyear W. Kirkman,
Walter V. Brown,
Lawson H. M. Sanderson,
Edward C. Smith,
Jacob F. Plachta,
Jacob Makohin,
Ocia K. Manahan,
Harold E. Rosecrans,
Joseph L. Moody, jr.,
Fred T. Molthen,
Glen W. Chamberlain,
Samuel P. MacNeill,
Richard L. McAdams,
Harold H. Titus,
Charles R. Ford,
Robert F. David,
Christian F. Schilt, and
George L. Murray.

The following-named temporary and reserve officers to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 19th day of August, 1919:

Robert D. Foote, jr.,
John W. Mueller,
John F. McVey,
Charles C. St. Clair,
John Waller,
Otto Salzman,
Harry V. Shurtleff,
Harry W. Gamble,
Robert F. Slingsluff,
Thomas Quigley,
Patrick W. Guilfoyle,
Frank Z. Becker,
Nathan E. Landon,
Eugene L. Mullaly,
John J. Mahoney,
Albert J. Phillips,
William O. Corbin,
John P. McCann,
Harry A. Ellsworth,
Warren C. Barnaby,
Maurice C. Gregory,
Gustav F. Bloedel,
John Strong,
Thomas Dwight,
John J. Haley,
Frank D. Creamer,
Harry E. Horner,
Robert W. Maxwell,
William F. Thalheimer,
Benjamin F. Fogg,
Howell Cobb,
Thomas F. Joyce,
William Frederick Brown,
James W. Lattin,
Henry A. Riekers,
Edward McEvoy,
Charles D. Meginness,
Eugene B. Mimms,
Henry Baptist,
Robert W. Williams,
Wilbur G. Gunn,
Carl E. Clark,
Michael Kearney,
Edward H. W. Holt,
Bror G. Brodstrom,
Joseph Watson,
John P. Harvis,
Harry H. Couvrette,
John Angus McDonald,
Clate C. Snyder,
Frank F. Zissa,
Martin Canavan,
Charles G. Haas,
Archie W. French,
Sparling B. Anderson,
James Diskin,
Lee Carter,
Charles D. Baylis,
Alfred Dickerson,
Forest J. Ashwood,
Eugene E. Brong,
Harry H. Shepherd,

Albert B. Sage,
 Gustaf A. Brodstrom,
 Fred B. Hoyt,
 John F. Cassidy,
 Sydney J. Handsley,
 Thomas J. Kilcourse,
 Thomas M. Cummings,
 Charles W. Lavlett,
 Charles B. Loring,
 David R. Nimmer,
 David L. Ford,
 Emil M. Northenscold,
 Silas M. Bankert,
 Henry S. Hausmann,
 Joseph I. Nettekoven,
 Sherman L. Zea,
 Harold W. Whitney,
 Herbert G. Joerger,
 John H. Parker,
 Nicholas F. Clauson,
 Stewart P. Corning,
 James P. Schwerin,
 Daniel L. Clifford,
 William J. Mosher,
 Vernon Bourdette,
 Robert I. Avery,
 Edward T. Bayman,
 Paul A. Lesser,
 Arnold C. Larson,
 Joseph N. Shaw,
 Edward F. O'Day,
 Tom E. Wicks,
 Jacob J. Kesel,
 Charles F. Morrison,
 Murl Corbett,
 William P. Grow,
 Harry P. Crouch,
 Amor L. Sims,
 Oscar DeV. Keown,
 Richard H. Schubert,
 Ogbourne A. Hill,
 George W. Hopke,
 Frederick Israel,
 Carl J. Norstrand,
 Cecil J. Widdifield,
 John T. Foster,
 William J. Whaling,
 Curtis T. Beecher,
 Walter Sweet,
 Willard R. Enk,
 Minter L. Lowther,
 Gerald C. Thomas,
 Erwin F. Schaefer,
 Wilbur Summerlin,
 Carl F. Merz,
 Harry C. Moore,
 Charles P. Hill,
 Frank D'Ippolo,
 Lester M. Folger,
 Maurice R. Gustavus,
 Walter B. Casey,
 Edgar G. Kirkpatrick,
 Joseph R. Caldwell,
 Austin W. Boden,
 John D. O'Leary,
 Grover C. Darnall,
 Lloyd R. Pugh,
 Harry D. Barger,
 Duncan W. Lewis,
 Roy Wiedemer,
 Arthur L. Caperton,
 Hans O. Martin,
 Charles McL. Lott,
 Albert E. Benson,
 William G. Kilgore,
 John D. Brady,
 James G. Bowen,
 Leo Sullivan,
 Horace D. Palmer,
 Hayne D. Boyden,
 Eugene Rovegno,
 Harold J. Adams,
 Raymond W. Conroy,
 Russell E. Stephens, and
 Franklin G. Cowie.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

First Lieut. of Engineers John E. Dorry, United States Coast Guard, to be a captain of Engineers from August 21, 1919, in place of Capt. of Engineers Charles F. Nash, retired.

The following-named cadet Engineers to be third lieutenants of Engineers in the Coast Guard from date of oath and acceptance, to fill original vacancies:

Charles W. Dean and
 Walfred G. Bloom.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Miss Florence M. West, of Pueblo, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Pueblo, Colo., vice James B. Orman, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 29 (legislative day of Saturday, August 23), 1919.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

A. Mitchell Palmer to be Attorney General of the United States.

COAST GUARD.

Second Lieut. of Engineers Webb C. Maglathlin to be a first lieutenant of Engineers.

Second Lieut. of Engineers Whitney M. Prall to be a first lieutenant of Engineers.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Walter M. Troll to be a second lieutenant of Engineers.

First Lieut. James F. Hottel to be a captain.

Second Lieut. Fred A. Nichols to be a first lieutenant.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The following-named officers to be hydrographic and geodetic engineers (by promotion from junior hydrographic and geodetic engineers):

Otis William Swainson.

Arthur John Ela.

Alfred Lewis Giacomini.

George Durno Cowie.

Harold Alonzo Cotton.

Frank Spaulding Borden.

Leon Archie Potter.

John Albert Daniels.

George Carl Mattison.

To be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineers (by promotion from aids):

Max Orville Witherbee.

Aaron Louis Shalowitz.

George Russell Hartley.

John William Cox.

George Lawrence Bean.

George R. A. Kantzler.

William Daryl Patterson.

Edgar Herbert Bernstein.

Elwood Morton Wilbur.

Benjamin Friedenber.

William Humphreys Overshiner.

Lowell O. Stewart.

James Donald Crichton.

Aaron George Katz.

Herman Odesky.

Henry Williams Hemple.

To be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineers (by promotion from deck officers):

Leland Monroe Mower.

Ronald Roberts Moore.

To be aids (by promotion from deck officers):

Casper Marshall Durgin.

Francis Lawrence Gallen.

Joseph Smook.

John Aloysius Bond.

William Thomas Combs.

Cornelius Daniel Meaney.

Edward Clinton Bennett.

Elbert Francis Lewis.

Augustus Peter Ratti.

Earl Oscar Heaton.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE.

John L. Burnside at Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Emmett Patton at Roswell, N. Mex.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Donaciano E. Rodriguez at Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Raymundo Harrison at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.

William G. Cowan at Roswell, N. Mex.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Oscar L. Pruet, Ashland.
Rufus C. Abernethy, Flomaton.
Henry R. Cohen, Muscle Shoals.
Adrienne G. Wilson, Russellville.

ARIZONA.

Leonard D. Redfield, Benson.
John R. Livingston, Chloride.
Charles P. Heisser, Flagstaff.
George W. Sigler, Florence.
Ida E. M. Carty, Fort Huachuca.
Zach G. Page, Hayden.
Charles Osborne, Holbrook.
John Towner, Naco.
Grace E. Moorman, Ray.
Ora J. Moss, Somerton.
Lawrence S. Williams, Williams.

CALIFORNIA.

Gertrude Brandon, Crockett.
Selma A. Porter, Dunsmuir.
Charles F. Riedle, Los Banos.
Paul T. Mizony, National City.
Charles R. Farrar, Placentia.
Harvey P. Rogers, Quincy.
Arthur C. Parsons, Taft.
James J. Mitchell, Tulare.

COLORADO.

William F. Ordway, Dolores.
William G. Hubbell, Fort Lupton.
Sarah J. O'Connell, Georgetown.
James Brennan, Grand Valley.
Ralph E. Finnicum, Kiowa.
Robert E. McCunniff, La Jara.
Frank G. Colburn, Mount Harris.
Madge L. Weller, New Castle.
Vivien A. Chambers, Pagosa Springs.
Edward S. Spangler, Simla.

FLORIDA.

Francis B. Swearingen, Fort Meade.

GEORGIA.

Jeptha H. Rucker, Athens.
Charles P. Graddick, Barnesville.
James R. Stafford, Bell Air.
Ruby E. Millirons, Crumps Park.
William G. Ingram, McDonough.
Arthur H. Overton, Sylvester.
Warner A. Enterkin, Temple.
John W. Wells, Adel.
Benjamin R. Leggett, Broxton.
Thomas W. Vickery, Folkston.
Abe Hargraves, Homerville.
Frank D. Colson, Ocala.
Frank C. Lovett, Sparks.
Herbert F. Rudolph, St. Marys.
James O. Varnedoe, Valdosta.

HAWAII.

John F. Daly, Hilo.

ILLINOIS.

John T. Kelahan, Algonquin.
Joseph L. Lampert, Alton.
Thomas W. Medlin, Anna.
Thomas W. McGraugh, Ashland.
Joseph H. Coffman, Augusta.
Albert J. F. Larimore, Beecher City.
Hazel L. Garvey, Blandinsville.
Mahala E. Trainer, Blue Mound.
Albert E. Gent, Brighton.
William F. Lammers, Buckley.
Wilbur F. Whitney, Byron.
Wesley A. Challacombe, Carlinville.
Frank P. Williams, Carrollton.
Isaac C. Davidson, Carthage.
Benjamin L. Washburn, Carterville.
Glen S. Fleming, Catlin.
Roscoe Tygett, Christopher.
Edith M. Wescott, Chillicothe.
George B. Marvel, Clinton.
Thomas Berta, Coal City.
Walter E. Roberts, Coffeen.
Mabel G. Holmes, Cornell.
Robert C. Baird, Coulterville.

Stephen A. D. Howe, Cowden.
Edwin J. Kingdon, Cullom.
Ludwig A. Karcher, Dahlgren.
George R. Tilton, Danville.
James L. Molohon, Divernon.
William F. Hogan, Dixon.
Darlin H. Thompson, Earlville.
James H. Nelms, Edinburg.
John Coveny, Elizabeth.
Ella Martz, Elmwood.
Hugh L. B. Mason, Equality.
John J. Lloyd, Fairfield.
Carl E. Schmidt, Farina.
Charles C. Fonken, Forreston.
Perry Westerfield, Frankfort Heights.
Frank H. T. Maronde, Franklin Grove.
John C. Reuter, Freeburg.
Michael C. Slattery, Galena.
Catherine Burroughs, Genoa.
Bertha M. Densmore, Georgetown.
John A. Pence, Gibson City.
Frank W. Freeman, Grant Park.
John S. Redshaw, jr., Granville.
Rolla W. Churchill, Grayslake.
William M. Cannedy, Greenfield.
Enoch M. Runyon, Green Valley.
John A. Mathews, Greenview.
David Wilson, Gridley.
Edward T. Crock, Hampshire.
Henry Earle, Hebron.
John R. Paskell, Henry.
John D. Perrine, Herrin.
Edward Suppiger, Highland.
Louis I. Hanning, Hopedale.
William Sutton, Kempton.
Mary S. McClymonds, Kirkwood.
Joseph V. Campeggio, Ladd.
Frank G. Pierski, La Salle.
Joseph C. Lampert, Lena.
Peter M. Biwer, Lincoln.
William Q. Crane, Lomax.
Robert Selby, Lovington.
Daisy M. Uphaus, Macon.
Audie Lindsey, Mahomet.
Cora L. Tisler, Marseilles.
Solomon H. Handy, Marshall.
Chris C. Kavanaugh, Mason.
Thomas N. Sutton, Mason City.
Edward F. Poorman, Mattoon.
Nathan T. Crews, Menard.
Emil J. Hess, Mendota.
Samuel M. Stewart, Metropolis.
John E. Herman, Mounds.
Helen G. Longenbaugh, Moweaqua.
Thomas E. Davis, Mulberry Grove.
Edwin L. Ballard, National Stock Yards.
John C. Rolands, New Boston.
Dora Blair, New Douglas.
George Rankin, Normal.
Harry Bryant, Norris City.
Ann Sheehan, Ohio.
Frank S. Stults, Oquawka.
Charles Walkup, Oregon.
Alfreda Desborough, Panama.
Charles Stade, Park Ridge.
Ben C. Allensworth, Pekin.
Hugh Rice, jr., Piper City.
Merton L. Spangler, Plainfield.
Horace C. Aleshire, Plymouth.
John S. Murphy, Pontiac.
Grace R. Skelton, Port Byron.
Ernest R. Duncan, Potomac.
Rose C. Auth, Rankin.
Benjamin F. Bosley, Ransom.
Charles E. Baum, Ridge Farm.
Wiley B. Barnum, Ridgway.
Charles C. Grady, Rock Falls.
William H. Hefferan, Rockford.
Charles L. Stephenson, St. Francisville.
John T. Scott, Saybrook.
George B. Gray, Sesser.
Harley R. Hootman, Sheldon.
Thomas B. Williams, Sidell.
Joseph P. McMahan, Silvis.
Rollin A. Gouwens, South Holland.

George W. Menzimer, Stockton.
 Frank A. Reese, Sullivan.
 Isaac W. Terry, Tamaroa.
 John T. Carroll, Toluca.
 Fred L. Mosimann, Troy.
 George L. Hausmann, Vandalia.
 Harold M. Oakford, Walnut.
 Albert Heyl, Waterloo.
 Joseph S. Euans, Watseka.
 Clara M. Smith, Weldon.
 James M. Fairbank, West Chicago.
 Fred Beehn, sr., West Salem.
 Mary Anen, Winthrop Harbor.
 John H. Henson, Xenia.

IOWA.

Joseph M. Drees, Carroll.
 Merrill D. Mitchell, Carson.
 Sue G. Cross, Chelsea.
 Henry C. Hastings, Eldon.
 Harry P. Gordon, Everly.
 William L. McLaughlin, Glidden.
 Charles A. Britch, Ida Grove.
 John N. Muncey, Jesup.
 Dora M. Schenken, Keystone.
 James J. Glenn, Marengo.
 Clarence C. Stoner, Nora Springs.
 Eugene F. Kieffer, Remsen.
 Irving J. Foy, Ruthven.
 Guy F. Scofield, Strawberry Point.
 Frank H. Hoepfner, Traer.
 John A. Hale, Tripoli.
 Tabitha Yelsma, Ute.
 Layton E. Brown, Victor.

LOUISIANA.

William La Croix, Colfax.

MINNESOTA.

Earnest H. Reff, Bagley.
 Charles Jesmore, Eveleth.
 John B. Connors, Hibbing.
 Adolph C. Gilbertson, Ironton.
 Walter B. Clark, Lamberton.
 Jeremiah M. Collins, Pine City.
 William Lynch, Shakopee.
 Frank L. Henderson, South St. Paul.
 Albert J. Anderson, Spicer.
 Alphonse J. Philippy, Waconia.

MISSISSIPPI.

Daniel R. Johnson, University.

MISSOURI.

James R. Williams, Browning.
 Clyde E. Holt, Cardwell.
 Leonidas J. Hall, Columbia.
 Sallie F. Duncan, Dearborn.
 Stephen A. D. Elmore, Galt.
 Daniel E. Gudgeon, Kingston.
 Alma O. Chrisman, Laredo.
 John T. Haley, Steelville.

NEW MEXICO.

Deloss W. Smith, Tyrone.

NEW YORK.

Charles R. Flanly, Babylon.
 Maud Rogers, Bridgehampton.
 Joseph G. Cole, Broadalbin.
 Charles F. Bergner, Callicoon.
 Fred J. Land, Cohocton.
 William M. Heaney, Cold Spring Harbor.
 Melvin W. Billings, Harleyville.
 Wickham R. Gildersleeve, Mattituck.
 Charles E. White, Middleburg.
 William T. Vaughn, Sag Harbor.
 Michael J. Manton, Sayville.
 Bessie M. Wyvell, Wellsville.
 George Taylor, Arkport.
 Barton L. Piper, Watkins.

OKLAHOMA.

Starrett C. Burnett, Allen.
 John D. Pugh, Anadarko.
 T. Lee Hopson, Ardmore.
 Albert E. Howell, Avant.
 Odalee Allen, Boise City.
 Caesar F. Simmons, Boley.

Essyl B. Logan, Calvin.
 William J. Pointer, Chelsea.
 Grace E. Wandell, Coyle.
 Seth M. Hufstедler, Dewar.
 Homer S. Chambers, Dilworth.
 Edward T. Washington, Douthat.
 Calvin R. Lockhart, Dustin.
 Clyde C. Cantrell, Haskell.
 John B. Pope, Heavener.
 William B. Pickett, Hinton.
 Robert D. Bonham, Keota.
 Douglas Allen, Lehigh.
 Walter J. Stevens, Lexington.
 Walter B. Willis, Locust Grove.
 Preston S. Lester, McAlester.
 Charles L. Williams, Maysville.
 William C. Parnell, Meeker.
 John W. McCracken, Nowata.
 Jacob M. Casper, Okeene.
 Claude Weaver, Oklahoma.
 Preston R. Calvert, Pawnee.
 James C. Williamson, Quinton.
 Phillip H. Dalby, Ramona.
 William H. Maxey, Randleff.
 Robert A. Lackey, Roosevelt.
 William M. Cummings, Sasakwa.
 John H. Meler, Sentinel.
 Erasmus A. Ingle, Soper.
 George H. Montgomery, Valliant.
 Edwin S. Gray, Weleetka.
 Laura Houston, Woodward.

OREGON.

Claiborne H. Stewart, Albany.
 Lovie R. Watt, Amity.
 Edward J. Kaiser, Ashland.
 Charles O. Henry, Athena.
 Diana Snyder, Aurora.
 Henry J. Atlee, Banks.
 Charles E. Hedge, Beaverton.
 John P. Cooley, Brownsville.
 Margaret Clark, Canyon City.
 Robert Blumenstein, Elgin.
 Edward L. Campbell, Eugene.
 Albert L. Cauley, Fort Stevens.
 John W. Hughes, Fossil.
 Mary T. Mangold, Gervais.
 Henry A. Ball, Hillsboro.
 Percy P. Locey, Huntington.
 George C. Mason, Jefferson.
 Nellie Elliott, John Day.
 William C. Wilson, Joseph.
 Charles A. White, Lakeview.
 William R. Cook, Madras.
 Hugh P. McLain, Marshfield.
 S. Bruce Shangle, Milton.
 Gaphart D. Ebner, Mount Angel.
 Walter R. Hamer, Newport.
 John T. McGuire, North Bend.
 Jacob R. Gregg, Ontario.
 Richard F. Evans, Stanfield.
 James J. Gaither, Toledo.
 Cora Macoon, Warrenton.
 Charles R. Tyler, Yamhill.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John B. Kean, Alexandria.
 George H. Houck, Cairnbrook.
 Emma Cloughsey, East Brady.
 David J. Bonsall, Grampian.
 Edna E. Snably, Hollsopple.
 James J. Hanlon, Kulpmont.
 Esther J. Johnson, Madera.
 Tillie U. McLaughlin, Midway.
 Samuel B. Miller, Mifflinburg.
 Everett C. Davis, Nanty Glo.
 Nancy T. Newland, Orbisonia.
 Frances H. Diven, West Bridgewater.
 Susanna S. Hartman, Yardley.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

George B. Stackhouse, Mullins.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Arthur D. Flag, Buffalo.
 Clarence E. Archer, Plankinton.

TENNESSEE.

Benjamin F. Chambers, Friendship.

TEXAS.

Angus G. Vick, Belton.

Vincent V. Urban, Hempstead.

J. Marshall Bonds, Morgan.

VIRGINIA.

Robert P. Cummings, Abingdon.

D. Taylor Martin, East Radford.

David G. Snodgrass, Meadowview.

VERMONT.

George E. Randall, Wells River.

WASHINGTON.

John J. Carney, Aberdeen.

Louis H. Gurnsey, Addy.

George D. Shannon, Anacortes.

William R. Whitlock, Black Diamond.

Eliza F. Head, Cathlamet.

Elmer McBroom, Chehalis.

Stonewall J. Craig, Clarkston.

John F. Moyer, College Place.

Roger E. Williams, Concrete.

Arthur B. Cass, Connell.

Lawrence N. Sill, Coupeville.

Jacob H. Berge, Davenport.

William A. Lancaster, Fort Casey.

Mae C. Cook, Fort Flagler.

Edward J. Byrne, Garfield.

Talleyrand Bratton, Goldendale.

Christian Hansen, Kirkland.

Patrick M. Kane, La Center.

Duncan L. Beckes, Lynden.

Constance G. Clark, Montesano.

William E. Palmer, Naches.

George T. Heslin, Newport.

George W. Reed, Pullman.

Vanira Chamberlin, Riverside.

Fred B. Goldsworthy, Rosalia.

James Lane, Roslyn.

Nelson Murray, Roy.

Charles E. Hancock, Selah.

James H. McCourt, Sequim.

Fenton Smith, South Bend.

Robert O. Logsdon, Sprague.

William Rouse, Stanwood.

Albert C. Sly, Stevenson.

Calvin W. Stewart, Tacoma.

Bertram R. Sturm, Toppenish.

James H. Adams, Waitsburg.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Emery C. Queen, Berkeley Springs.

Charles T. Dyer, Montgomery.

Joseph P. Ashby, Nitro.

Walter E. Stout, Parkersburg.

Sam Hissam, Sistersville.

WISCONSIN.

Edward Cody, Antigo.

Tracy M. Page, Bangor.

Andrew Crahen, Brooklyn.

Thomas N. Curran, Campbellsport.

Alexander W. Horn, Cedarburg.

John D. Burns, Colfax.

Carrie V. Richer, Delafield.

Frank H. Kellner, Denmark.

John A. Kuypers, De Pere.

Christian A. Hoen, Edgerton.

Ida Englesby, Eleva.

Francis M. Porter, Elkhorn.

Charles A. L. Varney, Greenwood.

William Alexander, Hayward.

Micheal J. Rice, Kewaunee.

Alexander Buchanan, Lakemills.

Dorothea Devlin, Loyal.

William A. Devine, Madison.

Thomas F. Powers, Manston.

Ivy R. Carman, Minocqua.

Nina M. Yeager, Montfort.

Edward F. Butler, Mosinee.

Asa H. Craig, Mukwonago.

Francis J. Eagan, Muscoda.

Charles T. O'Brien, Necedah.

Anna D. Hagan, New Richmond.

Harriet N. Apker, North Freedom.

Peter Sievers, North Milwaukee.

Levi Lane, Oconto Falls.

William Denomie, Odanah.

Benjamin S. Shove, Onalaska.

Nellie I. McGill, Oregon.

William F. Gruenewald, Oshkosh.

James E. Wall, Oxford.

Libbie M. Bennett, Pewaukee.

Thomas L. Cleary, Platteville.

Thomas J. Bergen, Prairie du Chien.

George H. Herzog, Racine.

Herbert Hopkins, Randolph.

Francis H. Metcalf, Reedsburg.

Frank J. Haas, Richland Center.

Albert A. Pagel, Schofield.

John A. Stewart, Seymour.

Fred A. Knauf, Sheboygan.

Edward V. Aberg, Shell Lake.

John Coppes, South Kaukauna.

Herman A. Ohm, South Milwaukee.

John J. Kaiser, Stratford.

Howard J. Barry, Sun Prairie.

Robert A. Grignon, Suring.

Marcus T. Syverson, Tomah.

Carrie M. Hogan, Turtle Lake.

Frank E. Riley, Two Rivers.

Charles J. Janisch, Waterloo.

Henry B. Kaempfer, West Bend.

Carrie A. Anderson, Weyerhaeuser.

George A. Murray, Wisconsin Veterans Home.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, August 29, 1919.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Our Father in heaven, as we pass this way but once, help us to leave in our wake some worthy thought or deed, if it be only to plant a tree or flower, dig a well, or help some forlorn soul to a higher altitude.

If there be aught of malice, revenge, or jealousy in our hearts, remove it far from us, that love and good will may grow abundantly. In the spirit of the Master, Amen.

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will designate Mr. Good, of Iowa, to preside over the House on Tuesday next, in case the Speaker should not be here at the opening of the House.

A QUORUM—CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. GARD rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move 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.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Ackerman	Cooper	Fuller, Mass.	Houghton
Anthony	Costello	Gallagher	Hulings
Babka	Cramton	Gallivan	Humphreys
Benson	Crowther	Gandy	Hutchinson
Blackmon	Davey	Ganly	James
Bland, Ind.	Davis, Minn.	Garland	Johnson, Miss.
Booher	Dempsey	Glynn	Johnson, S. Dak.
Britten	Dewalt	Godwin	Johnson, Wash.
Browne	Donovan	Goldfogle	Johnston, N. Y.
Brumbaugh	Dooling	Good	Jones, Pa.
Burke	Dunn	Gould	Kelley, Mich.
Burroughs	Ellsworth	Graham, Pa.	Kelly, Pa.
Byrnes, S. C.	Emerson	Griest	Kennedy, Iowa
Caldwell	Evans, Nebr.	Griffin	Kennedy, R. I.
Candler	Ferris	Hadley	Kettner
Carew	Fess	Hamil	Kless
Carter	Fields	Hardy, Colo.	Kraus
Casey	Flood	Haskell	Langley
Classon	Foster	Heflin	Lea, Calif.
Cole	Frear	Holland	Lee, Ga.