

81. Also, petition of Leechburg Chamber of Commerce, Leechburg, Pa., recommending changes in the law restricting immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

82. Also, petition of Reynoldsville Chapter, No. 220, Order Eastern Star, Reynoldsville, Pa., favoring the creation of a department of education; to the Committee on Education.

83. By Mr. YOUNG: Resolutions adopted by the Friday Club, of Barlow, N. Dak., April 16, 1923, urging the enactment of child labor laws; also indorsing the Sheppard-Towner Act; to the Committee on Labor.

84. Also, resolutions adopted by the Township Club, of Ellendale, N. Dak., on May 2, 1923, urging the enactment of child labor laws; also indorsing the Sheppard-Towner Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

85. Also, resolutions adopted by the Fortnightly Club, of Bismarck, N. Dak., on April 12, 1923, praying for the enactment of child labor laws; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

86. Also, resolutions adopted by the Commercial Club of Grand Forks, N. Dak., September 17, 1923, protesting against reduction in present tariff schedule on flax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

87. Also, petition signed by D. A. Kramer and 41 other citizens of Velva, N. Dak., dated November 2, 1923, urging the passage of the Bursum pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

88. Also, petition of the Thursday Evening Music Club, of New Rockford, N. Dak., April 11, 1923, praying for the enactment of child labor laws; also indorsing the Sheppard-Towner Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

89. Also, resolutions adopted by the Current Events Club, of Bismarck, N. Dak., April 25, 1923, urging the enactment of child labor laws; also indorsing the Sheppard-Towner Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

Monday December 10, 1923.

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

Our Father, we thank Thee that though clouds may hang about our earth this morning Thou hast taught always in the revelation of Thy light and Thy love that even behind a frowning providence Thou dost hide at times a smiling face. Be with us in the duties that await us this week, and may this day challenge the best effort of heart and life in the consciousness of realizing Thy presence and doing the things acceptable before Thee. We ask in Jesus Christ's name. Amen.

THADDEUS H. CARAWAY, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, and THOMAS STERLING, a Senator from the State of South Dakota, appeared in their seats to-day.

On request of Mr. LODGE and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

TRIBUTE TO LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the resolution (S. Res. 21) providing for a committee, in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the death of the late President Harding, the Chair announces the appointment of the following Senators as the committee on the part of the Senate:

The senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS], the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS].

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate two communications from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitted, pursuant to law, which, with the accompanying papers, were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

An account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in the possession of the Secretary of the Senate on December 3, 1923 (S. Doc. No. 4); and

A statement of receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 (S. Doc. No. 1).

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REPORTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual reports of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report giving the aggregate number of publications issued by the Library of Congress proper during the fiscal year 1922-23, the cost of paper used, the cost of printing and of preparation, and the number distributed, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing in detail what officers or employees of the Library of Congress have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1923, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate sundry reports, submitted pursuant to law, of the United States Coal Commission, relative to the anthracite and bituminous coal industry, which were referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

REPORTS OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the thirty-seventh annual report of the commission, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

1. A statement showing travel expenses of officers and employees on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

2. A report showing employees of the commission receiving increased compensation for the four months ended October, 1923.

3. A report showing the number of typewriters and other machines exchanged, with the cost thereof.

4. A report showing employees under the appropriation for the valuation of carriers and also showing the expenditure of moneys appropriated for the fiscal years 1913 to 1923, inclusive.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, final valuations of properties of certain carriers subject to the interstate commerce act, as follows:

Valuation docket No. 1, Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co., Georgia Terminal Co., and Alabama Terminal Railroad Co.;

Valuation docket No. 26, San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Co.; and

Valuation docket No. 51, Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co., which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted pursuant to law, relative to approved expenditures under the first and second Liberty bond acts, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted pursuant to law, with respect to the cumulative sinking fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted pursuant to law, relative to expenditures under the first and second Liberty bond acts in the purchase of obligations of foreign Governments, and also in the purchase of United States bonds for retirement from repayments by foreign Governments on account of the principal of their obligations purchased by the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate the report, submitted pursuant to law, of the Tax Simplification Board of the Treasury Department relative to the operations and activities of the board, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a statement as of July 1, 1923, from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, transmitted pursuant to law, giving in detail the amount, collections, deposits, and appropriations during the period of February 13 to June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a statement from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, transmitted pursuant to law, of expenses incurred by officers and employees of the United States Veterans' Bureau for traveling on official business to points outside of Washington during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

USE OF AUTOMOBILES BY VETERANS' BUREAU.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, transmitting, in response to Senate resolution 399 (submitted by Mr. McKellar), agreed to January 6, 1923, a statement relative to the use of automobiles by the United States Veterans' Bureau, etc., which was ordered to lie on the table.

TRAVELING EXPENSES, UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report of the Director of the United States Botanic Garden, made pursuant to law, showing traveling expenses of officials and employees of the Botanic Garden on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

JUDGMENTS OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended December 2, 1923, the amount thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims, which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the seventh annual report of the commission for the fiscal year 1922-23, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

THE ATLANTIC WORKS v. THE UNITED STATES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and conclusion filed by the court in the cause of the Atlantic Works v. the United States, under the act of March 3, 1887, known as the Tucker Act, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

ADMINISTRATION OF WAR MINERALS RELIEF ACT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, making a report covering the administration of what is known as war minerals relief act to and including November 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement of expenditures charged to appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 1923," which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted pursuant to law, on typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted pursuant to law, showing in detail what officers and employees of the department have traveled on official business to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, data relative to temporarily detailing clerks from the office of one surveyor general to another, as the necessities of the service may require, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement showing the aggregate number of various publications issued during the fiscal year 1923, the cost of paper, printing, and preparation of copy, and the number distributed, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of documents received and distributed during the fiscal year 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the surgeon in chief, Freedmen's Hospital, giving a detailed account of expenditures for professional and other services, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital, giving a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of receipts and expenditures of St. Elizabeths Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of expenditures from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditures, fiscal year 1923, of money carried on the books of the department under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of expenditures made from tribal funds of the Confederate Bands of Utes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures made for encouraging industry and support among the Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the cost of all survey and allotment work on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the diversion of appropriations for the pay of specified employees in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, made pursuant to law, of all moneys collected and deposited during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, under the appropriation "Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1923," which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditures on account of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, from the appropriation "Industrial work and care of timber, 1923," which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of expenditures from the \$250,000 authorized from the funds of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures for the purchase of cattle for the Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, made pursuant to law, that no expenditures were made for the construction of hospitals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, from the appropriation "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians, 1923," which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of expenditures for encouraging industry among the Indians of the various reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, relative to the appropriation "Indian schools, support, 1923," which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted pursuant to law, showing the cost and other data with respect to Indian irrigation projects as compiled to the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the fiscal year 1923, showing the amounts expended at each Indian school and agency from appropriations for construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of the expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among the Indians of the various reservations from the appropriation, "Industry among Indians, 1923," which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to any act of hostilities committed by any tribe with which the United States has treaty stipulations, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were transmitted to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting the annual report of the Attorney General of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXPENDITURES OF UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditures under appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

ADDITION TO THE COURTHOUSE OF THE DISTRICT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Architect of the Capitol and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved February 28, 1923, plans and estimates for the erection of a fireproof addition to the courthouse of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

EXCHANGES OF TYPEWRITING MACHINES IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting, pursuant to law, a schedule showing purchases and exchanges of typewriting machines on the part of the Library of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the seventh annual report of the board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TRAVEL OF SHIPPING BOARD EMPLOYEES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing traveling expenses of officers and employees of the United States Shipping Board on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PUBLICATIONS OF FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report giving the aggregate number of the various publications issued by the Federal Power Commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

TRAVEL OF OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement in detail of travel performed by officers of the Federal Power Commission from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PERMITS AND LICENSES UNDER WATER POWER ACT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the permits and licenses issued under the Federal water power act during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, president of the National Forest Reservation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

BREEDING OF RIDING HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures during the fiscal year 1923, under the appropriation for the encouragement and breeding of riding horses for the Army, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TRAVEL OF WAR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing traveling expenses of officers and employees on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION IN RIVER AND HARBOR DISTRICTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with Senate Resolution No. 399, adopted January 6,

1923, the report of the Chief of Engineers covering the non-military motor passenger transportation in the various river and harbor districts, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES IN CANAL ZONE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with Senate Resolution No. 399, adopted January 6, 1923, a report of the Governor of the Panama Canal regarding passenger automobiles and garages maintained by the Panama Canal on the Isthmus, which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the cost of maintenance, operation, and repair of all motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles and motor boats owned by the department and operated outside of the city of Washington during the fiscal year 1923, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of the manner in which the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture, 1923," has been expended, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of all typewriters, computing, addressing, and duplicating machines, and other labor-saving devices exchanged during the fiscal year 1923, in part payment for new machines, etc., which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report showing the names of all persons employed, their designations, and rates of pay in the Bureau of Animal Industry for the suppression of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases of domestic animals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of contributions on account of cooperative work with the Forest Service and the amount refunded to depositors on account of excess deposits, national forests fund, for the fiscal year 1923, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the payment to officers or other persons employed by State, county, or municipal governments of sums allotted to the Bureau of Chemistry during the fiscal year 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of "the place, quantity, and price of seeds purchased, and the date of purchase," under the appropriation "Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds, 1923," which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the condition and character of any papers not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of the executive departments and the amount of proceeds from the sale of such papers deemed useless, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of revenues derived from the operation, and expenditures made on behalf of, the Center Market, Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing in detail the travel from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia performed by officers and employees (other than special agents, inspectors, and employees who in the discharge of their regular duties are required to

constantly travel) of the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report giving in detail the aggregate number of publications issued by the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, together with the cost of preparation, paper, and printing of each publication and the number of each distributed, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 399, adopted January 6, 1923, a report on the use, upkeep, and operation of passenger vehicles outside of the District of Columbia, which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, in further response to Senate Resolution No. 127, Sixty-seventh Congress, second session, volume 2, parts 1 and 2, of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the house-furnishings industries, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the letter of submittal and summary of a report of the Federal Trade Commission on the costs, prices, and profits of marketing grain, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, in further response to Senate Resolution No. 133, Sixty-seventh Congress, second session, volume 2 of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on methods and operations of grain exporters, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, of Oshkosh, Wis., which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

RULES AND REGULATIONS—STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a complete set of "General rules and regulations," prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors, Steamboat Inspection Service, at their meeting of January 3, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from James E. West, chief scout executive Boy Scouts of America, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Boy Scouts of America, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

SPECIAL MAIL CONTRACTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, transmitting the terms of a special contract entered into with the Alaskan Engineering Commission for carrying the mails on Government railroad in Alaska, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the terms of a special contract entered into with the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co., for carrying mails between Cordova and Kennecott, Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the terms of a special contract entered into with the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad for carrying the mails between Denver and Craig, in the State of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the terms of a special contract entered into with the Pacific & Arctic Railway & Navigation Co. for carrying the mails between Skagway and White Pass, Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

SETTLEMENTS AND ADJUSTMENTS BY UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of settlements and adjustments made by the United States Housing Corporation under contracts or other obligations, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE BUDGET.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the Budget for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEATH OF THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following expressions of sorrow on account of the death of the late President Harding, which were ordered to lie on the table:

MONTEVIDEO.

To the SENATE,

Washington, D. C.:

Senate Uruguay tenders American Senate homage for the taking off of illustrious statesman until yesterday at the head of your great democracy, in which all your Presidents from Washington to Harding formed a luminous line.

JOSE ESPALTER, *President.*URBALDO RAMON GUERRA, *First Secretary.*

QUITO.

PRESIDENT OF SENATE,

Washington, D. C.:

It is my honor to forward to you the following resolution unanimously passed by the Senate of the Republic of Ecuador:

"Whereas the death of the illustrious President Warren Harding brings sorrow to the American Continent, and as the national holiday of the country coincides with the mourning ordered by the Republic of the north:

"Resolved, To declare this day a day of mourning and adjourn in testimony of condolence and forward this resolution to the American Senate as a mark of solidarity, sympathy, and Americanism."

GUERRERO MARTINEZ, *President of the Senate.*SALAZAR GOMEZ, *Secretary.*

[Cablegram.]

SAN JUAN, P. R., August 14, 1923.

Hon. FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Please transmit following resolution to persons therein named:

"Whereas the Hon. Warren Gamaliel Harding, President of the United States, died in San Francisco, Calif., on the 2d day of August, 1923;

"Whereas the great wisdom of this illustrious statesman was a pledge of peace and progress to the Nation and of liberty and democracy to the world;

"Whereas the death of the Hon. Warren Gamaliel Harding is a lamentable event which deprives the Nation and the world of a representative man of exalted qualifications: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of Porto Rico:

"First. To express its deepest and most intense sorrow over the unexpected death of the Hon. Warren Gamaliel Harding, President of the United States of America; to tender its condolence to the distinguished widow of that illustrious citizen; and to share the heartfelt grief of the people of the United States of America.

"Second. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary to the distinguished widow of the late President Warren Gamaliel Harding; to the new President of the United States, the Hon. Calvin Coolidge; to the President of the Senate; and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America."

Done in San Juan, P. R., this 13th day of August, 1923.

M. GUERRA MONDRAGON, *Speaker.*

CITY OF PORTLAND, OREG.,

OFFICE OF CITY AUDITOR,

September 13, 1923.

SECRETARY UNITED STATES SENATE,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Herewith please find memorial on the death of our late President Warren G. Harding, which was adopted by the Council of the City of Portland, Oreg., August 8, 1923.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. R. FUNK,

Auditor of the City of Portland.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath;
But thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death."

The Eternal God in His wisdom has called from this earth the spirit of our beloved President, Warren G. Harding, and to that divine edict we humbly, but with aching hearts, sorrowfully and tearfully bow.

It now becomes our melancholy task to lay a wreath of affection upon the tomb of a departed friend, for friend indeed was he. The people of the United States with a deep personal sorrow and a profound sense of public loss, not only to this Nation but to all other nations of the world, fully realize the sterling worth and fixed integrity of our beloved President. He belonged to that type of men who make nations great. Imbued with the spirit which inspired our fathers in the establishment of our Government, he was a leader in the march of human progress. Into the web of life he wove a personal character that was courteous, kindhearted and hospitable, and a public character that stood for the true principle of democracy, sound statesmanship and a steadfast devotion to the well-being of our Nation. Loyal to his party and its principles, he was always a safe guide and counselor as a Senator and as a President; firm and courageous in his convictions and the master of a splendid intellect.

The Council of the City of Portland mourns his untimely departure and expresses its deepest sympathy to his noble and loving wife and companion in her great sorrow. May she gather comfort from his honorable and successful life and from the solemn pride that will be hers to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of public life.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon the minutes of the council and a copy be forwarded to Mrs. Warren G. Harding, and to the Congress of the United States.

Adopted by the council, August 8, 1923.

GEO. L. BAKER,

Mayor of the City of Portland.

Attest:

GEO. R. FUNK,

Auditor of the City of Portland.

Resolutions.

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take to His bosom our beloved President, Warren G. Harding, a brother Moose; and

Whereas in his death we are bereft of not only our Nation's leader, but a Moose ever worthy of the obligations to his brother Moose and to his fellow men which he assumed by his membership; and

Whereas we feel that his untimely death is not only a blow to his beloved wife, to the aged father, and to the Nation he served, but also to Moosedom as a whole: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Savanna Lodge No. 1095, Loyal Order of Moose, hereby extend our deepest sympathy to the bereft widow, to the sorrowing father, and to the seat of government at Washington; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Savanna Lodge No. 1095 be draped in mourning for a period of 60 days; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Harding, to Dr. George T. Harding, to the United States Congress, and to the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose; and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Savanna Lodge No. 1095, Loyal Order of Moose

Dated at Savanna, Ill., this 15th day of August, A. D. 1923.

CLARK WILLIAMS,

E. G. GRAVES,

ED LINGELBACH,

Committee.

Resolution of respect to the memory of Warren G. Harding.

Whereas Almighty God has in His infinite wisdom called from our midst His Excellency, the Hon. Warren G. Harding, the twenty-ninth President of the United States of America; and

Whereas the service he rendered his country as its Chief Executive, as a Member of its Senate, and as a citizen was an example of integrity, patriotism, self-sacrifice, and conscientious endeavor; and

Whereas Ventura County Post No. 48, of the American Legion, Ventura, Calif., expressing the feelings of the community at large, deprecates the loss of such a good, kind, and noble character and wish to make expression of their sorrow and sympathy, both in person and in an official way: Therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of His Excellency, the Hon. Warren G. Harding, the people of the United States of America have lost a most splendid citizen, a leader in the preservation of the world's peace, an Executive whose desire and interest was the furtherance of all good and worthy causes for the betterment of his fellow men, and his family is deprived of a kind and loving member.

Let an attested copy of this resolution be sent to his widow, a copy given to the press, and a copy spread upon the minutes of the post.
Dated this 3d day of August, 1923.

EDWARD HENDERSON,
JAMES C. HOLLINGSWORTH,
ROBERT M. SHERIDAN,
Committee on Resolutions.

C. W. WRIGHT,
*Commander of Ventura Post No. 48, of California,
of the American Legion.*

Attest:
[SEAL]

R. O. WEIGLE,
Adjutant.

Whereas the Almighty in His infinite wisdom called our honored and beloved President, Warren G. Harding; and

Whereas this loss of the head of our great Nation has caused deep sorrow, the American Brotherhood, U. S. A., as a patriotic and loyal organization, deem it fitting in this manner express our sympathy for those near and dear to him, and to unremittably give to his successor our loyal support: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our sympathy and sorrow be conveyed to Mrs. Warren G. Harding, the President, and both branches of Congress; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be prepared and forwarded to Mrs. Warren G. Harding, the President, and the Congress, and a copy spread upon our minutes.

SCOTT A. DICKSON,
RALPH G. GATKE,
HARRY J. MULDOON,
Resolution Committee.
W. T. DINNEEN, *Governor.*
MAX J. LEIPZIGER, *Secretary.*

THE LATE SENATOR NELSON, OF MINNESOTA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communication from Mr. H. H. Bryn, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Norway, extending to the Senate the heartfelt sympathy of the Norwegian Government on the occasion of the death of the late Senator KNUTE NELSON, of Minnesota, which was ordered to lie on the table:

LEGATION OF NORWAY,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1923.

Hon. CALVIN COOLIDGE,
*Vice President of the United States,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have been instructed to extend to the Senate of the United States the heartfelt sympathy of the Norwegian Government on the occasion of the death of Senator KNUTE NELSON. The Norwegian nation has followed with the keenest interest the wonderful career of this Norwegian boy, who rose to the foremost positions in the country which adopted him as one of its own sons. Always faithful to his country of adoption, he never forgot the land of his birth.

In carrying out my Government's orders I beg to add my personal condolence.

Please accept, Mr. Vice President, the assurances of the highest consideration, with which I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

H. H. BRYN.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens at the Second Congregational Church of Palmer, Mass., favoring participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice and entry of the United States into the League of Nations, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the American Bar Association at its annual meeting at Minneapolis in August, 1923, favoring participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in session at Atlanta, Ga., November 21-26, 1923, favoring participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from Edward B. Evans, Esq., of Monrovia, Calif., transmitting resolutions adopted by the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Monrovia, Calif., and congregations of other churches of Monrovia, Calif., at a union service on Armistice Day, favoring participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate the following resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of Porto Rico, which was ordered to lie on the table:

CÁMARA DE REPRESENTANTES DE PUERTO RICO,

Oficina del Secretario.

I, Francisco L. Amadeo, secretary of the House of Representatives of Porto Rico, do hereby certify that the House of Representatives of Porto Rico, at a meeting of the first special session of the tenth legislature, held on the 13th of August, 1923, unanimously adopted the following—

House resolution.

Whereas the Hon. Calvin Coolidge has been exalted to the Presidency of the Republic of the United States of America because of the death of the Hon. Warren Gamaliel Harding; and

Whereas the brilliant parliamentary work of the Hon. Calvin Coolidge as President of the Senate of the United States has consecrated him as a benefactor of the peace and as a defender of the democracy and liberty of the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of Porto Rico:

First. To tender to the Hon. Calvin Coolidge the strongest support and the most decided cooperation in the development of his duties and responsibilities as President of the United States, as well as to congratulate the American people for having in him such a worthy statesman at the head of the public destinies of the Nation.

Second. That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of War, to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

And for transmittal to the President of the Senate of the United States, as provided by said resolution, I issue, seal, and sign these presents in San Juan, P. R., this 15th day of August, 1923.

[SEAL]

F. L. AMADEO,
Secretary House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Nebraska, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

STATE OF NEBRASKA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Charles W. Pool, secretary of state of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house roll No. 108, enacted and passed by the forty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, with the enrolled bill in this office and that the same is a true and correct copy of said house roll No. 108.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1923, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-seventh, and of this State the fifty-sixth.

[SEAL]

CHARLES W. POOL,
Secretary of State.

Concurrent resolution introduced by Representatives Albert M. Keyes, of Furnas County, E. I. Whitehead, of Phelps County, and A. P. Gordon, of Box Butte County.

Joint and concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to repeal the Esch-Cummins Act.

Whereas a strong sentiment exists among the agricultural and business interests of the State of Nebraska that the administration of the Esch-Cummins law has been responsible for a considerable portion of our present economic distress: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska (the Senate concurring):

SECTION 1. That we hereby memorialize and petition the Congress of the United States to repeal the Esch-Cummins law.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That the United States Senators and Representatives from Nebraska are hereby requested to urge legislation in the United States Congress touching the repeal of said act.

Be it finally resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be sent by the secretary of state to the President, the presiding officers of both branches of the United States Congress, and each of the United States Senators and Representatives from Nebraska.

A. N. MATHERS,
Speaker of the House.
FRANK P. CORRICK,
Chief Clerk of the House.
FRED G. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.
CLYDE H. BARNARD,
Secretary of the Senate.

Approved May 1, 1923, 4.24 o'clock p. m.

CHARLES W. BRYAN, *Governor.*

This is to certify that the within house roll No. 108 originated in the house and passed the legislature at its forty-second session on the 27th day of April, 1923.

FRANK P. CORRICK,
Chief Clerk of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of New Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joint Memorial No. 1 of the Sixth Legislature of the State of New Mexico.

A joint memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress of the United States of America, asking that a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the legislatures of the various States providing that the United States Government may collect taxes on income derived from all securities issued by the United States or any State or municipal corporation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Whereas owners of \$30,000,000,000 of property in the United States are paying no taxes on that vast accumulation either direct or indirect, which accumulation is represented by tax-exempt securities;

Therefore the Legislature of the State of New Mexico requests that the Congress of the United States submit to the various State legislatures a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the United States to collect income taxes upon all securities issued by the United States or any State or municipal corporation after the adoption of said amendment; be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be sent by the secretary of state to the President and to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, and to each of the United States Senators and the Representative in Congress from New Mexico.

BYRON O. BEALL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attested:

R. M. JACKSON,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

JOSÉ A. BACA,

President of the Senate.

Attested:

J. W. GIDDINGS,

Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Approved by me this 26th day of February, 1923.

J. F. HINKLE, Governor of New Mexico.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

THE STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Boise, November 16, 1923.

HON. ALBERT B. CUMMINS,

President pro tempore United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a certified copy of house joint memorial No. 8 of the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Idaho, which was filed in the office of the secretary of state on March 10, 1923.

Respectfully,

F. A. JETER,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, F. A. Jeter, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify:

That I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 8 with the original thereof adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Idaho and filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Idaho March 10, 1923, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof, together with all indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Idaho. Done at the capitol, at Boise, Idaho, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.]

F. A. JETER, Secretary of State.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House Joint Memorial 8, by Parker, Anderson (Bonneville), Huffaker, and Line.

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

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent; that—

Whereas a resolution, known as the Green resolution, is now pending before the Congress of the United States of America, which resolution has for its purpose the bringing about of an amendment to

the Constitution of the United States, making it possible to tax securities which are now exempted from taxation; and

Whereas your memorialists deem it desirable that such securities should not be exempt from taxation, and that our Constitution should be amended accordingly: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Seventeenth Session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho (the Senate concurring), That we hereby unqualifiedly indorse the said Green resolution now pending in Congress, and we respectfully request and urge the Congress of the United States to adopt said resolution or one of similar purport; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho is hereby instructed to forward this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, and that copies be sent to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

The memorial passed the house on the 28th day of February, 1923.

M. A. KIGER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This memorial passed the senate on the 8th day of March, 1923.

H. C. BALDRIDGE,

President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the within house joint resolution No. 8 originated in the house of representatives during the seventeenth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

DAVE BURRELL,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following memorial of the Legislature of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

STATE OF UTAH,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, H. E. Crockett, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the attached is a full, true, and correct copy of senate concurrent memorial No. 4, by Mr. Candland, as appears on file in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 13th day of March, 1923.

[SEAL.]

H. E. CROCKETT,
Secretary of State.

TAX-EXEMPTION SECURITIES.

A memorial by Mr. Candland to the Congress of the United States favoring the elimination of tax-exemption securities.

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

We, your memorialists, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Utah in legislative assembly, in the interests of the great masses of the people of the United States who are to-day bearing the burdens of taxation, and for the purpose of reducing and making more equal and equitable the staggering burdens of taxation which now lie upon the American people, respectfully urge—

That such action be taken as may be deemed necessary and proper, either by amendment to the Constitution of the United States or by enactment of such laws by Congress as will subject all kinds and classes of securities to their just proportion of the burden of taxation and as will eliminate in the future tax-exemption securities.

We are informed that there are to-day in the United States in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000,000 worth of exempted securities. The owners of this wealth, the holders of such securities, are enjoying all the benefits and privileges of the police power of the State and the protection of the United States as its citizens and yet are able to escape the payment of any taxes which go toward the expenses of the Government, and we believe this to be an unjust and inequitable condition, and that in the interests and the rights of all the people in all sections of our great country such condition ought to be removed, so that all kinds and classes of property shall bear its just proportion of the expenses of Government.

We therefore most earnestly do urge that such necessary change be made in the Constitution and laws of this country as will correct what we consider to be a great injustice.

The foregoing memorial was publicly read by title and immediately thereafter signed by the president of the senate in the presence of the house over which he presides, and the fact of such signing duly entered upon the journal this 7th day of March, 1923.

THOMAS E. MCKAY,

President of the Senate.

Attest:

H. L. CUMMINGS,

Secretary of the Senate.

The foregoing memorial was publicly read by title and immediately thereafter signed by the speaker of the house in the presence of the

house over which he presides, and the fact of such signing duly entered upon the journal this 7th day of March, 1923.

WM. W. SEEGMILLER,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

E. L. CROPPER,
Clerk of the House.

Received from the senate this 7th day of March, 1923. Approved March 8, 1923.

CHAS. R. MABEY, *Governor.*

Received from the governor and filed in the office of the secretary of state this 8th day of March, 1923.

H. E. CROCKETT,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following memorials and resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, which were referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Juneau, Alaska, May 1, 1923.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith certified copy of house joint memorial No. 19 of the Alaska Legislature, as passed by said body at its sixth session, held at Juneau, the capital.

Respectfully,

KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 19 of the Alaska Legislature, 1923, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1923.

KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

House Joint Memorial 19, by Mr. Shepard, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the President and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in sixth regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that—

Whereas it has been proposed to dredge Gastineau Channel at what is known as the Gastineau Channel Bar between the north end of Douglas Island and the mainland of Alaska, near Juneau, for the purpose of enabling water craft to sail to and from the Port of Juneau and Icy Straits, Chatham Straits, Cross Sound, and points to the westward of Juneau, and construct a canal from Youngs Bay on the northeast side of Admiralty Island to Hawk Inlet on the southwest side of Admiralty Island for the purpose of facilitating commerce between the Port of Juneau and Icy Straits, Chatham Straits, Cross Sound, and all the territory lying west and southwest of Juneau; and

Whereas the dredging of Gastineau Channel would greatly facilitate transportation between the port of Juneau and points to the north and west of Juneau, and effect a saving of over 20 miles in the distance between Juneau and all points to the west and to the north and to the southwest, where commerce is now carried on, and also avoid the rough waters in the fall and winter which are caused by winds from Taku Inlet; and

Whereas the construction of a canal from Youngs Bay to Hawk Inlet would be of incalculable benefit to Juneau and all the Territory of Alaska by reason of the fact that the same would be a saving to all ships and boats and water craft operating between Juneau and all points to the westward and southwest, and would avoid incalculable delay caused by the high winds and rough water encountered during the winter months from October to April by small boats in the passage around Point Retreat, which passage is the only route at present open to water craft between Juneau and all points to the westward and southwest, and by reason of the further fact that efforts are being made at the present time to establish the paper-making industry at Juneau, where there has already been developed hydro-electric power to the extent of 16,000 horsepower, which is valuable for such purpose, and the timber supply for a paper mill established at or near Juneau is on the west coast of Admiralty Island, and it would be impracticable to tow logs and timber from the west coast of Admiralty Island around Point Retreat during the winter months,

but the same could safely be brought through a canal from Hawk Inlet to Juneau at all seasons of the year; and

Whereas Congress has appropriated a sum of money sufficient to make a survey of said projected canal and the said dredging of Gastineau Channel Bar, and that said work is now being undertaken by the Chief of the United States Engineers of the War Department: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska heartily indorses the action of the United States Engineers in making the investigations of said project for the dredging of Gastineau Channel Bar and the construction of the canal between Youngs Bay and Hawk Inlet, and the action of Congress in making the necessary appropriations for said investigations, and urges the immediate passage of an appropriation sufficient to complete these projects; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President, to each of the Houses of Congress, and to the Delegate to Congress from Alaska.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the house April 20, 1923.

Attest:

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 26, 1923.

FORREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Juneau, Alaska, April 30, 1923.

The United States Senate, Washington, D. C.,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of transmitting herewith certified copy of senate joint memorial No. 11 passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska at its sixth session held at Juneau, the capital.

Respectfully,

KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 11 of the Alaska Legislature, 1923, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

Senate Joint Memorial 11, by Mr. Chamberlin, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the Senate and House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Interior of the United States:

Whereas a representative of the American Red Cross at the expense of the Jane Delano Fund, has completed an investigation of conditions among the native and white population residing at various points along the coast of the Alaska Peninsula as to chronic diseases such as adenoids, diseased tonsils, etc., prevalent to these regions among children where there are no doctors or dentists to care for them; and

Whereas the Seward Chapter of the American Red Cross has recommended that some action be taken for their relief and that a free clinic visit the various settlements: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a Government vessel with a doctor and dentist aboard be ordered to visit the towns and settlements from Kodiak westward to Unalaska and administer such help as is necessary for their relief and future welfare in behalf of humanity.

For which we ever pray.

Adopted by the senate April 20, 1923.

Attest:

FORREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Adopted by the house April 26, 1923.

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Juneau, Alaska, May 1, 1923.

To the Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of transmitting herewith certified copy of house joint memorial No. 8, passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska at its sixth session, held at Juneau, the capital. Respectfully,

KARL THEILE, Secretary of Alaska.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 8 of the Alaska Legislature, 1923, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE, Secretary of Alaska.

House Joint Memorial No. 8, by Mr. Johnston, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, in the sixth session assembled, respectfully represent that—

Whereas the Government of the United States, through its several departments and Congress, has demonstrated and is demonstrating its interest in the development of Alaska by the expenditure of many millions in the building of roads and trails and the construction of the Alaska Railroad and the provision of a new cable and otherwise has evidenced and is evidencing a substantial appreciation of the Territory's resources and needs; and

Whereas a continuous and uninterrupted policy of development is now most urgent and essential in order that expenditures made to date may be turned to full and enduring account and speed progress: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Alaska Territorial Legislature, in sixth biennial session assembled, giving grateful recognition in the name of the people of the Territory to the substantial helpfulness thus far received, respectfully recommends to the President and the Congress that annually hereafter all appropriations required for Alaska, regardless of the departments or agencies under which they are to be expended, be combined and consolidated in an Alaska budget, to be submitted by the governor to Congress, through the Federal Bureau of the Budget, thus presenting Alaskan requirements under one heading and obviating the necessity of appropriations by piecemeal through various departmental budgets as heretofore.

In submitting this recommendation your memorialists believe such an Alaska budget will be conducive to better understanding of the Territory's needs and simplify and facilitate the work of Congress and its committees.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the house April 25, 1923.

Attest:

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate April 26, 1923.

Attest:

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

FOREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Juneau, Alaska, April 30, 1923.

The Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith certified copy of senate joint memorial No. 10, passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska at its sixth session, held at Juneau, the capital. Respectfully,

KARL THEILE, Secretary of Alaska.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of the Territory of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have com-

pared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 10 of the Alaska Legislature, 1923, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE, Secretary of Alaska.

Senate Joint Memorial 10, by Mr. Hunt, by request, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the President, the Congress of the United States, and Secretary of the Interior:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do respectfully represent—

That the administration of the United States Bureau of Education, Alaska division, now located at Seattle, Wash., by reason of being there located works a hardship upon the Indians and Eskimos over whom it has supervision and an injury to the Territory because of the location being so far distant from the field of operations.

That the great distance from the field and nature of the location creates obstacles to efficient and economical operation that are difficult to overcome.

That neither regular nor frequent means of transportation are now available to reach the many outlying native settlements, which are in most cases separated by great distances and suffer great neglect therefrom.

That when complications arise in the Indian schools and villages too much time must elapse before action can be taken, and consequent harm and suffering are caused to those involved.

That because of the great distance from the Territory the Federal officials who should cooperate with the territorial officials are constantly out of touch with a situation that requires an intimate knowledge of conditions by those who administer its affairs.

Whereas the schools maintained by the Territory are coming more or less into conflict with the schools maintained by the Bureau of Education, Alaska division, a fuller measure of cooperation can be gained by the location of the bureau in the Territory, where the two departments may be harmonized.

Wherefore your memorialists respectfully urge that the Bureau of Education, Alaska division, now located at Seattle, Wash., be removed to the capital city of the Territory, Juneau, Alaska.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Adopted by the senate April 18, 1923.

Attest:

FOREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

Adopted by the house April 25, 1923.

Attest:

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of senate joint memorial 10, passed by the sixth Alaska Legislature.

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Juneau, Alaska, April 30, 1923.

To the Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of transmitting herewith certified copy of senate joint memorial No. 13, passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska at its sixth session, held at Juneau, the capital. Respectfully,

KARL THEILE, Secretary of Alaska.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of the Territory of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 13 of the Alaska Legislature, 1923, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE, Secretary of Alaska.

Senate Joint Memorial 13, by Mr. Hunt, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the Congress of the United States, the Postmaster General, and Secretary of Commerce:

Whereas it has ever been the policy of this Government to foster and aid the settlement and development of this country, which has been made manifest in the past by congressional enactments, of which the following are among the most important, to wit: The national homestead laws, the aid in construction of our first transcontinental railroads, and the great national reclamation projects, which peopled and made productive and valuable vast areas of sterile, barren land of the West, thus increasing the wealth of the Nation by untold millions.

We respectfully represent that Alaska is the last, most vast, and richest in undeveloped resources of the Territories of the United States on the American Continent; her waters are rich in fish in great variety and other ocean contents, her southeastern shores and islands are densely covered with timber of great commercial value, her entire length and breadth is a mine of inestimable wealth; agriculture, reindeer and varied stock raising, and fur farming are all coming industries, already assuming attractive proportions.

We further represent that although Alaska has no sterile lands to be reclaimed there is a most urgent need of better transportation facilities, one feature of which we herein present for your consideration and appeal to you for relief, to wit: In advertising for the awarding of mail contracts over the various waterways of Alaska no consideration of freight tonnage or passenger service seems to have been given, in consequence of which the contracts are usually awarded to small gas boats just large enough to carry the mail with a reasonable assurance of safety, with little cargo capacity and too small to be fitted up for the carrying of any number of passengers or to arrange for any degree of comfort for the few who can in some instances be given passage, thus making it a matter of dread and hardship to travel on them.

Whereas there are many more or less remote points, accessible only by water, with attractive possibilities to induce investigation, with probable improvement and settlement, which are very much retarded from being so difficult of access; and

Whereas the development of Alaska means greatly increased wealth to the Nation:

We most urgently request that a new system be adopted in the advertising for bids for mail contracts on the various water routes of Alaska whereby freight and passenger service will be a requirement, to be determined by the length of the route and nature of the waters traversed.

We recognize that compliance with the requests of this memorial will add costs to the mail service of Alaska, but we represent that it will render rich returns.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Adopted by the senate April 23, 1923.

FOREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house April 26, 1923.

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Juneau, Alaska, May 4, 1923.

The Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of transmitting herewith certified copy of house joint resolution No. 4, passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska at its sixth session, held at Juneau, the capital.

Respectfully,

KARL THEILE, Secretary of Alaska.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of house joint resolution No. 4 of the Alaska Legislature, 1923, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony hereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE, Secretary of Alaska.

House joint resolution by Mr. Polley in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, That it is the desire of the people of Alaska that the fur industry of the Territory bear its fair share of the tax burdens of the Territory.

Whereas under the present powers granted to the Territorial Legislature it has been found impossible to enact a fair fur tax law which could be equitably enforced, for the reason that pelts are being shipped out from the Territory partly by mail and partly by express and no reliable record is kept of the same, and over this traffic, being in its nature interstate, the legislature of the Territory has no control.

That hereto attached and herewith submitted is a bill for an enactment which the legislature of the Territory recommends as necessary to enable the Territory to properly and equitably tax the fur industry.

Now, therefore, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska most respectfully urge that the necessary law be enacted by Congress to enable the Territory to enforce a tax on pelts of fur-bearing and game animals, and to that end recommend that the hereto attached bill, entitled "A bill for an act entitled 'An act to regulate the shipment of pelts of fur-bearing and game animals from Alaska, and for other purposes,'" be enacted into a law; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution and attached suggested bill be sent to the Delegate to Congress from Alaska, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Congress of the United States.

Passed the house April 18, 1923.

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 23, 1923.

FOREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Approved April 25, 1923.

SCOTT C. BONE,
Governor of Alaska.

An act to regulate the shipment of pelts of fur-bearing and game animals from Alaska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That no pelt of fur-bearing animals or of game animals shall be shipped out or removed from the Territory of Alaska unless the same is first declared at a post office or a customhouse in the Territory and a permit for such shipment or removal is granted and issued as herein provided.

SEC. 2. Whenever a permit to ship or otherwise remove from the Territory any pelt of a fur-bearing or game animal is applied for the postmaster or customs officer to whom the application is made shall issue the permit unless the pelt is shipped or removed or attempted to be shipped or removed in violation of the laws of the Territory of Alaska or is taken or acquired in violation of such laws or in violation of the laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. Any person shipping or removing or attempting to ship or remove from the Territory of Alaska any pelt of any fur-bearing or game animal without first having obtained a permit therefor from a postmaster or a customs officer, or who shall violate any of the rules or regulations lawfully promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. Any pelt of a fur-bearing or of a game animal shipped or removed from the Territory of Alaska in violation of the provisions of this act or of the rules or regulations promulgated thereunder shall be forfeited and shall be seized by any officer of the United States or of the Territory of Alaska thereunto authorized, and when so seized shall be sold in the manner provided by the Secretary of Commerce and the proceeds for such sale, after payment of the expenses of seizure and sale, shall be covered one half into the Treasury of the United States and the other half into the treasury of the Territory of Alaska.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Commerce shall have authority to promulgate such rules and regulations as he deems expedient for enforcing and carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. The Legislature of the Territory of Alaska shall have the authority and power to levy a tax on pelts of fur-bearing and game animals, and may empower customs officers and postmasters to collect any tax or license fee lawfully imposed upon such pelts or upon the business of raising fur-bearing animals or dealing in pelts within the Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Juneau, Alaska, May 4, 1923.

The Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of transmitting herewith certified copy of senate concurrent resolution No. 11, passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska at its sixth session held at Juneau, the capital.

Respectfully,

KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of senate concurrent resolution No. 11 with the original thereof and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1923.

KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

Senate Concurrent Resolution 11, by Mr. Chamberlin, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the Alaska Legislative Assembly (the House of Representatives concurring), That all Alaska mourns the death of the Hon. KNUTE NELSON, former United States Senator from Minnesota, who during his entire public life was a staunch friend and a warm supporter of all measures that tended toward the development of Alaska, who had an intimate knowledge of Alaska and all matters pertaining to Alaska, and who ever felt and manifested a kindly and intelligent interest in the welfare of the Territory; be it further

Resolved, That in appreciation of the high regard entertained by the people of Alaska for the deceased Senator this legislature, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. on the 3d day of May, 1923, the last day of the session, cease all business for the period of 10 minutes in order to render a silent tribute to the memory of the dead; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the journal of the senate and of the house, and that copies be forwarded to the President, to the Congress of the United States, and to the Delegate from Alaska.
Adopted by the senate May 2, 1923.

FOREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Adopted by the house May 2, 1923.

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and complete copy of the senate resolution No. 11 passed by the sixth Alaska Legislature.

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Juneau, Alaska, May 1, 1923.

The Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith a certified copy of house joint memorial No. 16, of the Alaska Legislature, as passed by said body at its sixth session, held at Juneau, the capital.

Respectfully,

KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 16 of the Alaska Legislature, 1923, with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

House Joint Memorial 16, by Mr. Daly, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully present:

That the people of the Territory of Alaska have, in proportion to their population, annually expended more money for the construction of roads than have the people of any State in the Union, and are anxious to see the United States adopt for this Territory a definite plan for future road construction. To that end your memorialists believe that the application of the Federal highway act to Alaska would be of great benefit to the Territory, would assure a definite program for road construction in the future without any extra expense to the United States Government, and would enable the people of this Territory to feel that they are in a measure on an equality with the people of the States.

Wherefore your memorialists pray that the Federal highway act be extended to Alaska, with such modification as to classification of roads in the Territory as to make the act workable therein.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the house April 25, 1923.

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 28, 1923.

Attest:

FOREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Juneau, Alaska, May 4, 1923.

The Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of transmitting herewith certified copy of senate joint memorial No. 14, passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska at its sixth session held at Juneau, the capital.

Respectfully,

KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 14 with the original thereof, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

Senate Joint Memorial 14, by Mr. Snodgrass, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully present:

That the conditions among many of the Indian and native settlements in the interior of Alaska are fast becoming intolerable by reason of the loss of lives by influenza of many of the male inhabitants, and the women are without support and are leaving the native settlements to find a means of livelihood in the towns, where they become the prey of the unscrupulous. At Fairbanks many Indian women from the native village of Chena, where all but three of the men died of influenza, are without means of support. Four were recently sent to detention hospitals as vagrants and for drunkenness, another, unmarried, in the hospital for confinement.

Your petitioners most respectfully ask that an Indian reservation be made in the interior for such Indians without means of support and that an industrial school be provided to suit their needs, wherein they may be taught trades and given training that will tend to make them self-supporting.

We most respectfully ask that a thorough investigation of this matter be made at once, that needed relief may be given.

Respectfully submitted.

Passed the senate April 30, 1923.

FOREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house May 2, 1923.

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 14, passed by the Sixth Alaska Legislature.

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 1 of the Alaska Legislature, 1923, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.] KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

Senate Joint Memorial No. 1, by Mr. Chamberlin, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the Senate and House of Representatives and the Postmaster General of the United States:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that the law governing parcel-post regulations do not extend to Alaska the same rates enjoyed by the States.

That all parcel-post business in Alaska is covered by the eighth zone, or the highest rate, under the classification.

We believe this to be a great injustice to our business and citizens in general.

By extending the complete zoning system our local business firms would be aided in competing with large mail-order houses.

In spirit the parcel post law as now applied to Alaska is contrary to the Constitution, guaranteeing equality to all of the people under one flag.

Now, therefore, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska most earnestly pray that the general law applying to fourth-class matter covering parcel post be extended to Alaska.

Adopted by the senate March 20, 1923.

FOREST J. HUNT,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest:

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Adopted by the house April 12, 1923.

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 1, passed by the Sixth Alaska Legislature.

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 3 of the Alaska Legislature, 1923, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.] KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

Senate Joint Memorial 3, by Mr. Chamberlin, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the President, the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do earnestly represent that—

Whereas the organic act of the Territory of Alaska, section 6, fixes the first Monday in March as the date for convening of the Territorial legislature; and

Whereas the date fixed in said act conflicts with the work of the early spring season of the Territory of Alaska, causing many inconveniences to members of the legislature;

Therefore, we pray that the organic act be amended to provide for the convening of the legislature on the first Monday in February of each second year.

For which your memorialists will forever pray.

Adopted by the senate March 29, 1923.

FOREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house April 5, 1923.

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 3 passed by the Sixth Alaska Legislature.

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 8 of the Alaska Legislature, 1923, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska at Juneau, the capital, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.] KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

Senate Joint Memorial No. 8, by Mr. Brown, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Alaska, respectfully present:

That the fur seal of Pribilof Islands is one of the natural resources of the Territory of Alaska, and we believe that the profit from that industry should be covered into the treasury of the Territory or be otherwise devoted to developing the resources of Alaska.

Your memorialists believe that the present methods of marketing the fur-seal skins from Pribilof Islands is such that the financial returns from the industry is much below what the industry, more carefully managed, would yield.

Your memorialists believe that the cultivation, establishment, and maintenance of the present system for tanning, dyeing, and marketing the sealskins in question is monopolistic in character and therefore in contravention of sound governmental and economic principles, and is causing considerable loss of revenue to the Government, and to the other nations which share in the proceeds derived from the sale of such skins.

Wherefore your memorialists most respectfully urge that the contract between the Government and the Foulke Fur Co., of St. Louis, be abrogated at the earliest possible date, and that in the future the sealskins of Pribilof Islands be sold while in a salt state in open market to the highest bidder, and that any profits of the Government from the industry be covered into the treasury of the Territory of Alaska.

We commend this memorial to your earnest consideration.

Adopted by the senate April 14, 1923.

FOREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Adopted by the house April 23, 1923.

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 8, passed by the Sixth Alaska Legislature.

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE TERRITORY.

I, Karl Theile, secretary of Alaska and custodian of the great seal of said Territory, do hereby certify that I have compared the

annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 9, of the Alaska Legislature, 1923, and that the same is a full, true, and correct copy of the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Juneau, the capital, this 27 day of April, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.]

KARL THEILE, *Secretary of Alaska.*

Senate Joint Memorial No. 9, by Mr. Ayer, in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Alaska Legislative Assembly, respectfully show:

One of the greatest industries of Alaska is mining. To a very large extent the wealth and prosperity of the country depends upon the development of its mineral lands. At present there is doubt and confusion as to the law governing the location of placer mining claims in Alaska. An act of Congress applicable only to Alaska was passed on August 1, 1912, 37 Statutes at Large, 242, whereby not more than two claims in any one calendar month could be located by any one person in the Territory of Alaska. The provisions of this act were changed, or attempted to be changed, by acts of the Alaska Legislative Assembly in the years 1913 and 1915, the latter act, chapter 10 of the Session Laws of Alaska, 1915, is still effective and some of the provisions thereof are in conflict with the act of Congress of August 1, 1912.

The act of Congress of August 1, 1912, covers subject matter upon which your memorialists are best advised as to the needs of Alaska. One of the things vitally necessary to encourage and stimulate prospecting for mineral placer lands is certainty as to the law. The act of August 1, 1912, is defective and not well conceived in all respects, since it limits the location of placer claims by any one person in the Territory of Alaska to the number of two during any one calendar month, and it is sometimes impracticable, if not impossible, to show that the locator of a certain claim did not, during the same calendar month, either in person or under power of attorney, locate other placer claims in excess of the number allowed by law in some other district of Alaska, possibly hundreds, if not thousands, of miles distant.

Upon this particular subject the Alaska Legislative Assembly is best qualified to speak. The act of August 1, 1912, was passed and approved before the passage or approval of the act creating this assembly. No reason apparent to your memorialists now exists why the act of Congress of August 1, 1912, should not be repealed and legislation on the subject matter of the act be left to the Legislature of Alaska.

Wherefore your memorialists respectfully pray that the act of Congress of August 1, 1912, relative to the location of placer mining claims in Alaska, 37 Statutes at Large, page 242, be forthwith repealed.

Passed the senate April 17, 1923.

FOREST J. HUNT,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house April 23, 1923.

CASH COLE,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

E. EARLE BLOSSOM,
Chief Clerk of the House.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 9, passed by the Sixth Alaska Legislature.

SELMA N. SCOTT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Resolution.

Whereas the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, at its sixth session, passed senate joint memorial No. 10, requesting that the headquarters of the Alaska Bureau of Education, now located in Seattle, be transferred to Juneau, Alaska, for the reasons set forth in said senate joint memorial No. 10; and

Whereas it is a well-known fact that the administration of the United States Bureau of Education, Alaska division, can not be efficiently handled from Seattle, and the location of the same in Seattle works a hardship upon the people of the Territory subject to the jurisdiction of the bureau; and

Whereas in the interest of economy and efficiency the headquarters of said bureau should be located in Alaska: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Juneau Chamber of Commerce, That the headquarters and office of the Alaska Division of the United States Bureau of Education, now located at Seattle, Wash., be transferred to Juneau, Alaska; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to

the President of the United States Senate, and to the Secretary of the Interior.

Passed and approved this 22d day of June, 1923.

A. SHATTUCK, *Chairman.*

Attest:

M. S. WHITTIER, *Secretary.*

Senate Joint Memorial 10, by Mr. Hunt (by request), in the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, sixth session.

To the President, the Congress of the United States, and Secretary of the Interior:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do respectfully represent:

That the administration of the United States Bureau of Education, Alaska division, now located at Seattle, Wash., by reason of being there located, works a hardship upon the Indians and Eskimos over whom it has supervision, and an injury to the Territory because of the location being so far distant from the field of operations.

That the great distance from the field and nature of the location creates obstacles to efficient and economical operation that are difficult to overcome.

That neither regular nor frequent means of transportation are now available to reach the many outlying native settlements, which are in most cases separated by great distances, and suffer great neglect therefore.

That when complications arise in the Indian schools and villages, too much time must elapse before action can be taken, and consequent harm and suffering are caused to those involved.

That because of the great distance from the Territory, the Federal officials who should cooperate with the Territorial officials are constantly out of touch with a situation that requires an intimate knowledge of conditions by those who administer its affairs.

Whereas the schools maintained by the Territory are coming more or less into conflict with the schools maintained by the Bureau of Education, Alaska division, a fuller measure of cooperation can be gained by the location of the bureau in the Territory where the two departments may be harmonized.

Wherefore your memorialists respectfully urge that the Bureau of Education, Alaska division, now located at Seattle, Wash., be removed to the capital city of the Territory, Juneau, Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which were referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the Navy Department has ruled that the civilian employees at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard are not entitled to the bonus provided by the act of Congress of March 3, 1921; and

Whereas such ruling has caused manifest hardship to the said civilian employees of said navy yard: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, respectfully requested to so amend the said act of March 3, 1921, as to provide that the civilian employees of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard be entitled to the bonus therein authorized and to be awarded said bonus from the date said act became effective; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,

Honolulu, T. H., April 19, 1923.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 19, 1923.

C. C. COOKE,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOSEPH ORDENSTERN,
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,

Honolulu, T. H., April 20, 1923.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 20, 1923.

LAWRENCE M. JUDD,
President of the Senate.
ALBERT E. LLOYD,
Clerk of the Senate.

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, at its 1921 session, adopted its concurrent resolution No. 38, requesting the Congress of the United States to enact appropriate legislation to meet the labor situation in the Territory of Hawaii; and

Whereas the special labor commission appointed by the Federal Department of Labor at the request of the governor of the Territory to investigate and report upon the labor situation in the Territory has found that an emergency exists which necessitates relief of the character herein contemplated; and

Whereas the Committees on Immigration and Naturalization of both Houses of the Congress, after consideration of the findings of said special labor commission, have reported favorably thereon, recognizing the emergency and need for early and proper relief, and have recommended to the Congress the passage of appropriate remedial measures; and

Whereas the Hawaii Emergency Labor Commission, appointed pursuant to act 226 passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii at its 1921 session, has made good progress in its efforts to secure the enactment of such legislation, and there should be no relaxation in the efforts to obtain the relief so contemplated: Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring), That the legislature of the Territory does hereby reaffirm its request that the Congress of the United States of America give early consideration to the subject, and enact appropriate special legislation which will permit suitable immigration into the Territory of Hawaii to meet the situation found to exist by the reports of the said committees of both Houses of the Sixty-seventh Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to take such further steps, including the authorization or appointment of individuals or commissions to act in the matter, as are necessary to promote and expedite the obtaining of such relief; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States; to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, of the Congress of the United States; to the chairmen of the Committees on the Territories of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the Congress; to the chairmen of the Committees on Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the Congress; and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, T. H., April 18, 1923.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 18, 1923.

C. C. COOKE,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOSEPH ORDENSTERN,
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, T. H., April 20, 1923.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 20, 1923.

LAWRENCE M. JUDD,
President of the Senate.
ALBERT E. LLOYD,
Clerk of the Senate.

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the Navy Department of the United States has provided by ruling that civilian employees from the mainland of the United States receive 96 cents per day more for the same class of work than local residents of the Territory of Hawaii who are employed at the said Pearl Harbor Navy Yard; and

Whereas the Navy Department furnishes transportation for the said mainland civilian employees to and from their places of engagement; and

Whereas the cost of living in the Territory of Hawaii is the same for both classes of employees; and

Whereas the said ruling is a manifest discrimination in favor of mainland employees: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring), That the Navy Department of the United States be, and it is hereby, respectfully requested to change its said ruling in regard to the wages of civilian employees at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard and make the compensation for all employees doing the same class of work uniform by increasing the compensation of the

resident employees 96 cents per day, effective September 16, 1921, the date said ruling was placed in operation; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, T. H., April 19, 1923.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 19, 1923.

C. C. COOKE,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOSEPH ORDENSTERN,
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, T. H., April 21, 1923.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 21, 1923.

LAWRENCE M. JUDD,
President of the Senate.
ALBERT E. LLOYD,
Clerk of the Senate.

Concurrent Resolution 25.

Whereas the Hilo Railroad Co. was incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, but during the transition period between the annexation of Hawaii to the United States and the establishment of territorial government, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad on the island of Hawaii under the provisions of chapter 29 of the session laws of 1878 of the Kingdom of Hawaii, entitled "An act to promote the construction of railroads"; and

Whereas the minister of the interior, with the consent of the executive council and of the President of the Republic of Hawaii, purporting to act under the authority of said act, entered into an agreement with said company at its inception, to wit, under date of April 18, 1899, approving and authorizing the building and operating of such railroad and conferring upon said company all the rights, powers, privileges, and immunities provided in said act, and granting to it in general terms a right of way over Government lands, and also such Government lands as might be necessary for its stations, depots, stores, or other structures, the area and location of such lands to be determined thereafter from time to time, in consideration whereof said company agreed to use its best endeavors to construct said railroad as soon as practicable and thereafter during its corporate existence to operate the same; and

Whereas from time to time thereafter, as said company developed and the rights of way and the lands granted to it in general terms by the agreement aforesaid became definitely determined, the same were covered by particular descriptions, but subject to certain conditions not contained in said original agreement, by further agreements, to wit, an agreement of November 11, 1903, executed by the superintendent of public works on behalf of the Territory of Hawaii, with the approval of the governor, an agreement of April 23, 1909, executed in the name of the Territory of Hawaii by the superintendent of public works, with the approval of the governor, and two agreements of May 22, 1922, executed in the name of the Territory of Hawaii by the acting governor and countersigned by the commissioner of public lands; and

Whereas said company, by reason of the necessary high cost of construction and the inadequacy of the traffic, became unable to meet its financial obligations and was reorganized in 1915 as the Hawaii Consolidated Railway (Ltd.), to which it purported to assign all of its rights of way and lands acquired under said agreements; and

Whereas by reason of changes made from time to time in the form of government of Hawaii and in the laws relative to the disposition of public lands expressly or by implication, and said purported transfer of said rights and lands, and by reason of said subsequent agreements not conforming to said first agreement, questions have arisen as to the exact rights of said railway company in respect of said lands or some of them; and

Whereas said railway company has proved of great benefit to the Territory of Hawaii and should be assisted and encouraged in all reasonable ways and should be made certain and secure as to its rights in the premises; and

Whereas further authority from Congress is required in order to effect this end beyond question: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it hereby is, respectfully requested to authorize the governor and the commissioner of public lands of the Territory of

Hawaii to issue conveyances to the said Hawaii Consolidated Railway (Ltd.) for railroad purposes, for such of said lands purported to have been granted in fee to its predecessor as said company may desire to retain permanently, and particularly for the pieces of land described in said agreement of November 11, 1903, as pieces 1, 2, and 8, containing 29.26, 8.40, and 0.50 acres, respectively, the piece described in said agreement of April 23, 1909, containing 1.02 acres, the pieces described in one of said agreements of May 22, 1912, as tracts A and B, containing 42.23 and 1.42 acres, respectively, and the piece described in the other of said agreements of May 22, 1912, as lots AA, DD, and EE, containing 3.97, 0.07, and 6.66 acres, respectively, subject, however, to all existing rights of way over said lands or any of them for any and all purposes.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, T. H., April 23, 1923.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 23, 1923.

C. C. COOKE,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOSEPH ODENSTERN,
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, T. H., April 25, 1923.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 25, 1923.

LAWRENCE M. JUDD,
President of the Senate.
ALBERT E. LLOYD,
Clerk of the Senate.

SECRETARY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, March 13, 1923.

The honorable the CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES OF THE SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith certified copy of house concurrent resolution No. 3, which was adopted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session of 1923.

Very respectfully,

HENRY K. PAOA, Chief Clerk.

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas act 33 of the session laws of 1915, relating to the allotment of house lots in the Waiakea house-lot tract, was passed by the Legislature of Hawaii in the belief that the said legislature had the power and authority to enact such legislation; and

Whereas the Legislature of Hawaii is now advised that the provisions of the said act 33 are repugnant to and inconsistent with the organic act and laws of the Territory of Hawaii which were continued in force by said organic act until Congress should otherwise provide, and which act and laws provide that all sales of public lands, except those for homesteading purposes, shall be by sale at public auction to the highest bidder; and

Whereas residents of the Territory of Hawaii, relying upon the provisions of said act 33, have had allotted to them pursuant to said act certain lots in said tract and have expended large sums of money thereon in the erection of dwelling houses and the improvements of said lots; and

Whereas many of said residents so occupying said house lots would now be entitled to patents thereon except for the invalidity of said act: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, regular session of 1923 (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, requested to authorize and direct the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii to issue patents to all those residents who have fully complied with the conditions imposed upon them under the terms of the said act; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the chairmen of the Committees on Territories of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, February 28, 1923.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on February 28, 1923.

C. C. COOKE,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOSEPH ODENSTERN,
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, March 8, 1923.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on March 8, 1923.

LAWRENCE M. JUDD,
President of the Senate.
ALBERT E. LLOYD,
Clerk of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1923.

Resolutions favoring the passage by Congress of appropriate legislation to provide for the preservation and protection of public records.

Whereas the preservation and protection of the records of the various wars in which the United States has been involved and of other public records pertaining to important events in the history of the country will be of great historical benefit to future generations; and

Whereas the loss or destruction of similar records has heretofore deprived the public of valuable material for historical research: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts respectfully and earnestly urges upon Congress the necessity of enacting immediately legislation providing for the erection in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, of a fireproof building adequate to serve as a repository for national records, documents, books, and papers; and be it

Resolved further, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Members of Congress from Massachusetts.

In house of representatives, adopted February 21, 1923.

In senate, adopted, in concurrence, February 28, 1923.

A true copy. Attest:

F. W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following resolutions of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which were referred to the Committee on Finance:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1923.

Resolutions urging upon the Congress of the United States the patriotic necessity of passing legislation providing adjusted compensation for men and women who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the World War.

Whereas a grateful Nation appreciates the services rendered and the sacrifices endured by the men and women of the United States who served their country during the World War; and

Whereas national honor demands an adjustment of the financial handicap suffered by those who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the World War; and

Whereas the appreciation of the people of the United States can best be expressed by the payment of adjusted compensation as was urged upon the Congress of the United States by the preceding General Court of Massachusetts at its annual session of 1922: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts respectfully and earnestly urges upon the Congress the enactment of such legislation as will provide adjusted compensation for the men and women who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the World War; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to each of the Members from Massachusetts in the Senate and House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

In the house of representatives, adopted February 19, 1923.

In the senate, adopted, in concurrence, February 26, 1923.

A true copy. Attest:

F. W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following resolutions of the Legislature of New York, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Albany, March 5, 1923.

CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: By direction of the governor and in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, I am transmitting to you herewith a copy of a resolution as adopted to memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact such modification of

the Volstead Act as shall legalize, subject to the approval by the people of the State, the use of beer and light wines, under such careful restrictions as were imposed by the law passed in New York State in 1920.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE R. VAN NAME,

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY,
Albany, February 20, 1923.

(By Mr. Donohue.)

Whereas the interpretation of the eighteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution expressed in the Volstead Act has resulted in widespread contempt and violation of the law, in illegal traffic in liquors, and in official corruption; and

Whereas the governor in his annual message has correctly set forth that "the history in our own State does not indicate that a majority of the people are in sympathy with the existing Volstead Act," and that Congress alone can amend that legislation: Therefore be it

Resolved (if the senate concur and the governor approve), That the Legislature and the Governor of the State of New York do hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact such modification of the Volstead Act as shall legalize, subject to the approval by the people of the State, the use of beer and light wines, under such careful restrictions as were imposed by the law passed in New York in 1920; be it further

Resolved (if the senate concur and the governor approve), That a copy of this resolution may be transmitted by the governor to the Clerk of the United States Senate and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and to each Senator and Representative in Congress.

By order of the assembly.

FRED W. HAMMOND, Clerk.

IN SENATE, February 21, 1923.

Concurred in without amendment.

By order of the senate.

D. F. MULLANEY, Clerk.

According to the terms of the resolution.

Approved.

ALFRED E. SMITH, Governor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following resolution of the Legislature of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

House Resolution 59.

Whereas it has become a matter of common knowledge that sugar has taken an unexpected and unwarranted increase in price to consumers; and

Whereas sugar has become one of the most general and invaluable, necessary articles of food for the human family, and especially for the common people who can not afford and are unable to supply its place in their diet with other foods, as can the aristocratic rich of the country; and

Whereas there appears to be no excusable economic or production explanation for this unwarranted rise in the price of sugar, except that the rich sugar barons have formed a combination in profiteering in the necessities of the people; and

Whereas such unwarranted oppression of the masses by the few amounts to robbery under the disguise of permissible business and tends to arouse discord among the people, and to bring disrespect for and dissatisfaction with our Government and its officials who permit or make it possible for such things to exist: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That this house respectfully memorializes both His Excellency Warren G. Harding, the President of the United States, and the Congress of the United States that they take action to investigate the causes and conditions which have brought about such rise in price of sugar, so that remedial national legislation may be enacted to prevent the people from becoming the helpless victims of profiteering, and that the clerk of this house be, and he is hereby, directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States and to the House and Senate of the United States Congress.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a resolution adopted by the house of representatives on the 17th day of May, 1923.

B. H. McCANN,

Clerk of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

STATE OF OREGON, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Salem, February 27, 1923.

To the CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: By direction of the Thirty-second Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, I have the honor to transmit herewith for

your consideration certified copy of senate joint memorial No. 7, relative to the revenue derived by the Federal Government from the commercial use of Sand Island, situated at the mouth of the Columbia River in this State.

Very truly yours,

SAM A. KOZER, Secretary of State.

Senate Joint Memorial 7.

Whereas at the Legislative Assembly of the Oregon State Legislature, held in the year 1864, the Government of the United States, in the interest of its military establishments, requested the State of Oregon to cede all its right, title, and interest in hand to the land in front of Fort Stevens, Point Adams, and also to Sand Island, all of which lands being situated at the mouth of the Columbia River in this State, such islands being subject to overflow between high and low tide; and

Whereas in pursuance of said request said Legislative Assembly of Oregon, at the session held that year, passed an act, "An act to grant to the United States all right, title, and interest of the State of Oregon to certain tidelands herein mentioned." The said act passed both the senate and house, and was duly approved on the 21st day of October, 1864, by Addison C. Gibbs, Governor of the State of Oregon, bill being House bill No. 65 of said legislature held in 1864; and

Whereas said United States Government in the exigency of military affairs and establishment has never in any manner made any use of said Sand Island for military or other purposes, except as hereinafter stated; and

Whereas for a great number of years last passed the War Department of the Federal Government has leased different portions of said Sand Island to different persons and corporations for the purpose of salmon-seining industry, and has received from said lease for many years passed approximately an annual revenue of \$30,000; and

Whereas the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon feels that the Federal Government is not entitled to the revenue secured from nonmilitary commercial use of said Sand Island, a use never contemplated at the time this land was ceded by the State of Oregon to the United States; said legislative assembly further feels that this revenue really, rightfully, and morally belongs to the State of Oregon; and

Whereas this legislative assembly believes that it is unfair that the United States Government should secure a revenue from the lease of said Sand Island for purposes other than that were originally intended; and

Whereas the United States Government is not using said Sand Island for military purposes, it is only fair and just to the State of Oregon that the revenue derived from the commercial use of Sand Island should inure to the people of the State of Oregon: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Oregon jointly concurring, That we do hereby petition and memorialize Congress to pass an act which shall embody a provision providing that all amounts of revenue hereafter received by the Federal Government from the lease of said Sand Island for salmon-seining purposes be, immediately upon collection thereof, handed over to the treasurer of the State of Oregon, to be deposited by him in the irreducible school fund of the State of Oregon; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Clerk of the United States Senate and to the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to each of Oregon's Representatives in Congress.

Concurred in by the house February 20, 1923.

K. K. KUBLI,

Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the Senate February 19, 1923.

JAY UPTON,

President of the Senate.

(Indorsed: Senate joint memorial No. 7. Introduced by Senator Kinney and Representative Mott. John P. Hunt, chief clerk. Filed. February 22, 1923, Sam A. Kozar, secretary of state.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Sam A. Kozar, secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 7 with the original thereof adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-second Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, and filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Oregon February 22, 1923, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., on this 26th day of February, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.]

SAM A. KOZER, Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A concurrent resolution requesting the Congress and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States to grant relief to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

Whereas by reason of crop failures and unusually low prices for farm products there is widespread suffering among the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota; and

Whereas the fund held in trust for them by the United States is sufficient for the purpose hereinafter stated: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Minnesota (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States be, and hereby are, requested to make to each Indian of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe who is entitled thereto a per capita payment of \$200 out of the funds of said tribe so held in trust; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and to each Representative of the State of Minnesota in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

LOUIS L. COLLINS,
Lieutenant Governor.
W. I. NOLAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed the senate the 23d day of January, 1923.

GEO. W. PEACHEY,
Secretary of Senate.

Passed the house of representatives the 5th day of February, 1923.

OSCAR ARNESON,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Approved, February 6, 1923.

J. A. O. PREUS,
Governor of the State of Minnesota.

Filed, February 7, 1923.

MIKE HOLM, Secretary of State.

I, Mike Holm, secretary of state of the State of Minnesota and keeper of the great seal, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of S. F. No. 119, as shown by the records in my office.

MIKE HOLM, Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

A joint resolution requesting and demanding modification and revision of the present Federal standards for grading grain.

Whereas the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in the spring of 1917 promulgated certain standards for grading wheat, which revolutionized the system of grain inspection to such an extent that the markets were seriously disturbed and confused, and the Federal rules were found unsatisfactory in commercial transactions; and as subsequent attempts by the said Bureau of Markets to amend the original standards and inspection rules have not removed the features objectionable to the wheat producers of Minnesota and the rural shippers of grain with the result that the present standards are regarded by the farmers of the Northwest as unfair and unreasonable; and

Whereas the grades so established do not meet with the approval of the grain growers and shippers of this State and are believed to confer an undue advantage to the buyers, with a consequent discrimination against the farmers, thereby causing heavy losses every year; and

Whereas the States of Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington at a meeting held in Helena, Mont., March 16, 1918, by formal resolution proposed standards for grading spring wheat, which were declared to be fair to all interests directly concerned; and

Whereas the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, the Minnesota Farmers Grain Shippers' Association, and other farm and grain organizations repeatedly have declared in favor of substantial modification of the Federal standards to a practical conformity with the grades in effect prior to the promulgation of the Federal grain standards, and the Legislature of the State of Minnesota on various occasions has requested the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, through its present chairman, O. P. B. Jacobson, to appear before the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Committee on Agriculture of both Houses of Congress to advocate and urge action favorable to the requests and needs of the farmers of Minnesota, and in addition thereto the legislature has sent several delegations to Washington to plead the cause of the farmers in this matter; and

Whereas the Legislature of Minnesota by resolution approved April 15, 1921, directed the Minnesota Joint Board of Grain Appeals to promulgate the former State grades, as "Minnesota grades," for use in the inspection of grain produced and marketed within the State of

Minnesota, the purpose of such resolution being to give the wheat producers of the State all the benefit possible from the application of the former State rules, but which plan was found not feasible because of conflict with the Federal rules and laws; and

Whereas the Millers' National Federation has opposed the efforts of the farmers of the State to obtain a modification and revision of the Federal grain standards; and

Whereas HALVOR STEENERSON, Congressman from the ninth district of Minnesota, has introduced a bill in Congress to establish standards for grading spring wheat, which, if adopted, virtually will restore the former Minnesota grades and thereby place the producers and the buyers on an equal footing in the grain markets of the country: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That it hereby, in behalf of the people of Minnesota, requests and demands that the Federal authorities, either in Congress or in the Department of Agriculture, do so modify, revise, or amend the present Federal standards for grading spring wheat as to comply with the requests of the farmers of Minnesota and thereby remove the present alleged discriminations and penalties, in order to promote the prosperity and welfare of the agricultural interests of Minnesota and the Northwest; further

Resolved, That we approve the aforesaid Steenerson grain grading bill and urge its immediate passage by Congress; be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, to both Houses of Congress, and to the individual Members of the Minnesota delegation in Congress.

W. I. NOLAN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
LOUIS L. COLLINS,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house of representatives January 15, 1923.

OSCAR ARNESON,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Passed the senate January 30, 1923.

GEO. W. PEACHEY,
Secretary of Senate.

Approved February 2, 1923.

J. A. O. PREUS, Governor.

Filed February 2, 1923.

MIKE HOLM, Secretary of State.

I, Mike Holm, secretary of state of this State of Minnesota and keeper of the great seal, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of H. F. No. 32, as shown by the records in my office.

MIKE HOLM, Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

A concurrent resolution memorializing Congress of the United States to enact legislation to stabilize prices in farm products.

Whereas widespread dissatisfaction exists among the producers of farm commodities in Minnesota and neighboring States relative to the losses incurred in ordinary farm operations; and

Whereas the spread between the values of the commodities the farmer sells and those he buys places him at a serious disadvantage in the market places;

Whereas the spread has existed for over two years and promises to continue indefinitely and create disaster among agriculturists;

Whereas at the suggestion of Jackson County Bankers' Association a large convention of over 500 banks and farmers at the West Hotel went on record for the stabilizing of prices as an emergency measure to meet the present crisis in the farming industry and urged Congress to take this matter up for consideration and quick action: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Minnesota (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is, urgently petitioned and requested to adopt legislation as an emergency measure, to meet the current crises in the farming industry, and to establish stabilization of the prices of the major farm products as will guarantee the producer at least the cost of production, and assure consumers an ample supply of American-grown farm commodities; be it further

Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate and to each Senator and Representative of the State of Minnesota in the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

LOUIS L. COLLINS,
Lieutenant Governor.
W. I. NOLAN,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Passed the senate the 31st day of January, 1923.

GEO. W. PEACHEY,
Secretary of Senate.

Passed the house of representatives the 8th day of February, 1923.

OSCAR ARNESON,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Approved, February 13, 1923.

J. A. O. PREUS,

Governor of the State of Minnesota.

Filed, February 14, 1923.

MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

I, Mike Holm, secretary of state of the State of Minnesota and keeper of the great seal, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of S. F. No. 281, as shown by the records in my office.

[SEAL.]

MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States relative to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence-Tidewater International Canal.

Whereas the export movement of agricultural products from the State of Minnesota and other North Central States has been and still is seriously obstructed by the congestion of existing transportation and terminal facilities, resulting in great detriment and financial loss to the people of Minnesota and the great Northwest; and

Whereas the cost of transportation of Minnesota products to the seaboard for export by existing transportation facilities, even under the most favorable conditions, is almost prohibitive; and

Whereas the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence-Tidewater International Canal will furnish to the producers of Minnesota the export transportation facilities to which they are entitled; and

Whereas the early completion of said international canal is of vital importance to all our people: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That we do most earnestly request to cause the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence-Tidewater International Canal project to be undertaken and brought to completion at the earliest possible date; and be it further

Resolved, That duly authenticated copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House, to the President of the Senate, and to each Senator and Representative from the State of Minnesota in the Congress.

W. I. NOLAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LOUIS L. COLLINS,

President of the Senate.

Passed the house of representatives January 31, 1923.

OSCAR ARNESON,

Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Passed the senate April 17, 1923.

GEORGE W. PEACHEY,

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved, April 18, 1923.

J. A. O. PREUS, *Governor.*

Filed April 18, 1923.

MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

I, Mike Holm, secretary of state of the State of Minnesota and keeper of the great seal, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of H. F. No. 268, as shown by the records in my office.

[SEAL.]

MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A concurrent resolution requesting Congress to provide additional buildings and facilities at the Federal Leper Hospital in Carville, La.

Whereas the Federal hospital for lepers at Carville, La., is already full to capacity and no more applicants can be received until additional accommodations are provided; and

Whereas there are at present 120 lepers on the waiting list, one or more each from 21 different States, and 13 of this 120 being lepers living in the State of Minnesota; and

Whereas the United States Senate has appropriated \$650,000 for additional buildings and equipment for said Federal hospital, and it now waits for the House of Representatives to concur in said appropriation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Minnesota (the House of Representatives concurring), That the House of Representatives of the United States Congress be, and the same hereby is, requested and urged to concur in the Senate bill appropriating moneys to enlarge said Federal Leper Hospital; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and to each repre-

sentative of the State of Minnesota in the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

LOUIS L. COLLINS,

President of the Senate.

W. I. NOLAN,

Speaker House of Representatives.

Passed the senate the 13th day of January, 1923.

GEO. W. PEACHEY,

Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house of representatives the 1st day of March, 1923.

OSCAR ARNESON,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Approved March 5, 1923.

J. A. O. PREUS,

Governor of the State of Minnesota.

Filed March 5, 1923.

MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

I, Mike Holm, secretary of state of the State of Minnesota, and keeper of the great seal, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of S. F. No. 198, as shown by the records in my office.

MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of South Dakota, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Pierre, March 2, 1923.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith concurrent resolution adopted by the house of representatives and concurred in by the senate of our present legislative body regarding a corporation for the stabilizing of markets of agricultural products.

Please give this such consideration as you deem proper.

Very truly yours,

C. E. COYNE, *Secretary of State.*

Concurrent resolution introduced by Mr. Croes.

A concurrent resolution proposing and recommending the creating by act of Congress of a corporation for the stabilizing of markets of agricultural products.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)—

Whereas special privileges and opportunities afforded by Federal law have unbalanced the markets and virtually repealed the law of supply and demand; and

Whereas the present marketing system for agricultural products is entirely in the hands of interests antagonistic to the welfare of the producer and the consumer; and

Whereas such conditions are so detrimental to the national progress and prosperity of the agricultural industry that the same has been forced into virtual bankruptcy and has entailed great distress upon the farming population: Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is urgently requested to promptly enact legislation which will provide for a practical marketing medium and indorse therefor the following plan:

That by a special enactment of Congress a corporation be formed, authorized, and empowered to equip itself with necessary facilities for storage and marketing of agricultural products; that the said corporation be capitalized with a sufficient fund to provide the necessary facilities, as above set out, including warehouses, elevators, and storage facilities, together with a fund sufficiently large to cover operating expenses until such time as the profits from the operation of the corporation shall be sufficient to take care of the same.

That the said corporation shall be authorized and empowered to issue in exchange for agricultural commodities received, in storage, or for transfer negotiable currency issued against the actual commodities received, said currency to be issued to the producer as the agricultural commodities are received by the said corporation and retired by the said corporation in equal amounts as the said commodities in hand are delivered back to consuming trade or to foreign markets.

The said corporation to consist of a body of directors, not to exceed seven members, the Secretary of Agriculture acting as an advisory member; the said directors to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be chosen from each of the districts into which the agricultural portions through which this corporation shall operate shall be divided, each director being the active head of the district from which he is chosen.

It shall be the duty of the board of directors, through and with the advice of the Secretary of Agriculture, to arrive at a basic price of

each agricultural commodity at such time of the year when such price can be the most accurately arrived at.

The basis for such price to be arrived at by the actual supply and demand as shown by the Federal crop statistics.

That from the basic price there shall be a graduated scale, rising from month to month throughout the year, to allow for the actual cost of shrinkage, storage, and loss for handling grain.

That the agricultural portion of the United States shall be divided into the districts above named with a view to including in each district that territory tributary to and delivering to certain central markets, with a view to including in each territory those districts the most accessible to those markets and geographically so located as to be easily controlled from the district headquarters.

That the said corporation shall be empowered to receive at all times all agricultural commodities produced within the United States not perishable and to sell such commodities to all consuming trade, whether domestic or foreign.

That said corporation shall during the first year of its operation purchase and hold in permanent reserve an amount of all agricultural products which can practically be kept in storage and which are a part of our export trade equal to 10 per cent of the average annual national production of such products; that, in the discretion of the board of directors, the said reserve may be increased not to exceed 20 per cent of the average annual production of said products, but that not to exceed 10 per cent of said production shall be placed in said reserve during any one calendar year, and such reserve shall be drawn upon only when the commercial demand therefor becomes excessive; any depletion of such reserve shall be made up from the yield of the next year warranting the same, the purpose being to always, so far as practical, keep an ample reserve of such products.

That the secretary of state transmit this memorial to both Houses of Congress and to South Dakota's delegation therein.

CARL GUNDERSON,
President of the Senate.
A. B. BLAKE,
Secretary of the Senate.
E. O. TRESCOLN,
Speaker of the House.
WRIGHT HARBELL,
Chief Clerk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following resolutions of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, Pa., June 5, 1923.

Hon. CALVIN COOLIDGE,

President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with the directions of the general assembly I have the honor to inclose a copy of the concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved by the governor on May 23, 1923.

This resolution recommends and respectfully urges upon the President, the Congress, and the Federal Budget Bureau that expenditures for land purchase under the Weeks law at the rate of \$2,000,000 per year be resumed, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, as the minimum present contribution consistent with the performance of national duty toward the States and the people in this matter.

The general assembly believes, as does the governor, that the failing timber supply and the expense of transportation have brought the eastern part of the United States to a condition of virtual famine in this fundamental resource and that appropriations to correct this condition should therefore be made with increasing liberality and considered as vital to the welfare of the Nation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

(State department: Received May 22, 1923; George D. Thorn, chief of legislative bureau.)

SENATE, May 19, 1923.

Whereas the Federal Government, in the enactment of the Weeks law, after prolonged inquiry and discussion, in order to meet urgent national needs, adopted the permanent policy of purchasing lands on the watersheds of navigable rivers to be administered as national forests and for the protection and improvement of navigation, and provided for expenditure for that purpose at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year; and

Whereas, owing to the condition of the Federal Treasury resulting from the burdens of the war, the appropriation for said purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was cut down to \$450,000, an amount inadequate to carry out the said policy with economy and efficiency; and

Whereas the failing timber supply and the expense of transportation have brought the eastern part of the United States to a condition of virtual famine in this fundamental resource, wherefore appropriations to correct this condition should be made with increasing liberality and considered as vital to the welfare of the Nation; and

Whereas this Commonwealth, sensible of its own needs and its duty toward sister States in the matter of timber supply and stream regulation through forest restoration on lands more suitable for that purpose than for other uses, has purchased and is administering as State forests more than 1,130,000 acres of land, chiefly on the watersheds of navigable rivers; and

Whereas the general assembly, desiring more nearly to meet the need of forest restoration on the remaining 13,000,000 acres of land chiefly valuable for forest production within the borders of the Commonwealth, has initiated at this present session an amendment of the constitution of the Commonwealth to authorize a bond issue of \$25,000,000 for the purchase of approximately 5,000,000 additional acres of land for State forests, which will be located chiefly on the watersheds of navigable streams: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (the house of representatives concurring). That it is hereby recommended and respectfully urged upon the President, the Congress, and the Federal Budget Bureau that expenditures for a land purchase under the Weeks law at the rate of \$2,000,000 per year be resumed, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, as the minimum present contribution consistent with the performance of national duty toward the States and the people in this matter; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the following officers of the United States: The President, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the chairman of the National Forest Reservation Commission, the chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate on Reforestation; also to each Senator and Representative representing the Commonwealth in Congress.

W. P. GALLAGHER,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Foregoing resolution was concurred in by the house of representatives May 21, 1923.

THOMAS H. GARVIN,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 23d day of May, A. D. 1923.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following resolutions of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce:

IN THE SENATE, April 30, 1923.

Whereas efforts have been made by prominent citizens of Bucks County to foster a movement to enlarge the present Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.'s canal, running from tidewater at Morrisville to Easton and on to Mauch Chunk; and

Whereas the United States War Department, through its engineering department, has been directed by an act of Congress to determine the value of such a canalization plan for the upper Delaware Valley; and

Whereas the engineers suggest a commission be created to function and cooperate with the said War Department, with a view of purchasing such rights of way for the use of the United States Government in the reconstruction of the old canal into a 1,000-ton barge canal: Therefore be it

Resolved (if the house of representatives concur), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania indorses the movement to provide for the canalization of the upper Delaware Valley and the purchase of rights of way and reconstruction of a 1,000-ton barge canal running from the head of tidewater of the Delaware River to Morrisville to Easton and Mauch Chunk.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the Secretary of War.

W. P. GALLAGHER,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

The foregoing resolution was concurred in the house of representatives May 16, 1923.

THOMAS H. GARVIN,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1923.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Harrisburg, May 18, 1923.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

I, Clyde L. King, secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having the custody of the great seal of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify

that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of original resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, No. 29, which was approved on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1923, as the same appears of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Joint resolution relating to certain slanders and libels on the loyalty of ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

Whereas in the first special session of 1918, by a majority vote in both houses of the legislature, there was added to a joint resolution relating to the loyalty and war work of the State of Wisconsin a paragraph, originally offered in the State senate by Senator Roy P. Wilcox, reflecting upon the loyalty of Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE; and

Whereas during the period of the late war there was conducted throughout this State and in the country generally a vicious campaign of vilification, slander, and libel against Wisconsin's most distinguished son, ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, resulting in the adoption of sundry resolutions questioning his loyalty, instigated largely by those profiteering out of the war; and

Whereas the people of this Commonwealth have again in unmistakable terms indicated their abiding faith in the loyalty, patriotism, and leadership of ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE by making him their candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States in the presidential preference primary of 1920, and by reelecting him as their United States Senator in 1922 by the largest majority ever given any candidate for any public office in the entire history of this State; and

Whereas the present legislature of this State desires to voice the will of the people thereof, and to officially record for posterity its faith and confidence in ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE: Therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the hearty congratulations of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin be, and the same are hereby, extended to Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE on behalf of the people of this State and their representatives in the senate and assembly on his reelection to the United States Senate by the overwhelming and unprecedented majority of 314,000 votes, carrying with it, as it did, the confidence, esteem, and affection of the people of this Commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That the senate and assembly reaffirm their faith in the commanding leadership of ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE in the cause of real democracy and human progress; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution, properly attested by the officers of the two houses, be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, and to the superintendent of the State historical society for permanent and appropriate preservation by that institution.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to provide for earlier seating of Senators and Representatives elect.

Whereas under the rules of the Congress of the United States now in force and effect Members of Congress are elected by popular election in November but are unable to take their seats in Congress until the year following their election; and

Whereas such procedure is antiquated and no longer suited to the times when means of travel and communication have been improved to their present state of efficiency; and

Whereas under such procedure it is impossible for the people to register and vote a timely and effective expression of opinion and choice: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin earnestly requests and petitions the Congress of the United States to enact such rules and laws as may be necessary for Members of Congress to take their seats therein at a time not later than the first day of January next following the election at which they are chosen; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of the senate and assembly, be forwarded to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress and to the Wisconsin Senators and Representatives.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on the Library:

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this Republic.

Whereas in three years a century and a half will have elapsed since the signing on July 4, 1776, of that memorable assertion of freedom and human rights, the Declaration of Independence; and

Whereas the Declaration of Independence was followed by seven years of struggle—fraught with suffering, hunger, and defeat—in which three and one-half million frontiersmen wrested their freedom from the tyranny of Great Britain and made real upon this continent their ideals of self-government; and

Whereas the Nation which was founded through the sacrifices of these patriots has grown into the greatest and richest Nation on the earth and is now not only the most powerful but, with a single exception, also the oldest of Republics; and

Whereas the ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all upon which this Nation was founded can only be preserved by recurring again and again to these foundation principles in which it was conceived, and the struggles and suffering of the brave men and women who believed in them with passionate faith: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That Congress be, and is hereby, memorialized to pass the necessary legislation to fittingly celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this Republic and to give prominence in such celebration to an exposition of the documents and relics related to the heroic struggle for freedom of this Nation; and be it further

Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress and to each Member thereof from Wisconsin.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to amend the Federal Constitution, requiring amendments to the Federal Constitution to be submitted to and be approved by a vote of the people before becoming effective.

Whereas the provisions of the Federal Constitution relative to the ratification of proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution are not in harmony with the present ideas of popular representative government: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, respectfully memorialized to take such action as may be necessary to propose an amendment to the Federal Constitution requiring amendments to the Federal Constitution to be submitted to and be approved by a vote of the people in each of three-fourths of the States instead of by the various legislatures or conventions as now provided; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution properly attested by the presiding officers be sent to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Wisconsin.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to repeal the espionage act.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States guarantees the rights of free speech, free press, and peaceful assembly, and the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures; and

Whereas these fundamental rights were denied to many of the citizens of this country by the espionage act enforced during and after the World War; and

Whereas while many people are of the impression that this espionage act has been repealed, it is still upon the statute books of the United States, and will be automatically revived when this country again becomes involved in any war: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That Congress be, and is hereby, respectfully memorialized to at once repeal the espionage act in its entirety; and be it further

Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of Congress from Wisconsin.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution relating to amnesty for political prisoners.

Whereas the World War ended more than four years ago and all emergency war laws have long since been repealed; and

Whereas more than 50 political prisoners are still confined in Federal prisons under long sentences for violations of the espionage act and other emergency war laws, and another large number of men are still under indictments for alleged violations of these laws which have never been brought to trial but have not been dismissed; and

Whereas not one of these political prisoners was ever charged with commission of any overt acts in obstruction of the war but only with written or spoken opposition to the war; and

Whereas as to some of these political prisoners there is grave doubt even as to whether they opposed the war by any written or spoken word, as is evidenced by the recommendation recently made to the President and to the Attorney General of the United States by Senator GEORGE W. PEPPER, of Pennsylvania, that all of the men convicted in the so-called "Chicago case" be unconditionally pardoned because his examination of the testimony convinced him that they were wrongfully convicted; and

Whereas general amnesty decrees were issued in Italy on November 19, 1918; in France on October 24, 1919; in Belgium on October 31, 1919; and in Canada on December 20, 1919; while in Great Britain no sentences in such cases were for a longer period than six months, in contrast with sentences up to 20 years' imprisonment in the United States; and

Whereas in all allied countries and in all enemy countries as well all persons convicted under emergency war laws have long since been released and have been restored to all civil and political rights; and

Whereas within a short time after the close of all previous wars this country granted complete amnesty to all persons charged with offenses growing out of these wars, including even those who took up arms against the Government in the Civil War—a policy which has resulted in quickly healing the wounds and removing the bitterness caused by war: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the President and the Congress of the United States be, and are hereby, petitioned immediately to grant amnesty to all political prisoners and to all persons indicted or charged with offenses against the Government under war emergency statutes; and be it

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution duly certified be sent by the secretary of state to the President and to each House of Congress and to each Representative and Senator from Wisconsin.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution relating to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States on the right of association.

Whereas the right of producers of agricultural products and of working people to bargain collectively and to associate for their mutual advancement has become clouded with uncertainty and has been

frequently denied in injunctions and other orders issued by both State and Federal courts: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That this legislature respectfully memorializes Congress to submit for ratification by the States the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

All producers of agricultural products and all working people may freely form associations to bargain collectively and to advance the interests of their members by all peaceful means. No law shall be passed by Congress or by any State which abridges this right of association, and no court shall issue any injunction or other writ or order which prevents this right from being made effective; be it further

Resolved, That a properly attested copy of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of Congress from Wisconsin; be it further

Resolved, That a properly attested copy of this resolution be transmitted to the governor of each of the several States of the Union with the request that the same be transmitted to their respective legislatures to bring to their attention the advisability of taking similar action upon the amendment to the Federal Constitution herein proposed.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to initiate an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of Federal judges for definite terms.

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin do hereby petition and earnestly pray the Congress of the United States to initiate an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the popular election of judges of United States courts for terms not exceeding 10 years.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial properly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of both houses be forwarded by the secretary of state of Wisconsin to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to repeal the secrecy clause in Federal income-tax law.

Whereas secrecy in governmental matters is not conducive to good or efficient government; and

Whereas the subject of taxation is a public matter and is not merely of private interest; and

Whereas secrecy in income-tax returns permits an evasion of the laws, either by way of fraud or mistake, and acts as an invitation to dishonesty; and

Whereas the people of the State of Wisconsin have expressed themselves in no uncertain manner as being opposed to the secrecy clause in income-tax laws: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin requests and petitions the Congress of the United States to repeal the secrecy clause in the Federal income-tax law; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of the senate and assembly be forwarded to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Wisconsin.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation to provide a bonus for veterans of the World War pursuant to the platform pledges of the Republican party.

Whereas almost five years have elapsed since the end of the World War—five years in which the young men of this country have waited patiently for the fulfillment of a moral obligation of the people; and

Whereas, upon a call from their Government, "the young men on the farms, in the factories, and in the shops, and in all the humbler walks of life" offered themselves "to make the fearful sacrifices that the war would exact." They answered the call knowing full well that some would be maimed and wounded and some would die and that all would be taken from their professions or occupations for an indefinite period with practically no pay. These men were at the threshold of life, and at the door two years of their lives were taken. They were returned without jobs, without occupations, their business ruined, and in many cases unfit, by their training, for business or for their former occupations. Under such conditions and for such reasons this country is under a solemn obligation, not as a gift, but as a matter of a right, to compensate these veterans for the many sacrifices made and for the actual financial losses sustained by them; and

Whereas when the boys marched on to face bursting shells and poisonous gases, to face disease and wounds and death there were many patriots who urged and cheered them on. Many of these same patriots no sooner recovered their breath from such cheers than they forgot the spirit that actuated the soldiers and engaged in a "shameful orgy of graft and profiteering"; and

Whereas the wealth of this country has not borne its share of the obligations and sacrifices occasioned by the war; at most the part borne by it has been far out of proportion to that carried cheerfully by these heroic veterans. These veterans can never be paid in full for the sacrifices made, but it is only right and just that wealth should now, even at this late date, bear its proper share; and

Whereas the Republican State platform for 1922, upon which a large majority of this legislature was elected, contains the following planks: "We heartily indorse the consistent record of progressive Members of Congress in favoring immediate adjusted compensation for veterans, and this as a matter of right and not as charity."

"Recalling the fact that profiteering during the war produced one American millionaire for every three American soldiers killed in France, we demand that money necessary to meet the obligation of the Government to the ex-service men be raised by taxes laid upon wealth in proportion to ability to pay, and declare against a sales tax and other devices to shift such tax burdens to the backs of the poor in higher prices and increased cost of living"; and

Whereas the people of this State, by no uncertain expression on the question of a soldier's bonus, have shown themselves fully in accord with just compensation to soldiers; and

Whereas the people of other States have likewise expressed themselves: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, earnestly petitioned and urged to enact legislation to provide just compensation to the veterans of the World War; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial, properly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of both houses, be forwarded to the President of the United States, the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress, and to each United States Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from Wisconsin.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to reenact the surtax on incomes, the excess-profits tax, and the Federal inheritance tax.

Whereas the Congress of the United States by an act known as the revenue act of 1918 levied certain surtaxes on large incomes, excess-profits taxes, and certain inheritance taxes; and

Whereas such taxes provided the revenues needed for the governmental operations of the United States in an equitable manner, being levied on such persons, corporations, and estates which could most easily pay them; and

Whereas such taxes were partially repealed and in part substantially reduced by the act known as the revenue act of 1921: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, earnestly petitioned and urged to reenact the provisions of the revenue act of 1918, so far as the said

act provided surtaxes on large incomes, inheritance taxes, and excess-profits taxes; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial, properly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of the senate and assembly, be forwarded by the secretary of state to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each Wisconsin Senator and Representative therein.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to protect purchasers of coal by requiring coal operators to furnish proof of quality of coal sold.

Whereas while coal costs the average family more than gas, electricity, and telephone service combined, it is at present wholly unregulated; and

Whereas complaint has been made that during past years coal has been sold to the people of this country containing great quantities of refuse material; and

Whereas coal is the only basic commodity which is not generally bought according to specifications; and

Whereas while many users of large quantities of coal now protect themselves by buying on specifications, the small user can not so protect himself and is subject to constant and gross fraud; and

Whereas only the Federal Government can deal adequately with this problem: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Congress of the United States is urged to enact at the earliest date possible, such legislation as will require all coal producers to accompany the invoice for each shipment of coal in interstate commerce by a statement showing the proximate analysis, heat value, and other properties indicating the quality of the coal shipped; and be it further

Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of Congress from Wisconsin.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution urging the Congress of the United States to enact legislation providing for Government ownership and operation of all coal mines.

Whereas in recent years there has existed a serious shortage of the supply of coal in Wisconsin and in other States throughout the Nation; and

Whereas this shortage of coal on account of the private ownership of the coal mines for profit has from time to time caused cessation of some of the most important industries of our country, resulting in exorbitant prices and a great deal of human suffering; and

Whereas it is necessary that there be at all times an adequate coal supply at reasonable prices: Therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States, in order to insure domestic tranquillity and promote the general welfare of the people of this Nation be, and is hereby, urged to enact such legislation as may be necessary to secure Government ownership and operation of all coal mines in order to supply the people of this Nation with coal at reasonable prices; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution, properly attested, be forwarded to the presiding officers of each House of Congress and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to repeal the Esch-Cummins law.

Whereas the Esch-Cummins law violates the principles of good business by guaranteeing to the owners of railroads a minimum net return upon that uncertain and intangible thing described in said bill as "aggregate value of railroad properties of such carriers"; and

Whereas this grant of privilege is not based on consideration of service rendered but is an exercise of governmental powers for the private interest of that particular class holding railroad securities; and

Whereas the experience of the American people since this law was passed has demonstrated that it has in no way settled the railroad problems, either from the standpoint of the railroad owners or of the railroad employees; and

Whereas it is imperative to the restoration of prosperity that the Esch-Cummins law be repealed: Therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That this legislature believes it expresses the practically unanimous sentiment of the State of Wisconsin when it respectfully memorializes Congress to repeal the Esch-Cummins law; and be it further

Resolved, That a suitable copy of this resolution, properly attested, be transmitted to the presiding officer of each House of Congress and to each United States Senator and Representative in Congress from this State.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation relating to forest products.

Whereas it is recognized that the timber supplies of this State and of the Nation are rapidly being depleted; and

Whereas it is further recognized that wood and forest products are needed on every farm and in every home and in every industry every hour of the day; and

Whereas it is a fact that thousands of men find their means of livelihood in the woods or in wood-using establishments and millions of dollars are invested in the forest industry; and

Whereas the practices of the past have resulted in millions of acres of cut-over lands in this State and in the Nation that should be producing forest products to supply the above-mentioned needs but which, because of lack of organized effort, are not producing such supplies; and

Whereas it is recognized that this problem can only be solved by concerted effort of the Nation, State, and their citizens, and that the essence of the problem is to cut merchantable timber in a way that will leave the lands cut over in a productive condition so far as forest supplies are concerned; and

Whereas it is further recognized that, because of the interstate nature of the shipments of forest products and the far-flung operations of the forest industry, its activities being in every timbered State of the Union and the operators of one State being in competition with the operators of the other timbered States, that the problem is primarily a national problem and that any burdens placed on the forest industry should not be limited to the confines of any specific State but should be of a national character; and

Whereas it is of great public importance that sufficient supplies of forest products for the needs and comforts of the population be insured for the future and that such supplies can only be insured by the establishment of a comprehensive forestry program: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this legislature memorialize Congress to enact such legislation as may be necessary to provide a vigorous and complete forestry policy for the Nation which, among other items, shall provide for the regulation in a fair and uniform manner of timber cutting on privately owned lands and also provide for the rigid protection of forest-producing lands from fire, so that all nonfarming land wherever located, in this or any other State in the Union, may be in a productive condition for forest growth.

Resolved further, That copies of this resolution, properly engrossed and authenticated, be transmitted to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Wisconsin and to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Joint resolution relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project.

Whereas the prosperity of Wisconsin, as well as of all Middle Western States, is in large measure dependent upon lower rates of transportation on its agricultural and manufactured products to markets in Eastern States and foreign countries; and

Whereas it is possible to provide such lower rates of transportation through the completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That we hereby respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to take immediate action to make possible the early completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution, properly signed by the presiding officers of both houses and attested by the chief clerks thereof, be sent to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each Senator and Member of Congress from Wisconsin.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to amend the United States Constitution to prevent the sending of the militia or drafting for military service overseas.

Whereas the conquest of foreign lands and intermeddling in foreign disputes is abhorrent to the temper of the American people and to the spirit of the Government of the United States; and

Whereas the sending of troops abroad for military service tends to imperialistic results, for which no man should be sacrificed or impressed into service without his consent: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby earnestly petitioned and urged by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin to initiate such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will prevent the drafting of troops for military service or the sending of the militia beyond the seas unless the same be necessary to the defense of territory under the jurisdiction or control of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial, duly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of both houses, be submitted to the presiding officer of each House of Congress and to the Wisconsin Senators and Representatives therein.

GEO. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Joint resolution to memorialize Congress to provide that no declaration of war shall become effective until approved by the people in a referendum vote, except in cases of actual invasion of our country.

Whereas war has caused untold loss of life and treasure; and

Whereas experience has demonstrated that the wisdom of governments can not be relied upon to prevent the recurrence of war; and

Whereas the common people are the greatest sufferers from war: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That Congress be, and is hereby, memorialized to consider the question of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that, except in case of actual physical invasion of the United States or except in case of such imminent danger as not to admit of delay, the Congress of the United States shall not declare the existence of a state of war with any foreign power until after a submission of such question to the electors of the various States and until after an affirmative vote thereon by a majority of such electors, and also providing that the President shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to enter into treaties with foreign powers by which the contracting powers bind themselves not to levy or declare war with each other until after a submission of the question whether or not war shall be levied or declared to the electors of

country proposing such question and an affirmative vote thereon by a majority of such electors; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, signed by the presiding officers and attested by the chief clerks of the two houses, be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of Congress from Wisconsin.

GEO. C. FORNINGS,
President of the Senate.
F. W. SCHOENFELD,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
J. L. DAHL,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, favoring amendments to the Constitution prohibiting child labor, and also providing minimum wages, etc., which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Columbia Heights Citizens' Association, of Washington, D. C., relative to the fiscal relations of the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the American Veterans of Hellenic Descent, at Washington, D. C., urging that the 11th of November be declared a national legal holiday, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a petition of sundry members of the faculty and student body of Sterling College, Sterling, Kans., praying that the preamble to the Constitution be amended by inserting after the name "United States" the words "devoutly recognizing the authority and law of Jesus Christ, the Saviour and King of Nations," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by Eugene J. Hernandez Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, of San Antonio, Tex., favoring the establishment of a uniform and equal standard for rating all United States war veterans with disabilities of service origin, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Washington Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., urging the heads of the departments of the Federal Government and the Congress of the United States to give the welfare of science in the United States earnest consideration and assistance and to provide the necessary money for the attendance of scientists of the Government, as heads of departments may designate, at scientific congresses, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the board of education of the city of Lansing, Mich., urging Congress to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to prohibit the employment of child labor, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented a petition of sundry citizens of Mount Pleasant, Tex., praying an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the employment of child labor, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Protestant Christians of Luling, San Marcos, and Lockhart, all in the State of Texas, praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Dallas College Club, of Dallas, Tex., favoring the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FLETCHER presented a petition of members of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, of Lake City, Fla., praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. OVERMAN presented a petition of the Parent-Teachers Association of the Aycock School, Greensboro, N. C., praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. KEYES presented a petition of sundry citizens of the town of Brookline, N. H., praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WILLIS presented the petition of Abraham Cronbach and numerous other citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of Ethel H. Wall and sundry other citizens of Wilmington, Ohio, praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CAPPER presented a resolution adopted by the Parent-Teachers Association of the Century School, of Emporia, Kans., praying an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the employment of child labor, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Soldier, Kans., praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Emporia, Kans., praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions, numerous signed, by members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and sundry other citizens, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Siloam Springs, Ark., praying participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Wynne Chamber of Commerce, of Wynne, Ark., urging that no amendments be made to the transportation act until the railroads have had a reasonable time in which to solve the transportation problem on a competitive basis, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. LADD presented the petitions of R. R. Syval and 57 other citizens of Norwood; of Mrs. Olaf Bye and 98 other citizens of Hatton; of Mrs. B. Lubitz and 24 other citizens of Bergen; of Minnie E. Huyck and 78 other citizens of Esmond; of Mrs. A. B. Boyer and 31 other citizens of Wheelock; of Mrs. Charles Gilmore and 19 other citizens of Barton; of W. E. Sox and 102 other citizens of Edgely; of Mrs. A. Duncan and 34 other citizens of Calvin; of Mrs. J. Stewart and 15 other citizens of Nekoma; of Emma M. Putney, secretary of the American Association of University Women, of Valley City; of Mrs. F. W. Morse and 40 other citizens of La Moure; of W. M. Jarve and 22 other citizens of Le Moure; of Mrs. D. E. Dills and 30 other citizens of La Moure; of Florence A. Goebel and 26 other citizens of La Moure; of T. K. Berg and 18 other citizens of Kathryn; and of Mrs. F. A. Ward and 19 other citizens of Montpelier, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, favoring the enactment of legislation granting relief to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

(See resolution printed in full where previously laid down to-day by the President pro tempore.)

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, favoring the enactment of legislation to modify and revise the present Federal standards for grading grain, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See resolution referred to printed in full where previously laid down to-day by the President pro tempore.)

He also presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, favoring the enactment of legislation to stabilize the prices of farm products, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See resolution referred to printed in full where previously laid down to-day by the President pro tempore.)

He also presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, favoring the enactment of legislation to complete the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence-Tidewater International Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

(See resolution printed in full where previously laid down to-day by the President pro tempore.)

He also presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, favoring the enactment of legislation providing additional buildings and facilities at the Federal leper hospital in Carrville, La., which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

(See resolution printed in full where previously laid down to-day by the President pro tempore.)

He also presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to so amend the act of Congress known as the packers' and stockyards' act as to exempt the State of Minnesota from the provisions of said act in so far as it relates to stockyards, commission merchants, and traders.

Whereas the State of Minnesota for several years past, and have at present, laws regulating and supervising public stockyards located in said State and providing rules and regulations governing livestock commission merchants and traders operating in said yards;

Whereas the State of Minnesota in the past and at the present time maintains a public office with a supervisor of public stockyards in charge, a staff of competent bonded weighers of livestock, with an expert supervisor of scales in active duty;

Whereas the laws providing for the aforesaid activities relating to public stockyards were enacted at the request of the shippers and producers of livestock in this State and have in actual operation proved of great benefit not only to said producers but to the general public;

Whereas the Congress of the United States enacted a law entitled "the packers and stockyards act," which by express provision thereof took from said State all regulatory powers relating to public stockyards as defined by the laws of Minnesota, livestock commission merchants, and traders operating at said public stockyards in said State;

Whereas said livestock commission merchants and traders are required by said State of Minnesota to file a surety bond with said State insuring shippers of livestock to said markets from loss by failure of any livestock commission merchants to remit proceeds from the sale of livestock owned by said producers, less lawful charges, within 24 hours after sale thereof;

Whereas the said act of Congress or the Secretary of Agriculture, who is required to carry out the provisions of said act, does not require any bond whatsoever for the security of producers shipping stock on consignment to any live-stock commission merchant in this State;

Whereas the actual operation of said congressional act entitled "the packers and stockyards act," since the 15th day of August, 1920, the date of its enactment, has been a complete failure in protecting the rights of producers of livestock shipping stock to the public market of this State;

Whereas the said packers and stockyards act has superseded the laws of this State and thereby has caused the shippers of livestock to said market irretrievable losses by reason thereof; therefore it is hereby

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota (the Senate concurring), That we most urgently and earnestly request that the Congress of the United States provide by suitable legislation to the end that the said packers and stockyards act be so amended as to restore to the State of Minnesota all powers of regulation and supervision of public stockyards in said State as enjoyed previous to the enactment of the said packers and stockyards act; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the house of representatives is hereby instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the Agricultural Committee of the House and Senate of the United States, and to each of the United States Senators and Members of Congress from Minnesota.

W. I. NOLAN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
LOUIS L. COLLINS,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house of representatives January 25, 1923.

OSCAR ARNSEN,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Passed the senate January 30, 1923.

GEO. W. PEACHEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Approved February 2, 1923.

J. A. O. PREUS,
Governor State of Minnesota.

Filed February 2, 1923.

MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

I, Mike Holm, secretary of state of the State of Minnesota, and keeper of the great seal, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of H. F. No. 33, as shown by the records in my office.

[SEAL.]

MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. SHIPSTEAD also presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

A concurrent resolution memorializing the Federal Government to construct in Minnesota a 500-bed tubercular hospital for the care of tubercular persons who served in the World War.

Whereas the records of the United States Veterans' Bureau for the tenth rehabilitation district, under date of November 26, 1922, show a total of 343 tubercular veterans of the World War hospitalized in various hospitals in Minnesota; and

Whereas the same report shows an additional number of 1,964 tubercular cases of such service persons on file in the district office, of which more than 57 per cent are from Minnesota alone; and

Whereas there is no Government hospital in the tenth rehabilitation district, comprising the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, specializing in the care of such tubercular cases; and

Whereas the reports of the State board of control for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, show that State institutions specializing in such cases are overcrowded; and

Whereas the program of contracting such cases out to various contract hospitals is inadvisable: Therefore be it

Resolved by the State Senate of the State of Minnesota (the House of Representatives concurring), That we urge the immediate allocation of moneys and the prompt construction by the Government of a 500-bed tubercular hospital to be situated in a suitable location in the State of Minnesota and that a central vocational-training school be established in connection with such hospital; be it further

Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the coordinator and members of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., and to each Representative of the State of Minnesota in the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

LOUIS L. COLLINS,
President of the Senate.

W. I. NOLAN,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Passed the senate the 14th day of March, 1923.

GEO. W. PEACHEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house of representatives the 10th day of April, 1923.

OSCAR ARNSEN,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved April 12, 1923.

J. A. O. PREUS,
Governor of the State of Minnesota.

Filed April 13, 1923.

MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

I, Mike Holm, secretary of state of the State of Minnesota and keeper of the great seal, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of S. F. No. 935, as shown by the records in my office.

[SEAL.]

MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. SHIPSTEAD also presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

A concurrent resolution memorializing the Federal Government to begin immediately the construction of a neuropsychiatric hospital at St. Cloud.

Whereas the Federal Government has already allocated the sum of \$1,225,000 for the purpose of building a neuropsychiatric hospital in the tenth rehabilitation district; and

Whereas the city of St. Cloud has, by popular subscription and otherwise, raised a sum sufficient for the purchase of a site of 316 acres for such purpose, such site having been duly accepted by the Government; and

Whereas more than 3,800 neuropsychiatric cases from the State of Minnesota alone, which number represents more than 63 per cent of all such cases in the tenth rehabilitation district, are now on file in the district office of the United States Veterans' Bureau; and

Whereas statistics show that such cases have increased and are still increasing at the alarming rate of over 300 per month for the district; and

Whereas there is no Government hospital especially built or equipped for such cases in the State of Minnesota nor in any of the other three States of the tenth rehabilitation district: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Minnesota (the House of Representatives concurring), That we do approve and indorse the building of such hospital and earnestly recommend and urge the immediate construction of such hospital at St. Cloud, Minn.; and be it further

Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the chief coordinator and members of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., and to each Representative of the State of Minnesota in the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

LOUIS L. COLLINS,
President of the Senate.

W. I. NOLAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed the senate the 20th day of March, 1923.

GEO. W. PEACHEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house of representatives the 10th day of April, 1923.

OSCAR ARNESON,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Approved April 12, 1923.

J. A. O. PREUS, *Governor.*

Filed April 13, 1923.

MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

I, Mike Holm, secretary of state of the State of Minnesota, and keeper of the great seal, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of S. F. No. 1043 as shown by the records in my office.

[SEAL.] MIKE HOLM, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. JONES of Washington. I hold in my hand resolutions in the nature of petitions passed by the Chamber of Commerce, of Waterville, Wash., copies of which I think have been sent to every Senator. They evidently have given the wheat situation very careful consideration, and they suggest a remedy. I desire to call attention to the resolutions in this way and ask that they may be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolutions will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

ARTICLES BY DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two brief articles by Dr. David Jayne Hill, one on "The League of Nations, Its Court and Its Law," and the other on "American Cooperation For World Peace," both articles having appeared in the Saturday Evening Post.

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

The articles are as follows:

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, ITS COURT AND ITS LAW.

(By David Jayne Hill.)

[From Saturday Evening Post, August 11, 1923.]

In proposing to the Senate that the United States become a full member in the Permanent Court of International Justice established by the League of Nations, President Harding apparently has not intended to depart from the position he took as a candidate for the Presidency in reference to the league. In his speech made at Marion on July 22, 1920, accepting the nomination he said regarding the covenant of the league:

"If the supreme blunder has left European relationships inextricably interwoven in the league compact, our sympathy for Europe only magnifies our own good fortune in resisting involvement. It is better to be the free and disinterested agent of international justice and advancing civilization, with the covenant of conscience, than be shackled by a written compact which surrenders our freedom of action and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world. No surrender of rights to a world council or its military alliance, no assumed mandatory, however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this Republic to war. Their supreme sacrifice shall only be asked for America and its call of honor. There is a sanctity in that right we will not delegate."

With overwhelming signs of approval the American electorate adopted that statement as an expression of national policy. To many honest minds it no doubt appears that the acceptance of full membership in the court established by the league is entirely in harmony with it, and at first glance it would appear that it is so. A court of justice is not a military alliance. On the other hand, it is an agency of international justice which our Government has earnestly endeavored to promote. Why, then, should our country not take its place with members of the league as a member and supporter of the Permanent Court of International Justice which the league has established?

According to President Harding, it would still be a renunciation of American independence to assume membership in the league; but joining the league's court—that he thinks is a different matter.

It must in all fairness be admitted that becoming a member of the court is not identical with becoming a member of the league. The protocol of the court makes a distinct provision for our admission to the court without membership in the league, in the following terms:

"The said protocol shall remain open for signature by the members of the League of Nations and by the States mentioned in the annex to the covenant of the league."

Only three States are accorded this special grace of being "mentioned in the annex"—the United States of America, Ecuador, and Hedjaz—the reason being that their representatives signed the treaty of Versailles, but their Governments—if Hedjaz can be said to have a government or even an existence—have not ratified any of the several treaties of which the covenant forms the first part.

VITAL OBJECTIONS OVERLOOKED.

Up to September, 1922, nearly two years after the protocol was presented for signature, 34 members of the league had signed and ratified the protocol, 12 have signed but not ratified, and 6 have taken no action. At present no State not a member of the league is a member of the court. Whatever else it is or may become, the Permanent Court of International Justice is at present merely the league's court.

It strikes the mind of an independent observer as somewhat remarkable that the advocates of participation by the United States in this court should lay stress on the fact that membership in the league is to be by all means avoided while overlooking altogether the relation of the court to the objectionable compact, the covenant of the league.

It is of importance, therefore, at this time to recall the final judgment passed on this compact at the time when it was under close scrutiny by the Senate and by the people of America, as well as the fact that until it was subjected to searching analysis the League of Nations appeared to be a fulfillment of American ideas and aspirations.

It should not be overlooked that when the compact was first framed at Paris and sent here for adoption what we now call the covenant was then referred to as the constitution of the League of Nations. It was hailed as a new organic law of the world, which set aside whole sections of what is known as international law, such, for example, as the rights of neutrality and the right to declare war without permission of the council of the league, although itself providing for war automatically under certain circumstances and pledging all the members of the league to join in it. Such a system of international organization was regarded in the United States as obnoxious and dangerous, and the opposition to accepting membership in the league was based largely on these grounds.

What the defenders of the President's proposal to accept membership in the court appear to have overlooked is that the chief danger to the interests of the United States lies not in the obligation to action that the United States might incur if it were with reservations a member of the league—in which case under the rule of unanimity it would in almost all instances possess a right of veto upon objectionable action by the league—but in accepting, by membership in the court, the system of the covenant as the fundamental law of the society of nations, with its extensive abrogation of preexisting national rights. It is the constitution of the league as a new organic construction of world relations which is in reality the chief menace to the interests of the United States as an independent power, for, to use the fine expression of President Harding, it would cease to be "the free and disinterested agent of international justice and advancing civilization with the covenant of conscience."

I shall not here undertake to analyze afresh the purport of this constitution, which is supreme law for the League of Nations. That task has been performed in my books on Present Problems in Foreign Policy and American World Policies. It will not, I think, be contested in the light of the provisions of the covenant of the League of Nations that it is an attempt to set up a world organization in which the great powers possess through the council of the league a dominant control.

Whether the United States ever becomes a member of the league or not, acceptance of the Permanent Court of International Justice established by the league will unquestionably go far to solidify and perpetuate the system which the league represents. This, I think, is incontestable. At least, it is the hope and expectation of those who most consistently support the league. Lord Robert Cecil, since returning from his mission in the United States, has not only expressed with confidence his belief that the league is destined to be the sole international authority in the world—and this includes America as well as Europe, Asia, and Africa—but that the United States will be forced to enter the league if it wishes to exercise any international influence. Lord Robert's words are:

"In any case, I am convinced that the league is bound to go on and is bound to grow in strength. In the process of time it will, therefore, inevitably absorb all the more important international questions. It will become the sole international authority in Europe and the world.

All countries desiring to take part in international affairs will have to use the league machinery for that purpose, for there will be no other of importance."

The central question at this time, therefore, should be: What, from the nature of its origin, authority, and dependence, is the relation of the Permanent Court of International Justice to the league and to the league's fundamental law, the covenant? It will be here maintained that the league's court will be the expounder and defender of the league's organic law above all other so-called law international, whether customary or written, and that as the Supreme Court of the United States is bound by the Constitution, the source of its own authority, so the Permanent Court of International Justice is bound by the covenant, whose provisions and the will of its adherents are the only sources of this court's authority. What is even more important for the United States to consider is that formal adhesion to the court honorably involves loyal acceptance and support of its opinions and decisions.

MR. ROOT'S CRITICISMS WARRANTED.

Before we enter upon the question as to what these opinions and decisions are likely to be it is desirable to comprehend in what true and precise sense this court may be called the league's court. In the first draft of the constitution of the league article 14 authorized the council to formulate plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. This provision was so vague that the Hon. Elihu Root said of it:

"The scheme practically abandons all effort to promote or maintain anything like a system of international law or a system of arbitration, or of judicial settlement, through which a nation can assert its rights in lieu of war. It is true that article 13 mentions arbitration and makes the parties agree that whenever a dispute arises which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration they will submit it to a court 'agreed upon by the parties.' That, however, is merely an agreement to arbitrate when the parties choose to arbitrate, and it is therefore no agreement at all. It puts the whole subject of arbitration back where it was 25 years ago."

This frank and just criticism no doubt stimulated the framers of the covenant to new efforts in order to satisfy the critics, and it resulted in a new formulation of article 14, as follows:

"The council shall formulate and submit to the members of the league for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly."

So slight, however, was the change in the text of the article, and so little has since been done to meet Mr. Root's criticism, that there is still no redress provided for a State that is wronged, unless the State that has committed the wrong agrees to appeal to the court. The criticism is to-day as valid as when it was written.

In conformity with the provisions of article 14, the council in due time proceeded to invite a committee of jurists to plan for a court. Ten able jurists were chosen, their governments in every case being members of the league, with the exception of Mr. Root, the only outside member of the committee.

An account of its proceedings is given in the report and commentary by Dr. James Brown Scott, published by the Carnegie Endowment, in 1920, together with the full text of the project for a Permanent Court of International Justice in French and English, as proposed by the committee.

The court recommended was to consist of 15 members, 11 judges and 4 deputy judges, "elected regardless of their nationality from amongst persons of high moral character who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or who are jurists of recognized competence in international law." The members of the court were to be elected by the assembly and the council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Court of Arbitration at The Hague (arts. 4 and 5).

The court was to choose its own officers, have its seat at The Hague, and be in session every year (arts. 21, 22, and 23). The expenses of the court were to be borne by the League of Nations in such manner as shall be decided by the assembly upon the proposal of the council (art. 30). The court should be open of right to the States mentioned in the annex to the covenant and to such others as shall subsequently enter into the League of Nations (art. 32). When a dispute has arisen between States and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, and no agreement has been made to choose another jurisdiction, the party complaining may bring the case before the court (art. 33). Between States which are members of the League of Nations the court was to have jurisdiction without special convention giving it jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases of a legal nature concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty;
- (b) Any question of international law;
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- (d) The nature or extent of reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation; and
- (e) The interpretation of a sentence passed by the court.

To this plan the committee of jurists added a number of "recommendations." The most important was "that a new conference of the nations in continuation of the first two conferences at The Hague be held as soon as practicable. (1) To restate the established rules of international law; (2) to formulate and agree upon the amendments and additions, if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary; (3) to endeavor to reconcile divergent views and secure general agreement upon the rules which have been in dispute; (4) to consider the subjects not now adequately regulated by international law, but as to which the interests of international justice require that rules of law shall be declared and accepted."

RECOMMENDATIONS IGNORED.

When it is pretended that this court as it now exists is the embodiment of the wisdom of these 10 jurists, "acting independently of the league," it is necessary to recall the fact that this report of the jurists is not embodied in the actual constitution of the court. In important particulars the report was not followed. The jurisdiction of the court over cases where a State has been wronged by another, upon the complaint of the injured State, was set aside; and the statutes adopted by the league offer no remedy whatever for the injury of a weak State by a strong one or for the annoyance of a strong State by a weak one. As for the recommendations regarding international law, no action has been taken or even promised. I therefore have no hesitation in repeating here words used by me in 1919:

"The attitude of this covenant, even in its revised form, toward international law is, indeed, surprising. It nowhere makes reference to it except briefly in the preamble; and it does not even there commit itself to the support of it or the improvement of it. It speaks of 'understandings of international law,' but it does not admit the authority of international law as an accepted corpus juris to which civilized nations have already agreed. It does not state whose 'understandings' are to be applied, and it does not inform us where or how any 'understandings' are to be obtained. It leaves the subject with ground for inference that they are to be discovered, if at all, only in its own decisions."

The really serious aspect of these omissions should not escape our attention. If the members of the league are not willing—and only 14 of them have expressed their willingness—to submit to the court all really justiciable cases, it is illusory to pretend that this court can contribute in any manner to the peace of the world. If the nations refuse to submit strictly legal questions to judicial decision it means that they either have the intention of being deliberately and incorrigibly arbitrary in their conduct or that they so distrust the court that they do not expect justice from it. Unless the court is dishonorable, the failure of justice would lie in the inadequacy of the law. The remedy for this is the perfecting of the law, but this recommendation of the committee of jurists the league has rejected. What the league desires is not the clarification of international law by a process of codification and commitment to fixed rules. It prefers that its court shall develop international law by its decrees. What then is to govern its decisions? At this point it is necessary to inquire whence the court derives its authority.

The immediate source of authority is the protocol which the United States is expected to sign and ratify. This protocol is a treaty, and has the form and authority of a treaty. It binds all those States whose governments sign and ratify it to obedience to the statute of the court and conformity to its decisions, whatever these may be. If it were not so the protocol would have no value and no meaning.

What then, in terms, is the protocol? It reads:

"The members of the League of Nations, through the undersigned, duly authorized, declare their acceptance of the adjoined statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was approved by a unanimous vote of the assembly of the league on the 18th December, 1920, at Geneva.

"Consequently they hereby declare that they accept the jurisdiction of the court in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions of the above-mentioned statute.

"(Journal of the first assembly of the League of Nations, No. 27, December 14, 1920, p. 229. Official text issued by the League of Nations.)"

This protocol was drawn up by the secretariat in accordance with the decision of the assembly of the League of Nations on December 16, 1920. It is to be signed and ratified by all members of the league that intend to participate in the court and by those mentioned in the annex, and no others.

The ratification is deposited in the archives of the secretariat of the League of Nations (American Journal of International Law, 17, 55, of Official Documents).

The statute referred to in the protocol was adopted and approved by the assembly on December 13, 1920, with direction to the council to submit it to the members of the league.

With the exception of the report of the jurists consulted by the league in framing the plan of the court, which report was vitally modified and in part disregarded, every document underlying the institution of the Permanent Court of International Justice is the product of the assembly and council of the League of Nations. The league, and the league only, has thus far created this court.

THE LEAGUE'S PRIVATE COURT.

If it were asked, By what authority do the members of the Supreme Court of the United States sit here and render decisions binding on the Nation?—the answer would be, they do this by the authority of the Constitution of the United States. This would of course imply that they do it because the Constitution was adopted by the separate States.

In like manner the answer to the question, By what authority do the judges of the Permanent Court of Justice sit at The Hague and render decisions affecting the destiny of nations?—the true answer would be, they do it by the authority of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and it would be perversion of the truth to say, that they do it because they were constituted a court by the separate action of a certain number of sovereign States. These States have acted only as members of the league, and in the strictest sense the court is the league's court. The court's primary charter of existence is the covenant which provides for its creation. The statute of the court is an act of legislation by the league, and the authority for that legislation is the covenant which authorized it.

It has been correctly said that this court is the "private court" of the league. If instead of 52 members the league as a "military alliance" consisted of 3 or 4 members, no one would question this. But the great number of its adherents, so long as it is limited, does not alter its character. It only renders it the more formidable as a dominating international influence.

Finding its authority in the covenant of the League of Nations the court is bound to defend and support the covenant. As Lord Robert Cecil indicates, it becomes for the court "the sole international authority in Europe and the world." The law of the covenant is the basic law of the court and of the court's decisions.

From whatever point of view the subject is regarded this conclusion is confirmed. In his article on The New International Court (Foreign Affairs, 1, 69, 82) Doctor Hudson says:

"As it exists, the court is a quite independent body, though it is in many respects dependent on the continued existence of the machinery of the league, and indeed is itself a part of that machinery. Being set up by an independent treaty, its functions can not be controlled by the organs of the league, and it would seem to be entirely free from the objections made to the league itself."

How can that be "a quite independent body" which is "dependent upon the continued existence of the machinery" of another body and is itself "a part of that machinery"? Suppose the league to cease to exist. What would then become of the court? Who would elect and pay and pension the judges, as the statute provides? The protocol, it is claimed, is a "distinct instrument." In what sense? It was framed by the league, for the members of the league, and is signed only by members of the league. It is in the archives of the league as its rightful possession, along with the statute of the court. If the protocol were in truth a "distinct instrument" in the proper sense, which the nations forming the court regarded as an ordinary treaty between them, the existence of the court would be in no respect dependent upon the existence of the league.

The fact that from the beginning the court has been open to outside nations, not "of right," but upon certain conditions, does not make it a world court. By its own terms it is exclusive. The difficulties Doctor Hudson finds in the course of his article in letting the United States into the court show how exclusive it is. In order to elect the judges it is necessary for the United States in some manner to be taken temporarily into the assembly and the council, and the operation is beset with obstacles. To take part in the election, it is said, is not, however, to act as a part of the league. In performing this function, it is claimed, the assembly and the council, although they totally and exclusively constitute the league, do not act as the league. They are in this case only designated electoral bodies. When they transact any other business they are the league, and the whole of the league; but when they elect judges they are not any part of the league, they are a separate electoral body, in which the United States may properly take part without in any way coacting with the league!

What would an American court think of this attitude on the part of a business corporation with regard to an "independent body" which it had created and was supporting, and without which it, as a subsidiary, could not exist? And in what rôle were the assembly and council playing when they invented and promulgated this "dis-

tingent instrument"—the protocol? Were they the league or were they only an electoral entity?

It is not humanly possible for a court constituted as the Permanent Court of International Justice is constituted—every judge, except one, belonging to a nation that is a member of the league—not to defend the interests of the league as such. If there were any doubt on this point, it should be removed by the fact that the court is the official adviser of the league in legal questions, the greater part of its work thus far having been the rendering of opinions regarding the league's activities. As to its jurisdiction in these matters, article 36 expressly says: "In the event of a dispute as to whether the court has jurisdiction the matter shall be settled by the decision of the court." The court is therefore empowered to determine what the rights of the league are in any question affecting its action, and without a trial of a special case the opinion of the court becomes the law for the league.

It must not be overlooked that the covenant of the League of Nations accords to the league powers of action which were never before claimed by any international body. It is unnecessary to mention here more than three or four.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT.

Although article 10 of the covenant may be regarded by certain nations exposed to aggression as a very inadequate guaranty of their political independence and territorial integrity, it undoubtedly invests the league with a right of intervention which the court would in principle be obliged to defend without being able to determine its limits. Article 11 accords to the high contracting parties the right to "take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations," but lays down no rules in restraint of this unlimited authority. These are, it is true, vague and indefinite prerogatives which might be harmless if all nations sincerely meant to be just.

Article 16, however, invests the league with power to inflict a form of war more terrible than the conflict of armed forces. It is as follows:

"Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its covenants under articles 12, 13, or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the league or not."

"It shall be the duty of the council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval, or air force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league."

To realize the import of this article, which automatically brings a member of the league into a state of war with all the other members of the league and visits upon it the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the league or not, it is necessary to consider what is involved in articles 12, 13, and 15.

These articles impose upon every member of the league the obligation not to resort to war until the parties in dispute have taken the steps prescribed in these articles to settle the controversy by some form of arbitration or decision by the council or the assembly. In general, the obligation seems a reasonable one; but the machinery is cumbersome and its action dilatory. Were the aggrieved member permitted to take its case immediately to the Permanent Court of International Justice and cite the aggressor to appear there without delay, there might be a prospect of a judicial settlement, if the rules of law were previously so clearly defined as to apply definitely to the state of facts; but, unfortunately, this prompt remedy, proposed by the committee of jurists, and the recommendation to clarify international law for this purpose have not been adopted, with the result that, even as between the most justicially advanced nations, the chances of some spontaneous act of violence which could be regarded as a "resort to war" are greatly augmented.

AN OBVIOUS IMPERFECTION.

The imperfection of the covenant, whatever may be its advantages, is clearly evident in the case of States of inadequate responsibility; and it is from these that the dangers of war principally arise.

Let us suppose that in some nation where revolution is in progress, whether in Europe, America, or Asia, the nation being a member of the league, the obligations of the articles in question are violated, and acts of war, which may be only resistance to intervention, are perpetrated upon an outsider. Automatically article 16 becomes operative, and ipso facto all the members of the league are at war with the offending State, which is then legally subject to the extreme penalty authorized by article 16. Beyond question, the court, interpreting the covenant as its final authority, would affirm the legality of the complete severance of all trade and financial relations and of all personal intercourse be-

tween the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the league or not.

To comprehend the consequences of this decision, let us take an example. China is a vast country, frequently in a state of commotion, with a weak government, and has been and is the victim of encroachments and pretensions by other powers which most independent nations would not endure. China is also a member of the League of Nations, and before resorting in any way to violence is under obligation to arbitrate every controversy under the articles of the covenant, but has no recourse to the permanent court of international justice for a remedy for any form of imposition without the consent of the powers with which she may have disagreement and from which she may suffer wrong. Being without remedy, would it be strange, would it even be culpable, if some military leader, acting in the name of the State, should oppose encroachment, and thereby commit an act which would be held to be in violation of the covenant? If this should happen, the covenant would require, and the league's court would affirm, that all commercial, financial, and personal relations between China and all other States should be completely cut off and prohibited.

The United States, not being a member of the league, would have no voice in this matter. The league being above the law and not answerable for its actions, and all the great powers having declined to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the court, no case could be brought before it by the United States; but all the same in its advisory capacity the court would declare the perfect legality of this act of excluding all trade and all financial or personal relations and intercourse with China, and virtually the whole western Pacific, by the nationals of the United States. If the United States had, through its membership in the court, committed itself to the acceptance of the court's decisions, it would find itself honorably as well as legally barred from protest against being thus excluded and its trade destroyed, regardless of the motives that had prevailed in producing the situation.

If, on the other hand, the court were really a world court, not bound by the provisions of the covenant, it would consider the obligations of the league as not in any way permitting it to determine the rights of the United States by its action as a military alliance; and if the league were really at war with China, the laws of neutrality being in operation, the cost of effective blockade would be so great, as compared with blockade by legally accepted decree, that the blockade might never be undertaken.

If article 16, as it would be applied by the league's court, presents a menace to the interests of the United States, it is mild as compared with the assumptions of article 17, which provides that in the event of a dispute between States which are not members of the league they shall be invited for the purpose of settling the dispute to accept temporary membership in the league upon such conditions as the council may deem just. The article then provides:

"If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute and shall resort to war against a member of the league, the provisions of article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action."

This article of the covenant authorizes the council of the league to invite the United States to accept "temporary membership in the league" for the purpose of settling a dispute with another State, and in case of refusal and a decision of the United States to resort to arms against any member of the league, to apply the penalties of article 16 of the covenant.

It is, of course, doubtful if the council would in any immediate contingency venture to apply those penalties. The important matter is that, in the opinion of the league's court, the council would unquestionably possess a right to apply them; and adherence to the protocol of the league's court either implies conformity to the court's determination of rights or is on the face of it an insincere adherence.

Will the United States put it in the power of any foreign body to determine when and upon what conditions it may rightly go to war? If, as some propose war should be regarded as essentially a crime, it is not for a "military alliance," which makes war under certain conditions automatically necessary, to determine when it is permitted and when it is punishable.

OLD LAWS SUPERSEDED.

If, as here maintained, the covenant of the League of Nations is controlling law for the league's court, it is evident that immense consequences are involved in accepting as authoritative the court's decisions. Article 20 reads:

"The members of the league severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof."

What, then, becomes of any "obligation or understanding" involving a previously accepted principle of international law if it is not in harmony with the covenant? And what becomes of international law itself as a body of jurisprudence if it does not conform to the terms of the covenant? But if we accept the claim of the covenant to supremacy as determining international "obligations or under-

standings," do we not subject ourselves in the last analysis to the league's legal domination?

It is possible for the bare majority of the court, by a mere opinion asked for by the league without participation by this country, to construe the rights of other nations to the disadvantage of the United States.

There are several American countries which have by joining the League of Nations assumed its obligations and exposed themselves to its interference under articles 10, 11, 16, and others.

The perverted definition of the Monroe doctrine in article 21 of the covenant, which considers it an "international understanding," brings the adjudication of questions arising in connection with it distinctly within the jurisdiction of the court. When considered as an "understanding" the Monroe doctrine is assimilated to a treaty. This fiction would bring a difference regarding the interpretation of the doctrine within the jurisdiction of the court as a justiciable question. But the Monroe doctrine is not an "understanding." It is merely the time-honored policy of the United States and should be maintained. It does not recognize the authority of the league's court or of any court in territorial questions in the Western Hemisphere. These are to be settled by the inhabitants of this hemisphere without European interference. But the provisions of the league recognize no geographic limits to its right of intervention, and the league's court would be obliged to sustain these provisions.

INEQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

It would be insincere for the advocates of our joining the league's court to treat this contention with ridicule. They have already openly committed themselves regarding the danger involved. When joining the league was under advisement Mr. Root and Mr. Hughes both urged the adoption of a reservation regarding the Monroe doctrine, and both publicly warned of danger in accepting the league's provisions on this subject. The fifth reservation adopted by the Senate on November 19, 1919, read:

"Said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone, and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations."

Why was this necessary? It was because under the covenant of the league many American States, members of the league, are subject to the intervention of the league. The right of intervention in this hemisphere by the league with regard to its own members would have to be sustained by the league's court. If the decisions of the court were accepted as law by the United States, would not this country be honorably bound to abandon the Monroe doctrine? Will the Senate be ready now to accept the league's law on this point through the action of the league's court?

Article 22 establishes a system of mandates over conquered countries to which there is no geographic limit. As the result of future conflicts this system might be greatly extended. As the mandates imply complete control and "secure equal opportunities for trade and commerce of other members of the league," and no others, in a question regarding the rights of the United States in mandated territories the court would be bound to find that this country has no rights of trade and commerce in any of the vast territories now under mandate. After having accepted the authority of the court the United States could obtain equal treatment only by war or diplomacy.

It is needless here to multiply instances of what might be expected from the Permanent Court of International Justice if it remains dependent for its existence upon the league. The American member might protest against certain decisions, but even he could not overlook the fact that he would be subject to removal by his fellow judges under article 18 of the statute of the court.

So long as the Permanent Court of International Justice is in any sense dependent upon the league for its existence, being chosen, paid, and pensioned by it, the judges must support the league and will inevitably be controlled by the league's law. No doubt the league—that is, the council and the assembly—will not give orders to the court. That is unnecessary. The orders are already in the covenant of the league, which assigns its proper role to each of the league's organs and will determine the policy of all of them, because it is their fundamental law. Their community of interest lies in helping the league to prevail, in order, as Lord Robert Cecil has expressed it, that the league may "become the sole international authority in Europe and the world."

An attempt may be made to controvert the reasoning here presented by citing article 59 of the statute of the court, which reads:

"The decision of the court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case."

Does this mean that the decision does not have the force of law? What then becomes of Mr. Hoover's assertion that "the court is gradually to build up a complete body of international law"? And what becomes of the whole scheme of a judicial as contrasted with an arbitral court if the decisions are only isolated adjustments of particular contentions? Wherein is this Permanent Court of International Justice a law court if it does not declare the law?

We must therefore either abandon the idea that this court is a law court or interpret article 59 in another sense; which is indeed the

obvious sense—namely, that only those who are litigants are bound by the particular decision in the sense that they must act upon it. Others may, if they choose, refuse to litigate, and go on violating the law which the decision declares; but their conduct, although illegal, will be beyond the power of this court to affect, unless these outlaws are disposed to put themselves voluntarily within its jurisdiction, which is what the violator of law never voluntarily does.

If the court does not declare any law, it is not a court of justice. If it does declare a law, how can any just mind hold that those who, in the words of the protocol, "declare that they accept the jurisdiction of the court," are not morally bound to respect and obey the decisions of the court, whatever they may be?

Urgency to cast in our national fortunes with the league's court is often accompanied with assurances that we take no risk in doing so, inasmuch as we can always refuse to litigate, and therefore need have nothing to do with the court's decisions. Wherein, then, do we find either a national interest or a national duty in associating our Nation with this enterprise, the merit of which seems to consist in avoiding the court after we have agreed to participate in it? How is justice to be promoted, and especially how is peace to be secured, by abstention from appealing to the court? Suppose all the members pursued that course, what would the utility of the court be? We could, it is true, withhold all serious or doubtful cases, and thus escape judicial condemnation. We can, however, do that without membership in the court, and far more consistently. But what would be said of our "national honor" if, having signed the protocol, we refused to appear before the court in response to a demand for justice, or declined to accept as international law a decision or even an opinion of the court?

The conscience of this Nation should shrink from and indignantly resent such temptations to insincerity. If we are ready to accept the league's law and the league's court, let us be honest enough to cease cursing the league. If the league is impossible for us, its law and its court are equally impossible.

In the presence of these facts, it would be a disregard of the interests of the United States and the rights of its citizens to participate in this court by the payment and election of its judges and the recognition of the legality of its decisions so long as it remains the court of the league. The indispensable first step to membership is that the court be entirely detached from the League of Nations and made in the true sense a world court, in which all recognized sovereign States should have a share in the choice of judges and be judged under a common law.

If the league, which is admitted to be a "military alliance," declines to take this step, it can not well escape from the charge that the Permanent Court of International Justice is not only permanently a private court, as a part of the machinery of the league, but in some of its effects a court-martial in its relation to States not members of the league.

AMERICAN COOPERATION FOR WORLD PEACE.

(By David Jayne Hill.)

[From the Saturday Evening Post, November 3, 1923.]

II. THE RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE EXISTING MACHINERY FOR MAINTAINING PEACE.

It was not unnatural, perhaps, in 1918, to believe that a method that had brought a nominal peace to Europe by overwhelming the powers that had broken it could succeed if perpetuated by a solemn compact in preserving peace in the future.

Experience has shown, as a more careful analysis might at the time have disclosed, that when the common danger was ended it was chiefly the separate national interests that survived the victory.

After concluding the sanguinary period of the war by the armistice on November 11, 1918, the victors convoked at Paris a peace conference, the double object of which was: (1) To impose conditions of peace upon a vanquished enemy and (2) to reorganize the world by a political compact in such a manner as to provide for the world's future peace. The second object was believed to have been accomplished by the covenant of the League of Nations, an international constitution incorporated as an inseparable part of the treaty of Versailles and other treaties and designed to mature and preserve their fruits.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

From the conditions in which the conference of Paris was called it was impossible that this assembly, some of whose members were just emerging into statehood as a result of the war, and some of them awaiting with anxiety the will of the victors to decide their fate, should act in any democratic fashion or upon the lines of the older diplomacy, by which all States were considered juridically equal.

From the point of view of terminating a victorious war the principal allied and associated powers were entirely within their rights in imposing and executing a punitive peace. But from the point of view of a permanent reorganization of the world in the interest of peace the form of organization required to be based upon a broader and firmer

foundation than a compact of mutual armed protection. In order to establish an adequate organization for future peace, it was necessary to provide a place which the vanquished as well as the victors could accept and occupy with honor.

So far as the covenant of the League of Nations is an exclusive military alliance, explicitly laying down conditions in which a state of war would automatically be resumed or initiated, and in which all the members of the league would be automatically involved (Art XVI of the covenant), the league was, in principle, not an organization for strictly peaceful development, but an arrangement to prevent the occurrence of a local war by the menace of a general war to suppress it.

Without going more deeply into the nature of the covenant, which obliged the members of the league either to engage in war without a specific declaration or to declare war in contingent circumstances, it is evident that the Government of the United States could not, in conformity with its constitutional obligations, accept unreserved membership in this alliance, the main purpose of which was to preserve and perpetuate the decisions of the supreme council, originally composed of 10, and at times of only 3, representatives of the victors in the war. Articles X, XI, and XVI, besides other obligations, explicit or implied, were seen to be insurmountable barriers to participation in the league on the part of the United States. Efforts to remove these barriers by means of reservations were found to be unavailing, and not only the decision of the Senate but the "solemn referendum" invoked in an appeal to the electorate definitely determined the abstention of the United States from acceptance of the covenant.

REJECTION OF THE LEAGUE.

So long as the question of the United States entering the League of Nations continues to be pressed, so long will it be necessary to remind the people of the United States why that proposal can never receive the approval of a united nation unless the covenant is profoundly altered. Majorities are incalculable, but there will always remain in the United States an opposition to the acceptance of obligations which the Constitution of the United States does not authorize the Government to lay upon the people and to bind upon posterity.

It has sometimes been assumed and asserted that if other nations can participate in such a compact the United States can do so also. The primary error in this assumption is that it fails to distinguish between a government of delegated and limited powers, like that of the United States, and those governments in which the whole volume of sovereignty is inherent. The British Parliament may make any law it pleases, because, with the King, it is a sovereign body with unlimited authority. It was never intended by the founders of the American Union that such absolute authority should have any place in it. On the contrary, by delegating only certain limited powers and reserving all others to the States or to the people—in whom alone sovereignty is recognized as residing—it was designed to eliminate all absolutism from government. It is one of the chief blessings which the American Constitution assures to posterity, that there is in the Government of the United States no authority to contract away, in the interest of other nations, the lives and the property of American citizens in the attempt to settle their quarrels or to prevent them from fighting for what they consider their rights, if they choose to do so.

THE LEAGUE'S COURT.

Though the United States by a long series of arbitration treaties, by the conventions of The Hague, and by its efforts to establish an international court of justice, which it was the first nation in the world officially to propose, is fully committed to the principle of the judicial settlement of disputes, its relation to the so-called Permanent Court of International Justice established by the League of Nations can not be properly considered without taking into account the connection of that court with the league.

It is established beyond controversy—

(1) That the court derives its authority primarily from the covenant of the league and from legislation by the council and assembly of the league, by which its judges are chosen, paid, and constituted a court.

(2) That the statute of the court does not embody the most important recommendations of the committee of jurists consulted by the league.

(3) That all the nations thus far participating in the court do so, without exception, explicitly in the terms of the protocol, as members of the league.

(4) That the covenant of the league, embodying a wholly new system of international relations, is the fundamental law for this court when the council or assembly seeks its opinion; and

(5) That the United States can have no part in the election of judges unless its representatives sit for that purpose with the council and the assembly—that is, with the league.

It is therefore at least problematical if the Government of the United States can consistently participate in the so-called Permanent Court of International Justice so long as it retains its present exclusive relations to the league and its covenant.

THE RELATION OF THE COURT TO PEACE.

So far as any plan to cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world is concerned, it is clear that the league's court has but slight relation to the peace of the world. The reasons for this are:

- (1) That the statute of the court does not bind the governments to submit any case unless they choose to do so;
- (2) That not even all the justiciable cases—that is, cases that can be settled by law—can be brought before the court by the State whose rights are violated;
- (3) That there is, therefore, no sure redress through the court against the illegal conduct of a State that prefers to decide a dispute for itself by its superior force;
- (4) That the condition of international law is at present so incomplete that it does not afford the necessary clear rules of action by which many important differences can be judicially adjudicated;
- (5) That the League of Nations has rejected the American proposal, sustained by its own committee of jurists, for the revision and improvement of international law;
- (6) That if strictly legal cases can not be brought to trial by a nation that is wronged there is little prospect that cases where great national interests are involved which might lead to war will be submitted to the court.

It may therefore be concluded that the pretension that the league's court is in any way more of a law court than the permanent tribunal of arbitration, in which the United States is a member, or that it offers any greater security of peace is entirely illusory. To this must be added that the covenant of the league, which is a fundamental law for the league's court, in Article XX is accepted as "abrogating all obligations or understanding inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof," thus substituting this compact for the rules of international law not in harmony with it and making the covenant the determining standard.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCES.

The two conferences held at The Hague in 1899 and 1907 were designed to remedy the uncertainty of international rules of action by the gradual embodiment of definite principles of the law of nations in formal treaties, which, after their ratification, would bind the ratifying governments to observe their provisions. Thus there was begun the formation of a corpus juris which in time might result in a system of voluntarily accepted rules of action in the light of which a government could know in advance what would be judged internationally legal, and a court could find a solid basis for declaring the law.

Unhappily, the temper of the war period caused the equitable development of law and judicial adjudication to be disregarded and the enforcement of peace by the combination of armed powers was conceived of as a substitute for law and court decisions. There is in the covenant of the League of Nations no provision for the improvement of international law and not even any clear mention of it as a binding rule.

The recommendation of the committee of jurists that conferences be held for the clarification and extension of international law, to which reference has been made as originally an American proposal, was rejected by the council and assembly of the league in legislating upon the statute of the court. It is impossible to escape the inference that, in place of the method of improving international law by the conference of jurists, it is intended that the court shall be guided by the quasi legislation of the council and the assembly, which are merely political bodies. When it is asserted that such quasi legislation does not become effective unless the members of the league accept it, it requires to be recalled that, after all, the council and the assembly, as closed and exclusive bodies, are not competent to make international law, which is the business of the whole society of sovereign States.

A SUPERGOVERNMENT.

At this point a fundamental principle of vast consequences comes into view: A court which judges without defined and accepted law, merely in accordance with its own sense of fitness or the decrees of a political body, is in its very nature a supergovernment, for it does not merely declare the law, which is the proper business of a court, but makes the law by its own unregulated action.

On the other hand, a court which bases its decisions upon definite rules of action, voluntarily agreed upon or accepted by the litigants, has none of the qualities of a supergovernment. In adhering to such a court there is no surrender or transfer of a nation's sovereignty, which by its own acceptance of a rule of action has simply expressed the sovereign will to observe the law thus agreed upon.

The problem of enforcement is closely bound up with this distinction. To enforce upon a people a law that it has not accepted but which is merely the decree of an arbitrary body—especially a court composed almost exclusively of foreigners representing various forms of jurisprudence—would inevitably require a strong executive, and even armed force. But a judicial declaration of a clear law that has been voluntarily accepted and ratified by its own lawmaking body possesses

a different character. The enforcement of such a law is an obligation undertaken by all parties in the voluntary establishment of the law itself. Each nation in this case, whether plaintiff or defendant, is judged by its own law and not by an arbitrary or unknown rule.

THE PROBLEM OF EXECUTION.

In the last analysis it is the problem of execution which constitutes the chief difficulty in any compact for the preservation of peace, whatever its nature may be. Will the signatories of a treaty keep faith? That is the capital question.

If they will, it is better to eliminate the forcible execution of a treaty and trust to the national honor; for, if the national honor can be relied upon, force is superfluous and may as well be dispensed with.

If, on the other hand, national honor can not be relied upon, and military force must be depended upon to enforce international obligations, treaties are mere scraps of paper, and covenants also, unless there exists somewhere some military force that can, in case of default, be made effective.

It is important in this connection to keep ourselves reminded that a nation that will not obey a law or keep a contract it has freely accepted will not take the trouble to make war in another's interest, where its own interest is not directly involved. A compact to enforce peace has therefore no more value from the point of view of honor than a compact to keep the peace. It has the additional handicap, when it comes to the question of action, that going to war where no national interest is directly affected is an expensive and unpopular undertaking, and is likely to be postponed as much as possible for shifty reasons.

We are then forced back to this: That nations that are not ready voluntarily to accept and obey just laws can not be depended upon for any guaranties of peace. Basing their action solely upon national interest as they conceive it, and not upon uniform principles of justice, national interest will eventually control and all pledges will be evaded. Each nation, or at most each group of nations, will enforce its own peace, but will not sacrifice its own aims for world peace.

From this we are entitled to conclude that the only hope for the peace of the world lies in the growth of the juristic sense and the disposition to be governed by law. This marks out the only end for which an intelligent internationalism can work, the abolition of war through the establishment of law and obedience to it.

While awaiting this consummation a wise nation will look well to its own defense, leaving the unwise nations to learn, through the bitter experience from which wisdom proceeds, that justice is the supreme interest of mankind.

TREATIES OF ARBITRATION.

It is singular that those who insist upon adherence by the United States to the so-called Permanent Court of International Justice not only overlook the fact that the permanent tribunal of arbitration established by The Hague conventions, as a result of an initiative by the American Government, is a law court to the extent that the development of international law permits any international court to be, but the equally important fact that the United States is bound by a greater number of treaties of arbitration than any other great power, and through them is pledged to submit to international settlement a wider and more inclusive class of cases than the statute of the league's court requires. So far as cooperation with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world has relation to the pacific settlement of international disputes, it may be said with confidence that the United States is surpassed by no one of the great powers in its present commitment to make use of the existing machinery of peace. The covenant of the League of Nations is not more inclusive of differences to be arbitrated than the treaties of the United States with other nations, and it does not bind the members to resort to the league's court. The terms of the covenant are: "For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them." (Art. 13, par. 3.)

III. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE ESTEEMED RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

A compact to enforce peace by armed power, whatever form it may assume, is essentially a participation in the creation of a supergovernment; for however it may be disguised, the right to impose peace by force is by its nature a governmental right. Any form of power that undertakes to enforce peace by such means as it deems suitable and effective is clearly a government in control over other governments and thus a supergovernment.

If a government enters into a compact with other governments to establish such control, it becomes a participant in the establishment of a supergovernment. If, in addition, the operation of that control is automatic and does not require the independent decision of the participating governments in circumstances that may arise, the participating governments, having transferred their powers of action to the mechanism they have helped to create, are themselves subject to the automatic action of the supergovernment they have thus established.

The setting up of such a power, if it extends over other nations, can be justified only by invoking responsibility for universal peace. The question therefore arises, How far is any national government responsible for the peace of the world?

NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The question is not to be answered by a dogmatic assertion of unlimited responsibility. There is in the very nature of responsibility a limit to it. There is no responsibility where there is no corresponding power of action. No individual and no government or people is responsible for what can not be controlled.

A national government may be held responsible for what happens within its own jurisdiction and to a certain degree for what is done within the radius of its legitimate influence. Prolonged war upon a nation's borders may rightly be suppressed in the interest of its own peace, and a government may reasonably be held responsible in the general interest of civilization if it permits a permanent state of disorder to exist upon its frontiers. When a territory becomes a seat of brigandage and there is no government within its limits to which an effectual appeal can be made, and especially when distant governments, acting in the interest of their commerce, may feel called upon to intervene, it becomes the plain duty of a strong government to act in the interest of its own peace, as in the case of Cuba; but until recent times it has never been suggested that the United States is to be charged with the duty of policing the whole world in the interest of world peace. It is only under an abnormal stress of emotion produced by the horrors of war that such a responsibility has even been imagined.

There are, it is true, other than purely emotional grounds for trying to persuade the American people that they are responsible for the economic distress as well as the peace of other and even distant nations. When subjected to analysis, such conceptions as credits, markets, and exchange are brought to the surface, and it is thus disclosed that behind the appeal to the generosity of our people to make themselves responsible and to intervene, economic self-interests which do not think it dishonorable to claw upon the resources of the whole people to advance their private schemes of trade are seen to be active.

In the presence of these efforts to coin into private profits the American sentiments of humanity, it should never be forgotten that, apart from its constitutional limitations, the Government of the United States has no charity fund upon which it can draw to aid even the genuinely unfortunate nations to purchase American goods.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PEACE.

To establish the responsibility of the United States for the peace of the world, it would be necessary to show that the Government of the United States is in a position, both by the powers delegated to it and the resources at its command, and also by a certain reciprocity of obligations, to preserve the world's peace. There can be no merely unilateral obligation. Whatever responsibility for peace there is outside of the conduct and jurisdiction of each nation is evidently a divided responsibility. It rests upon all alike.

What just proportion falls upon the United States?

One thing is certain: The rest of the world will rigorously hold the United States responsible not only for every obligation freely undertaken but for much more besides. There are those who would hold the United States responsible for the damages done by our artillery in France, for interfering with the national interests in the Paris conference, for the unfortunate results of the peace, and for not liquidating the war by a general renunciation of indebtedness.

How is our obligation to be measured if not by the common standard by which other nations measure theirs? What is that standard? Primarily it is their interest in their own peace. Why may that not be our measure of obligation also?

THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have an interest in peace, but it diminishes directly as the distance from any possible scene of strife. Our interest is therefore primarily geographical. We are interested, first of all, in the peace of the American Hemisphere. We can best preserve it by justice to our neighbors, by cooperation with them in all legitimate ways, and by warning off the interference of the rest of the world in American affairs of a political nature.

There is, however, another form of interest. It is psychological. We have an interest in the friendship of other peoples. This has two sources: One is in our own conduct, the other is in their expectations. It is not so much from what we have done that we are to expect the continuance of the friendship of other nations as from what they desire us to do in the future. The moment we have done all that is desired, the moment we have allied ourselves too closely with any nation, the moment we are too weak to be of help, we shall find that the friendship of other nations is for us to seek, and that it does not flow to us spontaneously.

Our supreme interest therefore is to treat all nations with equal justice; and that we may do this without fear we must be both free and strong.

OUR BEST COOPERATION.

As for our cooperation with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world we can offer it most effectively not by promises but by procedure. We should apply in our foreign relations the principles that have made us great as a Nation. These are: (1) The recognition of inherent rights in States as well as in individuals; (2) the establishment of respect for these rights in the form of voluntarily accepted law; (3) the equality of all before the law; (4) a court, accessible to all on equal terms, where rights may be defended against an aggressor; (5) reliance upon the growth of public opinion for the enforcement of court decisions.

From this statement it would appear that the principal avenue of approach for cooperation with other nations would be along the line of development of world law. This was in a fair condition of progress when in 1914 it was interrupted, as we have seen, by an effort to solve the problem of world peace through a political combination supported by a wholly imaginary armed power. We have learned that no nation has felt prepared actually to use its armed forces, the employment of which was contemplated and pledged in the covenant of the League of Nations, except for the defense of its own interests or the interests of those with whom it was united by a particular alliance; and we have seen the conception on which the League of Nations was founded transformed by the proposal that only those nations which are by their situation in space peculiarly subject to the danger of invasion should be expected to give mutual guaranties. This proposal, which is still under discussion, is a complete surrender of the idea that the United States, for example, is responsible for the peace of Europe. It is the distinct assertion of a doctrine of limited responsibility and reciprocal guaranties.

As the United States is not in a position of danger from its immediate neighbors and is itself no menace to any of them, its responsibility for world peace would seem to be limited to (1) just conduct in foreign relations; (2) insistence that foreign intervention be excluded from this hemisphere; (3) continuation of the leadership which its past has thrust upon it in further developing world law; and (4) the free expression of American opinion regarding questions of international ethics. If public opinion is to exert any influence, it must be expressed without fear. But only a strong nation will have the courage to express with freedom its moral convictions.

WORLD LAW.

This last duty may well take the form of an effort to induce the League of Nations to permit the league's court to be transformed into a world court and to obtain the continuation of The Hague conferences with special reference to the perfecting of international law as a system to be applied by the world court as it is developed. Compulsory jurisdiction might perhaps well be suspended until the rules of law are more clearly defined, but with the understanding that all strictly justiciable questions are to be adjudicated. The world would thus have as much peace as it is prepared for and as the great powers would permit.

"As much peace as the world is prepared for and as the great powers would permit"—for there are many possibilities of war in the treaties of peace and in the policies of the great powers as well as in the animosities of the small ones.

PARTICIPATION IN COUNCIL.

There is much room, therefore, for future conciliation. How far the United States should participate in any council dealing with European peace is a serious problem. Undoubtedly this Government should be represented wherever its interests are under discussion, and it would be an act of folly to oppose this through any prejudice against any consultative body, whatever it might be. It would be humiliating to think that the United States could not be represented by a spokesman wherever the interests of this country are to be decided, so long as those interests are real. The discussion of purely European matters, however, involves great dangers. To give advice is to assume responsibility, and to assume responsibility is to create an obligation. After the conference of Paris there should be no need of further enlightenment on this subject.

American interests are everywhere where trade and commerce penetrate. Where there are responsible governments these interests can be protected through ordinary diplomatic intercourse, except in cases where international combinations are forming and agreements are being drawn. There not the unofficial but the official observer should be on hand, but with a carefully limited latitude of action. When it comes to the weaker nations—the nations that are not dealt with but dealt about—there also the United States should always be on the spot in the person of a discreet but responsible representative.

Such are some of the considerations that must be taken into account when it is proposed to form a plan for the cooperation of the United States with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world. No purely subjective scheme will have any value. If a plan is to become practicable, it must be of a nature to receive general support not only by the people and Government of the United States

but in other countries also. What should be aimed at is a union of wills for peace. Nor should it be overlooked that no nation is disposed to act against its own interest and that national interests are not only different but often conflicting. Not only so, nations are composite personalities, very unequal in their characteristics and aspirations as well as in their ideals and their power to realize them. There is only one respect in which sovereign states are equal—that is in the realm of right and law. There magnitude and power are extraneous. The central problem is therefore to extend that realm and to define it. That is the work of conferences; for law in its modern sense is not a rule of action imposed by a superior upon an inferior but a system of freely accepted rules, to which justice requires a pledge of obedience.

One other consideration should not pass without notice: Cooperation is essentially multilateral and reciprocal. It can occur, therefore, only where there is a general willingness to cooperate and when the conditions are favorable for cooperation. No plan, even if inherently practicable and officially adopted, can become effective until the nations are ready to act upon it. Cooperation, therefore, is not merely a form of procedure by the United States alone; it is of necessity action in association with other nations that are prepared and disposed to act in an honorable and effectual manner for the good of all.

ARTICLE BY HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. McCORMICK. I ask unanimous consent to offer for the RECORD, to be printed in 8-point type, a very able and important article on the Monroe doctrine by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Illinois and the attention of the Senate in general to a resolution adopted by the Joint Committee on Printing providing for the typographical style of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. That resolution provides that the proceedings of the Senate, including all words spoken in debate, shall be printed in 8-point type, but that all inserts, of whatever character, shall be printed in 6-point leaded; in other words, that there shall be some uniformity of typographical style in the RECORD, so that the RECORD may look a little less like a four-sheet poster.

I will add further that under the statute it is fully within the authority of the Joint Committee on Printing to regulate the appearance of the RECORD, and that without a statute or a resolution of some sort duly passed by both branches of Congress the action taken by the Joint Committee on Printing at the close of the Sixty-seventh Congress may not be overridden by unanimous consent of a single body of the Congress.

I shall have to object to the inclusion of the article offered by the Senator from Illinois if it is to be printed in 8-point type. If it may follow the typographical style established for the RECORD of course I shall interpose no objection; but I wish, Mr. President, that all Senators would give attention to the pages of the RECORD, note their typographical appearance, and note the ease with which any reader can differentiate in the RECORD those things which are spoken in debate and those things which are inserted as coming from somebody other than a Senator, and which properly constitute inserts in the RECORD.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, I modify my request, of course, conformably with the rule, and note that for the first time in some months there is a break in the usual appreciation which has distinguished the statesman from New England.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the modified request of the Senator from Illinois? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.¹

(By HENRY CABOT LODGE, Senator from Massachusetts, Chairman Committee on Foreign Relations.)

[Reprinted by permission of Charles Scribner's Sons, from Scribner's Magazine for October, 1923.]

The celebration of anniversaries has become one of the most fashionable and popular of amusements. There are very few which need to be in constant remembrance, but as we are creatures of habit, and slaves to the arbitrary divisions of time, we call them up before the glass of memory either annually or when the hundredth anniversary is told off on the calendar.

Among these distinguished few we may properly place the Monroe doctrine, the hundredth anniversary of which is well worthy of the reverence and commemoration not only of the American people but an occasion which can not be wisely overlooked by the other nations of the world if they can spare a moment for meditation upon its meaning and significance.

¹ Copyrighted, 1923, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

A large literature has gathered about this now famous doctrine, but so important is it in meaning and effect that repetition need not be feared, for it has reached the stage of historic distinction where it can never be amiss to review its history and reiterate its significance.

Let us recall briefly the period which gave it birth and consider for a moment the scene the Monroe doctrine looked upon when it first saw the light. It was a world shaken and broken by a war which with one brief interval had lasted for 22 years. In its course this war had involved the British Empire and all Europe; it had finally drawn the United States into the conflict and had penetrated in some degree into every corner of the earth either by sea or by land. It had cost millions of lives and vast amounts of money. It had destroyed capital and savings to a degree never known before. It had disordered all national finances, forced the nations to issues of irredeemable paper, seriously diminished the world's purchasing power, wrecked economic conditions, established new ones, and by its conclusion had shattered those which it had itself created. Victors and vanquished alike were suffering deeply in the years which followed the peace of Vienna and Paris.

The mental condition was as bad as the economic, although not so obvious, because the representation of the great powers was in the hands of kings and emperors, of aristocracies and governing classes, and the division of the spoils was theirs. But underneath this ribboned and decorated exterior were suffering, poverty, and bitter discontent, to which those in control gave little heed, but which aroused Greece to insurrection six years after Waterloo; nine years later broke out into the streets of Paris and overthrew the Government; and two years after the days of July, 1830, brought England to the edge of revolution, which was escaped only by the passage of the reform bill.

All alike, however, the few above and the many below, were agreed that there must be peace, and that such a war as had just ended must never be permitted to occur again. Those in control of the political peace-making machinery were very clear as to the proper means for the right solution: Dynasties must be maintained, kings and emperors preserved, territories must be parceled out by diplomatists, powers balanced, and boundaries arranged by wise persons of the ministerial variety. There must be no more efforts for liberty, no popular movements or governments, no thought of the people anywhere, and the word "democrat" was to be always a thing of fear and horror, with the grim figure of the French Revolution stalking about in the not remote background.

Had it not been for one man, there can be little doubt that the peace terms at Vienna, and finally at Paris, would have been worked out by the usual process of threatening, arguing, and bargaining, and in much the same political form which they ultimately reached. But the one man who interfered with the ancient system happened to be the Emperor of Russia, Alexander I. He had a tendency to idealism and to mysticism, and had cultivated this tendency, which was probably genuine. The result was that the Emperor made endless trouble for the very practical gentlemen with whom he had to deal by schemes for a European confederation and for helping and giving a measure of free government to the oppressed populations of Europe, excluding, however, Poland, which was to be cherished and cared for by himself alone. Time was lost and tempers suffered in overcoming and evading the Emperor's idealism and mysticism. How real they were no one can say, but when the test finally came the Emperor turned out to be an autocrat, with the views and policy to be expected from an autocrat of such political magnitude. The sole interest to the rest of the world in 1814 was that he formed a picturesque addition to the customary scenery of a European peace conference; and to his real or apparent idealism we owe, in a measure at least, the international agreement which afterwards affected the United States and acquired for itself a wide and evil reputation under the name of the Holy Alliance.

The other members of the group which met at Vienna, and subsequently at Paris, to settle the fate of the world are easily disposed of, for it is not a little curious that when one comes to study the situation closely very few of the people who made such a brilliant showing at Vienna and later appear now above the historical horizon or are at all remembered. The Emperor of Russia whom I have just mentioned was undoubtedly the most conspicuous. The others whose names still remain in the general recollection of men as dominating the events of 1815, apart, of course, from the Duke of Wellington and the other military chiefs, were Talleyrand, Metternich, and Castlereagh. Talleyrand succeeded at Vienna in bringing his country (to which his life was devoted), although beaten and crushed to earth, back to the position of one of the great powers of Europe.

Metternich, a man of much less force and ability than Talleyrand, but a very able man and quite as unscrupulous as the great Frenchman, probably had more to do than anybody else with framing the treaty of peace, and surely had a large part later in managing the Holy Alliance of the Emperor of Russia. Metternich came to a fitting end as a fugitive in 1848.

The third conspicuous figure is that of Castlereagh, a man of great importance at the moment because he represented England. He was

not stupid and probably not more brutal or tyrannical than many of the men who sympathized with him in his days of power, but he had the misfortune to have men of genius hold him up to eternal reprobation in poetry that lives, just as Shakespeare held up Richard III. There is no need to go further. The impression that Byron and Shelley and Leigh Hunt and other poets and writers of that time have made in regard to Castlereagh can never be effaced, and the historians and the whiteners labor in vain. Yet we can say in justice that even Castlereagh, before his death, had begun to see the dangers of the Holy Alliance and took the first steps toward separating England from it. Few people realize, knowing the reputation of that combination, how simple and attractive it looked in its original form. There was signed in Paris on the 26th of September, 1815, by the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, the following agreement:

"Conformably to the words of the Holy Scriptures, which command all men to consider each other as brethren, the three contracting monarchs will remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity. Considering each other as fellow countrymen, they will on all occasions and in all places lend each other aid and assistance; toward their subjects and armies, they will extend a fatherly care and protection, leading them (in the same spirit of fraternity with which they are themselves animated) to protect religion, peace, and justice."

This is the essential article. Those I have omitted add nothing. Everywhere shines forth the same hypocrisy, the same contradiction of what the signers really meant, as in the one I have quoted. Nothing could have been fairer on the surface, nothing worse than the inner reality and true purpose of this vast falsehood.

After the establishment of peace the second treaty, that of Paris, was signed on November 20, 1815, and on the same day the treaty of alliance between Austria, Russia, and Great Britain. Article VI of that treaty reads as follows:

"In order to consolidate the intimate ties which unite the four sovereigns for the happiness of the world, the high contracting powers have agreed to renew at fixed intervals, either under their own auspices or by their representative ministers, meetings consecrated to great common objects and the examination of such measures as shall be judged most salutary for the peace and prosperity of Europe."

The first agreement shows the influence of the idealism with which Alexander was amusing himself, and from that agreement came the name of the Holy Alliance. The other treaty of alliance, which was subsequently made at Paris, included Great Britain and was at least free from the religious cant of the prior declaration of the three powers. When we read them to-day their avowed purposes seem harmless enough; the preservation of peace, the maintenance of religion and of order by agreement among the great powers.

So far as the United States was concerned, the attitude of Great Britain was the most important element. Disraeli, in his novel "Sybil" (Book I, chap. 3), said that from the death of the younger Pitt to 1825 "the political history of England is a history of great events and little men." Like all other generalizations, this one is not wholly true, for an exception should be made in regard to Canning, who rises higher than the general average of English prime ministers and towers above his immediate predecessors, the Duke of Portland, Mr. Percival, and Lord Liverpool, who successively filled the highest place in the Government after the death of Pitt, leaving out, of course, the brief ministry of "All the Talents." A man very different from Disraeli and who has never been accused of being either a wit or a humorist, Count Nesselrode, said: "Since Pitt England has been better governed by mediocrities than by geniuses." (See "Life of Canning," by W. Alison Phillips, p. 55.) We can easily believe that Russia approved of the mediocrities, but to us the gradual withdrawal of England, despite the "little men" and the coming of Canning to power, were highly significant. On the 12th of August, 1822, Castlereagh committed suicide and was succeeded at the foreign office by Canning.

At the congress of Verona the Duke of Wellington represented England, but under instructions which were sharply restricted. Difficulties indeed were gathering fast about the alliance, both in the east and the west. Greece was in insurrection and there were flagrant disorders in Italy. The alliance sustained one of the meanest of the Bourbons in Naples and another equally contemptible in Spain. It is, however, when we reach Spain that we come in touch with the events which brought the United States into the field of European politics and within range of the Holy Alliance. Spain, with her Bourbon King, was anxious for support in suppressing the rebellion of the Spanish-American colonies. To the United States this of course was a question of the utmost importance. Apart from the sympathy which we naturally felt for the people of the Spanish-American Continent, who were seeking the same freedom from Europe which we had won, it was obvious that it was a matter of the highest political moment to the United States to detach the Spanish-American colonies from their European possessor.

From 1816 onward the question of the recognition of the Spanish-American Republics had been before Congress. In 1819 we made our treaty with Spain, which secured to us the Floridas, and Clay's succeeding motion for the recognition of the South American Republics

was defeated by only a narrow margin. President Monroe, none the less, took his time, and it was not until March 8, 1822, that he recommended recognition, and then Congress made appropriations in May for the salaries of ministers to the new Republics. It was a personal victory for Clay, and this action was also extremely popular throughout the country. The previous years had convinced the American people of the importance of securing the release if possible of the South American States from Spanish dominion. There had been strong movements to secure in behalf of Spain the aid of the Holy Alliance in suppressing the South American insurrections.

The Emperor of Russia had interfered and expressed vigorous disapproval of any action friendly to independence. His idealistic schemes were beginning to fade. Notwithstanding, however, all this opposition abroad, the recognition by the United States came, and Alexander had to accept it, in sorrow if not in anger. The danger of our action, which looks imaginary now, was very real then, although then as now there was a serious lack of confidence in our own strength, and among certain persons of financial and social importance a queer lurking apprehension of what Europe might do to us—natural perhaps then, ludicrous now.

The recognition of the Spanish-American Republics brought the question of the relations of the United States to both American Continents, to Europe, and to South America very conspicuously to the front of the stage.

On the 17th of July, 1823, Mr. Adams made this entry in his diary: "I told him (Baron Tuyl) specially that we should contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent and that we should assume distinctly the principle that the American Continents are no longer subjects for any new European colonial establishments."

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the editor of his father's diary, says in a note at this point that this "is the first hint of the policy so well known afterwards as the 'Monroe doctrine.'" At that time and for two or three weeks afterwards Mr. Adams was engaged in negotiations with England and Russia for a treaty settling neutral and belligerent rights in time of war and also a treaty with Russia as to the northwest coast, and this fact must always be remembered by those who wish to understand the general situation as it then was.

Mr. Adams went to Quincy on the 11th of August, 1823, and did not return to Washington until the 7th of November. The diary, therefore, contains no entries as to what was happening in Washington during that interval of nearly three months, and while he was away Canning opened correspondence with Mr. Rush, our minister to Great Britain, in regard to combined action by the United States and Great Britain with reference to the question of the Spanish Republics.

In many respects a brilliant man, in all respects a very able man, Canning had larger views and a wider vision than any of the commonplace persons who had been governing England, who were all Tories of a very narrow kind, and who also had reached a point where they were extremely afraid of being jostled or jarred by new ideas. Canning had never been a friend of the United States. As Canning's biographer, Mr. Phillips, says: "He reaped in full measure the reward of those who do the right thing in the wrong way." But Canning was a man who could learn, he disliked the Holy Alliance, and he was now about to do the right thing, and if he had persisted in his original intent he would have done it in the right way. His proposition for joint action, addressed to Mr. Rush, contains the following principles of the British Government clearly set forth:

"First. We conceive the recovery of the colonies by Spain to be hopeless.

"Second. We conceive the question of the recognition of them as independent States to be one of time and circumstance.

"Third. We are, however, by no means disposed to throw any impediment in the way of an arrangement between them and the mother country by amicable negotiation.

"Fourth. We aim not at the possession of any portion of them ourselves.

"Fifth. We could not see any portion of them transferred to any other power with indifference."

We had already recognized the independence of the Spanish-American Republics and there was nothing in the other propositions with which we could not at that time agree. Mr. Rush went as far as he could under his instructions in dealing with Mr. Canning's proposals, and President Monroe and his administration were, of course, very much impressed by them. Fortunately for us the inevitable delays of correspondence changed the situation through negotiations which Canning held with France and which relieved him from any anxiety on that side, and we did not commit ourselves to Canning's plan or to any alliance or joint action with England.

It is impossible within the limits of a necessarily brief article to go into all the phases of the discussion in the Cabinet, to which Mr. Adams returned on November 11, nor is it necessary. The story of the genesis of the Monroe doctrine and the most essential parts of the Rush-Canning correspondence and of that with Baron Tuyl are all to be found in Mr. Worthington Ford's admirable account of the "Genesis of the Monroe doctrine," published in the proceedings of the Massachu-

setts Historical Society in January, 1902. There and in the diary of John Quincy Adams, which is deeply interesting, and in Mr. Calhoun's speech in the Senate in 1845, may be found the development of the principles finally embodied in Monroe's famous message and an account of the discussion in the Cabinet which preceded it.

In Mr. Monroe's first draft of the message he had begun with a description of our foreign relations and the condition of the world, involving Greece and Russia and Spain, which Mr. Adams considered very dangerous and calculated to awake unnecessary alarm. There in the diary can be found the gradual change in the tone of the message, the statement of the two propositions which Mr. Adams originated and sustained and which Mr. Monroe adopted, that it should be the policy of the United States not to interfere in Europe, with its corollary that Europe should not interfere in America, and the further addition that the Americas were not to be considered as open to further colonization by any European power. In other words, in the Adams Diary one finds formulated the great declarations of the Monroe doctrine. No one could have any wish to diminish the just credit due to President Monroe. The doctrine bears his name, and properly, because it was he who made the declaration in his message and who took the responsibility for it, but the principles and policies of that declaration were the work of John Quincy Adams. Let me quote from "The Federation of Europe," by Mr. William Alison Phillips, who is not an American but an Englishman, and free from all prejudice as to American statesmen or American parties. He says:

"In the end it was his (John Quincy Adams's) masterful will that prevailed over the irresolution of President Monroe; and the famous message to Congress of December 2, 1823, in which the Monroe doctrine was defined, was essentially his work."

Mr. W. P. Cresson, in "The European Background of the Monroe Doctrine," says:

"It was Mr. Adams's temperate views that prevailed in the Cabinet, and the final presidential message of December reflected his desires. * * * In affirming their detachment from European affairs Monroe and Adams also placed themselves in direct opposition to the system of world congresses which Alexander had sought to establish under the auspices of his League of Peace."

When the Monroe doctrine was thus formulated and came before the world in the President's message, Canning was by no means satisfied. The country which he had angered, the country which had then only an aggregate population of less than 10,000,000, had suddenly taken the bit in its teeth and announced some policies which Canning had never contemplated. Especially was he opposed to Mr. Adams's pet proposition that the American Continents were not open to any further colonization from Europe, which none the less was ended by the Monroe declaration. In justice to Canning, however, it must be said that he took it all in good part in his public utterances. Great Britain recognized Colombia and Mexico in December, 1824, and Canning, on December 16, 1826, made his famous declaration, which is usually referred to as though it preceded the Monroe doctrine instead of coming three years after it. What Canning said was this, and it is a sentence which may well be remembered, for whether uttered before or after the publication of the doctrine the words were very memorable:

"Contemplating Spain, such as our ancestors had known her, I resolved that if France had Spain, it should not be Spain with the Indies. I called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the old."

If Canning could have lived for a century longer, he would have marveled indeed at the extent to which his celebrated declaration had expanded.

At the moment the full effect of Mr. Monroe's declaration was not comprehended, and it is hardly to be expected that it should have been. The message and its declarations, however, were very popular even at the earliest date, and there was another man of vision, not in England but in the United States, who said in the Senate, on April 24, 1826, the same year which later was to hear the famous statement of Canning:

"Sir, I look on the message of December 23 as forming a bright page in our history. I will help neither to erase it nor tear it out; nor shall it be, by any act of mine, blurred or blotted. It did honor to the sagacity of the Government, and I will not diminish that honor. It lifted the hopes and gratified the patriotism of the people. Over those hopes I will not bring a mildew, nor will I put that gratified patriotism to shame."

The far-reaching significance of the Monroe doctrine, if perceptible to no one else, was at least clearly seen by Daniel Webster.

Having now shown the circumstances of the origin and birth of the Monroe doctrine, I will try very briefly to give the principal events in its subsequent history. I will begin by quoting the doctrine exactly as Monroe stated it. He said:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American Continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization

by any European powers. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. * * * Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to those continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."

Such was the doctrine. I can not undertake to trace all its adventures through a century crowded with events and with vast economic and political changes in the relation of the United States both to the American Continents and to Europe. It is sufficient to say here that the people, numbering in 1820 less than 10,000,000, had grown in 1920 to 110,000,000, and that when the result of the great conflict with Germany was trembling in the balance in 1918 the United States sent to Europe 2,000,000 men and had 2,000,000 more soldiers ready to go. The New World came in at the crucial moment "to redress the balance of the old." Throughout all these changes the underlying principles of the Monroe doctrine have remained the same. In the administration of President Polk, who strongly asserted the Monroe doctrine, it was also declared that the doctrine applied to the American Continents in war as well as in peace and did not interfere with any extensions of territory made by the United States or by any other of the American States in Central or South America. There was nothing in the Monroe doctrine to contradict this proposition, although it was not specifically declared, but its necessity was obvious, and the fact that the United States extended its territory—for example, by the annexation of Texas by popular vote or by the cessions from Mexico after the war with that country—no more violated the Monroe doctrine than did the war in which Chile, also by conquest, acquired certain territory previously belonging to Peru.

A few years later the question of the Isthmian Canal brought the Monroe doctrine forward again in a very marked way in connection with the question of the canal route. The result was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, designed to settle our differences with Great Britain on that point.

That treaty was a derogation from the Monroe doctrine by making an agreement with Great Britain in regard to the building of an Isthmian Canal. We ought never to have recognized the right of any power or powers outside the American Continents to have part or lot in that great undertaking. I do not mean by this to exclude a corporation composed of foreigners, in the nature of a private enterprise, from undertaking to construct an Isthmian Canal, but no foreign Government should ever have been permitted to share with the United States in this direction upon an equal footing. Very fortunately the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was never put into practical operation. The years passed and it was not until the close of the century, when the Isthmian Canal once more became a practical question, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty again assumed importance and was superseded by the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Then, the improvident provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty having perished, the canal was built by the United States alone, following the cession by Panama of the Canal Zone, accompanied by a grant of the necessary authority for the construction of the canal.

In 1861 England, Spain, and France had various grievances against Mexico—England, on account of aggressions upon her subjects and representatives; Spain, because the government of Juarez had refused to recognize a treaty made by the Spanish Government with the rival faction; and France, for alleged indignities inflicted upon her subjects and for the refusal of Juarez to recognize the Jeker bonds which his rival, Miramon, had issued to the amount of fifteen millions. These three powers agreed on October 31, 1861, not to seek for themselves in the employment of the coercive measures contemplated "by the present convention any acquisition of territory or any special advantage." This pledge was kept by Spain and England, who joined with France in landing troops at Vera Cruz. Juarez made terms with the first two

and they withdrew, but the Emperor Napoleon had determined to seize the country, which he then proceeded to do.

The French captured the City of Mexico in 1863, after much fighting and called an assembly which elected Maximilian of Austria to be Emperor of Mexico. He arrived in 1864 and set up a government which was generally recognized by European powers. The United States refused to join in the intervention and called attention to their traditional policy, but, torn as they were by the Civil War, was in no position to take any strong measures for the protection of the Monroe doctrine. The tone of Seward's dispatches, however, which was weak, perhaps necessarily so, began to strengthen, especially after the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and finally the House of Representatives, in 1864, voted unanimously that—

"The Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to have the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico, and that they, therefore, think fit to declare that it does not accord with the policy of the United States to recognize any monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in Mexico under the auspices of any European power."

Even then Seward informed the country and foreign governments that this resolution would not alter the policy of the Executive in Mexico. Meantime, Spain had made an effort to reconquer San Domingo, which failed. In 1865, after the conclusion of the Civil War, 100,000 American troops were sent to the Texas frontier, and in November of that year our minister in Paris was instructed to say to the French Government that the "presence and operations of a French army in Mexico and its maintenance of an authority there, which rested upon force and not the free will of the people of Mexico, is a cause of serious concern to the United States—they still regard the effort to establish permanently a foreign imperial government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable."

In February, 1866, Mr. Seward demanded that the French set a time when they would withdraw. The French troops were reluctantly and unwillingly withdrawn, but the United States, strong and victorious, was very different from the United States fighting a civil war, and the French Government was quite conscious of the fact. The Empire which had been set up collapsed and the unhappy Maximilian was executed. The advantage which France had attempted to take of the weakness of the United States owing to the Civil War came thus to a miserable end and the Monroe doctrine was fully vindicated.

On May 31, 1870, in relation to his policy regarding San Domingo, President Grant declared:

"The doctrine formulated by President Monroe has been adhered to by all political parties and I now deem it important to assert an equally important principle, that hereafter no territory on this continent shall be regarded as subject to transfer to European powers."

Grant's declaration was not specifically made in the original Monroe doctrine, but it was an obvious and indeed a necessary inference.

The next case where the Monroe doctrine played a principal part and was once more put to a test occurred in 1895. There had been a protracted controversy between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. To state the case as briefly as possible, Great Britain had been steadily pushing her boundary westward and taking in more and more territory which she claimed was in dispute. She declined arbitration, which Venezuela had asked. For a European power to make slow but steady encroachments upon the territory of a South American State under cover of a disputed claim and to refuse arbitration was in essence as clear a violation of the Monroe doctrine as if it had been done with troops and by taking possession of American territory as a right of conquest. On July 20, 1895, Mr. Olney, then Secretary of State, sent a dispatch to Mr. Bayard, our ambassador in London, pressing for a settlement of the Venezuelan question because, while the United States had no objection to any decision fairly rendered by an arbitral tribunal, the seizure of disputed territory in South America by a European power, unless the title to that territory was first determined by a judicial tribunal, was something not to be tolerated. In the course of this dispatch Mr. Olney said:

"To-day the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition.

"All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperiled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American States into colonies or provinces of their own. The principle would be eagerly availed of, and every power doing so would immediately acquire a base of military operations against us."

The despatch, which was a long and very able statement, had no result, and President Cleveland thereupon, on December 17, sent in a message to Congress, laying before them the situation in Venezuela and pointing out that there must be a settlement. After proposing an American commission to settle the boundary dispute, he closed his message with the following language:

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

"I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization, and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

The assertion of the Monroe doctrine in this message in the language employed by President Cleveland created much excitement at the time. The result of the message, however, was an arbitration, and the settlement by the arbitral tribunal (on which the United States was represented by two arbitrators) of the disputed boundary. It is not necessary to go into the merits of that decision. The important fact was that the boundary controversy was settled by arbitration. The title was put beyond dispute. The encroachments of Great Britain ceased and Mr. Cleveland's policy prevailed. The President was criticized especially for his language, but the time had come for plain speaking. Mr. Cleveland, who was both a strong and a fearless man, spoke very plainly, and once and for all it was determined that the United States would not permit the seizure of South American territory by any foreign country under the guise of a boundary dispute any more than she would permit it by an armed invasion. Again the Monroe doctrine was vindicated.

In 1902 Germany, England, and Italy made a joint demand on Venezuela for the payment of their debts, which were large in amount, and upon which Venezuela had postponed action. Germany and England then sent warships and established a pacific blockade. Mr. Hay, our Secretary of State, urged arbitration. Great Britain and Italy were willing to come to an understanding, but Germany refused. She would not agree that after she took possession of territory in order to compel payment of her debts such possession should be guaranteed to be only temporary. On November 18, 1902, an innocent-looking order was issued to Admiral Dewey, then serving on the General Board of the Navy, to proceed to Culebra, Porto Rico, and assume command of the fleet, "engaging it in such maneuvers and exercises as in your judgment would best advance the interests of the service." The order went on to give directions about "gun pointers" and various other technical questions, and Dewey went to the fleet at Culebra, which was the important fact. Then, as Germany refused to arbitrate and merely stated that her occupation would be temporary, a very uncertain statement, President Roosevelt proceeded to act. The story is told in Mr. Thayer's "Life and Letters of John Hay," and I quote it because it is not possible to improve upon it. The story also has the merit of being perfectly and exactly true. Mr. Thayer says:

"President Roosevelt did not shirk the test. Although his action has never been officially described, there is no reason now for not describing it.

"One day, when the crisis was at its height, he summoned to the White House Doctor Holleben, the German ambassador, and told him that unless Germany consented to arbitrate the American squadron under Admiral Dewey would be given orders by noon, 10 days later, to proceed to the Venezuelan coast and prevent any taking possession of Venezuelan territory. Doctor Holleben began to protest that his imperial master, having once refused to arbitrate, could not change his mind. The President said that he was not arguing the question, because arguments had already been gone over until no useful purpose would be served by repeating them; he was simply giving information which the ambassador might think it important to transmit to Berlin.

"A week passed in silence. Then Doctor Holleben again called on the President, but said nothing of the Venezuelan matter. When he rose to go the President asked him about it, and when he stated that he had received nothing from his Government the President informed him in substance that in view of this fact Admiral Dewey would be instructed to sail a day earlier than the day he, the President, had originally mentioned. Much perturbed, the ambassador protested; the President informed him that not a stroke of a pen had been put on paper; that if the Emperor would agree to arbitrate, he, the President, would heartily praise him for such action, and would treat it as taken on German initiative; but that within 48 hours there must be an offer to arbitrate or Dewey would sail with the orders indicated. Within 36 hours Doctor Holleben returned to the White House and announced to President Roosevelt that a dispatch had just come from Berlin saying that the Kaiser would arbitrate. Neither Admiral Dewey (who with an American fleet was then maneuvering in the West Indies) nor anyone else knew of the step that was to be taken; the naval authorities were merely required to be in readiness, but were not told for what.

"On the announcement that Germany had consented to arbitrate the President publicly complimented the Kaiser on being so staunch an advocate of arbitration."

If all this had been generally known at the time, Mr. Roosevelt might have come in for some of the criticisms which had been leveled

at Mr. Cleveland, but it was not known at the time, and nothing could have been more effective or more efficient than Mr. Roosevelt's action.

Once more the Monroe doctrine was vindicated. It seemed, indeed, to have acquired a certain educational value. People in Europe were beginning to learn more and more about it.

A few years later there were rumors, which gradually assumed concrete form, that a Japanese company was organized and preparing to take possession of Magdalena Bay on the west coast of southern California. The Senate asked for information in regard to it, and then a resolution, which Senator Root and I drafted, was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. This resolution was much discussed both in open session and behind closed doors, and on the 12th of August, 1912, it passed the Senate with a slight amendment. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American Continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see, without grave concern, the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another Government not American as to give that Government practical power of control for naval or military purposes."

This resolution was spoken of in the press as an extension of the Monroe doctrine, which was not quite accurate, because the resolution rested on the much older doctrine of self-preservation, which is held by all nations. In the days of the Monroe doctrine great commercial companies and corporations, so plentiful now, did not exist, and therefore the plans attributed to a Japanese corporation did not come within the scope of the doctrine; but under modern conditions the same result could be obtained by a corporation taking possession of a harbor or port or other place fitted for military or naval establishments and thus, although the Government did not act directly, the same result would be reached. The Magdalena Bay resolution was framed to guard against operations of this character carried on through a corporation or company. It may be said that this was nothing but a resolution of the Senate, but a resolution of the Senate adopted by an overwhelming majority was a notice which other nations could not overlook, and which, as a matter of fact, they did not overlook. By this addition the Monroe doctrine was fortified and strengthened.

In the first draft of the covenant of the League of Nations there was no provision pertaining to the Monroe doctrine, which excited so much criticism that Mr. Wilson had the following article inserted:

"Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."

When the President explained the second draft of the covenant to the Peace Conference in Paris he said, "Article 21 is new," and that was all he said. The statement is both truthful and exact, but not particularly illuminating. An explanation was made, however, although not by Mr. Wilson. The British delegation took it upon themselves to explain article 21 at some length, reviewing its history and meaning. I quote the last paragraph, which contains the essential point:

"In its essence it is consistent with the spirit of the covenant, and, indeed, the principles of the league, as expressed in article 10, represent the extension to the whole world of the principles of the doctrine, while, should any dispute as to the meaning of the latter ever rise between the American and European powers, the league is there to settle it."

The explanation of Great Britain apparently received the assent of France by a statement made at the time in *Le Matin* by Mr. Lausanne. The British declaration was never withdrawn or modified, and as it stands is the official interpretation by Great Britain of the provision which has just been quoted. Such being the understanding of Great Britain, accepted by the other signatories of the treaty and not denied by Mr. Wilson, who presented the league covenant to the Paris Conference, it would have left us, if it had not been dealt with by the Senate, in a reservation, committed to the British interpretation. On March 22, 1920, by a vote of 58 to 22, the Senate adopted the following reservation, which is substantially the same as the one adopted in the previous November:

"The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the League of Nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone, and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations, and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany."

This is the last official declaration made in regard to the Monroe doctrine, and with marked brevity declares the attitude of the United States in regard to it.

Having thus sketched in the barest outline the origin and history of the Monroe doctrine and its subsequent adventures during its hundred years of existence, it is only necessary to say a few words in regard to it by way of conclusion. In the first place it is to be remembered that although the insurrection and independence of the Spanish-American colonies were one of the proximate causes of the Monroe doctrine in 1823 and that the "Holy Alliance" was another proximate cause, neither of them carries the principle or explains the character of Monroe's declaration.

We call it a "doctrine," but it is a great declaration of the policy of the United States. The Holy Alliance died long ago and more than a century has passed since the independence of the Spanish-American colonies was recognized, but the Monroe doctrine remains in full force and with the same character and meaning which it had when announced. In fact, any one who follows the history of the doctrine during the last hundred years can not fail to be struck by its steady advance in effect, in importance, and in recognition by the world. It is now known to be the settled policy of the United States designed to protect its own safety. Through the century that has elapsed it has been, on many occasions, a shield and a defense to the States of South America, but that is merely incidental.

The central dominating fact of the Monroe doctrine is its declaration of a policy designed to secure for all time the independence of the American Continents and thereby the safety of the United States. It is inextricably interwoven with our history. It has promoted the peace of the world, saved us from having dangerous neighbors, and thereby prevented the necessity of becoming and always being a great military power armed to the teeth by land and sea. It has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the United States. It is now and always has been just as strong as the United States, and to-day it has all the force given by the power of a great nation which stands behind it. It is not international law, and is no more to be disturbed or questioned or interpreted by other nations than are the independence of the United States, the Constitution which gave it its form of government, or the powers inherent in its sovereignty.

The application of the doctrine rests with the United States and for the security, the peace, and the well-being of the American Continents and of the people of the United States it is just as vital, just as essential now as when Monroe and Adams formulated it and gave it to the world in the presidential message of December 2, 1823, thus completing and perfecting the policy laid down by Washington in the farewell address.

ARTICLE BY HON. BURTON K. WHEELER ON RUSSIA.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an article written by the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] on Russia.

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

The matter referred to is as follows:

SHALL WE RECOGNIZE RUSSIA?

(By Hon. BURTON K. WHEELER, United States Senator from Montana.)

[From the *Locomotive Engineers Journal* for December, 1923.]

Upon returning from a visit to Russia, in order to gain popularity with at least a certain class of our citizens, one should condemn everything Russian, from the autocratic dictatorship of a minority of the proletariat that imposes its will upon approximately 150,000,000 people to the docility of the humblest peasant that lives upon the plains of the vast Republic, knowing but little of his Government and perhaps caring less, as long as he does not have to go to war and his taxes are small.

Why is it that there has been so much agitation against the recognition of the present Russian Government? Can any American truthfully say that it is because the Government came into power through the medium of a revolution? Hardly, when we hark back to 1776 and listen to the voice of George Washington and the other heroes whom we worship for their love of freedom and liberty. Is it because of the fact that the members of the Communist Party and the leaders in Russia are atheists? Hardly, because we recognize the unspeakable Turk, who for centuries has carried on a warfare against Christianity and mercilessly massacred people upon slight provocation. What, then, is the reason for this opposition to the recognition of the Soviet Government?

OPPOSED TO DICTATORSHIPS.

In my judgment, it is because Bolshevism is the first experiment on a national scale of Marxian socialism and because a comparatively small group of the workers of Russia have attempted to impose their will upon the rest of the inhabitants of the country and to put into effect Marxian theories, just as in times past a so-called small group of royalists imposed their will upon the people of that same country.

Personally I am opposed to the present form of the Russian Government. I do not believe in a dictatorship of the proletariat; nor do I believe in a dictatorship of a small group of royalists or other autocrats of any description. One is just as offensive as the other to Americans who still believe in the principles of our forefathers.

If one is afraid of being called by one word, which in the eyes of unthinking people is the epithet of epithets—a "Bolshevist"—or if one is afraid of being considered an outcast in some of our social gatherings, he should remain a long way from the Russian border or else bitterly assail everything Russian when he leaves the country, until such time at least as the concession hunters and the former exploiters of the Russian people are restored to their private estates and guaranteed the right again to take advantage of those peasants at the expense of world civilization.

It was because of the chaotic condition of the world in general and because of the fact that I believe this country can no longer maintain a position of isolation that I felt I owed it to myself as a Member of the United States Senate and to the people who honored me by electing me to go to Europe and attempt in a short space of time to get at least a bird's-eye view of the situation on the Continent. And as Russia embraces approximately one-sixth of the territory of the world, is rich in natural resources, and has a population estimated at from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and seventy millions of people, I felt the necessity of knowing something of that vast Empire—of her people and her Government.

There is hardly an intelligent person who has not absorbed in some degree a prejudice for or against the present régime in Russia. This is to be expected, for during the last five years the world press has been flooded with propaganda against the communistic experiment undertaken by the Bolsheviks. Part of this propaganda was true, and part of it was false. I lay no claim to more wisdom than anyone else. I do assert, however, that most of us in our opinions are unconsciously guided by our prejudices. When Mrs. Wheeler and I went into Russia we were neither looking for concessions from the Soviet Government nor were we communists or socialists expecting to find a utopian condition prevailing there. We went simply as free agents seeking to ascertain at first-hand the real facts.

CENTURIES OF OPPRESSION IN THE BACKGROUND.

In order to judge the Russian people it should be understood that in the thirteenth century the first great Tartar invasion took place, and that the hordes of Jenghiz Khan, the conqueror of China, made their first appearance. The Slavic armies were beaten, leaving Russia at the mercy of the Mongolians, from whom it took that great country two centuries to deliver itself. The Russian peasants were made miserable slaves, the masses of the people were deprived of all feeling of independence, and to-day one can almost see the Tartar blood flowing through the veins of the Russians.

Serfdom was not abolished in Russia until 1861, and since that time there has been little attempt upon the part of the royalists to educate the peasantry of that vast land. Following the revolution and counter-revolution in Russia, as in France, the autocratic rule of the Czar being destroyed, there arose a new tyranny, this time an oligarchy, by whose authority those who disagreed with the people in power were imprisoned or killed, and Russia was turned into a slaughterhouse. It became necessary in Russia, as in France, that the revolutionary government should resort to harsh measures. The people were suspicious of one another, as they are to a large extent to-day.

One can hardly appreciate the suffering those millions of people have endured unless he is privileged to go to Russia to see the marks that are left upon the faces of those who have survived, to hear the stories first-hand, and to look upon the pictures that were taken of the starving people in the famine areas.

That famine was to a large extent brought about by the White armies which were financed by the Allies. I say this because when the White armies traveled over vast areas they confiscated the wheat, cattle, and horses which had been laid aside by the peasants to provide against droughts, and what they did not appropriate the Red armies did, as they drove the White armies back over the same territory. Then followed the drought and the starving of thousands upon thousands of peasants; and we wonder why there is a feeling of resentment and distrust toward us and why the Soviets scoff at the idea of Christianity when they see such action on the part of people who call themselves Christians.

THE MOST STABLE GOVERNMENT IN EUROPE.

He who goes to Russia to-day expecting to find an ideal commonwealth functioning smoothly along the lines of what we in the United States call up-to-date civilization will be disappointed; furthermore, if he goes there with the idea of beholding a reign of terror, religion eliminated from the social order, the machinery of industry and commerce discarded and thrown into a scrap pile, and the people on the verge of revolt, he will have to revise his opinions. The naked facts, stripped of class prejudice and the coloring of financial interests, are these: There is no reign of terror; no persecution of religion; the machinery of commerce and industry is slowly but surely beginning to function; the common people are contented; and the Soviet Government is there to stay, although there is to be seen on every hand evidence of the wreck caused by the revolution and the uprooting of

an established system. The Government, however, has practically abandoned the communistic theory as unworkable, and the machinery of capitalism is being restored as rapidly as the extremists of the Communist Party will allow. We must remember that Russia has political as well as economic problems to solve.

The Soviet Government of Russia is the most stable government in Europe to-day. For five years it has successfully resisted all the efforts of counter-revolutionists and three successive armed invasions by outside powers. The Red army, now numbering some 600,000, is well equipped, efficient, and entirely loyal. No force from within has a chance to overthrow the present régime, and it is doubtful in the light of past experience whether an outside power is likely to attempt it again. The rank and file of the people are satisfied with the results of the revolution. The government, as now administered, is infinitely better than that of the Czar, and no one wants to return to the old system.

As to Lenin, the whole nation has absolute confidence in him. He is their Moses. The fact that they have been wandering in the wilderness with the world arrayed against them does not shake their confidence in their leader. In this connection I want to say that the attempt of outside nations to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia and to dictate the kind of government she should establish has tended to strengthen the hands of the leaders. There is more genuine patriotism in Russia to-day than in any other European country. From the Black Sea to the Arctic Ocean and from Poland to Vladivostok, Russia is a united nation.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM PROTECTED BY GOVERNMENT.

While the Greek Church—the church of the Empire—has been denationalized, all religious sects are welcome and accorded full freedom of worship. There has been no persecution of religion, as reported in the American press. The recent conviction and execution of a Polish priest and the imprisonment of others for treason had no connection with their religion or other religious functions. They received the same treatment as have others who have been found guilty of plotting against the Government.

The Russian people are intensely religious, and no government would openly dare attempt to carry on a persecution of the leaders of the church because of their religious faith and customs. The agitation by the young Communist Party has aroused an interest in religion such as Russia has not seen for a long period of time. True religion has always been strengthened by propaganda against it, and it has nothing to fear from the atheist. If the church falls, it will be only because it ceases to teach and practice the doctrines of Jesus Christ.

GOVERNMENT BRINGS PROSPERITY TO PEASANTS.

The peasants, the agricultural population, which constitutes by far the larger portion of the 150,000,000 inhabitants of Russia, take very little interest in the science of government. They have never before had any incentive to take part in ruling themselves. For centuries they have been fighting for the right to the land they occupy. They have it now. At first the communist government owned all the land and demanded all the products except those required by the peasant and his family. This did not work. The land is now leased to the peasants for 99 years—a virtual title in fee. For this they pay an annual rental amounting to a small tax. The political problem has thus been solved so far as two-thirds of the population is concerned. The Russian peasant is 100 years behind the American farmer. This is due to a lack of education. Just now the Russian peasants are working without adequate horse power, and they also lack the ordinary farm stock, which was destroyed during the war or absorbed in sustaining the army of defense. In spite of all the suffering which they have endured and the present handicaps, the peasants seem to be happy, because they have hope for the future.

MORE PROGRESS IN 5 YEARS THAN 50 YEARS OF CZARIST RULE.

It is my opinion that within a few years the capitalistic system will be wholly restored, with the exception of the operation of public utilities, railroads, and the larger trusts. Notwithstanding the attempt to establish a communistic order following the revolution—an attempt which upset the whole industrial and commercial machinery—the Russian nation has made greater advance in the last five years than it made during a half century under the Czar. The Government is attempting to eliminate graft in the administration of its affairs, and honesty is enforced by military methods. Education is receiving more attention than formerly, and when the Soviet Government is recognized I have no doubt but that the country will achieve the highest possible success along this line. The half million soldiers have been taught to read and write, and public education is being promoted as rapidly as circumstances will permit. As yet there is no freedom of speech or of the press. This does not mean that Lenin and Trotzky are ruling with the mailed fist, but until outside pressure is released, until outside nations cease assisting the enemies of the Government, both within and without Russia, these measures of self-protection must be maintained.

In a political sense, the fact that 16 foreign nations now have diplomatic and trade relations with Russia is regarded as an indication that

mutually beneficial agreements between the Soviet Government and other nations are actualities. This could not be the case if all the reports circulated as to confiscation of property and repudiation of contracts were correct. The nations having such agreements with Russia are Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Austria, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Esthonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Persia, Turkey, China, and Afghanistan.

RECOGNITION A CHRISTIAN DUTY.

In conclusion let me say that I favor recognizing Russia, because I believe it is to our economic interest to do so. I further believe that we as a Christian people who are interested in the welfare of 150,000,000 people should indorse this proposal. To isolate the Soviet Republic and attempt to prevent its people from buying food supplies or to make it difficult for them to do so is little less than criminal. The sooner America recognizes Russia the sooner educational, economic, and political achievements will go forward hand in hand, and Russia will finally become one of the leading nations of the world.

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. DIAL:

A bill (S. 576) for the relief of George J. Hunter; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 577) granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Wells; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 578) to correct the military record of Thomas H. Nolley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER:

A bill (S. 579) granting a pension to Emma K. Holbrook; and

A bill (S. 580) granting a pension to James Duffy; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 581) for the relief of the Flathead Nation of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 582) for the exchange of lands adjacent to national forests in Montana; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. GERRY:

A bill (S. 583) granting a pension to Sarah Emma Garvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 584) for the relief of Thomas F. Sutton;

A bill (S. 585) for the relief of Mary F. Spaight;

A bill (S. 586) for the relief of Elizabeth Tabele;

A bill (S. 587) for the relief of Thomas A. Tabele;

A bill (S. 588) for the relief of Daniel A. Spaight; and

A bill (S. 589) for the relief of James Moran; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GEORGE:

A bill (S. 590) to amend the tariff act of 1922 by placing ammonium sulphate on the free list; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 591) for the relief of J. Block & Co.;

A bill (S. 592) for the relief of the estate of Lemuel Thomas, deceased;

A bill (S. 593) for the relief of the United Dredging Co.; and

A bill (S. 594) for the relief of Wynona A. Dixon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARAWAY:

A bill (S. 595) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Ross;

A bill (S. 596) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. M. E. Jackman;

A bill (S. 597) granting an increase of pension to John H. Cook;

A bill (S. 598) granting an increase of pension to C. W. Kerlee; and

A bill (S. 599) granting an increase of pension to William H. Lilley; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 600) to provide for the disposal of vessels held by the United States Shipping Board;

A bill (S. 601) to permit the city of Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Ark., to erect or cause to be erected a dam across the Poteau River;

A bill (S. 602) to revive and to reenact an act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta, Ark.," approved October 6, 1917;

A bill (S. 603) to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the White River at or near the town of Des Arc, Ark.;

A bill (S. 604) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the St. Francis River, near St. Francis, Ark. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 605) for the relief of Obadiah Simpson;

A bill (S. 606) for the relief of Orin Thornton; and

A bill (S. 607) to authorize the Secretary of War to release the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad & Bridge Co. from reconstructing its highway and approaches across its bridge at Memphis, Tenn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 608) for the relief of James E. Fitzgerald;

A bill (S. 609) for the relief of Carl L. Moore;

A bill (S. 610) for the relief of Robert L. Martin;

A bill (S. 611) for the relief of Paul B. Belding;

A bill (S. 612) for the relief of the Interstate Grocer Co.;

A bill (S. 613) for the relief of Mrs. H. J. Munda;

A bill (S. 614) for the relief of James Rowland; and

A bill (S. 615) for the relief of Grover Ashley; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 616) prohibiting the intermarriage of the Negro and Caucasian races in the District of Columbia and the residence in the District of Columbia of members of those races so intermarrying outside the boundaries of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and providing penalties for the violation of this act; and

A bill (S. 617) relating to hotel charges in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 618) to authorize the payment of 50 per cent of the proceeds arising from the sale of timber from the national forest reserves in the State of Arkansas to the promotion of agriculture, domestic economy, animal husbandry, and dairying within the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 619) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at El Dorado, Ark.; and

A bill (S. 620) to convey to the Big Rock Stone & Construction Co. a portion of the hospital reservation of United States Veterans' Hospital No. 78 (Fort Logan H. Roots), in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 621) authorizing local drainage districts to drain certain public lands in the State of Arkansas, counties of Greene and Craighead, and subjecting said lands to taxation;

A bill (S. 622) granting to certain claimants the preferential right to purchase certain alleged public lands in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 623) for the relief of C. M. Reives; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 624) to amend the practice and procedure in Federal courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 625) authorizing Independence County, Ark., to construct a bridge across the White River at or near Batesville, Ark.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 626) to prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 627) to authorize the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 to place a bronze tablet on the Francis Scott Key Bridge; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 628) to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to investigate the extension of a patent issued to Earnest W. Ladd, Hunter Arnold, William H. Rohrer, Harry L. Wheatley, B. M. Quinn, and Thomas J. Farrar; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 629) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fredericksburg, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece;

A bill (S. 630) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bristol, Va., one cannon;

A bill (S. 631) to loan to the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, two of the cannon surrendered by the British at Yorktown on October 19, 1781;

A bill (S. 632) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the William R. Terry Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, city of Bedford, Bedford County, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece;

A bill (S. 633) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the State Normal School of Virginia, located at East Radford, Va., one cannon or fieldpiece;

A bill (S. 634) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Schoolfield, county of Pittsylvania, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece; and

A bill (S. 635) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Sandy Point Civic League, of Tettington, Va., one cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 636) granting an increase of pension to George W. Elder;

A bill (S. 637) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Atkinson;

A bill (S. 638) granting a pension to Lillian M. Woodard; and

A bill (S. 639) granting a pension to Anna R. Little; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 640) providing for the cession to the State of Virginia of sovereignty over a tract of land located at Battery Cove, near Alexandria, Va., and for the conveyance thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury; and

A bill (S. 641) to establish a national park in the State of Virginia; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 642) for the relief of C. Pateras & Sons and C. Lemos, owners of the Greek steamship *Constantinos Pateras*;

A bill (S. 643) granting the consent of Congress to the Pamunkey Ferry Co. to construct a bridge across the Pamunkey River, in Virginia; and

A bill (S. 644) for the improvement of channel connecting the deep waters in James River with Hampton Roads, Va., and for the modification of the existing project for the improvement of said channel; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 645) for the relief of the widows of certain officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A bill (S. 646) for the relief of Ethel Williams;

A bill (S. 647) for the relief of S. C. Davis;

A bill (S. 648) for the relief of Janie Beasley Glisson; and

A bill (S. 649) for the relief of Major Allen M. Burdett; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 650) granting a pension to Fanny DeRussy Hoyle; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELKINS:

A bill (S. 651) making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, other than officers of the regular forces, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 652) granting an increase of pension to Jess Musgrave;

A bill (S. 653) granting an increase of pension to James Forsyth Harrison;

A bill (S. 654) granting a pension to Gilbert Rice;

A bill (S. 655) granting a pension to Harry H. Carder; and

A bill (S. 656) granting a pension to Martha J. Rolfe; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 657) to pension soldiers who were in the military service during Indian wars and disturbances, and the widows, minors, and helpless children of such soldiers; to increase the pensions of Indian war survivors and widows, and to amend section 2 of the act of March 4, 1917; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 658) authorizing the Postmaster General to investigate and adjust claims for additional compensation arising out of contracts for star-route, screen-wagon, and other vehicle service entered into prior to June 30, 1919; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 659) for the relief of the estate of John Scowcroft;

A bill (S. 660) for the relief of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce; and

A bill (S. 661) for the relief of Charles Hurst; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 662) to protect the name and insignia of the World War organizations; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 663) to repeal section 2453, and to amend sections 2450, 2451, and 2456, Revised Statutes of the United States;

A bill (S. 664) to facilitate the use of and settlement upon the public lands of the United States through the improvement, construction, and maintenance of public roads, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 665) to amend section 13, chapter 431, of an act approved June 25, 1910 (36 S. L. p. 855), so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue trust and final patents on lands withdrawn or classified as power or reservoir sites, with a reservation of the right of the United States or its permittees to enter upon and use any part of such land for reservoir or power-site purposes;

A bill (S. 666) to authorize the leasing of public lands in the Territory of Alaska for grazing and fur-farming purposes;

A bill (S. 667) granting to the State of Utah the Fort Duchesne Reservation for its use as a branch agricultural college;

A bill (S. 668) to establish the Utah National Park in the State of Utah;

A bill (S. 669) to provide, without expenditure of Federal funds, the opportunities of the people to acquire rural homes, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 670) authorizing the Strawberry Valley High Line Canal Co. to purchase the West Mountain lands;

A bill (S. 671) further to assure title to lands granted the several States in place in aid of public schools; and

A bill (S. 672) for the relief of certain persons, their heirs or assigns, who heretofore relinquished lands inside national forests to the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 673) to authorize the appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a public building at Nephi, Utah;

A bill (S. 674) to increase the cost of public building at Eureka, Utah;

A bill (S. 675) for the purchase of a post-office site at Mount Pleasant, Utah;

A bill (S. 676) for the purchase of a post-office site at Tremonton, Utah;

A bill (S. 677) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at St. George, Utah;

A bill (S. 678) for the purchase of a post-office site at Cedar City, Utah;

A bill (S. 679) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bingham Canyon, Utah;

A bill (S. 680) to provide for the erection of a public building at Price, Utah;

A bill (S. 681) to increase the cost of the public building at Vernal, Utah; and

A bill (S. 682) fixing the site and authorizing plans and estimates to be prepared for an office building for the General Accounting Office of the United States; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 683) to provide for the payment of charges incurred in transportation of standard silver dollars; and

A bill (S. 684) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the commencement on June 18, 1923, of the work of carving on Stone Mountain, in the State of Georgia, a monument to the valor of the soldiers of the South, which was the inspiration of their sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters in the Spanish-American and World Wars, and in memory of Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, in whose administration the work was begun; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 685) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain department publications and to provide for crediting the department's printing allotment with the proceeds; to the Committee on Printing.

A bill (S. 686) to amend section 8 of the act approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L. p. 794), pertaining to leasing Indian lands; and

A bill (S. 687) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations,' approved January 11, 1915"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 688) to amend section 1 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act, so as to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board and employees by the Federal land banks and joint-stock land banks;

A bill (S. 689) to amend section 26 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act; and

A bill (S. 690) to repeal section 16 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 691) for the relief of the widow of Capt. Benjamin D. Cotter; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 692) granting a pension to Ida M. Stewart; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HARRELD:

A bill (S. 693) to establish a term of the United States circuit court of appeals at Oklahoma City, Okla.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEYES:

A bill (S. 694) to provide for the world-wide extension of education by the cooperation of national governments; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 695) granting a pension to Mary E. Bassett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COUZENS:

A bill (S. 696) authorizing and directing the Treasurer of the United States to convey certain land in section 21, Huron County, Mich., to the Pointe Aux Barques Resort Association; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 697) providing for the disposal of certain lands on Crooked and Pickerel Lakes, Mich., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 698) for the relief of the Great Lakes Engineering Works; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENDRICK:

A bill (S. 699) authorizing the addition of certain lands to the Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyo., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 700) for the relief of George Stoll and the heirs of Charles P. Regan, Marshall Turley, Edward Lannigan, James Manley, and John Hunter; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 701) granting a pension to Thomas Fife; and

A bill (S. 702) granting a pension to Mary Jordan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PHIPPS:

A bill (S. 703) making an adjustment of certain accounts between the United States and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FERRIS:

A bill (S. 704) granting a pension to Ann E. Kennedy;

A bill (S. 705) granting a pension to Catherine D. Bauerly;

A bill (S. 706) granting a pension to Francena Cressy; and

A bill (S. 707) granting a pension to Ernest Otis Rose (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

A bill (S. 708) for the relief of various owners of vessels and cargoes damaged by the U. S. S. *Lamberton*; and

A bill (S. 709) for the relief of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 710) for the relief of Charles A. Davenport (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 711) for the relief of Frank Topping and others (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 712) granting an increase of pension to John Hiet (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 713) granting a pension to James H. Pipes (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 714) granting an increase of pension to Phebe S. Riley (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 715) granting an increase of pension to Fermon L. Botkin (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 716) granting a pension to Carra Belle Jacobs (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 717) granting an increase of pension to Emma G. Walker (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 718) granting a pension to Martha Ann Cook (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 719) granting a pension to Eliza Dunn Minard (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 720) granting a pension to Claude H. Johnson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 721) granting a pension to William McClure (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 722) granting a pension to Kate Lamaster (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 723) for the relief of Benjamin F. Burch (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 724) to provide home care for dependent children; and

A bill (S. 725) to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURSUM:

A bill (S. 726) to quiet the title to lands within Pueblo Indian land grants, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the bill introduced by the Senator from New Mexico will be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, I desire to suggest that, as I understand, the bill relates to a public-land matter rather than to Indian affairs, and that an identical bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys and acted on at the last session. Personally, I know nothing about the matter other than that.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Wisconsin that a similar bill, during the last Congress, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys?

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President, this bill relates entirely to titles to public lands. The Committee on Public Lands and Surveys of the Senate held hearings on a similar bill at the last session of Congress for some two months. As a result of those hearings a bill, which, as I have stated, is identical with the one which I have just introduced, was unanimously passed by the Senate. It seems to me that the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys is the proper committee to assume jurisdiction of questions involving titles to land. There is no question embraced in the bill involving any policy so far as the Indians are concerned, but the question involved is entirely one as to the quieting of titles to lands which are located within Indian land grants over which there is a controversy. I ask that the bill may be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the bill introduced by the Senator from New Mexico will be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

A bill (S. 727) to provide for the protection and development of the lower Colorado River Basin; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 728) to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved June 5, 1920; and

A bill (S. 729) to amend section 4132 of the Revised Statutes and to repeal an act approved August 18, 1914, entitled "An act to provide for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry for the foreign trade, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 730) granting a pension to Henry Stockford (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 731) granting a pension to James Mullin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 732) for the relief of the Alaska Steamship Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 733) to authorize the construction of a highway bridge over the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. STANFIELD:

A bill (S. 734) to authorize the county of Multnomah, Oreg., to construct a bridge and approaches thereto across the Willamette River in the city of Portland, Oreg., to replace the present Burnside Street bridge in said city of Portland; and also to authorize said county of Multnomah to construct a bridge and approaches thereto across the Willamette River in said city of Portland, in the vicinity of Ross Island; and

A bill (S. 735) to authorize the county of Multnomah, Oreg., to construct a bridge and approaches thereto across the Willamette River in the city of Portland, Oreg., in the vicinity of the present site of the Selwood Ferry; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BALL:

A bill (S. 736) to amend the law relating to taxation in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 737) granting a pension to Jane W. Smith;

A bill (S. 738) granting a pension to Harriet A. Callaway;

A bill (S. 739) granting a pension to John Climer; and

A bill (S. 740) granting a pension to Richard M. Cooper; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 741) to establish an interstate marketing system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. BROOKHART:

A bill (S. 742) to relieve unemployment among civilian workers of the Government, to remove the financial incentives to war, to stabilize production in Federal industrial plants, to promote the economical and efficient operation of these plants, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. To what committee does the Senator from Iowa desire to have the bill referred?

Mr. BROOKHART. As the bill relates to military matters, perhaps it had best be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection the bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROOKHART:

A bill (S. 743) to amend the war risk insurance act and the rehabilitation act with amendments prior to the passage of this act, extending all of the provisions of this act to all disabled veterans of all wars of the United States and to their dependents; and

A bill (S. 744) amending section 230 of the revenue act of 1921; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 745) to amend the interstate commerce act and the transportation act, 1920, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (S. 746) providing for the development of hydroelectric energy at Great Falls.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the bill will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. NORRIS. I presume the bill ought to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It has been suggested, however, that it should go to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and I am perfectly willing that it should go to that committee, although it provides for the building of dams by the War Department.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In accordance with the request of the Senator from Nebraska, the bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] suggests that heretofore similar bills have been referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. JONES of Washington. That is my recollection.

Mr. NORRIS. It is perfectly agreeable to me that the bill should be so referred. I should like to inquire, however, of the Senator from New York what is his desire as to the reference of the bill?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am willing to follow the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. Then, Mr. President, I ask that the bill may be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the bill will be so referred.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 747) for the relief of Joseph F. Becker;

A bill (S. 748) for the relief of Moses Y. Starbuck; and

A bill (S. 749) for the relief of Warren C. Hodgkins; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 750) granting a pension to Roy Scherich;

A bill (S. 751) granting a pension to Indiana Fleisher;

A bill (S. 752) granting an increase of pension to Rosalthe L. Warner; and

A bill (S. 753) granting a pension to John W. Genung; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TRAMMELL:

A bill (S. 754) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.;

A bill (S. 755) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Plant City, Fla.;

A bill (S. 756) for the purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building thereon at Winterhaven, Fla.;

A bill (S. 757) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Bradentown, Fla.;

A bill (S. 758) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Arcadia, Fla.; and

A bill (S. 759) to enlarge, extend, and remodel the public building at Tampa, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 760) for the relief of Edward B. Eppes; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 761) for the relief of Lewis G. Norton; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 762) for the relief of the Link-Belt Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.;

A bill (S. 763) for the relief of G. T. and W. B. Hastings, partners, trading as Hastings Bros.;

A bill (S. 764) for the relief of J. W. Hogg;

A bill (S. 765) for the relief of Tom Henderson;

A bill (S. 766) for the relief of Louis A. Hogue;

A bill (S. 767) for the relief of the Fred E. Jones Dredging Co.;

A bill (S. 768) for the relief of the Fred E. Jones Dredging Co.;

A bill (S. 769) for the relief of J. U. Addenbrook's Sons, Inc.;

A bill (S. 770) for the relief of William Howard May, ex-marshal of the Canal Zone; William K. Jackson, ex-district

attorney of the Canal Zone; and John H. McLean, ex-paymaster of the Panama Canal, now deceased;

A bill (S. 771) for the relief of the Northern Transportation Co.;

A bill (S. 772) for the relief of Picton Steamship Co. (Ltd.), owners of the British steamship *Picton*;

A bill (S. 773) to extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to Harry Simpson;

A bill (S. 774) for the relief of Frank L. Smith;

A bill (S. 775) for the relief of the Southern Transportation Co.;

A bill (S. 776) for the relief of the Southern Transportation Co.;

A bill (S. 777) for the relief of the Lloyd Mediterraneo Società Italiana di Navigazione, owners of the Italian steamer *Titania*;

A bill (S. 778) for the relief of Walter S. Warner;

A bill (S. 779) to extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to James Robert Allen;

A bill (S. 780) for the relief of F. J. Andrews;

A bill (S. 781) for the relief of the Arundel Sand & Gravel Co.;

A bill (S. 782) for the relief of Th. Brovig as owner of the bark *Bennestvet*;

A bill (S. 783) for the relief of Joseph M. Clark & Co.;

A bill (S. 784) for the relief of Gaetano Davide Olivari fu Fortunato as managing owner of the Italian bark *Doris*;

A bill (S. 785) for the relief of the Eastern Transportation Co.;

A bill (S. 786) for the relief of Richard J. Easton;

A bill (S. 787) for the relief of Flitner Atwood Co.;

A bill (S. 788) to extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to Daniel S. Glover; and

A bill (S. 789) for the relief of the Gauley Mountain Coal Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 790) for the establishment of a Federal industrial farm for women, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 791) to provide for free tolls for American ships through the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

A bill (S. 792) granting an extension of time for the repayment of construction charges on reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 793) authorizing the submission to the Court of Claims of the claims of sundry citizens of Idaho for damages sustained by reason of the overflow of their lands in connection with the construction of the reservoir to irrigate lands belonging to the Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 794) to equip the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government, for the compensation of prisoners for their labor, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 795) to amend section 215 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 796) for the relief of William H. Lee; and

A bill (S. 797) for the relief of the Advance Manufacturing Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

A bill (S. 798) authorizing the disposition of certain lands in Minnesota; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 799) for the relief of F. A. Maron; and

A bill (S. 800) for the relief of Truman H. Osborn, alias George Empey; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 801) granting the consent of Congress to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Valley Transfer Railway Co., its successors and assigns, of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River between Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Minn.; and

A bill (S. 802) granting the consent of Congress to the maintenance and operation, or reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing double-track steel bridge owned and operated by the Great Northern Railway Co. across the Mississippi River within the city of Minneapolis, Minn.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 803) granting a pension to Gilbert L. Landry;

A bill (S. 804) granting an increase of pension to James Landry; and

A bill (S. 805) granting a pension to Mollie E. Benson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 806) making it incumbent upon every person, firm, or corporation injuring or damaging, or causing injury or damage to the person or the property of another while lawfully upon a public street or highway in the District of Columbia, to prove that the injury or damage was caused solely by the negligence of the one so injured or damaged, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 807) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to determine and confirm by patent in the nature of a deed of quit claim the title to lots in the city of Pensacola, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 808) to establish a National Conservatory of Music for the education of pupils in music in all its branches, vocal and instrumental, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 809) to extend rediscount privilege to farm loan bonds, promote their sale, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 810) to extend the franking privilege to commissioned officers of the National Guard, including adjutants general of the States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 811) to amend a provision of paragraph 11 of section 20 of the interstate commerce act, as amended; and

A bill (S. 812) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote export trade, and for other purposes," approved April 10, 1918; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 813) granting a pension to Martha A. Gould; and A bill (S. 814) to increase the pensions of surviving soldiers of the various Indian wars and their widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 815) to authorize the naturalization of certain aliens employed in the civil service of the United States in the Canal Zone;

A bill (S. 816) to authorize the Federal courts of the United States to render declaratory judgments; and

A bill (S. 817) to further protect interstate and foreign commerce against bribery and other corrupt trade practices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 818) for the relief of W. H. Overocker;

A bill (S. 819) prescribing certain qualifications of postmasters of offices of the first, second, and third class; and

A bill (S. 820) to give preference to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, the widows and the wives of such, for nomination as postmaster, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 821) to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation, giving preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes to those who have served with the military and naval forces of the United States;

A bill (S. 822) to provide for the protection and preservation of the United States bird reservation on Passage Key, at the entrance of Tampa Bay, Fla.;

A bill (S. 823) to authorize the acceptance of title to forest lands in the State of Florida and to create national forests therefrom, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 824) to establish and maintain a forest experiment station in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 825) for the relief of Archibald L. Macnair;

A bill (S. 826) for the relief of Frank A. Kopp;

A bill (S. 827) for the relief of Jessie M. White;

A bill (S. 828) for the relief of the receiver of the Gulf, Florida & Alabama Railway Co.;

A bill (S. 829) for the relief of Corine Jerman and the children of Corine and Joseph Jerman;

A bill (S. 830) for the relief of Elizabeth Wooten;

A bill (S. 831) for the relief of H. B. Stout;

A bill (S. 832) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of heirs of William W. Loring;

A bill (S. 833) for the relief of Emma LaMee; and

A bill (S. 834) for the relief of the heirs of Paul Norton; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 835) authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made of Manatee River, Fla.;

A bill (S. 836) authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made of the Fort Pierce Inlet and Harbor, Fla.;

A bill (S. 837) authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made of Taylor Creek in Okeechobee County, Fla.;

A bill (S. 838) to amend section 4433 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to working steam pressure allowable on boilers in steam vessels, and section 4418 of the

Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to hydrostatic test of steam boilers;

A bill (S. 839) to authorize the establishment and erection of a Coast Guard station on the east coast of Florida at or in the vicinity of the Government Cut, Miami Beach, Dade County;

A bill (S. 840) authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made of an inland waterway from Pensacola Bay, Fla., to Mobile Bay, Ala.;

A bill (S. 841) authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made from Lake Apopka to Lake Tohopekaliga, in Florida;

A bill (S. 842) authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made from Anclote Anchorage to Sponge Exchange Docks and Basin, Tarpon Springs (Fla.) Harbor;

A bill (S. 843) authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made from Whitehead Spit Buoy to the Florida East Coast Railway terminals, Key West (Fla.) Harbor;

A bill (S. 844) to authorize the establishment and the erection of a Coast Guard station on the east coast of Florida at or in the vicinity of Lake Worth Inlet; and

A bill (S. 845) to authorize the Department of Commerce, by the National Bureau of Standards, to examine and test manufactured articles or products for the owner or manufacturer thereof, to issue a certificate as to the nature and quality of such manufactured articles or products, and to prevent the illegal use of such certificate; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 846) for the relief of John L. Williams, alias John L. Scranage;

A bill (S. 847) for the relief of James Shook; and

A bill (S. 848) for increasing the efficiency of Army bands; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 849) granting an increase of pension to George W. Robinson; and

A bill (S. 850) granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Wells; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 851) for the relief of the city of Fordyce, Ark.;

A bill (S. 852) for the relief of the heirs of Morgan Smith, jr.;

A bill (S. 853) for the relief of James W. Green, jr.;

A bill (S. 854) for the relief of Margaret Richards;

A bill (S. 855) for the relief of John W. Fein;

A bill (S. 856) for the relief of William Ramsey and others;

A bill (S. 857) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of W. W. Busby, administrator of the estate of Evelina V. Busby, deceased, v. The United States; and

A bill (S. 858) to relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 859) to increase limit of cost heretofore fixed by Congress for purchase of site and erection of building for use as post office at Prescott, Ark.;

A bill (S. 860) to provide for the erection of a public building at El Dorado, Ark.;

A bill (S. 861) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Monticello, in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 862) amending section 1 of the interstate commerce act; and

A bill (S. 863) for the protection of persons employed on railway baggage cars and railway express cars; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 864) to establish game sanctuaries in the national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 865) releasing the claim of the United States Government to the block or square of land in the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, upon which is situated the old Federal jail to the city of Fort Smith as a site for a convention hall, community building, and other public purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 866) to provide for the improvement of Ouachita River; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 867) granting renewal and extension of certain patents to I. H. Larr; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 868) to amend section 5200 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SPENCER:

A bill (S. 869) to provide for the disposal of homestead allotments of deceased allottees within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont.;

A bill (S. 870) to compensate three Comanche Indians of the Kiowa Reservation;

A bill (S. 871) to provide for the addition of the names of certain persons to the final roll of the Indians of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont.;

A bill (S. 872) to amend section 1 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L. 1249), entitled "An act to amend section 3 of the act of Congress of June 28, 1906, entitled 'An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, and for other purposes'";

A bill (S. 873) to authorize the sale of lands allotted to Indians under the Moses agreement of July 7, 1883;

A bill (S. 874) to provide for the payment of claims of Chipewia Indians of Minnesota for back annuities;

A bill (S. 875) to provide for the reservation of certain land in Utah as a school site for Ute Indians;

A bill (S. 876) to provide for the disposition of bonuses, rentals, and royalties received under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920, from unallotted lands in Executive-order Indian reservations, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 877) to provide for exchanges of Government and privately owned lands in the Walapai Indian Reservation, Ariz.;

A bill (S. 878) providing for the reservation of certain lands in New Mexico for the Indians of the Zia Pueblo;

A bill (S. 879) providing for the reservation of certain lands in Utah for certain bands of Paiute Indians;

A bill (S. 880) to validate certain allotments of land made to Indians on the Lac Courte Oreille Indian Reservation in Wisconsin; and

A bill (S. 881) to authorize the extension of the period of restriction against alienation on the homestead allotments made to members of the Kansas or Kaw Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 882) granting an increase of pension to Elenor J. Valeu (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 883) granting a pension to William Schuetz (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 884) granting a pension to Oliver H. P. Harvey (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 885) granting an increase of pension to Jacob E. Richards;

A bill (S. 886) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Houllhan;

A bill (S. 887) granting an increase of pension to John F. Graper (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 888) granting an increase of pension to Albert Anderson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 889) granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 890) granting an increase of pension to John P. Wright (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 891) granting a pension to Ellen Knefler Taussig (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 892) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta C. Geiger (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 893) for the relief of John H. Rheinlander (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 894) to extend the time for the refunding of taxes erroneously collected from certain estates; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 895) granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 896) for the relief of Oscar Arenz;

A bill (S. 897) for the relief of Hubert J. Stanley, alias John H. Lash;

A bill (S. 898) to correct the military record of the officers and enlisted men of the Enrolled Missouri Militia and all other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion, who served 90 days or more;

A bill (S. 899) for the relief of George W. Stinebaker; and

A bill (S. 900) to amend sections 4874 and 4875 of the Revised Statutes relating to compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 901) making appropriations for the construction of roads in the Sevier National Forest, the Kaibab National Forest, and in the Grand Canyon National Park;

A bill (S. 902) providing for the sale and disposition of lands within the former Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, containing gilsonite or other like substances;

A bill (S. 903) granting certain lands to the city of Kaysville, Utah, to protect the watershed of the water-supply system of said city;

A bill (S. 904) to establish a branch of the Interior Department at Salt Lake City, Utah, and to transfer to such branch certain bureaus and offices of the Interior Department;

A bill (S. 905) granting certain lands to the city of Ogden, Utah, to protect the watershed of the water-supply system of said city; and

A bill (S. 906) to cede unreserved public lands to the several States; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 907) providing for a reclamation project on the Strawberry River, Duchesne County, Utah, to be known as the Castle Peak reclamation project;

A bill (S. 908) to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the commencement of the Weber-Provo reclamation project in Utah; and

A bill (S. 909) providing for a reclamation project on Green and Grand Rivers, in the State of Utah; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 910) to authorize the erection of an experimental oil shale refining plant in the State of Utah, and making an appropriation for such purpose; and

A bill (S. 911) to amend sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes prescribing the method of obtaining patent to mining claims; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 912) providing for the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippine Islands; and

A bill (S. 913) to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

A bill (S. 914) to amend the trading with the enemy act;

A bill (S. 915) to confer upon commissioners of the United States district courts jurisdiction to arraign and receive pleas in misdemeanor cases, as defined by section 335 of the United States Penal Code, adopted March 4, 1909; and

A bill (S. 916) to amend the trading with the enemy act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 917) to provide for the reimbursement of money expended in the construction of hangars for the use of the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 918) to provide for certain public buildings in the State of Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 919) to amend the Federal reserve act, approved December 23, 1913, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 920) to repeal Title III of the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 921) to repeal certain excise taxes imposed under Title IX of the revenue act of 1921; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 922) granting additional lands from the Fort Douglas Military Reservation to the University of Utah; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 923) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Stott; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 924) providing for the relief of the United States Air Mail Hangar Holding Association, of Salt Lake City, Utah; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 925) for the relief of Franklin A. Swenson;

A bill (S. 926) for the relief of Joseph F. Thorpe; and

A bill (S. 927) for the relief of the widow and minor children of Raymond C. Hanford; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 928) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Forrest City, in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 929) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Richard L. Kitchens Post, No. 41, American Legion, Helena, Ark., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Minnesota:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) in furtherance of world peace; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 22) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress, and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 23) providing for the disposal of articles produced by patients in the United States Veterans' Bureau; to the Committee on Finance.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 24) creating the President's Forest within the present Kaibab National Forest, Ariz., as a game sanctuary and forest preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) to provide for appropriate military records for persons who, pursuant to orders, reported for military duty, but whose induction or commission into the service was not, through no fault of their own, formally completed on or prior to November 11, 1918, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OWEN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 26) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the ratification of treaties; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 27) proposing a method of amending the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LODGE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 28) authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to provide for the restoration and completion of the historical frieze in the Rotunda of the Capitol; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. KING:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 29) authorizing a disarmament conference with governments with which the United States has diplomatic relations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 30) requesting the President to call a conference of representatives of the Federal and State Governments to consider certain questions relative to Federal and State taxation; to the Committee on Finance.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 31) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to survey and dispose of certain lands in the Uintah Indian Reservation.

Mr. KING. I venture to suggest that perhaps the joint resolution ought to go to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Mr. CURTIS. If it involves Indian lands, it should go to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KING. It is a part of an Indian reservation.

Mr. CURTIS. Then it should go to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KING. Very well.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Mr. CURTIS. I introduce a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, and ask that it be read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 21) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE XX.

"Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NELLE S. M'DONOUGH—WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. WARREN, it was—

Ordered, That leave to withdraw papers filed in support of S. 2944, Sixty-seventh Congress, second session, be granted Nelle S. McDonough, no adverse report on the bill having been made.

SALARIES OF FARM LOAN BOARD.

Mr. BORAH. I offer a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. It merely calls for information.

Mr. ASHURST. Let it be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 22) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Farm Loan Board be, and it is hereby, directed to advise the Senate as soon as practicable:

First. What salaries have been increased, and the amount of the increase, since the 4th of March, 1923.

Second. What positions have been created and the amount of salaries paid to the parties occupying the new positions.

Third. In a detailed statement of the increase of expenditures, salaries, creation of new positions, and the amount which is now being paid in the way of salaries to the different officials of the Federal farm-loan banks, giving in detail the number of officers and the salaries of each.

Fourth. The amount of the salaries and expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau and the Federal land banks at the present time, as compared with the expenses and salaries for the year 1920.

Fifth. The amount of the loans of said farm-loan banks outstanding at the present time, as compared with the loans in 1920.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I do not make any objection to the present consideration of the resolution. I assume that the Senator from Idaho will state some facts and circumstances which will disclose the necessity for the information.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I can state in a word that information has come to me from an authoritative source indicating that there has been an increase of salaries to a very marked extent and, to my mind, without justification. I want to know what the facts are from the board itself before I proceed further in the matter in the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON. I have no objection to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Idaho what the resolution covers? I did not catch its full purport.

Mr. BORAH. It covers the increase of salaries since the 4th of March, 1923.

Mr. LODGE. Of all the departments?

Mr. BORAH. No; simply of the Farm Loan Board.

Mr. LODGE. I merely wish to say that I have been informed, I think with perfect correctness, that the fiscal agent of the Farm Loan Board has succeeded in getting a salary of \$25,000 a year. I am in favor of the Senator's resolution.

Mr. BORAH. I think the information called for will cover that particular feature.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I did not catch fully what the resolution covers, and I should like to ask the Senator from Idaho if the resolution asks for information as to salaries and expenses both of the Farm Loan Board and of the farm land banks as a basis for further investigation and action, if the Senator shall find it necessary to take further action? In other words, as I understand, the resolution now pending merely asks for information?

Mr. BORAH. I should like to have a statement from the board itself before I proceed with another resolution which I have in mind. The pending resolution simply calls for information.

Mr. SMITH. I understand.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

DISMISSALS IN THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 23) was read, as follows:

Whereas without notice, as required by law, and without warning the President of the United States, under an Executive order issued Friday, March 31, 1922, dismissed James L. Wilmett, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and 31 other chiefs of divisions of that bureau; and

Whereas all of said persons were within the classified service; and

Whereas the law permits the dismissal of persons within the classified service only after written notice of and an opportunity to reply to charges should be given the accused: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public good, (a) what facts warranted the dismissal of the men mentioned from the classified service, (b) on what authority and by what authority he dismissed these employees from the service.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I object to the present consideration of this resolution, and ask that it go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made. The resolution goes over for one day under the rule.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I desire to make an inquiry about this resolution. There was so much confusion in the Chamber that I could not hear all that was said. Did I understand that the Senator from South Dakota objected to the present consideration of the resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota objected, and the resolution goes over for one day under the rule.

WATERWAY FROM THE GREAT LAKES TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Mr. McCORMICK submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee, to consist of five Senators, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, is hereby authorized to investigate the problem of a 9-foot channel in the waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and the problem of the navigability of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee is authorized to hold hearings, to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Sixty-eighth Congress at such times and places, to employ such counsel, transportation experts, and clerical and other stenographic assistance as it may deem advisable. The committee is further authorized to send for persons and papers; to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers, and documents; to administer oaths; and to take testimony, as it may deem advisable. The cost of stenographic service to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I submit a Senate resolution, which I ask to have go over under the rule.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read. The resolution (S. Res. 24) was read, as follows:

Whereas Charles Edwin Hightower, of Jacksonville, Fla., has prepared a list of suggestions for the improvement of the United States Postal Service; and

Whereas it is claimed by the said Charles Edwin Hightower that to have said suggestions installed would bring about a greater degree of efficiency and also operate for economy in the United States Postal System; and

Whereas it is alleged that certain of his said suggestions heretofore submitted to the United States Post Office Department have been adopted by the department and that he has not been compensated therefor by the Government; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be, and it is hereby, directed to investigate the merits of the said suggestions made by the said Charles Edwin Hightower for the improvement of the United States Postal Service with a view to determining whether or not the same or any number thereof should be adopted and Mr. Hightower compensated therefor: Be it further

Resolved, That the said committee ascertain whether or not the Post Office Department has in operation any suggestions made by the said Charles Edwin Hightower for which, in justice, he should be compensated by the Government, and, if so, what compensation would be reasonable for Mr. Hightower for the services rendered by him to the Government.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. At the request of the Senator from Florida the resolution will go over under the rule.

CAPT. EDMUND G. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 25), which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs is authorized and directed to continue its investigation of the facts leading to the court-martial as well as the court-martial proceedings and all the findings in the case of former Capt. Edmund G. Chamberlain, United States Marine Corps, and report to Congress.

THOMAS J. WOOD.

Mr. SWANSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 26), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to employ Thomas J. Wood as a messenger, to be paid at the rate of \$1,440 per annum from the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided by law.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Mr. OWEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 27), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is requested to invite all the nations of the earth, whether they have adhered to the covenant of the League of Nations or not, to attend, in the city of Washington, United States of America, a six months' international

economic conference for the promotion of international trade and understanding, and a conference for the establishment throughout the world of the territorial integrity and political independence of every nation, great and small, and the abolition of war.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. CAPPER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 28), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims or any subcommittee thereof be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-eighth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

THE WORLD COURT.

Mr. LENROOT. I submit a resolution relating to the World Court. It is very short, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 29) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate advises and consents to the adhesion on the part of the United States to the protocol of December 16, 1920, accepting the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, but not the optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction: Provided, however, That such adhesion shall be upon the following conditions and understandings, to be made a part of the instrument of adhesion:

1. That such adhesion shall not be taken to involve any legal relationship on the part of the United States to the League of Nations, or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the covenant of the League of Nations, constituting a part of the Versailles treaty.

2. That such adhesion shall not take effect until the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice is amended so as to provide—

That all independent States having diplomatic representatives accredited to The Hague, which have not adhered to the protocol of December 16, 1920, accepting the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, shall be permitted to so adhere.

That in lieu of elections of said judges and deputy judges in the future by the council and assembly of the League of Nations, such elections shall take place in the following manner:

The States adhering to such protocol shall be divided into two groups, the first group to be known as "Group A" and to consist of the following States: The British Empire, France, the United States, Italy, Japan, Germany, and Brazil. All the States adhering to such protocol shall constitute the second group, to be known as "Group B": *Provided, That if Germany shall not have adhered to such protocol when the said statute shall have been amended as herein provided, Belgium shall be substituted therefor in Group A.*

The diplomatic representatives of the States adhering to said protocol, accredited to The Hague, and the Netherlands minister for foreign affairs shall act as electors for the election of judges and deputy judges of said court. The electors representing the States in Group A shall perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred upon the Council of the League of Nations pertaining to such court in such statute, and the electors representing the States in Group B shall perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred upon the assembly of the League of Nations pertaining to such court in such statute.

That all notices of election and other duties now imposed upon the secretary general of the League of Nations, pertaining to said court, shall be transferred to and performed by the registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

That the expenses of the court shall, instead of being paid by the League of Nations, be paid by the States adhering to the said protocol in such manner as may be determined by the electors of the States entitled to participate in the election of judges.

That the court shall be open to all independent States, and when a State not adhering to said protocol is a party to the dispute the court will fix the amount which that party is to contribute to the expenses of the court.

That the option provided for in article 36, chapter 2, of said statute, shall be open to all States adhering to said protocol.

3. That the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjoined to the protocol shall not be amended except as herein provided without the consent of the United States.

That the President of the United States, when he is satisfied that the said statute has been amended, as herein provided, shall, by proclamation, so declare, whereupon the adhesion of the United States to the said protocol shall become effective.

ADDITIONAL SENATE PAGES.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 30), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to employ during the present session of Congress five additional pages for the Senate Chamber, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2.50 per day each.

INVESTIGATION OF THE BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

Mr. McCORMICK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 81), which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments be, and hereby is, directed to inquire into the annual cost of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, the number of persons employed therein, the individuals responsible for their appointment, and the value, if any, of the Bureau of Efficiency.

THE WORLD COURT.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, at the last session of Congress I offered a resolution in favor of our adherence to the World Court. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] seems to have anticipated me in offering a resolution, the character of which I do not know, but which, judging from his statement, relates to the same subject. I ask that the resolution which I now send to the desk may be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 32) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate approves the adherence by the United States to the protocol of December 16, 1920, accepting the adjoining statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, excepting therefrom the optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction, said adherence to be made upon the following conditions and understandings, to be made a part of the act of adherence:

(1) That such adherence shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the covenant of the League of Nations constituting part of the treaty of Versailles.

(2) That the United States shall be permitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other States, members, respectively, of the council and assembly of the League of Nations, in any and all proceedings of either the council or the assembly for the election of judges or deputy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice or for the filling of vacancies.

(3) That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the court as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

(4) That the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjoining to the protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

THE SHIPPING BOARD.

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 33), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the Shipping Board is hereby directed to report to the Senate the names of all officers and employees of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, together with a statement of the salary or compensation which is paid to each of them; a list of all persons who have received passes or gratuitous transportation on vessels operated by or for the account of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with particulars as to the voyages made by such persons and the relations such persons have to the Shipping Board or to any of its officers or employees, together with a statement of the regular passage fares which would have been charged for such voyages; a statement of all charter parties, general or special, entered into for or on behalf of the Emergency Fleet Corporation or the Shipping Board since January 1, 1920, with particulars as to the vessels covered by such charter parties, the voyages made, cargo tons carried inbound and outbound, the amount of revenues received, and the expense accounts allowed, together with a statement of all allowances for entertainments, and the cost of any intoxicating liquors, and of all amounts of money paid under such charter parties, and to whom paid; a statement of all moneys which have been paid any time for advertising, publicity, or propaganda; and a statement containing a complete list of all the vessels at any time owned or controlled by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the gross tonnage of every such vessel, the date of acquisition of every such vessel, the parties from whom such vessels were acquired, whether by contract for construction, requisition, or seizure, the amount of money paid for every such vessel, the amount of money spent upon every such vessel since acquisition, the disposition of every such vessel, and, if sold or transferred, the amount of money received

by the Shipping Board for such vessel, and a statement of the present status of every such vessel, giving its location and the use or service, if any, to which such vessel is subjected.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 34), which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate the following matters and submit its findings to the Senate at the earliest practicable day:

First. In what respects, if any, the agreements entered into by the United States with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota pursuant to the authority contained in the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L. p. 642), have been violated, disregarded, or ignored by the United States, its officers, and agents.

Second. What property, if any, conveyed to the United States in trust under said agreements has been disposed of by the United States, its officers, and agents in violation of the terms and provisions of said agreements, and to the loss and injury of said Indians, and for which the United States is or may become liable.

Third. What property, if any, ceded to the United States in trust under said agreements has been disposed of by the United States in violation of the terms of said agreements without any consideration, or without adequate consideration, to the Indians can be recovered, and the proper steps to be taken.

Fourth. What funds, if any, received from the disposition of property ceded to the United States in trust under said agreements have been appropriated or expended by the United States in violation of the terms and provisions of the agreements creating said trust, and to what extent the United States has become liable therefor.

Fifth. What laws have been enacted by Congress since said agreements were entered into that are in violation of the terms and provisions of said agreements and have caused or will cause loss or injury to said Indians if carried into execution.

Sixth. What legislation, if any, is now pending before Congress that would, if enacted into law, be in violation of said agreements and would cause loss and injury to said Indians and create a claim or claims against the United States.

Seventh. To what extent, if any, Congress can, independent of said Indians and without their assent being had or obtained, lawfully change, alter, or amend said agreements to the financial loss and injury of said Indians without creating a legal liability against the United States for the resulting loss.

Eighth. That at said inquiry the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota shall be permitted to appear through a representative of their own selection and present the claims of said Indians.

And said committee is further instructed to advise the Senate what action, if any, is necessary to be taken to compose the controversy between the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota and the Government of the United States and to adjust their differences upon honorable terms, and if legislation is necessary to submit a draft thereof.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 35), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by the act approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," vested in the Philippine Legislature, created by said act, general legislative power with respect to the Philippines, in order that by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers the people of the Philippines might become prepared to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of complete independence; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States in said act expressly declared that it was the purpose of the Government of the United States to withdraw its sovereignty from the Philippine Islands and to recognize the independence of the islands as soon as a stable government should have been established therein; and

Whereas in conformity with the provisions of said act a stable government, founded upon principles of political liberty and upon popular franchise, has been erected in the Philippine Islands and is exercising political powers therein, subject only to the powers vested in the Governor General of the Philippines and other officials appointed by the President of the United States, and certain supervisory powers exercised by the Secretary of War, and the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from final judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President enter into negotiations with the powers having territorial interest in the Pacific or adjacent thereto for the purpose of concluding a treaty or treaties whereby said powers agree to recognize the Philippine Islands

as an independent State, and covenant to respect the political independence and territorial integrity of such Philippine State, when such State shall have been established and declared by the United States, and that upon the execution and ratification of such a treaty or treaties the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands shall be transferred to an independent Philippine government, and that thereupon all sovereignty by the United States over the Philippine Islands shall cease and determine.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 36), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the Government of the United States from the beginning of its establishment has been in favor of the settlement of international disputes by the peaceable methods of diplomatic negotiation and arbitration; and

Whereas the President of the United States in many cases has acted as arbitrator or umpire between nations with respect to international disputes submitted to him for decision; and

Whereas Congress in 1890 passed a concurrent resolution "that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means"; and

Whereas the United States in 1908 and 1909 entered into 19 general conventions of arbitration; and

Whereas the United States participated in the international peace conferences at The Hague, and at said conferences took a leading part in support of the proposals for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice, having authority to decide justiciable controversies between nations and to enter judgments accordingly; and

Whereas the covenant of the League of Nations provided that the council of the league should formulate and submit to the members of the league plans for the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which should be competent to hear and determine any disputes of an international character which the parties thereto should submit to it, and which also might give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or the assembly of the League of Nations; and

Whereas, pursuant to said provisions in the covenant of the League of Nations, the council of the league appointed an advisory committee of jurists which sat at The Hague in the summer of 1920 and formulated a plan for the establishment of such Permanent Court of International Justice, which plan, with certain amendments, was thereafter incorporated in the statute constituting the Permanent Court of International Justice which was adopted by the assembly of the League of Nations on December 13, 1920; and

Whereas upon the 16th day of December, 1920, a protocol was prepared, to which said statute was adjointed and which provided for the acceptance of said statute by the States signatory to said protocol: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators concurring, advise and consent to the adherence by the United States to said protocol of December 16, 1920, accepting the adjointed statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, excepting therefrom the optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction; such adherence to be upon the following conditions and understandings, which shall be made a part of the act of adherence:

1. That such adherence shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the covenant of the League of Nations, constituting part 1 of the treaty of Versailles.

2. That the United States shall be permitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other States' members, respectively, of the council and assembly of the League of Nations in any and all proceedings of either the council or the assembly for the election of members of the Permanent Court of International Justice or for the filling of vacancies.

3. That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the court as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

4. That the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjointed to the protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

SHIPPING BOARD ATTORNEYS.

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 37), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Whereas on the 16th day of January, 1923, the following resolution was adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That the United States Shipping Board is directed to report to the Senate the names of all attorneys who have at any time

been employed by the board or by or for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, or by or for any other agency for said board, specifying the attorneys who have been appointed or have acted upon the regular legal staff of the board or of said corporation or other agency, and attorneys who have been specially employed by the board or by or for the said corporation or other agency, together with a statement of all salaries, fees, and compensation which have been paid to each of the same, and also whether or not attorneys who have acted upon the permanent staff of the board or of said corporation or other agency have resigned their offices to enter private practice, and have thereafter received retainers or fees from the board or said corporation or other agency, and the amount of the retainers or fees paid or promised to be paid such persons"; and

Whereas said United States Shipping Board has neglected and refused to respond to said resolution: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate, That the said United States Shipping Board be, and is hereby, directed to immediately reply to said resolution and furnish the information therein requested.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1915, establishing the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, I submit herewith the ninth annual report of the committee for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

The attention of the Congress is invited to the conclusion of the committee's report, which contains constructive recommendations for the advancement of aeronautics, civil and military. I wish especially to indorse the recommendation of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the establishment of a bureau of civil aeronautics in the Department of Commerce. I concur in the committee's views as to the necessity of scientific research and the importance of providing for continued development of military and naval aviation if America is to keep abreast of other nations.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Civil Service:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the Fortieth Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

[NOTE.—Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.]

REPORT OF ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved March 12, 1914, authorizing the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, I transmit herewith the report of the Alaskan Engineering Commission covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 1922.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON THE ERECTION OF MEMORIALS AND ENTOMBMENT OF BODIES IN THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

As provided in Public Act No. 397, Sixty-sixth Congress, I transmit herewith the annual report of the Commission on the

Erection of Memorials and Entombment of Bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923. Your attention is invited to the recommendation of the commission, in which I heartily concur, that the memorial to the unknown soldier at the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater shall be completed and that an appropriation for \$50,000 be made available for the purpose.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with paragraph 5, section 2, of the Army appropriation act, approved August 29, 1916, I transmit herewith the seventh annual report of the Council of National Defense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

CUSTOMS COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

To the Congress of the United States:

The sundry civil act, approved August 1, 1914, contains the following provisions, viz:

The President is authorized from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require, to rearrange, by consolidation or otherwise, the several customs collection districts, and to discontinue ports of entry by abolishing the same or establishing others in their stead: *Provided*, That the whole number of customs collection districts, ports of entry, or either of them, shall at no time be made to exceed those now established and authorized except as the same may hereafter be provided by law: *Provided further*, That hereafter the collector of customs of each customs collection district shall be officially designated by the number of the district for which he is appointed and not by the name of the port where the headquarters are situated, and the President is authorized from time to time to change the location of the headquarters in any customs collection district as the needs of the service may require: *And provided further*, That the President shall, at the beginning of each regular session, submit to Congress a statement of all acts, if any, done hereunder, and the reasons therefor.

Pursuant to the requirements of the third proviso to the said provision, I have to state that the following changes in the organization of the customs service have been made by Executive order:

By Executive order, dated January 26, 1923, customs collection district No. 25, with headquarters at San Diego, Calif., was abolished and consolidated with customs collection district No. 27, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Calif., effective February 1, 1923. The consolidated district includes all of the territory formerly covered by districts Nos. 25 and 27, and is under the jurisdiction of the collector of customs of district No. 27, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Calif., and in which Los Angeles, San Diego, Calexico, and Tia Juana are ports of entry.

By Executive order, dated March 28, 1923, Hyder, Alaska, was created a port of entry in customs collection district No. 31 (Alaska), with headquarters at Juneau, Alaska.

By Executive order, dated May 4, 1923, Wheeling, W. Va., was abolished as a port of entry in customs collection district No. 12 (Pittsburgh), headquarters port Pittsburgh, Pa.

By Executive order, dated May 4, 1923, Yuma was abolished as a port of entry in customs collection district No. 26 (Arizona), headquarters Nogales, Ariz.

By Executive order, dated May 16, 1923, the port of Boston, the headquarters of customs collection district No. 4 (Massachusetts) was abolished and a new port of entry established to be known as the port of Boston, the headquarters of customs collection district No. 4 (Massachusetts), covering all of the area necessary in order to include the territory embraced in the cities of Boston, Chelsea, Everett, Medford, Somerville, Cambridge, and Quincy, and the adjacent waters.

By Executive order, dated July 27, 1923, the State of Arkansas was transferred from district No. 45 (St. Lou's) and made a part of customs collection district No. 43 (Tennessee), with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., effective October 1, 1923.

By Executive order, dated August 13, 1923, Cambridge, Md., was created a port of entry in customs collection district No. 13

(Maryland), with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., effective October 1, 1923.

By Executive order, dated November 1, 1923, St. Andrews, Fla., was abolished as a port of entry in customs collection district No. 18 (Florida), and Panama City was created a port of entry in the said customs collection district, with headquarters at Tampa, Fla., effective November 15, 1923.

By Executive order, dated November 13, 1923, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate were abolished as ports of entry in customs collection district No. 2 (Vermont), and the port of St. Albans, to include the townships of St. Albans, Swanton, Highgate, and Franklin, was created and designated the headquarters of the said customs collection district, effective December 1, 1923.

By Executive order, dated November 22, 1923, Chopaka was abolished as a port of entry in customs collection district No. 30 (Washington), and Nighthawk was created a port of entry in the said district, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash., effective December 1, 1923.

All of the above changes were dictated by consideration of economy and efficiency in the administration of customs and other statutes with the enforcement of which the customs service is charged, as well as the necessities and convenience of commerce generally.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

ENACTMENTS OF ALASKA LEGISLATURE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the requirements of section 20 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1912, I transmit herewith a copy of the session laws, resolutions, and memorials passed at the sixth regular session of the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, convened at Juneau, the capital, on the 5th day of March, 1923, and adjourned sine die the 3d day of May, 1923.

In this connection I deem it proper to call the attention of the Congress, for such action as the Congress may see fit to take, to three of these laws in particular, all of which are the subject of more or less criticism on the part of the district judges and the district attorneys of the Territory of Alaska.

First. Chapter 68 provides in substance that women shall be competent to serve on grand and petit juries, and allows them to claim exemption on account of sex. This statute has the effect of amending a law of Congress—Thirtieth Statutes, 1286—which declares that only male inhabitants shall be competent for such service. The principal objection raised to this law is that it entails delay in jury trials and imposes an unnecessary financial burden on the Government. One of the judges, moreover, has questioned the power of the legislature to enact this law on the ground that it is repugnant to the act of August 24, 1912, supra. Delays in trials arise, I am informed, from the fact that women are allowed under this law two days in which to claim exemption, and that it is often necessary to suspend all proceedings until the two-day period has expired. Furthermore, I am advised that nearly 90 per cent of the women claim exemption.

Second. Chapter 75 provides that no costs shall be taxed to the defendant in any criminal case in any of the Territorial courts. It is needless to say that the power to impose costs in criminal cases is one of universal recognition, and this law constitutes a radical departure from prevailing custom. Moreover, section 974 of the Revised Statutes, which is applicable to the whole of the United States as well as Alaska, expressly gives the courts the power to impose costs, and the law now in question will, if allowed to stand, operate to repeal that section so far as Alaska is concerned.

Third. Chapter 91 provides machinery for drawing grand and petit jurors from a box containing the names of three-fourths of all qualified residents of the division where the court is held who voted at the last preceding general Territorial election. Some of the district judges and district attorneys dispute the power of the legislature to enact this law consistently with the limitations of the organic act referred to and other legislation of Congress applicable to Alaska. They all agree that it will undoubtedly restrict the work of the courts and are apprehensive that this law, as well as the others just mentioned, will impose on the National Government an unreasonable financial

burden, since all of the expenses of administration are payable out of the Federal Treasury.

These enactments involve the legislative policy of Congress, and I invite the consideration of the Congress as to whether they should be disapproved.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

[NOTE.—Copy accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.]

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a supplementary report of the American Relief Administration on the distribution in Russia of commodities received from the Purchasing Commission for Russian Relief, a letter from the comptroller of the American Relief Administration, together with the final report of the American Relief Administration on the distribution of the surplus medical supplies under authorization of Congress (Public Act 117, Sixty-seventh Congress, approved December 22, 1921, and Public Act 129, Sixty-seventh Congress, approved January 20, 1922).

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

REPORT OF INTERDEPARTMENTAL PATENTS BOARD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Patents:

To the Congress of the United States:

On August 9, 1922, the President, by Executive order, appointed a board known as the Interdepartmental Patents Board for the purpose of recommending suitable regulations establishing policies to be followed by the Government with respect to handling inventions and patents evolved by Government employees and other inventions or patents acquired by the Government.

I transmit herewith, for the information and consideration of the Congress, a report made to me by said Interdepartmental Patents Board, together with drafts of bills to authorize the President to withhold from publication and to place in a secret file any patent which, in his opinion, would be detrimental to the national defense.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

[NOTE.—Report accompanied similar message to House of Representatives.]

REPORTS OF BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the acts of March 4, 1915, and February 28, 1916, I transmit herewith the reports of the United States Bureau of Efficiency for the years ended October 31, 1922, and October 31, 1923.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF PANAMA CANAL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on InterOceanic Canals:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

ENACTMENTS OF PORTO RICO LEGISLATURE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith copies of certain acts and resolutions enacted by the Tenth Legislature of Porto Rico during its second session (February 12 to July 24, 1923, inclusive).

These acts and resolutions have not previously been transmitted to Congress and none of them has been printed.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith copies of certain acts and resolutions enacted by the Tenth Legislature of Porto Rico during its special session (August 13 to August 23, 1923, inclusive).

These acts and resolutions have not previously been transmitted to Congress and none of them has been printed.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 10, 1923.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I offer the order which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas submits an order for which he asks immediate consideration. The Secretary will read it for information.

The reading clerk read as follows:

It is ordered that hereafter and until otherwise ordered by the Senate the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry shall consist of 17 Senators; that the Committee on Appropriations shall consist of 18 Senators; that the Committee on Claims shall consist of 14 Senators; that the Committee on Finance shall consist of 17 Senators; that the Committee on Foreign Relations shall consist of 18 Senators; that the Committee on InterOceanic Canals shall consist of 12 Senators; that the Committee on Interstate Commerce shall consist of 17 Senators; that the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation shall consist of 15 Senators; that the Committee on Manufactures shall consist of 12 Senators; that the Committee on Patents shall consist of 8 Senators; that the Committee on Pensions shall consist of 12 Senators; that the Committee on Printing shall consist of 8 Senators; and that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds shall consist of 14 Senators.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the proposed order?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I do not know that I shall object to the present consideration of the order, although only a short while ago we reduced the number of members of committees of the Senate in the interest of good business of the Senate, and I regret to see an increase of the membership now. I think we had better decrease it rather than increase it; that would come closer to promoting efficiency in the Government service; but as this order is presented, I desire to ask the Senator if it has been considered by any committee?

Mr. CURTIS. It has not; but it was considered by the conference of Republicans, and it was submitted to the steering committee of the Democratic side, and it is acceptable to both. Most of the increases are made necessary because there is now a third party in the Senate to be taken care of, and the places assigned to that party are not to be charged either to Republicans or to Democrats. For instance, the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation was increased at the suggestion of both Republicans and Democrats because of the importance of that committee, and it was thought its size was not large enough. The Committee on Appropriations was increased from 16 to 18 because, if it were left at the present membership, the Democratic minority having increased their numbers in the body and being entitled to an increased number, it would have been necessary to take off the committee a Senator already serving on it; and it was thought better to increase the committee by two, which was done with the consent of the other side, giving the two new members to the minority and retaining the present majority membership.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I was not able to be present at the Republican conference this morning, and I did not know about the action taken. I still think it is a mistake to make

the proposed increases, but I shall not object to the present consideration of the order.

Mr. ROBINSON. I understand that the order which the Senator from Kansas has presented is to effectuate the arrangement made between the steering committee on this side of the Chamber and the conference of the majority, and to provide the necessary committee places for the members of a third party who now sit in the Senate. I have had no opportunity of confirming the accuracy of the numbers, but I assume the Senator from Kansas has done that.

Mr. CURTIS. The lists have been carefully prepared.

Mr. ROBINSON. I join in the request for the present consideration of the order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the order just read. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the order.

The order was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to offer a resolution constituting the standing committees of the Senate of the Sixty-eighth Congress. With the assent of the Senator from Arkansas, simply for convenience, I offer at the same time a resolution covering the minority places on those committees, and I ask that the two resolutions may be read as one.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolutions will be read as a single resolution.

The reading clerk read the order, as follows:

Ordered, That the following shall constitute the standing committees of the Senate of the Sixty-eighth Congress:

On Agriculture and Forestry (17): Messrs. Norris (chairman), McNary, Capper, Keyes, Gooding, Ladd, Norbeck, Harreld, McKinley, Johnson of Minnesota, Smith, Ransdell, Kendrick, Harrison, Heflin, Caraway, Ralston.

On Appropriations (18): Messrs. Warren (chairman), Smoot, Jones of Washington, Curtis, Hale, Spencer, Phipps, McKinley, Lenroot, Keyes, Overman, Harris, Glass, Jones of New Mexico, McKellar, Broussard, Bayard, Neely.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of Senate (5): Messrs. Keyes (chairman), Fess, Greene, McKellar, Gerry.

On Banking and Currency (15): Messrs. McLean (chairman), Weller, Norbeck, Shortridge, Edge, Pepper, Phipps, Greene, Owen, Fletcher, Kendrick, Glass, Edwards, Stephens, Adams.

On Civil Service (11): Messrs. Stanfield (chairman), Sterling, Ball, Couzens, Dale, Howell, McKellar, Ransdell, Heflin, George, Neely.

On Claims (14): Messrs. Capper (chairman), Spencer, Gooding, Harreld, Stanfield, Elkins, Brookhart, Johnson of Minnesota, Trammell, Bayard, Caraway, Stephens, Mayfield, Bruce.

On Commerce (16): Messrs. Jones of Washington (chairman), Fernald, McNary, Edge, Willis, Weller, Ball, Ladd, Couzens, Fletcher, Ransdell, Sheppard, Simmons, Dial, Ferris, Stephens.

On the District of Columbia (13): Messrs. Ball (chairman), Jones of Washington, Capper, Edge, Elkins, Gooding, Weller, King, Sheppard, Glass, Stanley, Copeland, Edwards.

On Education and Labor (11): Messrs. Borah (chairman), Sterling, Phipps, Brookhart, Couzens, Dale, Jones of New Mexico, Walsh of Massachusetts, Caraway, Ferris, Copeland.

On Enrolled Bills (3): Messrs. Watson (chairman), Ball, Dial.

On Expenditures in the Executive Departments (7): Messrs. McCormick (chairman), Willis, Moses, Wadsworth, Underwood, Swanson, Ralston.

On Finance (17): Messrs. Smoot (chairman), La Follette, McLean, Curtis, Watson, Reed of Pennsylvania, Elkins, McCormick, Ernst, Stanfield, Simmons, Jones of New Mexico, Gerry, Reed of Missouri, Walsh of Massachusetts, Harrison, King.

On Foreign Relations (18): Messrs. Lodge (chairman), Borah, Brandegee, Johnson of California, Moses, McCormick, Wadsworth, Lenroot, Willis, Pepper, Shipstead, Swanson, Pittman, Shields, Robinson, Underwood, Walsh of Montana, Owen.

On Immigration (11): Messrs. Colt (chairman), Sterling, Johnson of California, Keyes, Willis, Reed of Pennsylvania, King, Harris, Harrison, Shields, Copeland.

On Indian Affairs (11): Messrs. Harreld (chairman), Curtis, La Follette, McNary, Cameron, Frazier, Ashurst, Owen, Kendrick, Wheeler, Dill.

On Inter-oceanic Canals (12): Messrs. Edge (chairman), Borah, Brookhart, Couzens, Greene, Howell, Johnson of Minnesota, Walsh of Montana, Trammell, Ransdell, Stanley, Mayfield.

On Interstate Commerce (17): Messrs. Cummins (chairman), La Follette, McLean, Watson, Fernald, Elkins, Gooding, Couzens, Fess, Howell, Smith, Underwood, Pittman, Bruce, Dill, Wheeler, Mayfield.

On Irrigation and Reclamation (15): Messrs. McNary (chairman), Jones of Washington, Phipps, Gooding, Cameron, Oddie, Shortridge, Bursum, Sheppard, Walsh of Montana, Kendrick, Pittman, Simmons, Dill, Adams.

On the Judiciary (16): Messrs. Brandegee (chairman), Borah, Cummins, Colt, Sterling, Norris, Ernst, Shortridge, Spencer, Overman, Reed of Missouri, Ashurst, Shields, Walsh of Montana, Stanley, Caraway.

On the Library (7): Messrs. Pepper (chairman), Brandegee, Fess, Howell, McKellar, Broussard, Ferris.

On Manufactures (12): Messrs. La Follette (chairman), McNary, McKinley, Weller, Reed of Pennsylvania, Brookhart, Johnson of Minnesota, Smith, Reed of Missouri, Harris, Edwards, Wheeler.

On Military Affairs (16): Messrs. Wadsworth, jr. (chairman), Warren, Capper, Cameron, Bursum, Reed of Pennsylvania, Brookhart, Johnson of California, Greene, Fletcher, Sheppard, Walsh of Massachusetts, George, Ralston, Bruce.

On Mines and Mining (9): Messrs. Oddie (chairman), Elkins, Phipps, Cameron, Frazier, Walsh of Montana, Ashurst, Pittman, King.

On Naval Affairs (16): Messrs. Hale (chairman), Lodge, Ball, Pepper, Oddie, Colt, Norbeck, Shortridge, Weller, Swanson, Gerry, Trammell, King, Broussard, Copeland, Edwards.

On Patents (8): Messrs. Ernst (chairman), Norris, Brandegee, Colt, Shipstead, Smith, Stanley, Broussard.

On Pensions (12): Messrs. Bursum (chairman), Smoot, Fernald, Norbeck, Frazier, Dale, Shipstead, Walsh of Massachusetts, Gerry, Ralston, Wheeler, Neely.

On Post Offices and Post Roads (16): Messrs. Sterling (chairman), Moses, Edge, Phipps, Harreld, Oddie, Stanfield, Frazier, Dale, McKellar, Dial, Heflin, George, Trammell, Ferris, Adams.

On Printing (8): Messrs. Moses (chairman), Capper, Pepper, Fess, Shipstead, Fletcher, Ransdell, Bruce.

On Privileges and Elections (13): Messrs. Spencer (chairman), Wadsworth, jr., Watson, Ernst, Shortridge, Bursum, Greene, Reed of Missouri, King, Ashurst, George, Neely, Stephens.

On Public Buildings and Grounds (14): Messrs. Fernald (chairman), Warren, Lenroot, Keyes, McKinley, Harreld, Fess, Shipstead, Reed of Missouri, Ashurst, Trammell, Swanson, Dial, Mayfield.

On Public Lands and Surveys (13): Messrs. Lenroot (chairman), Smoot, Ladd, Stanfield, Norbeck, Bursum, Cameron, Pittman, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, Walsh of Montana, Adams, Dill.

On Rules (12): Messrs. Curtis (chairman), Hale, Moses, McCormick, Watson, Johnson of California, Dale, Overman, Owen, Underwood, Harrison, Robinson.

On Territories and Insular Possessions (13): Messrs. Johnson of California (chairman), McLean, Cummins, McCormick, Willis, Ladd, Reed of Pennsylvania, Pittman, Robinson, Harris, Broussard, Walsh of Massachusetts, Bayard.

Select Committee on Revision of the Laws (5): Messrs. Ernst (chairman), Pepper, Dial.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts a proposed change in his resolution. As I understood the reading, it provides that the committees named shall be the standing committees of the Senate. There is a select committee on the list which ought to be authorized separately.

Mr. LODGE. I accept the amendment. To be exactly correct, it should read, "Standing and select committees."

Mr. BRANDEGEE. But are there not other select committees?

Mr. LODGE. There is only one select committee on this list.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. But if it reads "The following shall constitute the standing and select committees of the Senate," it might exclude those not mentioned.

Mr. LODGE. Any form that will suit the Senator from Connecticut will suit me.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I would have two resolutions, one dealing with the standing committees and another covering this select committee.

Mr. LODGE. The language necessary to cover that could be inserted at the end, for instance, "and the following select committee."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be so modified. The Senator from Massachusetts asks for the immediate consideration of the resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, it is my understanding that under the practice of the Senate any Senator can ask for a separate vote on the selection of any committeeman or the chairman of any committee, but that it has been the custom of the Senate, where no such request is made, to adopt the resolution and make the selection of committees as a whole. Under the practice of the Senate it is competent for any Senator to ask for a separate vote upon any committee chairman or any member of a committee.

Mr. LODGE. That right exists under the rule.

Mr. ROBINSON. The rule requires that a separate vote shall be had unless otherwise ordered, so that the rule of the Senate contemplates that a separate vote shall be taken.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Is it not confined to the selection of chairmen of committees?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes. The rule of the Senate provides that the chairmen shall be selected by a separate vote if a separate vote is required, and then one vote may be had upon the selection of the other members of the committees. I merely make that statement in order that Senators may be apprised of their right to demand a separate vote.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I ask that the resolution as proposed be now read.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Montana does not ask for the reading of all the names?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. No; just for a reading of the body of the resolution.

Mr. LODGE. The resolution provides that "the following shall constitute the standing committees of the Senate of the Sixty-eighth Congress."

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, in addition to the statement I made a moment ago I desire to say that under the rule of the Senate a majority of the Senators voting is required to select committee chairmen. The other members of the committees may be selected by a plurality vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understands the parliamentary situation to be that the Senator from Massachusetts has offered the resolution as a whole. Any Senator can demand a separate vote upon the naming of the chairman of a committee, but in the absence of a demand of that sort the resolution will be submitted to the Senate as a whole.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi will state it.

Mr. HARRISON. Suppose there is a demand made for a separate vote upon some chairman, does the Chair hold that there shall be a ye-a-and-nay vote under this order?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has not ruled upon that question.

Mr. LODGE. I take it there is no doubt under the general rule that a request may be made for a vote upon one committee or more and the rest can be approved en bloc.

Mr. HARRISON. Is it the understanding of the Senator from Massachusetts that when a demand is made for a vote upon the chairman of one committee it shall be a ye-a-and-nay vote?

Mr. LODGE. By ballot.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The rule provides that it shall be done by ballot.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I think, for the information of the Senate, the rule relative to the selection of committees ought to be read. It is Rule XXIV, the first section of which is as follows:

1. In the appointment of the standing committees the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same. A majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, and a plurality of votes shall appoint.

I take it that the resolution is not in order until the Senate shall first otherwise direct.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator thinks a ballot is not in order?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I should say the resolution is not in order.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It is in order unless objection is made. Mr. WALSH of Montana. I do not understand that unanimous consent was requested. Of course, by unanimous consent it can be done.

Mr. LODGE. I understand, of course, that unanimous consent is asked; otherwise the resolution would go over under the rule, the same as any other resolution to which there was objection.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I did not understand the Senator to ask unanimous consent.

Mr. LODGE. It was my intention to do so.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understands that unless unanimous consent is given, the election must be by ballot. The Chair understood the Senator from Massachusetts to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution as a whole. Is there objection?

Mr. WHEELER. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What is the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] with regard to the form in which the ballot shall be cast?

Mr. LODGE. If there is objection to the resolution of course it will have to go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will go over under the rule.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Who objected?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON].

Mr. ROBINSON. I have not objected. I merely stated that any Senator has a right to object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The junior Senator from Montana objected.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Did the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] object to the resolution?

Mr. WHEELER. I objected.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Very well.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN OF CITIZENS.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, on the day of the last session of the Senate I introduced a joint resolution which has since been printed as Senate Joint Resolution 10. Doubtless a number of Senators here this morning were not present at that time. The joint resolution relates to the entrance into the United States of unmarried children of citizens of the United States notwithstanding the quota under the immigration law. At that time I asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I have not quite stated the request. I want to explain the joint resolution with a view of doing so a little later.

There is one case which I am sure will appeal to every Senator, and it is no different from a few other cases. There lives in New Mexico a gentleman who was formerly a citizen of Russia. He has been a citizen of New Mexico for 13 years. He is a naturalized citizen. Owing to disturbances in Russia he was unable to get his family to the United States.

In the first place, he came to the United States with a view of recouping his finances so that he would be able to bring his family here. A few days ago the wife and two daughters reached Southampton for the purpose of coming into the United States. During the time when the father was trying to get his family out of Russia one of the daughters became more than 18 years of age. She is unmarried. She is dependent entirely upon the father, a citizen of the United States, for support. At Southampton the elder daughter was detained. The mother, the wife, with the younger daughter, was permitted to come into the United States.

I have introduced a joint resolution which simply permits the children of citizens of the United States to come into the United States from a foreign country, notwithstanding the exhaustion of the quota under the immigration law.

Mr. COLT. Mr. President—

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

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I yield.

Mr. COLT. The joint resolution proposes to amend the present immigration law. I would like to ask the Senator from New Mexico if he would not be willing to have the joint resolution referred to the Committee on Immigration, which would make a speedy report upon the question? I feel that I ought to object to the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I would be perfectly willing to do that, and, of course, shall do so, but it occurred to me that there could be no possible objection to the joint resolution. This girl is all alone in Southampton, being kept there in the immigration quarters, awaiting permission to join her father and mother, the father being a citizen of the United States.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator from New Mexico yield to me?

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I understand the Senator's joint resolution applies only to children.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Only to children under 21 years of age.

Mr. NORRIS. While I am not objecting to the Senator's proposition, I shall want to suggest an amendment which would include the admission of wives of citizens of the United States. I have in mind a case now in existence, which it seems to me would appeal to anyone as demanding immediate relief, and yet, technically, the State Department in declining to visé a passport is, I presume, correct.

I have reference to the Anna Lerner case, so called, where a Russian girl, born in Russia, came to this country with her

family when she was 6 years old. She grew up in this country, was educated in the public schools, and became a book-keeper and stenographer. Her father died soon after she came to this country. All the rest of the family became naturalized, and they are now naturalized American citizens. A year or so ago she went to Russia. While there she married an American citizen, a native-born American citizen, incidentally one who was in the American Army and has an honorable discharge as a World War veteran. She has three brothers in this country, all American citizens. Her mother is in this country. Her husband is in this country. She can not speak the Russian language. She knows no language except the English language, and knows no country but this. Only by a technicality is she anything but an American citizen.

I do not know about the laws of Russia, but I presume it is safe to say that they are similar to the laws of most of the countries except ours, and that is that the wife takes the citizenship of the husband. If that be true of Russia, then, technically, this woman, who is only 20 years of age, a mere girl, according to our laws is a citizen of Russia, but if the Russian laws are such as I think they are, she has lost her citizenship there. She is stranded now, without money, without friends, in a foreign country to all intents and purposes, without any means of livelihood. Her husband came back here and eventually sent the money for her to come, but visé of her passport is denied, and the Department of State is upholding its officers who refuse to visé her passport.

I would like to amend the joint resolution which the Senator has introduced. When it comes upon the floor, or when it is before the committee, I want to offer an amendment that it shall include, as well as children, the wives of American citizens.

Mr. COLT. Mr. President, may I further interrupt the Senator?

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. COLT. The present immigration law, the so-called percentage law, has been found in its enforcement to be full of tragedies, such as have been suggested on the floor of the Senate at the present time. That law requires amendment in several of its particulars with regard to children, with regard to wives, and in other instances. We can not at the present time properly amend the immigration law by piecemeal in this way. It seems to me, Mr. President, that the joint resolution should be referred to the Committee on Immigration, where they can take the matter up, not only with regard to this particular case of hardship—and I thoroughly agree with the Senator from New Mexico that it is such—but with regard to other cases.

I happen to be in a position where these cases are brought to my personal attention, and I desire to state that I think the matter ought to be considered by the Immigration Committee at an early day; but I am opposed to amending the immigration law in this manner. I trust, therefore, that the joint resolution may be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, the statement just made by the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island would seem to justify the request which I have made. The Senator from Rhode Island has stated that he is opposed to any relief for any person until after a general revision of the immigration law shall have been made. It was the express purpose of avoiding the necessity for such action which prompted me to introduce this joint resolution and to ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. COLT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question. Perhaps I do not understand the purport of the joint resolution. Does the Senator from New Mexico confine the joint resolution to a particular case or to a class of cases?

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. The joint resolution relates to a class of cases.

Mr. COLT. Very well. If the Senator would confine his joint resolution to the particular case he has in mind, I should not object, for in every such case I have favored relief; but if it is proposed that we shall deal with classes of cases, then we shall open the door to the proposal of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] with regard to another equally meritorious class. If the Senator's joint resolution is confined to the relief of a particular individual, I certainly shall offer no objection to its consideration.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. I rise to a question of order. I do not ask the Senator from New Mexico to yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts will state his point of order.

Mr. LODGE. The point of order is that the joint resolution has not been referred to a committee or had the necessary

two readings, and its consideration is, therefore, not in order at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution is on the table.

Mr. LODGE. I dare say it is, but it is simply a joint resolution which has been introduced, and is not in the category of resolutions coming over from a preceding day. It is, in substance, a joint resolution proposing to change the immigration law. Therefore it must take two readings and be referred to a committee. Its consideration is out of order at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES] has asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. LODGE. But that is refused. I object to the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made. Therefore the matter is at an end.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. As I take it, the morning hour has been concluded, and it is in order to discuss this or any other question.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, my information is that a number of Senators desire a separate vote on the chairmanship of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and that there is no objection to the adoption of the resolution submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] if a separate vote may be had upon that chairmanship. I therefore ask unanimous consent that other committee assignments provided in the resolution submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts, save that of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, may be agreed to and that a separate yea-and-nay vote be taken upon that chairmanship.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection to that; I hope it will be done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate has heard the request of the Senator from Arkansas, which is that a separate yea-and-nay vote be taken upon the election of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and that the remainder of the resolution which has been submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts shall be considered as adopted. Is there objection?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas has correctly stated my position. I desire to have a roll call on the question of the election of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LODGE. Now, Mr. President, I should like to make an inquiry as to the present status of the resolution. As I understand, all assignments to committees as proposed by the resolution, with the exception of the chairmanship of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, have been agreed to by the Senate. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBINSON. That is correct; that was the request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That was the request of the Senator from Arkansas; and the selections for chairmen of the various committees, with the exception of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and for members of the respective committees have been agreed to by unanimous consent.

Mr. LODGE. I merely wanted to make sure of the fact.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Mr. LODGE. I also ask for a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Adams	Elkins	Johnson, Calif.	Norris
Ball	Ernst	Johnson, Minn.	Overman
Bayard	Fernald	Jones, N. Mex.	Owen
Borah	Ferris	Jones, Wash.	Pepper
Brandegee	Fess	Kendrick	Phipps
Brookhart	Fletcher	Keyes	Pittman
Bruce	Frazier	King	Ralston
Bursum	George	Ladd	Ransdell
Cameron	Gerry	Lenroot	Reed, Pa.
Capper	Glass	Lodge	Robinson
Colt	Gooding	McCormick	Sheppard
Copeland	Greene	McKellar	Shields
Couzens	Hale	McLean	Shipstead
Cummins	Harrell	McNary	Shortridge
Curtis	Harris	Mayfield	Simmons
Dale	Harrison	Moses	Smith
Dial	Heflin	Neely	Smoot
Dill	Howell	Norbeck	Spencer

Stanfield
Stephens
Sterling
Swanson

Trammell
Underwood
Wadsworth
Walsh, Mass.

Walsh, Mont.
Warren
Watson
Wheeler

Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRANDEGEE in the chair). Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum of the Senate present.

The present occupant of the chair was not on the floor when the pending agreement was made and does not know what the question is, but understands that it is the calling of the roll upon whether or not the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] shall be chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. Has the Chair stated the question correctly?

Mr. LODGE. I think, under the rule, I have a right to ask for a ballot.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair supposed a ballot was ordered by the rule unless otherwise ordered by the Senate; but the Chair was asking, for information, whether it had been ordered.

Mr. LODGE. I do not understand that it was otherwise ordered. It has not been put by the Chair at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is what the Chair is trying to find out. The Senator from Massachusetts demands a ballot.

Mr. LODGE. Yes. I demand a ballot. That means a call of the roll, of course, as in electing a President pro tempore or any other officer. The roll will be called, and Senators will answer to their names when called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That would not be a ballot.

Mr. LODGE. Not strictly a ballot. It can be a written ballot, however.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I think under the practice of the Senate and the unanimous-consent order which has been entered the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts is correct, namely, that the Senate should proceed to a roll call and that each Senator should respond by voting for the candidate for chairman whom he desires to see elected.

Mr. LODGE. That is my desire.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed in that way. That is the only way in which the Senate can give a full and accurate expression to its choice on the subject.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, if I may ask for a little light, does the Senator from Arkansas mean that we shall respond "yea" or "nay"?

Mr. ROBINSON. No.

Mr. McCORMICK. Or with the name of the candidate?

Mr. ROBINSON. With the name of the candidate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas asks unanimous consent that the roll be called, and that as each Senator's name is called the Senator shall announce the name of the candidate for whom he votes. Is there objection? The Chairs hears none, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBINSON (when his name was called). I am paired for the day with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. McKINLEY]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDWARDS] and will vote. I vote for Mr. SMITH.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] is paired on this question with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED].

Mr. ERNST (after having voted for Mr. CUMMINS). I am advised that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY], with whom I am paired, has not voted. I therefore must withdraw my vote.

The ballot resulted—for Mr. CUMMINS 41, for Mr. SMITH 39, for Mr. LA FOLLETTE 7, as follows:

FOR MR. CUMMINS—41.

Ball
Borah
Brandegee
Bursum
Cameron
Capper
Colt
Couzens
Curtis
Dale
Elkins

Fernald
Fess
Gooding
Greene
Hale
Harrell
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Wash.
Keyes
Lenroot
Lodge

McCormick
McLean
McNary
Moses
Norbeck
Oddie
Pepper
Phipps
Reed, Pa.
Shortridge
Smoot

Spencer
Stanfield
Sterling
Wadsworth
Warren
Watson
Weller
Willis

FOR MR. SMITH—39.

Adams
Ashurst
Bayard
Broussard
Bruce
Caraway
Copeland
Dial
Dill
Ferris

Fletcher
George
Gerry
Glass
Harris
Harrison
Heflin
Jones, N. Mex.
Kendrick
King

McKellar
Mayfield
Neely
Overman
Owen
Pittman
Ralston
Ransdell
Robinson
Sheppard

Shields
Simmons
Stephens
Swanson
Trammell
Underwood
Walsh, Mass.
Walsh, Mont.
Wheeler

FOR MR. LA FOLLETTE—7.

Brookhart
Frazier

Howell
Johnson, Minn.

Ladd
Norris

Shipstead

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The whole number of votes cast is 87, of which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] has 41, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] 39, and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] 7. One-half of the total of 87 is 43½, so that 44 votes are required for a majority. There is no majority, and hence no election. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. CURTIS. Let the roll be again called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will again call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] is paired with the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED].

Mr. OVERMAN. I wish to announce that I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], who is detained from the Senate. If he were present, he would vote for Mr. CUMMINS and I would vote for Mr. SMITH.

Mr. ROBINSON. Repeating the announcement of my pair and transfer made on the last vote, I vote for Mr. SMITH.

The ballot resulted—for Mr. CUMMINS 39, for Mr. SMITH 38, for Mr. LA FOLLETTE 7, as follows:

FOR MR. CUMMINS—39.

Ball
Borah
Brandegee
Bursum
Cameron
Capper
Colt
Couzens
Curtis
Dale

Elkins
Fernald
Fess
Gooding
Greene
Hale
Harrell
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Wash.
Keyes

Lenroot
Lodge
McCormick
McLean
McNary
Moses
Norbeck
Oddie
Phipps
Reed, Pa.

Shortridge
Smoot
Spencer
Stanfield
Sterling
Wadsworth
Watson
Weller
Willis

FOR MR. SMITH—38.

Adams
Ashurst
Bayard
Broussard
Bruce
Caraway
Copeland
Dial
Dill
Ferris

Fletcher
George
Gerry
Glass
Harris
Harrison
Heflin
Jones, N. Mex.
Kendrick
King

McKellar
Mayfield
Neely
Owen
Pittman
Ralston
Ransdell
Robinson
Sheppard
Shields

Simmons
Stephens
Swanson
Trammell
Underwood
Walsh, Mass.
Walsh, Mont.
Wheeler

FOR MR. LA FOLLETTE—7.

Brookhart
Frazier

Howell
Johnson, Minn.

Ladd
Norris

Shipstead

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The total number of Senators voting is 84; necessary to a choice, 43. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] received 39 votes, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] 38, and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] 7. There is no choice, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. EDGE's name was called). I desire to repeat the announcement I made on the last vote, that the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] is paired with the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED].

Mr. ROBINSON (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. McKINLEY], which I transfer to the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDWARDS], and vote for Mr. SMITH.

Mr. ERNST (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY], which I transfer to the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SPENCER], and vote for Mr. CUMMINS.

The roll call having been concluded, the ballot resulted—for Mr. CUMMINS 41, for Mr. SMITH 39, for Mr. LA FOLLETTE 7, as follows:

FOR MR. CUMMINS—41.

Ball
Borah
Brandegee
Bursum
Cameron
Capper
Colt
Couzens
Curtis
Dale
Elkins

Ernst
Fernald
Fess
Gooding
Greene
Hale
Harrell
Johnson, Calif.
Jones, Wash.
Keyes
Lenroot

Lodge
McCormick
McLean
McNary
Moses
Norbeck
Oddie
Pepper
Phipps
Reed, Pa.
Shortridge

Smoot
Stanfield
Sterling
Wadsworth
Warren
Watson
Weller
Willis

FOR MR. SMITH—39.

Adams
Ashurst
Bayard
Broussard
Bruce
Caraway
Copeland
Dial
Dill
Ferris

Fletcher
George
Gerry
Glass
Harris
Harrison
Heflin
Jones, N. Mex.
Kendrick
King

McKellar
Mayfield
Neely
Overman
Owen
Pittman
Ralston
Ransdell
Robinson
Sheppard

Shields
Simmons
Stephens
Swanson
Trammell
Underwood
Walsh, Mass.
Walsh, Mont.
Wheeler

FOR MR. LA FOLLETTE—7.

Brookhart Howell Ladd Shipstead
Frazier Johnson, Minn. Norris

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The total number of votes cast was 87, of which Mr. CUMMINS received 41, Mr. SMITH 39, and Mr. LA FOLLETTE 7; necessary to a choice, 43; Senator CUMMINS having the highest number, but not a majority. The Secretary will call the roll.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, this is of course a very agreeable pastime which we can easily renew, but there is some executive business that ought to be disposed of. A number of recess appointments have come in to-day which ought to be referred to the various committees for action. I therefore move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator withhold the motion for a moment that I may make an inquiry?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON. Is it the Senator's intention, after the executive session, to resume legislative business and take another ballot to-day, or to adjourn?

Mr. LODGE. My intention is to resume legislative business for the purpose of having laid before the Senate the resolutions of the House in regard to the death of 10 Members of that body during the recess, and then to adjourn. I renew my motion 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 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN W. RAINEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 16) of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN W. RAINEY, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, this House do now adjourn.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 38) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN W. RAINEY, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved further, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JAMES C. CANTRILL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 17) of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JAMES C. CANTRILL, a Representative from the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, in the absence of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY], I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 39) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JAMES C. CANTRILL, late a Representative from the State of Kentucky.

Resolved further, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 18) of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS, late a Representative from the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 40) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS, late a Representative from the State of Mississippi.

Resolved further, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE CLAUDE KITCHIN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 12) of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. CLAUDE KITCHIN, a Representative from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I submit the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 41) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. CLAUDE KITCHIN, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved further, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN M. C. SMITH.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 20) of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN M. C. SMITH, a Representative from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I submit the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 42) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN M. C. SMITH, late a Representative from the State of Michigan.

Resolved further, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN R. TYSON.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 21) of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN R. TYSON, a Representative from the State of Alabama.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 43) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN R. TYSON, late a Representative from the State of Alabama.

Resolved further, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE L. E. SAWYER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 22) of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. L. E. SAWYER, a Representative from the State of Arkansas.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 44) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. L. E. SAWYER, late a Representative from the State of Arkansas.

Resolved further, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE DANIEL J. RIORDAN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 14) of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. DANIEL J. RIORDAN, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I submit the resolution which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 45) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. DANIEL J. RIORDAN, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved further, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JAMES V. GANLY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 15) of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JAMES V. GANLY, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 46) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JAMES V. GANLY, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved further, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE LUTHER W. MOTT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 19) of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. LUTHER W. MOTT, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 47) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. LUTHER W. MOTT, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved further, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Representatives whose deaths have just been announced, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 11, 1923, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 10, 1923.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Diplomatic Service of the United States to the offices to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:

Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Belgium, to be also envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Luxembourg.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Richard M. Tobin, of California, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Netherlands.

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES OR LEGATIONS, CLASS 4.

John H. MacVeagh, of New York. (A reinstatement.)
Stuart E. Grummon, of Newark, N. J.
Harrison F. Matthews, of Baltimore, Md.
Richard M. de Lambert, of Raton, N. Mex.
Trojan Kodding, of Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Christian Gross, of Chicago, Ill.
Stanley Hawks, of Port Washington, N. Y.
Carl A. Fisher, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

CONSULS OF CLASS 7.

The following-named persons to be consuls of class 7 of the United States of America, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

J. Rives Childs, of Lynchburg, Va.
Walter H. McKinney, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

UNDERSECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Garrard B. Winston, of Chicago, Ill., to be Undersecretary of the Treasury in place of S. Parker Gilbert, jr., resigned. (Mr. Winston is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Howard M. Gore, of West Virginia, who is now serving under a recess appointment, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

J. Walter Drake, of Michigan, now holding recess appointment, to the position of Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

The following-named persons to be members of the Federal Reserve Board, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:

George R. James, of Tennessee, for the unexpired term of 10 years from April 28, 1921.
Edward H. Cunningham, of Iowa, for the unexpired term of 10 years from January 25, 1923.

MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

The following-named persons to be members of the United States Shipping Board, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:

Frederick I. Thompson, of Alabama, for a term of six years. (A reappointment.)

Edward P. Farley, of Illinois, for the unexpired term of six years from June 9, 1921.

Bert E. Haney, of Oregon, for the unexpired term of four years from June 9, 1921.

MEMBERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Frank McManamy, of the District of Columbia, for a term of seven years from January 1, 1924. (A reappointment.)

Mark W. Potter, of New York, for a term of seven years from January 1, 1924. (A reappointment.)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

William T. Gallher, for a term of three years from July 1, 1923. (A reappointment.)

Kathryn Sellers, for a term of three years from July 1, 1923, vice Mrs. Virginia Cross, term expired.

GOVERNOR OF VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Capt. Philip Williams, United States Navy, to be Governor of the Virgin Islands ceded to the United States by Denmark, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

Louis J. Pettyjohn, of Dodge City, Kans., to serve out the unexpired term of eight years expiring August 6, 1926.

Elmer S. Landes, of Wooster, Ohio, for a term expiring August 6, 1931, to fill an existing vacancy.

Merton L. Corey, of Omaha, Nebr., for a term expiring March 6, 1929. (New office created by act of Congress approved March 4, 1923.)

Edward E. Jones, of Harford, Pa., for a term expiring August 6, 1931. (New office created by act of Congress approved March 4, 1923.)

(These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.)

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Henry M. Dawes, of Chicago, Ill., to be Comptroller of the Currency, to fill an existing vacancy. (Mr. Dawes is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Robert J. Grant, of Denver, Colo., to be Director of the Mint, in place of F. E. Scobey, resigned. (Mr. Grant is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT.

Frank E. Shepard, of Denver, Colo., to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo., in place of Robert J. Grant, appointed Director of the Mint. (Mr. Shepard is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Charles W. Anderson, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the third district of New York. New office created by Executive order of March 5, 1923.

Mabel G. Reinecke, of Chicago, Ill., to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Illinois in place of John C. Cannon, deceased.

(These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.)

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE.

John H. Cunningham, of Westminster, Md., to be surveyor of customs in customs collection district No. 13, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., in place of Guy W. Steele, resigned.

Walter L. Cohen, of New Orleans, La., to be comptroller of customs in customs collection district No. 20, with headquarters at New Orleans, La., to fill an existing vacancy.

Harvey P. Bissell, of Ridgefield, Conn., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 6, with headquarters at Bridgeport, Conn., in place of James L. McGovern, whose term of office expired May 30, 1923.

Thomas T. Wilson, of Greeley, Colo., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 47, with headquarters at Denver, Colo., in place of Thomas H. Tulley, whose term of office expired July 30, 1923.

Russell H. Dunn, of Port Arthur, Tex., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 21, with headquarters at Port Arthur, Tex., in place of Robert E. Latimer, resigned.

Charles L. Saunders, of Omaha, Nebr., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 46, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebr., in place of Charles W. McCune, deceased.

John C. Tulloch, of New York, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 7, with headquarters at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in place of Henry Holland, whose term of office expired August 31, 1923.

(These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.)

DIRECTOR BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

George K. Burgess, of California, now holding recess appointment, to the position of Director of the Bureau of Standards.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Henry H. Curran, of New York, commissioner of immigration at the port of New York.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

Lewis Radcliffe, of New York, now holding recess appointment, to the position of Deputy Commissioner in the Bureau of Fisheries.

MEMBERS OF THE RENT COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following-named persons to be members of the Rent Commission of the District of Columbia for a term beginning July 1, 1923, and ending May 22, 1924, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

William F. Gude, of the District of Columbia.

Richard S. Whaley, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor, of the District of Columbia.

Oliver Metzert, of the District of Columbia.

Thomas E. Peeney, of Delaware.

The following-named persons were appointed during the recess of the Senate:

DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

George Otis Smith, of Maine, Director of the Geological Survey, vice himself.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Hays Haymaker, of Maryland, deputy commissioner of pensions, vice Hamlin M. Vandervort, resigned.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Shade Wallen, of Oklahoma, Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, vice Victor M. Locke, jr., removed.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF MONTANA.

Gilman Bullard, of Montana, surveyor general of Montana, vice himself.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

George M. Love, of Oregon, to be receiver of public moneys at Vale, Oreg., vice Matthias N. Fegly, resigned.

Frank L. Reece, of Montana, receiver of public moneys at Helena, Mont., vice George G. E. Neill, resigned.

Lannes L. Ferrall, of Arizona, receiver of public moneys at Phoenix, Ariz., vice Scott White, term expired.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Frank E. Vaughan, of Washington, to be register of the land office at Vancouver, Wash., vice Ivan G. Bishop, resigned.

Walter L. Tooze, sr., of Oregon, to be register of the land office at Portland, Oreg., vice Alexander Sweek, term expired.

Hammil A. Canaday, of Oregon, to be register of the land office at Roseburg, Oreg., vice William H. Canon, resigned.

Nelson D. McGinley, of Oklahoma, register of the land office at Guthrie, Okla., in accordance with the provisions of the Interior Department appropriation act approved January 24, 1923.

George B. Russell, of Nevada, register of the land office at Elko, Nev., vice Eber Melvin Steninger, resigned.

George C. Crom, of Florida, register of the land office at Gainesville, Fla., in accordance with the provisions of the Interior Department appropriation act approved January 24, 1923.

Miss Clara M. Crisler, of Nevada, register of the land office at Carson City, Nev., vice Mrs. Minnie L. Bray, resigned.

Eli F. Taylor, of Utah, register of the land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, vice Gould B. Blakely, resigned.

Elam Hubert McDowell, of Montana, register of the land office at Miles City, Mont., vice George W. Myers, resigned.

Frank A. Boyle, of Alaska, register of the land office at Anchorage, Alaska, in accordance with Executive order of May 17, 1923.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The following officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, promoted by recess appointments, to the positions named:
Hydrographic and geodetic engineers, with relative rank of lieutenant in the Navy:

Francis Lawrence Gallen, of Massachusetts.

Ronald Roberts Moore, of Massachusetts.

Herman Odessey, of New York.

Junior hydrographic and geodetic engineers, with relative rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy:

Max Leff, of New York.

Albert J. Hoskinson, of California.

Daniel Edward Whelan, jr., of Massachusetts.

Elliott Burgess Roberts, of Massachusetts.

Wilbur Oscar Manchester, of New York.

Edward Perry Morton, of New Jersey.

Donal Bruksicker Pheley, of Ohio.

George Harper Dell, of Pennsylvania.

Lex B. Clore, of Indiana.

Charles Mitchell Thomas, of Virginia.

Aid, with relative rank of ensign in the Navy:

Philip Hastings White, of Massachusetts.

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.

The following-named persons to be members of the Railroad Labor Board:

Horace Baker, of Ohio (management group), for term of five years, a reappointment, his term having expired April 15, 1923.

E. F. Grable, of Michigan (labor group), for term of five years, vice Albert Phillips, term expired April 15, 1923.

(Mr. Baker and Mr. Grable are now serving under recess commissions.)

Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky (public group), for term of five years, vice R. M. Barton, whose term expired April 1, 1923, now serving under a recess commission, and who has resigned to be effective upon the qualification of his successor.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Passed Asst. Surg. Louis L. Williams, jr., to be surgeon, to rank as such from April 8, 1923.

Passed Asst. Surg. David J. Prather to be surgeon, to rank as such from April 8, 1923.

Passed Asst. Surg. Gleason C. Lake to be surgeon, to rank as such from August 16, 1923.

Passed Asst. Surg. William S. Bean to be surgeon, to rank as such from August 14, 1923.

Passed Asst. Surg. Thomas B. H. Anderson to be surgeon, to rank as such from August 12, 1923.

Passed Asst. Surg. Herbert A. Spencer to be surgeon, to rank as such from August 27, 1923.

Asst. Surg. Claude W. Mitchell to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 21, 1923.

Asst. Surg. Lynn A. Fullerton to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from October 15, 1923.

Dr. Carl E. Rice to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from April 28, 1923.

(These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.)

COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander Frederick G. Dodge to be a captain, to rank as such from January 12, 1923, to fill an original vacancy created by the act of January 12, 1923.

Lieut. Commander Bernard H. Camden to be a commander, to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Commander F. G. Dodge, promoted.

Lieut. Charles G. Roemer to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Lieut. Commander B. H. Camden, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Andrew C. Mandeville to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Lieut. C. G. Roemer, promoted.

Constructor, with the rank of lieutenant, John Q. Walton to be a constructor with the rank of commander, to rank as such from January 12, 1923, as authorized by the act of January 12, 1923.

Lieut. (Engineering) Theodore G. Lewton to be a lieutenant commander (engineering), to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Lieut. Commander (Engineering) J. B. Coyle, promoted.

Lieut. (Engineering) Lorenzo C. Farwell to be a lieutenant commander (engineering), to rank as such from January 12, 1923, to fill an original vacancy created by the act of January 12, 1923.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Engineering) Walfred G. Bloom to be a lieutenant (engineering), to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Lieut. (Engineering) T. G. Lewton, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Engineering) Roderick S. Patch to be a lieutenant (engineering), to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Lieut. (Engineering) L. C. Farwell, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Engineering) William J. Kossler to be a lieutenant (engineering), to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Lieut. (Engineering) W. G. Maglathlin, promoted.

Lieut. Wilfred M. Derby to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Lieut. Commander Detlef F. A. deOtte, promoted.

Lieut. Leo C. Mueller to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from March 6, 1923, in place of Lieut. Commander Henry G. Fisher, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold G. Bradbury to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Lieut. W. N. Denby, promoted.

Constructor, with the rank of lieutenant, Frederick A. Hunnewell, to be a constructor with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank as such from August 29, 1923, as authorized by the act of January 12, 1923.

Cadet (Engineering) Charles W. Harwood to be an ensign (engineering), to rank as such from September 15, 1923.

Cadet (Engineering) Frederick R. Baily to be an ensign (engineering), to rank as such from September 15, 1923.

Cadet (Engineering) John P. Murray, jr., to be an ensign (engineering), to rank as such from September 15, 1923.

Cadet (Engineering) Severt A. Olsen to be an ensign (engineering), to rank as such from September 15, 1923.

Cadet (Engineering) Robert C. Sarratt to be an ensign (engineering), to rank as such from September 15, 1923.

District Superintendent, with the rank of ensign, Martin W. Rasmussen to be district superintendent with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from September 9, 1923, as authorized by the act of January 12, 1923.

District Superintendent, with the rank of ensign, Ralph T. Crowley to be district superintendent with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from September 10, 1923, as authorized by the act of January 12, 1923.

William Edward Reynolds to be commandant, with the rank of rear admiral, to rank as such from the 2d day of October, 1923.

District Superintendent, with the rank of ensign, Frank B. Lincoln to be district superintendent with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from March 25, 1923, as authorized by the act of January 12, 1923.

Lieut. Thomas A. Shanley to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from January 12, 1923, to fill a vacancy as extra number authorized by the act of January 12, 1923.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Noble G. Ricketts to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Lieut. T. A. Shanley, promoted.

District Superintendent, with the rank of ensign, John Kelly to be district superintendent with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from April 1, 1923, as authorized by the act of January 12, 1923.

Lieut. (Engineering) John B. Turner to be a lieutenant commander (engineering), to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Lieut. Commander (Engineering) W. E. Maccoun, promoted.

Cadet Walter S. Fish to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1923.

Cadet Donald C. McNeil to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1923.

Cadet William S. Shannon to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1923.

Cadet Harold G. Belford to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1923.

Cadet Seth E. Barron to be an ensign, to rank as such from May 15, 1923.

Lieut. Commander Detlef F. A. deOtte to be a commander, to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Commander William V. Jacobs, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Henry G. Fisher to be a commander, to rank as such from March 6, 1923, in place of Commander James H. Brown, retired.

District Superintendent, with the rank of lieutenant, William E. Tunnell to be district superintendent with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank as such from August 14, 1923, in place of District Superintendent, with the rank of lieutenant commander, George W. Bowley, retired.

District Superintendent, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), James F. Phillips to be district superintendent with the rank of lieutenant, to rank as such from August 14, 1923, in place of District Superintendent, with the rank of lieutenant, W. E. Tunnell, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Irving W. Buckalow to be lieutenant, to rank as such from January 12, 1923, in place of Lieut. W. A. Benham, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Rae B. Hall to be lieutenant, to rank as such from March 6, 1923, in place of Lieut. L. O. Mueller, promoted.

Boatswain (Life-Saving) James A. Price to be district superintendent with the rank of ensign, to rank as such from November 19, 1923, to fill an existing vacancy.

(These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be brigadier generals.

Thomas Edward Hambleton.

James Sumner Jones.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Ora Elmer Hunt.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Samuel McRoberts.

John Ross Delafield.

Frank Ellis Bamford.

Mortimer Drake Bryant.

Harold Montfort Bush.

George Rathbone Dyer.

Samuel Gardner Waller.

Robert E. Wood.

William Chamberlaine.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Edward Orton, jr.

James Johnson Borree.

Quincy Adams Gillmore.

Richard King Hale.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Jay Johnson Morrow.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be major general.

Brig. Gen. Walter Henry Gordon, from November 7, 1923, vice Maj. Gen. William Henry Hay, retired from active service November 6, 1923.

To be brigadier generals.

Col. John Murray Jenkins, Cavalry, from August 10, 1923, vice Brig. Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer, retired from active service August 9, 1923.

Col. Thomas Horace Slavens, Infantry, from September 11, 1923, vice Brig. Gen. Ira Allen Haynes, retired from active service September 10, 1923.

Col. Charles Jacobs Symmonds, Cavalry, from November 3, 1923, vice Brig. Gen. Harry Hill Bandholtz, appointed major general November 3, 1923.

Col. LaRoy Sunderland Upton, Infantry, from November 5, 1923, vice Brig. Gen. William Henry Hay, appointed major general November 5, 1923.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistants to the Chief of Ordnance with the rank of brigadier general.

Col. Colden L'Hommedieu Ruggles, Ordnance Department, for the period of four years beginning March 28, 1923, with rank from March 28, 1923, vice Brig. Gen. George W. Burr, died March 4, 1923.

Col. John Warren Joyes, Ordnance Department, for the period of four years beginning July 20, 1923, with rank from July 20, 1923, vice Brig. Gen. William S. Peirce, died July 10, 1923.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

To be major with rank from January 1, 1923.

Fred Hayes Gallup, late captain, Field Artillery, Regular Army.

(NOTE: Major Gallup was nominated January 31, 1923, with rank from January 29, 1923, and confirmed February 5, 1923. This message is submitted for the purpose of correcting an error in date of rank of nominee.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be first lieutenant.

First Lieut. Kenneth Hubert Bailey, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from November 21, 1923.

GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 12, 1923.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Cadet Francis Rarick Johnson.

Cadet Royal Bertrand Lord.

Cadet Kenner Fisher Hertford.

Cadet Steven Livesay Conner.

Cadet Miles Reber.

Cadet Charles West Stewart, jr.

Cadet William Francis Merwin Longwell.

Cadet John Rutherford Noyes.

Cadet Lyle Rosenberg.

Cadet William Randolph Winslow.

Cadet William Newton Leaf.

Cadet David Morris Dunne, jr.

Cadet Frank McAdams Albrecht.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Cadet Glenn Hunter Palmer.

Cadet Isidore Sass.

Cadet William Jackson Morton, jr.

Cadet Howard William Serig.

Cadet Sylvester John Keane.

Cadet Waldemar Fritz Breidster.

Cadet David Barbour Barton.

CAVALRY.

Cadet Donald Henry Galloway.

Cadet Daniel DeBardleben.

Cadet William Shepard Biddle, 3d.

Cadet Donald Alexander Beck.

Cadet Walter Burnside.

Cadet Ben L. Wells.

Cadet Winston Jennings Eaddy.

Cadet Kevin O'Shea.

Cadet Carl Douglas Silverthorne.

Cadet Raymond Chesley McCormick.

Cadet Frank Hinton Bunnell.

Cadet Charles Vinson Bromley, jr.

Cadet Wilfrid Henry Hardy.

Cadet Leslie Martin Greener.

Cadet Joseph Smith.

Cadet Clinton John Harrold.

Cadet Eugene Lynch Harrison.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Cadet Robert Farnsworth Hallock.

Cadet Hebert Davidson.

Cadet Stuart Alfred Beckley.

Cadet Harold David Kehm.

Cadet Einar Bernard Gjelsteen.

Cadet Herbert Bronson Enderton.

Cadet John Battle Horton.

Cadet Joseph Leander Hardin.

Cadet Carter Bowie Magruder.

Cadet William Joseph D'Espinosa.

Cadet Patrick Weston Timberlake.

Cadet David Larr.

Cadet Allen Lloyd Keyes.

Cadet Harry McKenzie Roper.

Cadet James Henry Workman.

Cadet William Remsburg Grove, jr.

Cadet Wade Lavern Kerr.

Cadet Dan Chandler.

Cadet Michael Buckley, jr.

Cadet Rex Eugene Chandler.

Cadet Sheffield Edwards.

Cadet John Joseph Binns.

Cadet Ulysses John Lincoln Peoples, jr.

Cadet Rochester Flower McElDowney.

Cadet Charles Woodford Cowles.

Cadet Leslie Page Holcomb.

Cadet Philip Harrison Enslow.

Cadet Kenneth Shearer Sweany.

Cadet Warren Cole Stout.

Cadet Paul Russell Covey.

Cadet Bernard Aye Tormey.

Cadet Valentine Roy Smith.

Cadet Joseph Anthony Cella.

Cadet John Ellsworth Adkins, jr.

Cadet Robert Chaffee Oliver.

Cadet Francis Arthur Garrecht, jr.

Cadet Frank Dorn.

Cadet Bruce Rowan King.
 Cadet Paschal Hoover Ringsdorf.
 Cadet Stuart Lee Cowles.
 Cadet Briscoe Allen Trousdale, jr.
 Cadet Francis Townsend Dodd.
 Cadet George Stanley Smith.
 Cadet Harvey Keene Palmer, jr.
 Cadet Paul Downing Michelet.
 Cadet John Guy Wilson.
 Cadet George Franklin Williams.
 Cadet Paul Philip Hanson.
 Cadet David Sherman Babcock.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Cadet Theodore Morrison Clarence Osborne.
 Cadet Ralph Arnold Tudor.
 Cadet Mark Hampton Galusha.
 Cadet Lawrence Sprague Barroll.
 Cadet Edgar Hoffman Price.
 Cadet George Francis Heaney, jr.
 Cadet Saverio Hardy Savini.
 Cadet John Harvey Farrow.
 Cadet Douglass Gordon Pamplin.
 Cadet George Edward Waldo.
 Cadet Lloyd Shepard.
 Cadet John Roper Burnett.
 Cadet Edgar Lee Love.
 Cadet Raymond Stone, jr.
 Cadet Howard John Vandersluis.
 Cadet Franklin Kress Guley.
 Cadet Louis Eugene Imhof.
 Cadet Russell Emerson Bates.
 Cadet William Augustus Davis Thomas.
 Cadet James Boyce Carroll.
 Cadet Donald McLean.
 Cadet Howard Edward Crane Breitung.
 Cadet Edward Elford Lutwack.
 Cadet James Sify Jefferies.
 Cadet Robert Herman Krueger.
 Cadet Donald Cameron Tredennick.

INFANTRY.

Cadet William Elgie Carraway.
 Cadet John Mark Pesek.
 Cadet Joseph Caldwell King.
 Cadet Woodson Lewis, jr.
 Cadet Frank Edwin Wilder.
 Cadet Wilbur Ray Pierce.
 Cadet Benjamin Franklin Caffey.
 Cadet Philip Roy Dwyer.
 Cadet Damon Mott Gunn.
 Cadet Charles Metz Seebach.
 Cadet Henry James Pitt Harding.
 Cadet John Humphrey Evans.
 Cadet Douglas Ewart Christie.
 Cadet George Lewis Dewey.
 Cadet James Frederick Torrence, jr.
 Cadet Everett Clement Meriwether.
 Cadet Louis William Haskell.
 Cadet Eugene Ware Ridings.
 Cadet William Ernst Winter.
 Cadet Alexander Davidson Reid.
 Cadet John William Harmony.
 Cadet Elwyn Donald Post.
 Cadet Louis Wagner Marshall.
 Cadet James Alan Evans.
 Cadet Ralph Christian Bing.
 Cadet Earl Shuman Gruver.
 Cadet Dudley Carl Roth.
 Cadet Joseph Ingham Greene.
 Cadet Abner Judson McGehee, jr.
 Cadet Cecil Ward Nist.
 Cadet James Eugene Bernard McInerney.
 Cadet Allen Welty Smith.
 Cadet Nathaniel Lancaster, jr.
 Cadet Charles Oscar Moody.
 Cadet Charles Edward Woodruff, jr.
 Cadet Hartwell Rodney Cragin.
 Cadet George Pierce Howell, jr.
 Cadet Warren Alfred Robinson.
 Cadet Herbert Robert Campbell.
 Cadet Roswell Hitchcock Harriman.
 Cadet George Conrad Mergens.
 Cadet Horton Vail White.
 Cadet James Edward Bowen, jr.
 Cadet Austin Curtis Cunkle, jr.

Cadet Charles Carlton Cavender.
 Cadet William Campbell Lucas.
 Cadet Wendell Gunner Johnson.
 Cadet Paul Kenneth Porch.
 Cadet Lyman O'Dell Williams.
 Cadet Temple Graves Holland.
 Cadet Paul Cyril Serff.
 Cadet Lawrence Leroy Skinner.
 Cadet Edward Forstall Adams.
 Cadet Vincent Paul O'Reilly.
 Cadet Thomas Sherman Timberman.
 Cadet Cyril Quentin Marron.
 Cadet Louis John Storck.
 Cadet James Jewett Carnes.
 Cadet Joseph Winfield Boone.
 Cadet Garrett Bartlett Drummond.
 Cadet Harry Lang Scheetz.
 Cadet Hugh Chauncey Johnson.
 Cadet Charles Calvin Higgins.
 Cadet George Craig Stewart.
 Cadet Louis Peter Leone.
 Cadet Robert Leroy Dulaney.
 Cadet James Clarke Carter.
 Cadet Robert McKee Smith.
 Cadet Richard Edmondson Russell.
 Cadet Lawrence Varsi Castner.
 Cadet Henry Granville Fisher.
 Cadet Hal Clark Granberry.
 Cadet Edwin Britain Howard.
 Cadet Frederick Edward Phillips.
 Cadet John Paul Evans.
 Cadet William Harold Schaffer.
 Cadet Sidney Lee Douthit.
 Cadet Allen Dwight Raymond, jr.
 Cadet James Cyril Short.
 Cadet Walter Cornelius White.
 Cadet Lynn Edwin Brady.
 Cadet James Robert Lindsay, jr.
 Cadet Roy Madison Foster.

AIR SERVICE.

Cadet Hugh Wagner Downing.
 Cadet Kenyon Moore Hegardt.
 Cadet John Wesley Warren.
 Cadet James Warner Fletcher.
 Cadet John Albert Chambers.
 Cadet Thomas Magnor Conroy.
 Cadet Alfred Louis Johnson.
 Cadet Will Walter White.
 Cadet Clyde Kenneth Rich.
 Cadet Paul Wakefield Wolf.
 Cadet Laurence Carbee Craigie.
 Cadet Charles Wesley Gettys.
 Cadet Charles White Lawrence.
 Cadet Benjamin Stern.
 Cadet Wallace Evan Whitson.
 Cadet Russel J. Minty.
 Cadet Birney Kellogg Morse.
 Cadet Stewart Leon Thompson.
 Cadet James Francis Joseph Early.
 Cadet Morris Kelly Voedisch.
 Cadet Richard Briggs Evans.
 Cadet Alden Rudyard Crawford.
 Cadet George Gareld Rusk.
 Cadet Thomas Merritt Lowe.
 Cadet David Myron Schlatter.
 Cadet Charles Trovilla Myers, jr.
 Cadet Kenneth Eugene Webber.
 Cadet Charles Aloysius Hennessey.
 Cadet Ernest Byron Thompson.
 Cadet Joseph Harold Hicks.
 Cadet Guy Haines Stubbs.
 Cadet George William Hartnell.
 Cadet Noble Penfield Beasley.
 Cadet Harry Tatum Rowland.
 Cadet John Maurice Weikert.
 Cadet John Hensel Pitzer.
 Cadet William Lawrence Scott, jr.
 Cadet Dean Stanley Ellerthorpe.
 Cadet Bernard Henry Sullivan.
 Cadet Charles Heath Heyl, jr.
 Cadet John George Salsman.
 Cadet John Delany Sureau.
 Cadet John Adams Austin.
 Cadet James Michael Fitzmaurice.

Cadet Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg.
 Cadet Ralph Mundon Neal.
 Cadet Stewart Warren Towle, jr.
 Cadet Oscar Carlton Stewart.
 Cadet Glen Clifford Jamison.
 Cadet Bordner Frederick Ascher.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 12, 1923.

Cadet Alejandro Garcia y Da Jose.
 Cadet Santiago Guevara y Garcia.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE BRANCHES OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

To be second lieutenant with rank from July 1, 1923.

Wayne Latta Barker, late second lieutenant, Infantry, Regular Army, Coast Artillery Corps.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 2, 1923.

Technical Sergt. Carl Brown McDaniel, Air Service.
 Sergt. Carlisle Brown Irwin, Infantry.
 Staff Sergt. Lee Carl Vance, Cavalry.
 Sergt. Russell Vivian Perry, Quartermaster Corps.
 Sergt. Thomas Davison Drake, detached enlisted men's list, Infantry.

Flying Cadet Edgar Marvin Fogelsonger, Air Service.
 Sergt. Robert Scales Clary, Air Service.
 Staff Sergt. Robert Coleman Ashley, Air Service.
 Corp. Granville Victor Morse, Cavalry.

To be second lieutenants with rank from July 3, 1923.

Herbert Spencer Jordan, Infantry.
 Dresden James Cragun, Infantry.
 Edward Harvey Clouser, Air Service.
 Herbert Kenneth Baisley, Air Service.
 Alexander Joseph Hogg, jr., Quartermaster Corps.
 Carl Eugene Anderson, Infantry.
 James Lloyd Kerr, Field Artillery.
 Thomas Robinson, Cavalry.
 John Kraybill Nissley, Air Service.
 William Rush Blakely, Infantry.
 William Douglass Paschall, Field Artillery.
 Frederick Mott Thompson, Infantry.
 Charles Goodwin Pearce, Air Service.
 Thomas Rives Potts, Air Service.
 Roy Paris Turner, Field Artillery.
 Alonzo Valed Thorpe, Infantry.
 Voris Hamilton Connor, Field Artillery.
 Arthur Bordeaux Nicholson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Henry Kamsler Shane, Corps of Engineers.
 Girville Leighton Field, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Staten Eugene Rall, Infantry.
 Howard Orville Douglass, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Franklin Mervyn Seward, Air Service.
 Harold Everett Walker, Cavalry.
 Don Emerson Carleton, Cavalry.
 Kenneth Lafayette Johnson, Infantry.
 Eugene Haworth Vernon, Infantry.
 Eyrie Gray Johnson, Cavalry.
 Paul Green Kendall, Cavalry.
 Melville Irwin Murray, Air Service.
 Ralph Waldo Russell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Archibald Yarborough Smith, Air Service.
 Herbert William Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 DeWitt Ballard, Infantry.
 James Lendsey McKinnon, Field Artillery.
 Emory Clayton Cushing, Air Service.
 Willis Glenn Cronk, Infantry.
 Richard Tyler Willson, Cavalry.
 Leslie Lee Hittle, Field Artillery.
 Oscar Arthur Proehl, Air Service.
 Carl Archibald Stevenson, Infantry.
 Leslie Furness Young, Air Service.
 Leslie Wright Stanley, Infantry.
 Emmett Hill Emanuel, Infantry.
 Eugene Désiré Regad, Infantry.
 Donald Taylor Beeler, Infantry.
 Charles Creswell Blakeney, Field Artillery.
 John Valentin Grombach, Infantry.
 Everett Lewis Young, Field Artillery.
 William Mason Hoke, Infantry.
 Willard Fromm Millice, Field Artillery.
 Elvin Hamilton Burger, Infantry.
 James Freeland McGraw, Infantry.
 Richard Searl Marr, Field Artillery.
 Frank Finley Taylor, jr., Quartermaster Corps.
 Leonard James Greeley, Field Artillery.

Kingsley Sherman Anderson, Corps of Engineers.
 William Frishe Dean, Infantry.
 Felix Nicholson Parsons, Air Service.
 Ben Early Cordell, Air Service.
 Dalies Joshua Oyster, Field Artillery.
 Pvt. Victor Park Noyes, detached enlisted men's list, Field Artillery.

Lloyd Elmo Hunting, Air Service.
 George Phillips Privett, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Gordon Tarbell Waite, Air Service.
 Richard Howell Dean, Signal Corps.
 Carl Adam Kugel, Infantry.
 William Lindsay McPherson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 William Vincent Gray, Infantry.
 Rowland Kleburtz, Air Service.
 Daniel Peter Norman, Infantry.
 John Mitchell England, Field Artillery.
 Floyd Cornelius Devenbeck, Ordnance Department.
 William Black Forse, Infantry.
 William Brown Short, Coast Artillery Corps.
 John Wallace Homewood, Infantry.
 John James Mahoney, Cavalry.
 James Vestie Collier, Field Artillery.
 Edwin Kennedy Wright, Infantry.
 Clint Leroy Taylor, Field Artillery.
 Richard Herbert Torovsky, Infantry.
 Oscar Philip Hebert, Air Service.
 Raymond Morrallee Arthur, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Thomas Thrower Mayo, Infantry.
 Carroll Norton Pearce, Infantry.
 Philip Mapes Shockley, Field Artillery.
 Clement Aloysius McCalley, Air Service.

To be second lieutenant with rank from October 24, 1923.

Ernest Tuttle Owen, Field Artillery.

To be second lieutenant with rank from May 12, 1923.

Glen Trice Lampton, Air Service.

To be second lieutenant with rank from May 23, 1923.

Walter Francis McGinty, Air Service.

To be second lieutenant with rank from May 26, 1923.

Howard Miller Fey, Air Service.

To be second lieutenant with rank from June 6, 1923.

Robert Boyd Williams, Air Service.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. James Fuller McKinley, Cavalry (detailed in Adjutant General's Department), with rank from May 9, 1921.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Maj. James Luke Frink, Infantry, with rank from June 10, 1921.

Capt. Ray Maxey Hare, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Thaddeus Clarence Knight, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Frank August Heileman, Infantry, with rank from August 10, 1918.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Walter Putney Boatwright, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Archie Stanton Buyers, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Vennard Wilson, Field Artillery, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Lewis Morrell Van Gieson, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Charles Roderick Mize, Field Artillery, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. James Wentworth Freeman, Infantry (promoted from second lieutenant of Infantry during the recess of the Senate), with rank from March 2, 1923.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Goodwin Compton, Infantry, with rank from February 22, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Albert Louis Rhoades, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from February 27, 1923.

Maj. Stewart Woods Stanley, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Howard Standish Thomas, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from September 2, 1919.

Capt. James Arthur Code, jr., Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from February 11, 1920.

Capt. Stephen Hunting Sherrill, Cavalry (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from March 30, 1920.

Capt. Robert Newton Junz, Ordnance Department, with rank from May 8, 1920.

Capt. John Arthur Pierce, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Charles Torrance McAleer, Field Artillery, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. George Washington Gering, Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Jerry Vrchlicky Matejka, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Wilton Burton Persons, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. John Henry Gardner, jr., Field Artillery (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Joe Jene Miller, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Evan Dhu Cameron, jr., Cavalry (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Frederick Wilhelm Hoorn, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. James Tolmie Watson, jr., Cavalry (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Lawrence Locke Clayton, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from November 26, 1920.

First Lieut. Arthur Emil Mickelsen, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from September 27, 1919.

First Lieut. Marion Van Voorst, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Signal Corps), with rank from October 4, 1919.

First Lieut. Allen Louis Stowell, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Albert Henry Johnson, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Maj. Charles Edward Terry Lull, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Charles Russell Alley, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. James Wilbur Lyon, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. John Blackwell Maynard, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Isaac Edwin Titus, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Fred Seydel, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Haig Shekerjian, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. John Absalom Baird, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Leigh Francis Joseph Zerbee, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. William Ashley Copthorne, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Victor Parks, jr., Air Service, with rank from October 4, 1917.

CAVALRY.

First Lieut. Henry Lee Kinnison, jr., Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. David Franklin Stone, Air Service (appointed second lieutenant of Air Service during the recess of the Senate), with rank from June 12, 1923.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. John Robert Thomas, jr., Infantry (detailed in General Staff), with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. George Allen Taylor, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Ralph Talbot, jr., Cavalry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Alexander Camman Sullivan, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. John Albert Hoag, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Frank Bonne Jordan, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Orville Monroe Moore, Infantry, with rank from October 12, 1917.

Capt. Charles Sabin Ferrin, Infantry, with rank from March 20, 1919.

Capt. John Allen Stewart, Infantry, with rank from August 21, 1919.

Capt. William James Schaal, jr., Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Robert Van Kleeck Harris, jr., Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. William Evan Lewis, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Daniel Warwick Colhoun, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. William Henry Colbern, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Harold Taylor Brotherton, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Everett Busch, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. George Eddy Cook, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. John Albion Chase, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Arthur Musser Sheets, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Erle Dorr Ferguson, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Martin Clinton Walton, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Edmond Hugh Brown, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Leon Ewart Savage, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. John Russell Young, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. George Bittmann Barth, Infantry, with rank from October 9, 1919.

First Lieut. Winfield Scott Roberson, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Lee Vyvian Harris, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Thomas Martin Tiernan, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. William Lawrence Kay, jr., Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Arthur Penick Moore, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Kenneth Howe Sanford, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Gerard Swarthout, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. George McKnight Williamson, jr., Infantry (promoted from second lieutenant of Infantry during the recess of the Senate), with rank from March 23, 1923.

Second Lieut. Harry Herman Hass, Infantry, with rank from June 13, 1922.

Second Lieut. George Edward Mitchell, jr., Infantry, with rank from June 13, 1922.

Second Lieut. Alfred Lawrence Price, Infantry, with rank from June 13, 1922.

Second Lieut. Thomas Edward Lewis, Infantry, with rank from June 14, 1922.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Joseph Jerome McConville, Infantry, with rank from October 12, 1917.

Capt. Joshua Dever Powers, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. James David Brown, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Ernest Ransome Percy, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Mario Cordero, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Benjamin Haw Lowry, Field Artillery, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. John Marks Moore, Ordnance Department, with rank from September 23, 1919.

First Lieut. William John McCarthy, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Herbert Blend Kraft, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Francis Borgia Kane, Air Service, with rank from June 13, 1922.

Second Lieut. William Stevens Lawton, Air Service, with rank from June 13, 1922.

Second Lieut. Fred James Woods, Air Service, with rank from June 13, 1922.

Second Lieut. Michael Vincent Healey, Air Service, with rank from January 5, 1923.

Second Lieut. Richard André Peterson, Air Service, with rank from January 5, 1923.

Second Lieut. Lew Myers Morton, Air Service (appointed second lieutenant of Air Service during the recess of the Senate), with rank from June 12, 1923.

INFANTRY.

Maj. George Carson Lawrason, Cavalry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Fredrick Clifford Rogers, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Justice William Martin, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Francis Pughe, Air Service, with rank from June 13, 1922.

AIR SERVICE.

Maj. James Kirk, Ordnance Department, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Raymond Shener Jett, Cavalry (detailed in Air Service), with rank from September 15, 1919.

First Lieut. Joseph Popenjoy Bailey, Quartermaster Corps (detailed in Air Service), with rank from July 1, 1920.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. Edward Harold Coe, Infantry.

Second Lieut. McDonald Donegan Weinert, Infantry.

Second Lieut. George Work Marvin, Infantry.

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. David Charles George Schlenker, Cavalry (detailed in Signal Corps).

First Lieut. Amory Vivion Elliot, Infantry.

Second Lieut. Haydn Purcell Roberts, Field Artillery.

CAVALRY.

First Lieut. John Charles Macdonald, Infantry.

Second Lieut. William Peyton Campbell, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. George William Bailey, jr., Field Artillery.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Capt. Vernon Edwin Prichard, Infantry.

First Lieut. Albert Edgar Billing, Infantry.

Second Lieut. William Cadwalader Price, jr., Infantry.

Second Lieut. Earl Albert Hutchings, Infantry.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieut. Vincent Coyle McAlevy, Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Charles Ream Jackson, Infantry.

Second Lieut. Richard Brown Thornton, Infantry.

Second Lieut. Albert Sidney Howell, jr., Infantry.

AIR SERVICE.

Second Lieut. Charles Linton Williams, Infantry (detailed in Air Service).

Second Lieut. Lawrence Joseph Carr, Cavalry (detailed in Air Service).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. William Carleton Hanna, Infantry, with rank from October 16, 1917.

Second Lieut. Philip Howard Raymond, Infantry, with rank from June 14, 1922.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Charles Rocheid Forrest, Air Service, with rank from July 1, 1920.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieut. William Hugh Burns, Field Artillery.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonel.

Maj. Harry Selby Purnell, Medical Corps, from September 20, 1923.

To be captains.

First Lieut. James Rhea McDowell, Medical Corps, from February 8, 1923.

First Lieut. Benjamin Tillman Sharpton, Medical Corps, from March 1, 1923.

First Lieut. Barton Willard Johnson, Medical Corps, from May 1, 1923.

DENTAL CORPS.

To be captain.

First Lieut. John Charles Burr, Dental Corps, from June 5, 1923.

VETERINARY CORPS.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Walter Robert Pick, Veterinary Corps, from July 27, 1923.

Maj. Andrew Edmund Donovan, Veterinary Corps, from July 29, 1923.

Maj. Burt English, Veterinary Corps, from August 4, 1923.

To be major.

Capt. Burton Alpheus Seeley, Veterinary Corps, from November 27, 1923.

To be captains.

First Lieut. George William Brower, Veterinary Corps, from March 8, 1923.

First Lieut. Thomas Alfred Breen, Veterinary Corps, from May 21, 1923.

To be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Frank Marion Lee, Veterinary Corps, from May 16, 1923.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Frank Steiner, Medical Administrative Corps, from June 6, 1923.

Second Lieut. Jesse Harper Mael, Medical Administrative Corps, from June 15, 1923.

Second Lieut. Frank Arthur Crawford, Medical Administrative Corps, from June 20, 1923.

Second Lieut. George Porter Chase, Medical Administrative Corps, from October 6, 1923.

Second Lieut. Alfred Thompson Houck, Medical Administrative Corps, from December 3, 1923.

CHAPLAINS.

To be chaplains, with the rank of captain.

Chaplain Philip Francis Coholan from March 7, 1923.

Chaplain Harry Dubois Southard from April 4, 1923.

Chaplain Mariano Vassallo from July 19, 1923.

Chaplain Benjamin Joseph Tarskey from August 8, 1923.

Chaplain John Francis Monahan from August 8, 1923.

Chaplain Samuel Barcus Knowles from August 15, 1923.

Chaplain Luther Deck Miller from August 15, 1923.

Chaplain William Donoghue Cleary from August 16, 1923.

Chaplain Edward Eric Lane from August 22, 1923.

Chaplain Edmund Charles Sliney from September 10, 1923.

Chaplain Harlan Judson Ballentine from September 20, 1923.

Chaplain Hal Coleman Head from September 26, 1923.

Chaplain Walter John Donoghue from September 26, 1923.

Chaplain Oscar Whitefield Reynolds from October 6, 1923.

Chaplain Samuel Otto Wright from October 20, 1923.

Chaplain John MacWilliams from October 31, 1923.

Chaplain Reuben Earl Boyd from November 1, 1923.

Chaplain Roy Hartford Parker from November 7, 1923.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Clarence Harvey Bragg, Infantry, from January 1, 1923.

First Lieut. Paul Rutherford Knight, Infantry, from January 5, 1923.

First Lieut. DeWitt Clinton Smith, jr., Infantry, from January 7, 1923.

First Lieut. John Curtis Newton, Infantry, from January 8, 1923.

(NOTE: Captain Bragg was nominated January 25, 1923, with rank from January 5, 1923, and was confirmed February 5, 1923. Captain Knight was nominated January 25, 1923, with rank from January 7, 1923, and was confirmed February 5, 1923. Captain Smith was nominated January 25, 1923, with rank from January 8, 1923, and was confirmed February 5, 1923. Captain Newton was nominated February 3, 1923, with rank from January 24, 1923, and was confirmed March 1, 1923. This message is submitted for the purpose of correcting errors in dates of rank of nominees.)

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Edward Arthur Dolph, Coast Artillery Corps, from January 1, 1923.

Second Lieut. Joseph Kittredge Baker, Cavalry, from January 5, 1923.

Second Lieut. Charles William Leng, jr., Cavalry, from January 6, 1923.

Second Lieut. Frederick Pearson, Infantry, from January 7, 1923.

Second Lieut. Charles Frederick Colson, Infantry, from January 8, 1923.

Second Lieut. Donald Frederic Carroll, Infantry, from January 11, 1923.

Second Lieut. Bernard Wellington Slifer, Coast Artillery Corps, from January 13, 1923.

Second Lieut. Willard Ames Holbrook, jr., Cavalry, from January 16, 1923.

Second Lieut. Auston Monroe Wilson, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from January 17, 1923.

Second Lieut. Samuel Powell Walker, jr., Cavalry, from January 18, 1923.

Second Lieut. Robert Alwin Schow, Infantry, from January 24, 1923.

Second Lieut. John Harrison Stokes, jr., Infantry, from January 27, 1923.

(NOTE: First Lieutenant Dolph was nominated January 25, 1923, with rank from January 5, 1923, and was confirmed February 5, 1923. First Lieutenant Baker was nominated January 25, 1923, with rank from January 6, 1923, and was confirmed February 5, 1923. First Lieutenant Leng was nominated February 9, 1923, with rank from January 7, 1923, and was confirmed March 1, 1923. First Lieutenant Pearson was nominated February 9, 1923, with rank from January 8, 1923, and was confirmed March 1, 1923. First Lieutenant Colson was nominated February 9, 1923, with rank from January 11, 1923, and was confirmed March 1, 1923. First Lieutenant Carroll was nominated February 9, 1923, with rank from January 13, 1923, and was confirmed March 1, 1923. First Lieutenant Slifer was nominated February 9, 1923, with rank from January 16, 1923, and was confirmed March 1, 1923. First Lieutenant Holbrook was nominated February 9, 1923, with rank from January 17, 1923, and was confirmed March 1, 1923. First Lieutenant Wilson was nominated February 9, 1923, with rank from January 18, 1923, and was confirmed March 1, 1923. First Lieutenant Walker was nominated February 9, 1923, with rank from January 24, 1923, and was confirmed March 1, 1923. First Lieutenant Schow was nominated February 9, 1923, with rank from January 27, 1923, and was confirmed March 1, 1923. First Lieutenant Stokes was nominated February 9, 1923, with rank from January 30, 1923, and was confirmed March 1, 1923. This message is submitted for the purpose of correcting errors in dates of rank of nominees.)

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Grayson Villard Heidt, Quartermaster Corps, from January 1, 1923.

Lieut. Col. James Cooper Rhea, Cavalry, from January 29, 1923.

Lieut. Col. James Hanson, Infantry, from February 1, 1923.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Walter Herbert Neill, Quartermaster Corps, from January 1, 1923.

Maj. Edmund Anthony Buchanan, Cavalry, from January 29, 1923.

Maj. Benjamin Delahauf Foulois, Air Service, from February 1, 1923.

(NOTE: Colonel Heidt and Lieutenant Colonel Neill were nominated January 31, 1923, with rank from January 29, 1923, and were confirmed February 5, 1923. Colonel Rhea and Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan were nominated February 3, 1923, with rank from February 1, 1923, and were confirmed March 1, 1923. Colonel Hanson and Lieutenant Colonel Foulois were nominated February 19, 1923, with rank from February 10, 1923, and were confirmed March 1, 1923. This message is submitted for the purpose of correcting errors in dates of rank of nominees.)

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence DuVal Cabell, Quartermaster Corps, from March 2, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Clyffard Game, Quartermaster Corps, from March 2, 1923.

Lieut. Col. George Washington Stuart, Infantry, from March 5, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Robert Cherry Foy, Field Artillery, from March 8, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Duncan Kennedy Major, jr., Infantry, from April 10, 1923.

Lieut. Col. James Justice, Infantry, from April 14, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Llewellyn William Oliver, Cavalry, from April 29, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Arthur Sydney Cowan, Signal Corps, from May 6, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Reginald Edwards McNally, Cavalry, from May 20, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Ephraim Geoffrey Peyton, Infantry, from June 22, 1923.

Lieut. Col. William Lewis Reed, Infantry, from July 11, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Albert N. McClure, Quartermaster Corps, from August 1, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Edwin Albert Hickman, Finance Department, from August 10, 1923.

Lieut. Col. William Elliott, Quartermaster Corps, from August 21, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Andrew Jackson Dougherty, Infantry, from September 2, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Oliver Stevens Eskridge, Infantry, from September 3, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Joel Robert Lee, Infantry, from September 11, 1923.

Lieut. Col. George Evans Stewart, Infantry, from October 14, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Henry Aloysius Hanigan, Infantry, from October 16, 1923.

Lieut. Col. James Wadsworth Furlow, Field Artillery, from October 19, 1923.

Lieut. Col. John Womack Wright, Infantry, from November 3, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Rudolph de Funiak, jr., Infantry, from November 5, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Ralph McCoy, Infantry, from November 8, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Grosvenor Lowrey Townsend, Infantry, from November 10, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Leverett Brewer, Infantry, from November 20, 1923.

Lieut. Col. James Kelly Parsons, Infantry, from November 27, 1923.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Sam Pruitt Herren, Infantry, from March 2, 1923.

Maj. Fay Warrington Brabson, Infantry, from March 2, 1923.

Maj. Royden Eugene Beebe, Infantry, from March 5, 1923.

Maj. Edward Appleton Keyes, Cavalry, from March 8, 1923.

Maj. John Gano Winter, Cavalry, from April 4, 1923.

Maj. William James O'Loughlin, Infantry, from April 10, 1923.

Maj. Herbert Edward Mann, Cavalry, from April 14, 1923.

Maj. Orlando Gray Palmer, Cavalry, from April 29, 1923.

Maj. Francis Augustus Ruggles, Field Artillery, from May 6, 1923.

Maj. Henry Tilghman Bull, Cavalry, from May 20, 1923.

Maj. Girard Lindsley McEntee, Infantry, from June 22, 1923.

Maj. Charles Keller, Infantry, from July 8, 1923.

Maj. Howard Russell Smalley, Cavalry, from July 11, 1923.

Maj. John Scott, Infantry, from August 1, 1923.

Maj. Noble James Wiley, Infantry, from August 10, 1923.

Maj. George Catlett Marshall, jr., Infantry, from August 21, 1923.

Maj. Talbot Smith, Cavalry, from August 22, 1923.

Maj. Frank Edwin Davis, Quartermaster Corps, from September 2, 1923.

Maj. William Wallace Overton, Cavalry, from September 3, 1923.

Maj. Samuel Turner Mackall, Infantry, from September 11, 1923.

Maj. Walter Campbell Short, Infantry, from October 6, 1923.

Maj. Frank Fanning Jewett, Infantry, from October 14, 1923.

Maj. August Francis Dannemiller, Infantry, from October 16, 1923.

Maj. Alfred Asa Hickox, Infantry, from October 19, 1923.

Maj. Samuel Greaner Talbott, Adjutant General's Department, from October 20, 1923.

Maj. John Ernest Green, Infantry, from November 3, 1923.

Maj. Jason Marion Walling, Infantry, from November 5, 1923.

Maj. Louis Lehman Korn, Judge Advocate General's Department, from November 8, 1923.

Maj. Jason Fremont Defendorf, Judge Advocate General's Department, from November 10, 1923.

Maj. Charles Macon Wesson, Ordnance Department, from November 20, 1923.

Maj. William Elmer Murray, Quartermaster Corps, from November 27, 1923.

To be majors.

Capt. Richard Bolles Paddock, Field Artillery, from January 29, 1923.

Capt. Carl Spatz, Air Service, from February 1, 1923.

Capt. Harold Roe Bull, Infantry, from February 15, 1923.

Capt. James Byron Haskell, Coast Artillery Corps, from February 22, 1923.

Capt. Charles Morton Milliken, Signal Corps, from February 22, 1923.
 Capt. James Fred Byrom, Infantry, from February 26, 1923.
 Capt. Woodfin Grady Jones, Infantry, from February 27, 1923.
 Capt. James Patrick Hogan, Coast Artillery Corps, from March 2, 1923.
 Capt. Paul Clarence Paschal, Infantry, from March 2, 1923.
 Capt. John Leo Parkinson, Infantry, from March 5, 1923.
 Capt. Rudolph Gwinn Whitten, Infantry, from March 8, 1923.
 Capt. Louis Thomas Byrne, Infantry, from March 9, 1923.
 Capt. Gooding Packard, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 4, 1923.
 Capt. Glenn Preston Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 10, 1923.
 Capt. Walter Cyrus Gullion, Adjutant General's Department, from April 14, 1923.
 Capt. Francis Marion Brannan, Infantry, from April 19, 1923.
 Capt. Adam Empe Potts, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 6, 1923.
 Capt. William Rutledge Orton, Infantry, from May 9, 1923.
 Capt. Rufus Sumter Bratton, Infantry, from May 9, 1923, subject to examination required by law.
 Capt. Thomas George Lanphier, Air Service, from May 20, 1923.
 Capt. Sylvester DeWitt Downs, jr., Field Artillery, from May 26, 1923.
 Capt. Orlando Ward, Field Artillery, from June 22, 1923.
 Capt. Benjamin Grant Weir, Air Service, from July 8, 1923.
 Capt. Ralph Royce, Air Service, from July 11, 1923.
 Capt. Thomas Huntington Monroe, Infantry, from July 31, 1923.
 Capt. Roger Burnett Harrison, Infantry, from August 1, 1923.
 Capt. Benjamin Fiery Hoge, Cavalry, from August 10, 1923.
 Capt. Frederick Herr, Cavalry, from August 12, 1923.
 Capt. Clifford James Mathews, Infantry, from August 21, 1923.
 Capt. Frank William Milburn, Infantry, from August 22, 1923.
 Capt. Isaac Gill, jr., Infantry, from August 22, 1923.
 Capt. John Kennard, Cavalry, from September 2, 1923.
 Capt. John Bellinger Thompson, Cavalry, from September 8, 1923.
 Capt. Hamner Huston, Infantry, from September 5, 1923.
 Capt. Jens Anderson Doe, Infantry, from September 8, 1923.
 Capt. Lester Leland Lampert, Infantry, from September 8, 1923.
 Capt. Charles Harrison Corlett, Infantry, from September 11, 1923.
 Capt. Louis Alexander Falligant, Infantry, from September 12, 1923.
 Capt. William Ord Ryan, Field Artillery, from September 13, 1923.
 Capt. William Francis Maher, Field Artillery, from September 23, 1923.
 Capt. Floyd Hatfield, Infantry, from October 6, 1923.
 Capt. Charles Lewis Clifford, Cavalry, from October 12, 1923.
 Capt. Benjamin Seymour Stocker, Infantry, from October 13, 1923.
 Capt. Oscar Otto Kuentz, Corps of Engineers, from October 14, 1923.
 Capt. George Horton Steel, Quartermaster Corps, from October 16, 1923.
 Capt. Earl Landreth, Infantry, from October 19, 1923.
 Capt. William Edward Raab Covell, Corps of Engineers, from October 20, 1923.
 Capt. Joseph Dogan Arthur, jr., Corps of Engineers, from November 3, 1923.
 Capt. John Stewart Bragdon, Corps of Engineers, from November 5, 1923.
 Capt. George Jacob Richards, Corps of Engineers, from November 8, 1923.
 Capt. John Scott Smylie, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 10, 1923.
 Capt. Lehman Wellington Miller, Corps of Engineers, from November 20, 1923.
 Capt. Douglas Lafayette Weart, Corps of Engineers, from November 27, 1923.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Kenneth Smith Anderson, Infantry, from January 24, 1923.
 First Lieut. John Hudspeth Crozier, Infantry, from February 1, 1923.

First Lieut. Thomas Robert Gibson, Infantry, from February 2, 1923.
 First Lieut. Joseph Jerome Fraser, Infantry, from February 11, 1923.
 First Lieut. Egbert Jansen Buckbee, Quartermaster Corps, from February 15, 1923.
 First Lieut. George Warren Cooke, Finance Department, from February 22, 1923.
 First Lieut. Amos Tyree, Quartermaster Corps, from February 22, 1923.
 First Lieut. Charles Otway Carter, Quartermaster Corps, from February 25, 1923.
 First Lieut. Franklin Denwood Shawn, Quartermaster Corps, from February 26, 1923.
 First Lieut. Charles Julius Isley, Quartermaster Corps, from February 27, 1923.
 First Lieut. Ralph Hibbler Bogle, Quartermaster Corps, from March 1, 1923.
 First Lieut. John Matthew Clarke, Quartermaster Corps, from March 2, 1923.
 First Lieut. Henry John Hunker, Quartermaster Corps, from March 2, 1923.
 First Lieut. Frederick Eugene Hagen, Quartermaster Corps, from March 3, 1923.
 First Lieut. Murdock Allen McFadden, Quartermaster Corps, from March 5, 1923.
 First Lieut. Clifford Michael Ollivetti, Judge Advocate General's Department, from March 8, 1923.
 First Lieut. Norman Paul Williams, Infantry, from March 9, 1923.
 First Lieut. Lewis Conway Baird, Quartermaster Corps, from March 10, 1923.
 First Lieut. Robert Grant Cousley, Infantry, from March 11, 1923.
 First Lieut. Roland Capel Bower, Quartermaster Corps, from March 16, 1923.
 First Lieut. David Grove, Quartermaster Corps, from March 25, 1923.
 First Lieut. Ernest Ward Ely, Infantry, from April 3, 1923.
 First Lieut. James Horace Barbin, Infantry, from April 4, 1923.
 First Lieut. Charles Leonard Charlebois, Quartermaster Corps, from April 5, 1923.
 First Lieut. George Harrison Harrell, Quartermaster Corps, from April 8, 1923.
 First Lieut. James Wight Van Osten, Signal Corps, from April 8, 1923.
 First Lieut. Reuben Lee Fain, Quartermaster Corps, from April 10, 1923.
 First Lieut. Carey Edwin Goodwyn, Quartermaster Corps, from April 14, 1923.
 First Lieut. Adolphe St. Armant Fairbanks, Corps of Engineers, from April 19, 1923.
 First Lieut. Edward Eccles, Quartermaster Corps, from April 20, 1923.
 First Lieut. John William Mayben, Quartermaster Corps, from April 22, 1923.
 First Lieut. Edward Raeder, Quartermaster Corps, from April 29, 1923.
 First Lieut. John Smith Scally, Quartermaster Corps, from May 6, 1923.
 First Lieut. Allen William Pollitt, Quartermaster Corps, from May 8, 1923.
 First Lieut. Hamilton Hall Treager Glessner, Signal Corps, from May 9, 1923.
 First Lieut. Livingston Swentzel, Signal Corps, from May 9, 1923.
 First Lieut. Elbert Cock, Quartermaster Corps, from May 10, 1923.
 First Lieut. James Anderson Beirne Gibson, Ordnance Department, from May 12, 1923.
 First Lieut. Frederick Foster Christine, Air Service, from May 20, 1923.
 First Lieut. Patrick Kelly, Quartermaster Corps, from May 21, 1923.
 First Lieut. George Hebard Pryor, Quartermaster Corps, from May 23, 1923.
 First Lieut. John Aubrey Wheeler, Ordnance Department, from May 26, 1923.
 First Lieut. Arthur Walter Stanley, Quartermaster Corps, from June 9, 1923.
 First Lieut. Paul Frederick Huber, Quartermaster Corps, from June 20, 1923.
 First Lieut. Graves Barney McGary, Quartermaster Corps, from June 22, 1923.

First Lieut. Arthur William Parker, Quartermaster Corps, from July 1, 1923.

First Lieut. Herbert Lee Jackson, Cavalry, from July 8, 1923.

First Lieut. Randolph James Hernandez, Quartermaster Corps, from July 11, 1923.

First Lieut. David Sidney Seaton, Air Service, from July 28, 1923.

First Lieut. Schenk Henry Griffin, Corps of Engineers, from July 28, 1923.

First Lieut. Richard Landrum Smith, Corps of Engineers, from July 31, 1923.

First Lieut. Harold Arthur Barnes, Quartermaster Corps, from August 1, 1923.

First Lieut. William Hammond Waugh, Corps of Engineers, from August 1, 1923.

First Lieut. Clarence Barnard, Ordnance Department, from August 2, 1923.

First Lieut. John Leland Corbett, Quartermaster Corps, from August 4, 1923.

First Lieut. Nels Johnson Thorud, Quartermaster Corps, from August 10, 1923.

First Lieut. Walter Sutherland Bramble, Quartermaster Corps, from August 12, 1923.

First Lieut. Harry Dittenbaugh, Quartermaster Corps, from August 21, 1923.

First Lieut. John Van Ness Ingram, Quartermaster Corps, from August 22, 1923.

First Lieut. James Stevenson Crawford, Ordnance Department, from August 22, 1923.

First Lieut. Henry Bert Knowles, Quartermaster Corps, from August 24, 1923.

First Lieut. Stewart Hancock Elliott, Ordnance Department, from August 26, 1923.

First Lieut. Asa Irwin, Quartermaster Corps, from August 26, 1923.

First Lieut. Donald Marion McRae, Infantry, from August 27, 1923.

First Lieut. John Aloysius Broderick, Quartermaster Corps, from August 28, 1923.

First Lieut. William Mathew Larner, Quartermaster Corps, from August 29, 1923.

First Lieut. Charles Bertrand Wickins, Quartermaster Corps, from August 31, 1923.

First Lieut. Mahlon Kirkbride Taylor, Quartermaster Corps, from September 2, 1923.

First Lieut. Van Leslie Prather, Quartermaster Corps, from September 3, 1923.

First Lieut. Edward Peter Doyle, Quartermaster Corps, from September 5, 1923, subject to examination required by law.

First Lieut. Charles Alexander Brinkley, Quartermaster Corps, from September 8, 1923.

First Lieut. Hugh Franklin Ewing, Quartermaster Corps, from September 8, 1923.

First Lieut. Oliver Stevenson Ferson, Air Service, from September 11, 1923.

First Lieut. George Washington Armitage, Quartermaster Corps, from September 12, 1923.

First Lieut. William McKendree Scott, Quartermaster Corps, from September 13, 1923.

First Lieut. Curtis Loyd Stafford, Cavalry, from September 16, 1923.

First Lieut. John Edward Brown, Ordnance Department, from September 16, 1923.

First Lieut. John Gibbon McCoy, Chemical Warfare Service, from September 20, 1923.

First Lieut. John Fawcett, Quartermaster Corps, from September 23, 1923.

First Lieut. Charles Elliott Lucas, Infantry, from October 6, 1923.

First Lieut. Will Rainwater White, Quartermaster Corps, from October 9, 1923.

First Lieut. George Albert Bentley, Quartermaster Corps, from October 11, 1923.

First Lieut. Norris Whitlock Osborn, Ordnance Department, from October 12, 1923.

First Lieut. Oliver Louis Overmyer, Quartermaster Corps, from October 13, 1923.

First Lieut. Thomas Kenny, Quartermaster Corps, from October 14, 1923.

First Lieut. Harrie Dean Whitcomb Riley, Corps of Engineers, from October 16, 1923.

First Lieut. Leon Henry Richmond, Signal Corps, from October 19, 1923.

First Lieut. Charles Merrill Savage, Air Service, from October 20, 1923.

First Lieut. George Churchill Kenney, Air Service, from November 3, 1923.

First Lieut. Bertram John Sherry, Signal Corps, from November 5, 1923.

First Lieut. John Thompson Conover, Quartermaster Corps, from November 8, 1923.

First Lieut. Warren Atherton Butler, Quartermaster Corps, from November 10, 1923.

First Lieut. Jesse DeWitt Cope, Infantry, from November 16, 1923.

First Lieut. Eldridge Arnold Green, Infantry, from November 20, 1923.

First Lieut. Edward Frederick French, Signal Corps, from November 27, 1923.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Jesse Ellis Graham, Infantry, from January 30, 1923.

Second Lieut. Fred Glover Sherrill, Finance Department, from February 1, 1923.

Second Lieut. Sol Marks Lipman, Cavalry, from February 1, 1923.

Second Lieut. Jerome David Cambre, Infantry, from February 2, 1923.

Second Lieut. Burrowes Goldthwaite Stevens, Infantry, from February 11, 1923.

Second Lieut. Alexander Thomas McCone, Field Artillery, from February 11, 1923.

Second Lieut. Thomas Markham Brinkley, Infantry, from February 11, 1923.

Second Lieut. John Kennedy Buchanan, Infantry, from February 15, 1923.

Second Lieut. Beverley St. George Tucker, Ordnance Department, from February 16, 1923.

Second Lieut. Reginald Worth Hubbell, Infantry, from February 22, 1923.

Second Lieut. Lee Earl Gray, Coast Artillery Corps, from February 22, 1923.

Second Lieut. Donald William Sawtelle, Cavalry, from February 25, 1923.

Second Lieut. Paul Wilkins Kendall, Infantry, from February 26, 1923.

Second Lieut. John Franklin Farley, Infantry, from February 27, 1923.

Second Lieut. Charles Henry Moore, jr., Infantry, from March 1, 1923.

Second Lieut. Alexander John Mackenzie, Infantry, from March 2, 1923.

Second Lieut. Wiley Vinton Carter, Infantry, from March 2, 1923.

Second Lieut. Ira Platt Swift, Cavalry, from March 3, 1923.

Second Lieut. Wilbur Eugene Dunkelberg, Infantry, from March 5, 1923.

Second Lieut. Arthur Pulsifer, Infantry, from March 5, 1923.

Second Lieut. Farrin Allen Hillard, Infantry, from March 8, 1923.

Second Lieut. Elliott Watkins, Infantry, from March 9, 1923.

Second Lieut. Francis James Gillespie, Infantry, from March 9, 1923.

Second Lieut. Jesse Lewis Gibney, Infantry, from March 10, 1923.

Second Lieut. Robert Hale Vesey, Infantry, from March 11, 1923.

Second Lieut. Clarence Miles Mendenhall, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from March 14, 1923.

Second Lieut. Kester Lovejoy Hastings, Infantry, from March 16, 1923.

Second Lieut. Howard Waite Brimmer, Infantry, from March 25, 1923.

Second Lieut. Charles Milner Smith, jr., Infantry, from March 28, 1923.

Second Lieut. Walter Joseph Muller, Infantry, from April 1, 1923.

Second Lieut. Harry Lovejoy Rogers, jr., Infantry, from April 3, 1923.

Second Lieut. George Bryan Conrad, Field Artillery, from April 4, 1923.

Second Lieut. William Stephen Murray, Infantry, from April 5, 1923.

Second Lieut. Raymond Wainwright Odor, Infantry, from April 7, 1923.

Second Lieut. James Clyde Welch, Infantry, from April 8, 1923.

Second Lieut. Miner Welsh Bonwell, Infantry, from April 8, 1923.

Second Lieut. Joseph Magoffin Glasgow, Cavalry, from April 10, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Elmer Milke Jenkins, Infantry, from April 14, 1923.
 Second Lieut. James Lawrence Keasler, Infantry, from April 18, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Rutherford Dent McGiffert, Infantry, from April 19, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Richard Bryan Wheeler, Infantry, from April 19, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Roswell Aaron, Infantry, from April 20, 1923.
 Second Lieut. David Albert Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, from April 21, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Alfred Maximilian Gruenther, Field Artillery, from April 21, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Herbert Bernard Loper, Corps of Engineers, from April 22, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Ivan Crawford Lawrence, Corps of Engineers, from April 25, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Williston Birkhimer Palmer, Field Artillery, from April 27, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Robert Gibbins Gard, Field Artillery, from April 28, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Robert Ammons Hill, Corps of Engineers, from April 29, 1923.
 Second Lieut. David Horn Whittier, Ordnance Department, from May 6, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Herbert Maury Jones, Field Artillery, from May 7, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Orville Wells Martin, Field Artillery, from May 8, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Roy Green, Corps of Engineers, from May 9, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Forrest Eugene Cookson, Infantry, from May 9, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Alexander Sharp Bennet, Field Artillery, from May 9, 1923.
 Second Lieut. George Sheldon Price, Field Artillery, from May 10, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Wyburn Dwight Brown, Field Artillery, from May 12, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Robert Miller Montague, Field Artillery, from May 15, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Charles Pollard Jones, Field Artillery, from May 17, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Anthony Clement McAuliffe, Field Artillery, from May 20, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Lester Francis Rhodes, Corps of Engineers, from May 21, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Albert Rhett Stuart Barden, Field Artillery, from May 23, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Romeo Francis Regnier, Field Artillery, from May 26, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Don Gilmore Shingler, Corps of Engineers, from June 1, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Harlan Nelson Hartness, Infantry, from June 2, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Louis Brainard Ely, Field Artillery, from June 2, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Julius Easton Slack, Field Artillery, from June 5, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Bertram Francis Hayford, Field Artillery, from June 6, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Ernest Aaron Bixby, Field Artillery, from June 9, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Robert Rossiter Raymond, jr., Field Artillery, from June 11, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Harris Fulford Scherer, Cavalry, from June 12, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Benoit Hedekin, Field Artillery, from June 16, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Vincil Phelps, Field Artillery, from June 30, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Charles Norton McFarland, Field Artillery, from June 22, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Charles Alvin Pyle, Field Artillery, from June 25, 1923.
 Second Lieut. John Ray Hardin, Corps of Engineers, from June 30, 1923.
 Second Lieut. William Wilkeson Barton, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Maurice Place Chadwick, Field Artillery, from July 2, 1923.

Second Lieut. Foster Joseph Tate, Field Artillery, from July 6, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Carl Robinson, Infantry, from July 8, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Richard Tobin Bennison, Field Artillery, from July 11, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Henry John Dick Meyer, Field Artillery, from July 11, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Elton Foster Hammond, Field Artillery, from July 12, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Ernest Marion Brannon, Infantry, from July 25, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Francis George McGill, Field Artillery, from July 28, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Oscar Alan Saunders, Ordnance Department (transferred from Field Artillery during the recess of the Senate), from July 28, 1923.
 Second Lieut. John Wyville Sheehy, Infantry, from July 28, 1923.
 Second Lieut. James Battle Rivers, Cavalry, from July 31, 1923.
 Second Lieut. John Joseph Burns, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Leslie Edgar Jacoby, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1923.
 Second Lieut. John Raikes Vanos, Infantry, from August 2, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Clarence John Kanaga, Field Artillery, from August 2, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Richard Powell Ovenshine, Infantry, from August 2, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Edwin Virgil Kerr, Field Artillery, from August 4, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Thomas McGregor, Field Artillery, from August 10, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Harrison Howell Dodge Heiberg, Cavalry, from August 12, 1923.
 Second Lieut. William Irwin Allen, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 16, 1923.
 Second Lieut. James Edmund Parker, Air Service, from August 19, 1923.
 Second Lieut. William Wesson Jervy, Cavalry, from August 21, 1923.
 Second Lieut. George Raymond Burgess, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 22, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Edward Lynde Strohbehn, Field Artillery, from August 22, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Maurice Keyes Kurtz, Field Artillery, from August 24, 1923.
 Second Lieut. William Holmes Wenstrom, Cavalry, from August 26, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Paul Lewis Harter, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 26, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Leo Clement Paquet, Infantry, from August 27, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Maurice Crawford, Infantry, from August 28, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Eugene McGinley, Field Artillery, from August 29, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Hugh Browning Waddell, Cavalry, from August 29, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Lester DeLong Flory, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 31, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Isaac Haiden Ritchie, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 31, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Augustine Francis Shea, Field Artillery, from September 2, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Carlisle Visscher Allan, Infantry, from September 2, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Marion Patton Echols, Field Artillery, from September 3, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Francis Otis Wood, Field Artillery, from September 5, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Hobart Hewett, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 5, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Waldemar Sven Broberg, Ordnance Department, from September 8, 1923.
 Second Lieut. James Holden Phillips, Cavalry, from September 8, 1923.
 Second Lieut. John Edwin Leahy, Cavalry, from September 11, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Frederick Weed Drury, Cavalry, from September 12, 1923.
 Second Lieut. Leander Dunbar Syme, Infantry, from September 13, 1923.

Second Lieut. Ellis Vern Williamson, Field Artillery, from September 16, 1923.

Second Lieut. Leroy Clark Wilson, Infantry, from September 16, 1923.

Second Lieut. Nathaniel Alanson Burnell, 2d, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 20, 1923.

Second Lieut. John Bartlett Murphy, Field Artillery, from September 21, 1923.

Second Lieut. James Lowe Harbaugh, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from September 23, 1923.

Second Lieut. Virgil Farrar Shaw, Cavalry, from September 24, 1923.

Second Lieut. Paul Alpheus Noel, Cavalry, from September 24, 1923.

Second Lieut. Michael Gibson Smith, Field Artillery, from September 25, 1923.

Second Lieut. Syril Emerson Faine, Infantry, from October 2, 1923.

Second Lieut. Arthur Maxon Parsons, Infantry, from October 6, 1923.

Second Lieut. Harry Welling Barrick, Infantry, from October 9, 1923.

Second Lieut. William Travis Van de Graaff, Infantry, from October 11, 1923.

Second Lieut. Howard Rand Perry, jr., Infantry, from October 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. Edward Hamilton Young, Infantry, from October 13, 1923.

Second Lieut. Nathan Arthur Smith, Infantry, from October 14, 1923.

Second Lieut. Gerald St. Claire Mickle, Infantry, from October 16, 1923.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Randolph Farrar, Infantry, from October 17, 1923.

Second Lieut. Henry Ellis Sanderson, jr., Field Artillery, from October 18, 1923.

Second Lieut. Hugh French Thomason Hoffman, Cavalry, from October 19, 1923.

Second Lieut. David Stanley Holbrook, Cavalry, from October 20, 1923.

Second Lieut. Walter Scott Winn, jr., Infantry, from November 3, 1923.

Second Lieut. Willard Gordon Wyman, Cavalry, from November 3, 1923.

Second Lieut. John Leonard Whitelaw, Infantry, from November 5, 1923.

Second Lieut. Edward Henry Bowes, Infantry, from November 6, 1923.

Second Lieut. Edwin Malcolm Sutherland, Infantry, from November 7, 1923.

Second Lieut. Joseph Andrew Holly, Infantry, from November 8, 1923.

Second Lieut. Henry Baldwin Nichols, Infantry, from November 10, 1923.

Second Lieut. William Douglas McNair, Field Artillery, from November 10, 1923.

Second Lieut. Charles Forrest Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. Robert Francis Carter, Infantry, from November 16, 1923.

Second Lieut. Hugh Garnett Elliott, jr., Field Artillery, from November 19, 1923.

Second Lieut. Nathan Farragut Twining, Infantry, from November 20, 1923.

Second Lieut. William John Crowe, Cavalry, from November 27, 1923.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

To be major.

Capt. Vicente Lim, Philippine Scouts, from April 29, 1923.

To be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Eustaquio Sabio Baclig, Philippine Scouts, from February 10, 1923.

APPOINTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

To be second lieutenant with rank from June 13, 1923.

Jose Emilio Olivares, graduate of United States Naval Academy.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, United States Navy, to be Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of admiral, for a term of four years from the 21st day of July, 1923.

Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years from the 27th day of July, 1923.

Capt. Claude C. Bloch, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years from the 1st day of October, 1923.

The following-named captains to be rear admirals in the Navy from the 8th day of June, 1923:

William D. MacDougall.

Lucius A. Bostwick.

Capt. William A. Moffett to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 25th day of July, 1923.

Capt. Julian L. Latimer to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 13th day of November, 1923.

Commander Bayard T. Bulmer, an additional number in grade, to be a captain in the Navy from the 6th day of January, 1923.

Commander William Norris, an additional number in grade, to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1923.

Commander Adolphus Andrews to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1923.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy from the 8th day of June, 1923:

Frederick L. Oliver.

John M. Enochs.

Harold E. Cook.

Wilbert Smith.

Louis C. Richardson.

Paul Foley.

Thomas R. Kurtz.

Commander Benyaure B. Wygant to be a captain in the Navy from the 25th day of July, 1923.

Commander Manley H. Simons, jr., to be a captain in the Navy from the 24th day of August, 1923.

Commander Ivan E. Bass an additional number in grade, to be a captain in the Navy from the 5th day of October, 1923.

Commander Burrell C. Allen to be a captain in the Navy from the 26th day of October, 1923.

Commander Arthur P. Fairfield to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of November, 1923.

Lieut. Commander Allan S. Farquhar to be a commander in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1922.

Lieut. Commander Harry J. Abbett to be a commander in the Navy from the 19th day of December, 1922.

Lieut. Commander Charles W. Crosse to be a commander in the Navy from the 6th day of January, 1923.

Lieut. Commander Claudius R. Hyatt to be a commander in the Navy from the 9th day of February, 1923.

Lieut. Commander Roy P. Emrich to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1923.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 8th day of June, 1923:

Jacob H. Klein, jr.

John S. Barleon.

William T. Smith.

Stephen B. McKinney.

Louis F. Thibault.

Baxter H. Bruce.

Henry R. Keller.

Walter F. Lafrenz.

George C. Logan.

Douglas W. Fuller.

George H. Laird.

John B. Earle.

Raymond F. Frelsen.

Henry G. Shoner.

Ellis Lando.

Thomas A. Symington.

Lieut. Commander Harlow T. Kays to be a commander in the Navy from the 25th day of July, 1923.

Lieut. Commander Clarence N. Hinkamp to be a commander in the Navy from the 26th day of October, 1923.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1922:

Glenn A. Smith.

Whitley Perkins.

Homer C. Wick.

Earl R. Morrissey.

Willard E. Cheadle.

Lieut. Hamilton Harlow to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 5th day of September, 1922.

Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 15th day of October, 1922.

Lieut. Grady B. Whitehead to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 12th day of November, 1922.

Lieut. Carl K. Martin to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 15th day of November, 1922.

Lieut. Campbell D. Edgar to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 19th day of December, 1922.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 6th day of January, 1923:

John P. Bowden.

De Witt C. Ramsey.

Lieut. Baylis F. Poe to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 8th day of January, 1923.

Lieut. Roscoe E. Schuirman to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 9th day of February, 1923.

Lieut. Charles K. Osborne to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 8th day of March, 1923.

Lieut. Ingram C. Sowell to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of April, 1923.

Lieut. Francis E. M. Whiting to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1923.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 8th day of June, 1923:

Charles A. Lockwood, jr.	John K. Richards, jr.
Stanley G. Womble.	Hans Ertz.
Paul S. Theiss.	Aaron S. Merrill.
Charles S. Alden.	Charles F. Greene.
George S. Gillespie.	Garnet Hulings.
Hubert V. LaBombard.	Otto M. Forster.
Laurence R. Brown.	Leonard N. Linsley.
William H. P. Blandy.	James C. Jones, jr.
Elmer L. Woodside.	Glenn B. Davis.
Bruce G. Leighton.	Palmer H. Dunbar, jr.
Ray H. Wakeman.	Charlie P. McFeaters.
Carl E. Hoard.	Charles N. Ingraham.
Thomas M. Shock.	Adolph V. S. Pickhardt.
Stewart F. Bryant.	Paul A. Stevens.
Kenneth R. R. Wallace.	George W. Wolf.
Robin B. Daughtry.	William I. Causey, jr.
Richard H. Knight.	Hugh L. White.
Norman C. Gillette.	John A. Brownell.
Thomas Shine.	Roy Dudley.

Lieut. Laurence Wild to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1923.

Lieut. Reginald S. H. Venable to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 25th day of July, 1923.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 31st day of December, 1921:

George R. Veed.
Vincent Benedict.
James M. Connally.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold J. Wright to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1922.

Lieut. Stephen E. Haddon to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Frank A. Brandecker to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of January, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Arthur Wrightson to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 4th day of January, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. William E. McClendon to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 13th day of January, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Laurence E. Myers to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Henry C. Flanagan to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Frank A. Saunders to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Will F. Roseman to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 7th day of February, 1922.

Lieut. Jesse G. McFarland to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 7th day of February, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. John P. Dix to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 11th day of February, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Robert E. Davenport to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 14th day of February, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. William Wakefield to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of March, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Harry L. Dodson to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 23d day of March, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Roy W. Bruner to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 28th day of March, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Duane L. Taylor to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of April, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Roger F. McCall to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 4th day of April, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Richard C. Bartlett to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 19th day of April, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Louis Dreller to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th day of April, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 27th day of April, 1922, to correct the date from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

James D. Barner.
Clyde L. Lewis.

Lieut. Malcolm F. Schoeffel to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Thomas G. W. Settle to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of May, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Ralph A. Ofstie to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 17th day of May, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Rex L. Hicks to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 21st day of May, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Herbert M. Scull to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th day of May, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Matthias B. Gardner to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 27th day of May, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1922:

Maurice H. Stein.	William N. Updegraff.
Richard B. Tuggle.	Gerald L. Schetky.
George C. Dyer.	Everett D. Kern.
Edwin Friedman.	Paul B. Thompson.
Kenneth D. Muir.	Thomas B. Fitzpatrick.
Charles Allen.	Robert M. Dorsey.
Grayson B. Carter.	Joseph C. Newman.
Lloyd S. Kinnear.	John P. Hildman.
John Q. Chapman.	Harry F. Newton.
James E. Arnold.	Frank A. Mullen.
Joseph R. Tobin.	John H. Thomas.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1922, to correct the date from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Merritt P. Higgins.
Carl A. Scott.

Lieut. William L. Peterson to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 27th day of June, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Homer F. McGee to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1922.

Lieut. Paul C. Warner to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Raymond F. Tyler to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of July, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Thomas E. Renaker to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 4th day of July, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Braxton Rhodes to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 7th day of July, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. George A. Ott to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 12th day of July, 1922, to correct the date from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Elwood H. Barkelew.
Troy N. Thweatt.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 16th day of July, 1922, to correct the date from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Thomas B. Lee.
Malcolm R. Jameson.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John J. Fitzgerald to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 28th day of July, 1922.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1922, to correct the date from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Arthur C. Smith.
Harry F. Carlson.

Lieut. David A. Musk to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 9th day of August, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 16th day of August, 1922, to correct the date from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

William J. Slattery.
Grover B. Turner.
Earle P. McKellar.

Harry J. Lang.
Louis T. Young.

Dean Blanchard.
Maxwell B. Saben.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Stewart S. Reynolds to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 17th day of August, 1922.

Lieut. Donald McA. Mackey to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 23d day of August, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. John McC. Fitz-Simons to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 25th day of August, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Daniel H. Kane to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of September, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 2d day of September, 1922:

Volney C. Finch.
William B. Lobaugh.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 2d day of September, 1922, to correct the date from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Cecil F. Harper.
Donald J. MacCalman.

Harvey R. Bowes.
Frank R. Whitmore.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 16th day of September, 1922, to correct the date from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Thomas D. Guinn.
Steven W. Callaway.
Barrett Studley.

Lieut. Herbert A. Anderson to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 19th day of September, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William H. Meyer to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 19th day of September, 1922.

Lieut. James A. Martin to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 21st day of September, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Orrin R. Hewitt to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Thomas Macklin to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of October, 1922.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 2d day of October, 1922:

George D. Samonski.
John B. Hupp.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harry E. Stevens to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 9th day of October, 1922.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 11th day of October, 1922:

Robert C. Greenleaf.
Ernest W. Dobie.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Walter M. Shipley to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th day of October, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Michael J. Conlon to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of October, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Clyde Keene to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th day of October, 1922.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 27th day of October, 1922:

Burton W. Lambert.
William D. Dadd.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Godfrey P. Schurz to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of November, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Daniel F. Mulvihill to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 3d day of November, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank Schultz to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 4th day of November, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) David F. Mead to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 7th day of November, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) August Logan to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 12th day of November, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frederick J. Legere to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 15th day of November, 1922.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 16th day of November, 1922:

George W. Waldo.
Charles C. Stotz.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Norman McL. McDonald to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of December, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John P. Millon to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of December, 1922.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) James D. Brown to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 19th day of December, 1922.

Lieut. Alfred Doucet to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th day of December, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) James M. MacDonnell to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 31st day of December, 1922.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 6th day of January, 1923:

Everest A. Whited.
David McWhorter, jr.
Elery A. Zehner.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Samuel E. Lee to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 8th day of January, 1923.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George T. Campbell to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of January, 1923.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank Kinne to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 19th day of January, 1923.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank Kerr to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1923.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 2d day of February, 1923:

Elmer J. McCluen.
Claude B. Arney.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Cornelius J. O'Connor to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 9th day of February, 1923.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Warwick M. Tinsley to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of February, 1923.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Francis P. Brewer to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th day of February, 1923.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 8th day of March, 1923:

John F. Piotrowski.
Ralph A. Scott.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William K. Johnstone to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 18th day of March, 1923.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of April, 1923:

Emmette F. Gumm.
George B. Evans.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 10th day of April, 1923:

Clarence H. Fogg.
Thomas Southall.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George C. Neilsen to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 11th day of April, 1923.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 26th day of April, 1923:

Thomas G. Shanahan.
Jens Nelson.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George Schneider to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 27th day of April, 1923.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank V. Shepard to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 9th day of May, 1923.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Abram L. Broughton to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1923.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 8th day of June, 1923:

Harry F. Gray.
John F. Kennedy.
John F. P. Miller.
Albert R. Colwell.
Walter C. Haight.
Raymond S. Kaiser.
Frank Schlapp.
William J. Russell.
William P. Turner.
Clarence A. Hawkins.
Eldred J. Richards.
William J. Poland.
Emil H. Petri.
Harlie H. Brown.
Joe S. Wier.
Carl I. Ostrom.
Walter E. Holden.
Grover C. Watkins.

Brady J. Dayton.
Arthur D. Murray.
Thomas P. Kane.
Joseph A. Clark.
Stockard R. Hickey.
Chris Halverson.
Thom H. Williamson.
Benjamin J. Shinn.
Joseph A. Ouellet.
Wiley B. Jones.
Harley E. Barrows.
Charles F. Hudson.
Edward Danielson.
Ira W. Truitt.
Fleet W. Corwin.
Charles W. Van Horn.
Edward J. Spuhler.
Alva Henderson.

Arthur Brown.
Warren R. Hastings.
Eli B. Parsons.
William Klaus.
Alvin Henderson.
Harold F. MacHugh.
Kenneth F. Horne.
John Sharpe.
Loar Mansbach.
Glenn O. Twiss.
James F. Cooper.
Laurie C. Parfitt.
Alfred R. Boileau.
Harry A. Pinkerton.
Thomas Fertner.
Carter E. Parker.
Harold Bye.
George H. Turner.
Percy S. Hogarth.
Alexis O. Kustel.
Olaf J. Gullickson.
John L. Graham.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ira D. Spoonmore to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 20th day of June, 1923.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles R. Hoffecker to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 23d day of June, 1923.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William C. Betzer to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 25th day of July, 1923.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 31st day of December, 1921:

Michael Macdonald.
Jens Nelson.
Frank I. Hart.
Frank Schlapp.
Eldred J. Richards.
Mauritz M. Nelson.
John G. Cross.
Albert J. Wheaton.
John S. Hawkins.
William C. Betzer.
Frank R. Wills.

George B. Evans.
John F. Kennedy.
John Sharpe.
Robert Anderson.
Harlie H. Brown.
Alexis O. Kustel.
Chris Halverson.
Earle C. Peterson.
Reuben F. Davis.
Theron S. Hare.
Thomas T. Hassell.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 31st day of January, 1922:

Arthur W. Bates.
Andrew M. Parks.
Andrew M. Harvey.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 22d day of April, 1922:

Leedom B. Andrews.
Harry Redfern.
Irving B. Smith.
James J. McGlynn.
Floyd Gills.
Leon G. DeBrohun.

Maurice A. O'Connor.
Harry D. Goldy.
William L. Travis.
Albert L. Prosser.
Joseph S. Donnell, jr.

Ensign Karl Sommerfeld to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1922.

Ensign Harold H. Kendrick to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 10th day of May, 1922.

Ensign Charles G. Miller to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 11th day of May, 1922.

Ensign Harold J. Kircher to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1922.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 7th day of June, 1922:

Paul Miller.
John B. Longstaff.
Eugene W. Kiefer.
Winfield S. Cunningham.
Oscar A. Weller.
Emanuel C. Beck.
Paul W. Lambright.
Walter T. Hart, jr.
Campbell Cleave.
Harry E. Padley.
Orville G. Cope, jr.
Charles Wilkes.
Hance C. Hamilton.
Ignatius L. Guerlin.

Eugene Wintermantel.
Lunsford Y. Mason, jr.
Dudley M. Page.
Royal F. Jewett.
Lawrence W. Curtin.
Harry H. Deringer.
Ninian Beall.
Rowland D. Hill, jr.
Charles M. Abson.
Tighlman H. Bunch, jr.
James A. Crocker.
James E. Nolan.
Hugh McG. Taylor.

Ensign James D. Veatch to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 15th day of June, 1922.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 30th day of June, 1922:

Harry A. Pinkerton.
Frederick T. Walling.

George O. Farnsworth.
Arthur P. Spencer.

Frederick Strohte.
Claude Farmer.
James Donaldson.
Rony Snyder.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 15th day of July, 1922:

John W. Dillinder.
Andrew T. Lamore.

Ensign Lannis A. Parker to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 31st day of July, 1922.

Ensign Turner A. Glascock to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 1st day of September, 1922.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 22d day of October, 1922:

Ralph H. Smith.
Haskell C. Todd.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 4th day of June, 1923:

Russell H. Quynn.
Joseph E. Shaw.
Edgar W. Sheppard.
William S. Grooch.
Carlton D. Palmer.
Lester G. Bock.
Caleb J. Coatsworth.
Edward E. Dolecek.
Giachino Varini.
Charles G. Shone.
Nathan W. Bard.
Stanley A. Jones.
Francis S. Kosack.
Leo J. Kelly.
William N. Crofford, jr.
Joseph W. Long.
Earl B. Bark.
Earl B. Wilkins.
Warren K. Sherman.
Vincent W. Grady.
Thomas O. McCarthy.
Stanley F. Patten.
Roy S. Knox.
Samuel E. Kenney.
Satolli W. Hanns.
Thomas G. Richards.
John C. Winn.
Francis A. Packer.
Daniel N. Logan.
Phil L. Haynes.

Fleet W. Corwin.
William E. Smith.
Frank Leghorn.
Leon W. Mills.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1923:

Richard F. Whitehead.
Arthur F. Blasiar.
Clarence L. Hayward.
John L. Murphy.
Campbell Keene.
Nolan M. Kindell.
William J. Walker.
Charles E. Bauch.
Alford J. Williams, jr.
Rintoul T. Whitney.
Adolph H. Bamberger.
August V. Zaccor.
Stephen H. Harrison.
Irwin G. Sooy.
George C. Hern.
Clarence E. Bence.
John E. Beck.
Herbert V. Perron.
Glenn F. DeGrave.
Gordon M. Boyes.
Paul Carle.
Frederick H. Ottaway.
Dorris D. Gurley.
Edwin G. Scott.
Castle J. Voris.
Wallace B. Hollingsworth.
Robert E. Mason.
Cyril A. Rumble.
William H. Healey.
William A. Hardy.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 5th day of June, 1923:

Kenneth N. Noble.
Walter E. Moore.
Edward M. Thompson.
Leonidas E. Hill, jr.
Duncan Curry, jr.
John G. Jones.
Ransom K. Davis.
Richard F. Cross, jr.
Carl A. L. Sundberg.
Arnold J. Isbell.
Morgan C. Barrett.
Walter J. Harrison.
Edward B. Haase.
Robert Strite.
William R. Millis.
Wendell G. Switzer.
Edward T. Kline.
Burton B. Biggs.
Elmer D. Snare.
Fred Morris, jr.
George H. De Baun.
Charles J. Maguire.
Burton G. Lake.
Bern Anderson.
Marion R. Kelley.
Franklin B. Kohrs.
Virgil V. Jacomini.
Charles Wellborn, jr.
Alfred M. Granum.
Maris V. Lewis.
Paul R. Coloney.
James E. Hamilton.
Clarence E. Olsen.
Nealy A. Chapin.
Dew W. Eberle.

Arthur De L. Ayrault, jr.
Renwick S. McIver.
Daniel V. Gallery, jr.
Edward E. Roth.
William B. Fletcher, jr.
Henry G. Williams.
Walter F. Boone.
Ralph D. F. Sweeney.
Norman O. Schwien.
Claiborne J. Walker.
William L. Rees.
Jesse H. Carter.
Talbot Smith.
Clarence V. Conlan.
Edwin G. Fullinwider.
Andrew P. Lawton.
Thomas O. Cullins, jr.
Joseph O. Saurette.
William M. Hainer.
Heber H. McLean.
James R. Dudley.
Charles R. Kloman.
Ruper M. Zimmerli.
James L. Robertson.
Oswald S. Colclough.
Leon J. Jacobi.
Virgil K. Bayless.
Thomas E. Zellars.
Thomas L. Wattles.
James Kirkpatrick, jr.
Atherton Macandray, jr.
Max Weiborn.
George H. Bahm.
Charles G. Magruder, jr.
Gordon B. Parks.

Stuart H. Ingersoll.
Raymond C. Percival.
Edgar W. Hampson.
Frederick G. Clay.
Clark L. Green.
Burns MacDonald.
John W. Jamison.
William B. Jackson.
Timothy J. O'Brien.
Leo L. Pace.
Timothy F. Wellings.
Charles F. Erck.
William G. Buch.
James C. Harris, jr.
Edward J. Milner.
Gilbert B. Myers.
Lucien A. Moebus.
William L. Maxson.
Joseph F. Bolger.
Raymond D. Tarback.
William E. Sullivan.
Roy C. Hudson.
Sampson G. Dalkowitz.
William C. Allison.
Lyman A. Thackrey.
John A. Snackenber.
Gerard F. Galpin.
Thomas A. Esling, jr.
Kenneth C. Caldwell.
Alexander J. Gray, jr.
Joseph A. McGinley.
Francis J. McKenna.
Charles R. Pratt.
Frank J. R. Eggers.
Heber B. Brumbaugh.
John E. Pixton.
Guy Chadwick.
Edwin W. Schell.
Christopher Noble.
Joseph Seletski.
John A. Waters, jr.
Kinloch N. Gardner.
Wesley C. Bobbitt.
Ray F. Yager.
John F. Grube.
Ralph E. Butterfield.
Willard E. Dillon.
William S. G. Davis.
Harry W. Ballazzi.
Sydney S. Bunting.
Arnold E. True.
Albert G. Cook, jr.
Sterling T. Cloughley.
Dwight H. Wilson.
James C. Reisinger.
Carl H. Reynolds, jr.
Frederick D. Kime.
Allen B. Cook.
James S. MacKinnon.
Sherwood B. Smith.
Edward P. Beach.
Roscoe L. Bowman.
John G. Burrow.
William F. Ramsey.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 7th day of December, 1922:

Carroll H. Fleming.
Julian B. Edwards.
Trevor Lewis.

Midshipman Lowe H. Bibby to be an ensign in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1922, in accordance with the provisions contained in the act of Congress approved on the 26th day of February, 1923.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from the 8th day of June, 1923:

Kenneth M. McLaren.
Harold W. Northcutt.
John B. Pearson, jr.
Henry A. Schade.
George A. Holderness, jr.
Arnold E. Moss.
Robert W. Haase.
William S. Kurtz.
Warren S. Parr.

Donald R. Tallman.
Thomas G. Murrell.
Gerald D. Linke.
William F. Fitzgerald, jr.
Alexander S. Edward.
James C. Pollock.
Harold W. Eaton.
Morton C. Hutchinson, jr.
William W. Juvenal.
Harry E. Rice, jr.
William G. Lalor.
John P. Womble, jr.
Ralph O. Myers.
Joseph C. Van Cleve.
Nathan Green, jr.
Harry A. Guthrie.
Francis X. McInerney.
William G. Eaton.
Joe L. Raichle.
Grover B. H. Hall.
Linfield L. Hunt.
Llewellyn J. Johns.
Wayne A. McDowell.
William B. McHugh.
Rodger W. Simpson.
Walter S. K. Trapnell.
Olin E. Gates.
Roy M. Signer.
Ralph C. Sanson.
Charles H. Belcher.
Rufus G. Thayer.
Thomas J. Ryan, jr.
Arthur D. Condon.
Eugene P. Sherman.
Benjamin L. Hailey.
Malcolm E. Selby.
Thomas J. Kelly.
Bruce Settle.
John J. Curley, jr.
Harold E. McCarthy.
Paul E. Roswall.
Warren F. Taylor.
Wilson D. Leggett, jr.
Elmon B. Guernsey.
Bryan C. Harper.
Samuel W. Du Bois.
Frank M. McLaury.
Thomas F. Darden, jr.
William G. Fewel.
Bascom S. Jones.
Byron H. Hanlon.
Carl H. Bushnell.
Artyn L. Main.
Charles P. Woodson.
George S. Young.
Ralph R. Stogsall, jr.
Roland R. Killian.
Paul J. Register.
Joseph C. Hubbard.
Parke G. Young.
William E. Makosky.
Wilbur F. Broun.
Kilburn H. Roby.

John J. Herlthy.
Selden B. Spangler.
Laurence E. Hurd.
Kenneth D. McCracken.
Joseph N. Wenger.
Richard G. McCool.
Gordon W. Daisley.
Harry R. Carson, jr.
Henry M. Baker.

Frank T. Ward, jr.
Robert A. Casson, jr.
Robert C. Bell, jr.
Robert E. Mattson.
Harry Sanders.
John W. King, 3d.
Frederic S. Withington.
Emmett E. Sprung.
Edward C. Loughead.
David Abercrombie.
Thomas C. Evans.
William H. Reddington.
Albert C. Murdaugh.
Merrall K. Kirkpatrick.
William V. O'Regan.
John G. Crommelin, jr.
Charles J. Nager.
Roland N. Smoot.
William P. E. Wadbrook.
John R. Perry.
John Avery.
Henry W. Dusenberre.
John R. Johannesen.
William H. von Dreele.
Frank V. Rigler.
Harry H. Keith.
Harry T. Chase.
Elliott B. Strauss.
Carl G. Gesen.
Wendell C. Fowler.
John M. Ocker.
Raymond B. Leavitt.
Howard M. Kelly.
Edward S. Pearce.
Le Merton E. Christ, jr.
Harold N. Williams.
John E. Whitehead.
Robert L. Dennison.
Daniel F. J. Shea.
Arthur A. Ageton.
Thomas B. Williamson.
George E. Hodgkiss.
Sanford D. Fulton.
Alvan R. Pierson, jr.
Marshall M. Dana.
John P. Gilmer, jr.
Charles W. Humphreys.
William B. Ammon.
Roy E. Carr.
Henry D. Wolleson.
Paul C. Wirtz.
Neil K. Dietrich.
Charles H. Momm.
Morris Smellow.
McFarland W. Wood.
Alfred C. Olney, jr.
Joseph T. Sheehan.
Stewart Lindsay.
William A. Riley.
James H. Thach, jr.
James B. Morrison.
Richard Hight.
Harold D. Krick.
Arleigh A. Burke.
William M. Neill.
Richard F. Armknecht.
Church A. Chappell.
Albert L. Fryberger.
Gordon J. Crosby.
Roland M. Huebl.
Anthony Kennedy, jr.
Richard W. Ruble.
Stanhope C. Ring.
Kenneth P. Hartman.
Charles F. Coe.
Thayer T. Tucker.
Claude H. Bennett, jr.
William T. Rassieur.
Allen V. Bres.
Louis H. Brendel.
John M. McIsaac.
Thomas L. Turner.
Robert P. Robert.
William L. Hoffheins, jr.

William K. Mendenhall, jr.
Kenneth D. Ringle.
Farrington L. Barr.
Thomas R. Molloy.
Edward P. Montgomery.
Joseph L. Kane.
John A. Traylor.
Robert I. Hicks, jr.
John D. Kelsey.
Jean P. Bernard.
Philip S. Reynolds.
Henry C. Johnson, jr.
Fred W. Walton.
Rae H. Cunningham.
Edwin M. Graham.
Layton A. Zimmer.
William E. Rigsby.
Percival E. McDowell.
Edward Rembert.
Herbert M. Wescoat.
Willis C. Parker, jr.
Robert D. Huntington.
Edwin R. Duncan.
Henry G. Moran.
Frank K. Shoup, jr.
George W. Welker, jr.
Harry A. Bolles.
Paul F. Dugan.
Aaron P. Storrs, 3d.
Frank H. Bond.
John L. Welch.
Frederick M. Trapnell.
Louis F. Teuscher.
Richard M. Scruggs.
Frederick A. Edwards.
William H. Hennigar.
Peter W. Hass, jr.
John C. Goodnough.
Donald S. MacMahan.
Walter C. Russell, jr.
Frederick L. Caudle.
James H. Willett.
David T. Baskett.
Ralph J. Arnold.
John S. Keating.
Thomas B. Birtley, jr.
Carl K. Zimmerman.
Leon N. Blair.
Harry D. Felt.
Joseph B. Spangler.
John M. Will.
Karl G. Hensel.
Robert H. Rodgers.
Louis M. Fabian.
George W. Meyers.
Samuel G. Fuqua.
Charles D. Beaumont, jr.
Frederick Moosbrugger.
Francis M. Hughes.
Alfred H. Richards.
Melville B. Grosvenor.
Richard F. Rebbeck.
Stanley Leith.
Robert A. Cook.
John C. McCutchen.
Curtis S. Smiley.
Richard C. Kendall.
Louis A. Reinken.
Joseph E. Chapman.
Howard L. Young.
Marvin M. Stephens.
Harold Doe.
Ronald D. Higgins.
Robert P. Wadell.
Richard M. Oliver.
Allan M. Robinson.
James E. Fuller.
William M. Haynsworth, jr.
Pleasant D. Gold, 3rd.
Arthur L. Maher.
John R. Nunn.
Robert W. McCormick.
John E. Shomier, jr.
Walter O'Sullivan.

Charles R. Pickell.
 Richard D. Stimson.
 Dwight H. Day.
 Boltwood E. Dodson.
 Burton Davis.
 John J. Jecklin.
 Louis N. Miller.
 William R. Thayer.
 Steele B. Smith.
 Charles R. Ensey, jr.
 William T. Pearce.
 Edwin R. Peck.
 Hugh Severin.
 George A. Dussault.
 Murvale T. Farrar.
 Alan C. Davis.
 William E. Donovan.
 Balch B. Wilson, jr.
 Joseph C. Molder.
 Olin Scoggins.
 Josephus A. Briggs.
 Francis W. Laurent.
 Thomas E. Boyce.
 Justin S. Fitzgerald.
 Francis D. Hamblin.
 Harold H. Connelley.
 Benjamin W. Arnold, 3rd.
 Vincent P. Conroy.
 Cabell Gwathmey.
 Earl Maeser.
 Richard D. Pratt.
 Albin R. Sodergren.
 Joseph J. Rooney.
 Earl F. Jenkins.
 Philip H. Ryan.
 Robert A. MacKerracher.
 Henry M. Cooper.
 Blackwell Newhall.
 Walter C. Holt.
 Joseph L. Schwaninger.
 Reed T. Roberts.
 Glover McArthur.
 Joseph E. M. Wood.
 Daniel N. Cone, jr.
 Walter F. Burns, jr.
 Paul B. Koonce.
 Louis A. Drexler, jr.
 Hubert M. McLellan.
 Terance R. Harp.
 Francis S. Drake.
 Charles F. Just.
 Harry D. McCament.
 Charles H. Walker.
 William J. McCafferty.
 John W. Price, jr.
 Henry D. Batterton.
 Augustus S. Mulvanity.
 Calvin H. Mann.
 John L. Brown.
 Thomas E. Kelly.
 Joseph B. Renn.
 Alvin D. Chandler.
 Frederick J. Nelson.
 George A. T. Washburn.
 James C. Guillot.
 William H. Hamilton.
 William J. McCord.
 Murr E. Arnold.
 Carson R. Miller.
 Claude F. Sullivan.
 Guy M. Neely.
 William P. Burford.
 Philip R. Coffin.
 George W. Lehman.
 Shirley M. Barnes.
 Raymond E. Woodside.
 Marion J. Duncan.
 Douglas R. Burkam.
 Donald E. Wilcox.
 Edmund W. Egbert.
 Frank H. Newton, jr.
 Frank Monroe, jr.
 Thomas J. Casey.
 John V. Peterson.
 William D. Wright, jr.

Walter A. Goldsmith.
 William P. McCarty.
 Gilbert L. Burt.
 Samuel P. Comly, jr.
 George E. Taylor.
 Chester T. Smith.
 Francis L. Robbins.
 Richard P. McDonough.
 Matthew L. Kelly.
 Robert M. Morris.
 Julian J. Levasseur.
 Joyce A. Ralph.
 Homer Ambrose.
 Wendell S. Taylor.
 William J. F. Rafferty.
 William D. Anderson.
 Marcus Erwin, jr.
 Matthias M. Marple, jr.
 William M. Hobby, jr.
 Edgar H. Myers.
 Robert R. Buck.
 Wells L. Field.
 Homer B. Hudson.
 John P. L. Sower.
 James H. Pierson.
 Horace C. Robison.
 Donald Weller.
 John B. Moss.
 Valentine L. Pottle.
 Joseph H. Foley.
 Harlow H. Loomis.
 Wallace E. Guitar.
 William A. Fly.
 William A. Bowers.
 Edward R. Sperry.
 Frank W. Parsons.
 John R. McKinney.
 Frederick W. Long.
 Michael E. Flaherty.
 Harry A. Dunn, jr.
 Everett H. Browne.
 Horatio Ridout.
 Francis L. McCollum.
 Gilmer G. Weston.
 John H. Parrott.
 Henry T. Agnew.
 Robert K. Walker.
 Dominic J. Tortorich, jr.
 George L. Wallace.
 Philip A. Rodes.
 Ralph W. D. Woods.
 Robert E. Cofer, jr.
 Graham N. Fitch.
 James R. Bell.
 John B. Patton, jr.
 John D. Shaw.
 Thomas F. Carlin.
 David E. Roth.
 Cary W. Stevenson.
 Warren F. Simrell, jr.
 Thomas H. Hederman.
 Walter S. Ginn.
 William G. Pogue.
 Philip D. Lohman.
 Philip H. Jenkins.
 Marvin P. Kingsley.
 Paul C. Treadwell.
 Walter S. Sargent.
 Charles A. Parker.
 David L. Nutter.
 John A. Morrow.
 Lester H. Kern.
 John H. Brady.
 John P. Larimore.
 Luther S. Schmidt.
 Howard F. Green.
 Victor B. Tate.
 Edward T. Collins.
 William J. Mullins.
 John K. B. Glinder.
 Herbert Hezlep, jr.
 Herbert A. Niemeyer.
 James R. Andrews.
 Paul F. Schoeffel.
 Raymond D. Lewis.

Thomas B. Congdon.
 Alberton C. Harshman.
 John T. Waldhauser, jr.
 Charles F. Schlichter.
 Gilbert R. Crowther.
 John W. Harper.
 Francis J. Ball.
 Ralph B. McRight.
 Paul Jackson.
 Zeus Soucek.
 Winston P. Folk.
 Charles S. Walsh.

Beverley R. Harrison, jr.
 John M. Cooper.
 Porter L. Loomis.
 William E. Stock, jr.
 Harry E. Morgan.
 Alden D. Redfield.
 George Castera.
 Eugene L. Monagin.
 Edward S. Mulheron.
 John P. B. Barrett.
 William A. Graham.

MARINE CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Alexander S. Williams to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 17th day of April, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Julius S. Turrill to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of August, 1923.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Turner to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 6th day of April, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Col. Raymond B. Sullivan to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of July, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Williams to be lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Maj. Nelson P. Vulte to be lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of January, 1923.

Maj. Percy F. Archer, assistant quartermaster, to be an assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from the 4th day of April, 1923.

Maj. Seth Williams, assistant quartermaster, to be an assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from the 17th day of April, 1923.

Capt. Earl C. Long to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 11th day of February, 1923.

Capt. Harry L. Smith to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 4th day of April, 1923.

Capt. Roy D. Lowell to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 17th day of April, 1923.

Capt. Julius T. Wright to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 27th day of June, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Capt. Samuel J. Bartlett to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 18th day of July, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Capt. Oliver A. Dow to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 26th day of July, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Capt. Louie W. Putnam to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 18th day of August, 1922, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

First Lieut. Austin G. Rome to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 3d day of November, 1922.

First Lieut. Clate C. Snyder to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 15th day of November, 1922.

First Lieut. Edgar S. Tuttle to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January, 1923.

First Lieut. Charles E. Rice to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of January, 1923.

First Lieut. Bert A. Bone to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 11th day of February, 1923.

First Lieut. Robert C. Thaxton to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of March, 1923.

First Lieut. Euvelle D. Howard to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 4th day of April, 1923.

First Lieut. Harlen Pelley to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 10th day of April, 1923.

First Lieut. Harold D. Campbell to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 17th day of April, 1923.

First Lieut. Samuel W. Freeny to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 13th day of May, 1923.

First Lieut. William H. Harrison to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 3d day of June, 1923.

First Lieut. Otto E. Bartoe to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of August, 1923.

First Lieut. Ramond J. Bartholomew to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 23d day of August, 1923.

First Lieut. Ogbourne A. Hill to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of July, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

First Lieut. Melvin E. Fuller to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of July, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

First Lieut. Francis I. Fenton to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of July, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

First Lieut. Ralph W. Luce to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of July, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

First Lieut. Harmon J. Norton to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of July, 1921, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Second Lieut. Willard R. Enk to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of July, 1921.

Second Lieut. Gerald C. Thomas to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of July, 1921.

Second Lieut. John W. Cunningham to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 26th day of August, 1921.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Hassenmiller to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 28th day of August, 1921.

Second Lieut. Joseph F. Driscoll to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 3d day of September, 1921.

Second Lieut. Adolph Stahlberger to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 24th day of September, 1921.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Cushman to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 18th day of October, 1921.

Second Lieut. William P. Kelly to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of November, 1921.

Second Lieut. Eric W. Ojerholm to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 13th day of December, 1921.

Second Lieut. Monitor Watchman to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 17th day of December, 1921.

The following-named noncommissioned officers in the Marine Corps to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps for a probationary period of two years from the 26th day of February, 1923:

First Sergt. John W. Lakso.	Corpl. Lawrence R. Kline.
Corpl. Albert R. Bourne.	Sergt. Clarence M. Knight.
Corpl. William W. Paca, U. S. Marine Corps, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps for a probationary period of two years from the 11th day of April, 1923.	

The following-named midshipmen to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 8th day of June, 1923:

John T. Harris.	John E. Curry.
Shelton C. Zern.	Richard M. Cutts, jr.
Frederick C. Stevens.	

The following-named midshipmen to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 8th day of June, 1923:

Frank D. Weir.	William G. Manley.
Merlin F. Schneider.	Henry J. Voss.
Kenneth L. Moses.	William W. Davidson.
Ira L. Kimes.	Robert H. Rhoads.
George F. Good, jr.	Wilson B. Trundle.
William C. Lemly.	Lawrence T. Burke.
Donald J. Hawthorne.	Thomas B. White.
Merrill B. Twining.	Thomas J. Walker, jr.
Frank H. Lamson-Scribner.	Maxwell H. Mizell.
William J. Scheyer.	Charles W. Kall.

The following-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps for a probationary period of two years from the 6th day of July, 1923:

Philip L. Thwing, a citizen of Vermont.
 Caleb T. Bailey, a citizen of Maryland.
 Clarence J. Chappell, a citizen of Georgia.
 Robert S. Viall, a citizen of New York.
 John D. Muncie, a citizen of Illinois.
 William E. Burke, a citizen of Washington.
 Phil P. Goodman, a citizen of Virginia.
 Robert J. Straub, a citizen of Colorado.
 Veryl H. Dartt, a citizen of Vermont.
 Jesse C. Harmon, a citizen of South Carolina.
 Reginald H. Ridgely, jr., a citizen of Maryland.
 Arthur T. Mason, a citizen of California.
 Lawrence R. Dewine, a citizen of New York, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps for a probationary period of two years from the 30th day of July, 1923.
 Robert G. Hunt, a citizen of Colorado, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps for a probationary period of two years from the 17th day of September, 1923.

James E. Kerr, a citizen of South Carolina, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps for a probationary period of two years from the 15th day of October, 1923.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Roy A. Lifsey to be postmaster at Montgomery, Ala., in place of C. T. Fitzpatrick. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Edna T. Lee to be postmaster at Newton, Ala., in place of Pauline Moore, resigned.

Charles S. Prescott to be postmaster at Wedowee, Ala., in place of R. L. Adcock, resigned.

James Alexander to be postmaster at Marion Junction, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Gus L. Camp to be postmaster at Arab, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Maude A. Bosarge to be postmaster at Bayou Labatre, Ala. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

May H. Johnston to be postmaster at Boligee, Ala. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Wert W. James to be postmaster at Brent, Ala. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

James F. Slone, jr., to be postmaster at Cedar Bluff, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Warren C. Davis to be postmaster at Daphne, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Laurence L. Mallette to be postmaster at Dozier, Ala. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Paul B. Curtis to be postmaster at Glenwood, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John H. Nixon to be postmaster at Goshen, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Ella M. Sullins to be postmaster at Hackleburg, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William A. Giddens to be postmaster at Jones Mills, Ala. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Bessie L. Prim to be postmaster at Siluria, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Ellis Bynum to be postmaster at Tarrant, Ala. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Zada M. Jackson to be postmaster at Vredenburgh, Ala. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Sarah A. Shedd to be postmaster at Adamsville, Ala., in place of A. L. King. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Ada M. Burks to be postmaster at Fairfield, Ala., in place of Robert Stephens, jr. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Thomas P. Bonner to be postmaster at Ashland, Ala., in place of O. L. Pruet. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

James F. Baker to be postmaster at Columbiana, Ala., in place of C. E. Niven. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Jacob E. Hood to be postmaster at Cordova, Ala., in place of J. E. Hood. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Robert B. Evans to be postmaster at Elkmont, Ala., in place of R. B. Evans. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Martha C. Park to be postmaster at Flomaton, Ala., in place of R. C. Abernethy. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Theresa C. Spink to be postmaster at Grand Bay, Ala., in place of T. C. Spink. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Blevins S. Perdue to be postmaster at Greenville, Ala., in place of R. E. Burnett. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Lonnie W. Johnston to be postmaster at Hanceville, Ala., in place of Walter Whisenhunt. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Sylvanus L. Sherrill to be postmaster at Hartsells, Ala., in place of Elizabeth Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1923.

Sarah M. Salley to be postmaster at Hayneville, Ala., in place of S. M. Salley. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Stephen H. Murphy to be postmaster at Huntsville, Ala., in place of R. L. O'Neal. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Roy M. Boak to be postmaster at Lineville, Ala., in place of J. S. McCain. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ruth K. Conerly to be postmaster at Lockhart, Ala., in place of R. K. Conerly. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

James L. Ragland to be postmaster at Pell City, Ala., in place of Bays D. Cather. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Bettie T. Forster to be postmaster at Thomasville, Ala., in place of B. T. Forster. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Emerson E. Etheredge to be postmaster at Town Creek, Ala., in place of L. L. Srygley. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Martin E. Forsyth to be postmaster at Union Springs, Ala., in place of B. L. Perry. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Edna Young to be postmaster at Warrior, Ala., in place of S. T. Moss. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Maggie Winningham to be postmaster at York, Ala., in place of Maggie Winningham. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John Thompson to be postmaster at Altoona, Ala., in place of J. D. Silvey, removed.

George F. Schad to be postmaster at Brewton, Ala., in place of J. R. L. Carmack, removed.

John N. Edwards to be postmaster at Eclectic, Ala., in place of C. R. Osborne, resigned.

Henry A. Cathey to be postmaster at Florence, Ala., in place of M. W. Camper, deceased.

Ira G. Mathews to be postmaster at Tallassee, Ala., in place of H. J. Sullivan, resigned.

Charles S. Mathers to be postmaster at Theodore, Ala., in place of J. W. Fincher, deceased.

ALASKA.

Stephen Birch to be postmaster at Kennecott, Alaska. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Guy Job to be postmaster at Latouche, Alaska. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Frank Lyons to be postmaster at Nulato, Alaska. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Eliel T. Miner to be postmaster at Humboldt, Ariz. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Henry S. Sogn to be postmaster at Anchorage, Alaska, in place of D. W. Stoddard, resigned.

ARIZONA.

Elfreda M. McIntyre to be postmaster at Gila Bend, Ariz. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

J. Lee Conrad to be postmaster at Scottsdale, Ariz. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Harry E. Jenkins to be postmaster at Cooley, Ariz. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Leonard D. Redfield to be postmaster at Benson, Ariz., in place of L. D. Redfield. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John R. Livingston to be postmaster at Chloride, Ariz., in place of J. R. Livingston. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John A. Williams to be postmaster at Hayden, Ariz., in place of Z. G. Page. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Luther Cadwell to be postmaster at Holbrook, Ariz., in place of Charles Osborne. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

ARKANSAS.

Jason O. Burns to be postmaster at Batesville, Ark., in place of H. C. Wade, deceased.

John T. Harper to be postmaster at Huntsville, Ark., in place of W. M. Goucher, removed.

Joseph S. Cotner to be postmaster at Branch, Ark. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Reuben P. Allen to be postmaster at Smackover, Ark. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Mary Brown to be postmaster at Alpena Pass, Ark. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William H. Ashburn to be postmaster at Joiner, Ark. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Earnest R. Clark to be postmaster at Knobel, Ark. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Thomas H. Perry to be postmaster at Louann, Ark. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

James L. Willson to be postmaster at Moro, Ark. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Paul Smith to be postmaster at Nettleton, Ark. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Walter G. Baker to be postmaster at Peach Orchard, Ark. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

James H. Ward to be postmaster at Quitman, Ark. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Robert Dail to be postmaster at Ravenden, Ark. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Hugh T. Brown to be postmaster at Scott, Ark. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William J. Rumsey to be postmaster at Hardy, Ark., in place of I. G. Ritchie. Incumbent's commission expired December 6, 1922.

Oliver A. Hill to be postmaster at Hartford, Ark., in place of B. C. Milhoan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles L. Jones to be postmaster at Junction City, Ark., in place of S. W. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Harry L. Shambarger to be postmaster at Mulberry, Ark., in place of N. J. Nixon. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Thomas A. Hunt to be postmaster at Murfreesboro, Ark., in place of S. K. Hohes. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ned P. Atkin to be postmaster at Parkdale, Ark., in place of N. P. Atkin. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Frank Weldin to be postmaster at Piggott, Ark., in place of E. R. Browning. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

Simon L. Gustafson to be postmaster at Searcy, Ark., in place of Lucius Pilkington. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William N. Stranahan to be postmaster at Sulphur Springs, Ark., in place of S. O. Whaley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Rosa Wallace to be postmaster at Washington, Ark., in place of Rosa Wallace. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

Stella Winn to be postmaster at Winslow, Ark., in place of J. M. Crider. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George E. Davis to be postmaster at Wynne, Ark., in place of E. H. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Redford G. Miles to be postmaster at Des Arc, Ark., in place of L. D. Bellew. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Phillip J. Smith to be postmaster at Dumas, Ark., in place of P. J. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John E. Bittinger to be postmaster at Grady, Ark., in place of J. E. Bittinger. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Garland S. Russell to be postmaster at Green Forest, Ark., in place of H. C. Maples. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Louis Reitzammer to be postmaster at Arkansas City, Ark., in place of Louis Reitzammer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Thomas T. West to be postmaster at Beebe, Ark., in place of S. J. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Milton R. Stimson to be postmaster at Brinkley, Ark., in place of J. H. Stack. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

George A. Clark to be postmaster at Calico Rock, Ark., in place of W. K. Estes. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

King J. Basham to be postmaster at Clarksville, Ark., in place of W. A. Ragon. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Kay S. Rolley to be postmaster at Crawfordsville, Ark., in place of K. S. Rolley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edith M. Cook to be postmaster at De Valls Bluff, Ark., in place of F. M. Zearing. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Roy W. Stevens to be postmaster at Ashdown, Ark., in place of D. D. Draper, removed.

Bing Moody to be postmaster at Bald Knob, Ark., in place of R. H. Clark, resigned.

Robert M. Deason to be postmaster at El Dorado, Ark., in place of J. H. Garison, resigned.

George H. C. Palmer to be postmaster at McGehee, Ark., in place of M. E. Sherland, resigned.

John S. Bowden to be postmaster at Russellville, Ark., in place of J. L. Ragsdale, resigned.

Edwin S. Thompson to be postmaster at Springdale, Ark., in place of J. P. Stafford, resigned.

John W. Honeycutt to be postmaster at Strong, Ark., in place of G. D. Gillette, resigned.

Nona E. Robertson to be postmaster at Thornton, Ark., in place of J. J. Shaddock, resigned.

CALIFORNIA.

Algera M. Rumsey to be postmaster at Saugus, Calif. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Claude D. Richardson to be postmaster at McFarland, Calif., in place of Earl Stacy, resigned.

John H. Tittle to be postmaster at Needles, Calif., in place of F. M. Kelly, resigned.

Justin P. Martin to be postmaster at San Martin, Calif. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Seth A. Frank to be postmaster at Alderpoint, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Walter L. Haley to be postmaster at Associated, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Mae C. Lodge to be postmaster at Auberry, Calif. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Joseph T. Johndrew to be postmaster at Bloomington, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Alice Warner to be postmaster at Delhi, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

George H. Burk to be postmaster at Elk, Calif. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Harry S. Barbee to be postmaster at Fontana, Calif. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Maude H. Parsons to be postmaster at Gerber, Calif. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Charles Hofstetter to be postmaster at Harbor City, Calif. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Glenn W. Alexander to be postmaster at Lynwood, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Wilford J. Scilacci to be postmaster at Point Reyes Station, Calif. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

John G. Smale to be postmaster at Raymond, Calif. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Wade J. Williams to be postmaster at Tranquillity, Calif. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Jennie E. Kirk to be postmaster at Waterford, Calif. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

William V. McCoy to be postmaster at West Los Angeles, Calif. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Belle B. Jenks to be postmaster at Willowbrook, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

James B. Fugate to be postmaster at Chino, Calif., in place of W. A. Dickey. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Charles F. Riedle to be postmaster at Los Banos, Calif., in place of C. F. Riedle. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

William J. Murray to be postmaster at Yucaipa, Calif., in place of V. L. Dillow. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Clarence E. Polhemus to be postmaster at Elk Grove, Calif., in place of W. C. Brill, resigned.

Grace E. Tooker to be postmaster at Santa Monica, Calif., in place of Harry Hines. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Patrick C. Mulqueeney to be postmaster at Sawtelle, Calif., in place of C. S. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1923.

Anna L. Monroe to be postmaster at Ferndale, Calif., in place of Martin Eriksen. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Corinne Dolcini to be postmaster at Guadalupe, Calif., in place of Corinne Dolcini. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

George T. Pearson to be postmaster at Healdsburg, Calif., in place of R. E. Baer. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Daniel McCloskey to be postmaster at Hollister, Calif., in place of J. H. Garner. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Elson G. Conrad to be postmaster at Huntington Beach, Calif., in place of T. C. H. DeLapp. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Edwin J. Thompson to be postmaster at La Jolla, Calif., in place of N. L. Rannells. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Ira B. Jones to be postmaster at Los Molinos, Calif., in place of E. A. McDaniel. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Thomas P. Cosgrave to be postmaster at Madera, Calif., in place of J. L. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Fred Lewis to be postmaster at Mayfield, Calif., in place of J. P. Schaefer. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Fred F. Darcy to be postmaster at Montebello, Calif., in place of F. F. Darcy. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

George W. Archer to be postmaster at Norwalk, Calif., in place of G. W. Archer. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Presley E. Berger to be postmaster at Ontario, Calif., in place of John Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Frederick S. Lowden to be postmaster at Orland, Calif., in place of J. N. Tibessart. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

James Harper to be postmaster at Pacific Grove, Calif., in place of E. C. Hurlbert. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

William Henson to be postmaster at Riverdale, Calif., in place of William Henson. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Ellery M. Murray to be postmaster at St. Helena, Calif., in place of Joseph Galewsky. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Harrie C. Caldwell to be postmaster at San Fernando, Calif., in place of R. H. Hille. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Terry E. Stephenson to be postmaster at Santa Ana, Calif., in place of C. D. Overshiner. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

John Grant to be postmaster at Sherman, Calif., in place of L. C. Poor. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Ruby Vinton to be postmaster at Terminal, Calif., in place of Ruby Vinton. Incumbent's commission expired August 9, 1923.

Mary E. Rozier to be postmaster at Tuolumne, Calif., in place of A. W. Rozier. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Ernest D. Gibson to be postmaster at Van Nuys, Calif., in place of D. M. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Asa C. Howard to be postmaster at Yreka, Calif., in place of Nellie Hawkins. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

James H. Whitaker to be postmaster at Anaheim, Calif., in place of J. F. Ahlborn. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

John H. Hoepfel to be postmaster at Arcadia, Calif., in place of S. D. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

W. Wallace Watson to be postmaster at Beaumont, Calif., in place of J. A. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Theodore Rueger to be postmaster at Benicia, Calif., in place of C. G. Clyne. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Peter D. McIntyre to be postmaster at Blythe, Calif., in place of P. D. McIntyre. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Peter Hopkins, jr., to be postmaster at Calistoga, Calif., in place of Owen Kenny. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

George P. Morse to be postmaster at Chico, Calif., in place of B. F. Hudspeth. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Ruth E. Powell to be postmaster at Claremont, Calif., in place of I. J. Cree. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Lillian B. Wiedersheim to be postmaster at Cloverdale, Calif., in place of W. E. Hiatt. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Robert E. Thomas to be postmaster at Clovis, Calif., in place of K. S. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Presentation M. Soto to be postmaster at Concord, Calif., in place of C. H. Guy. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

William P. Nye to be postmaster at Covina, Calif., in place of D. F. Stafford. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Gertrude Brandon to be postmaster at Crockett, Calif., in place of Gertrude Brandon. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John H. Dodson to be postmaster at El Cajon, Calif., in place of J. H. Dodson. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Myrtle E. Trout to be postmaster at Avalon, Calif., in place of J. F. Trout, deceased.

George M. Brown to be postmaster at Bellflower, Calif., in place of Otto Warnke, resigned.

Clifford M. Barnes to be postmaster at Big Creek, Calif., in place of C. J. Aggergaard, resigned.

George Cunningham (Miss) to be postmaster at Boulder Creek, Calif., in place of Luella Mann, resigned.

Viola A. Johnson to be postmaster at Chula Vista, Calif., in place of J. C. Dutra, resigned.

Lela Meday to be postmaster at El Segundo, Calif., in place of J. V. Van Eaton, resigned.

Blanche M. Staton to be postmaster at Hamilton City, Calif., in place of L. A. Murray, resigned.

Clarence E. French to be postmaster at Indio, Calif., in place of H. W. Haskell, resigned.

Raymond A. Rigor to be postmaster at McCloud, Calif., in place of G. W. Hunt, resigned.

Edmund V. Wahlberg to be postmaster at Manhattan, Calif., in place of Joseph Chattwood, resigned.

Charles G. Barnes to be postmaster at Morgan Hill, Calif., in place of T. H. Miller, resigned.

May C. Baker to be postmaster at Paradise, Calif., in place of L. E. Baker, deceased.

Sula D. Abbott to be postmaster at Placentia, Calif., in place of C. R. Farrar, resigned.

William J. Dusel to be postmaster at Redwood City, Calif., in place of J. V. Swift, resigned.

Pastor A. H. Arata to be postmaster at San Luis Obispo, Calif., in place of G. E. Kirby, deceased.

Branham B. Brown to be postmaster at Seal Beach, Calif., in place of J. H. May, resigned.

Henry F. Stahl to be postmaster at Vallejo, Calif., in place of R. W. Walker, removed.

Alfred T. Taylor to be postmaster at Westwood, Calif., in place of W. E. Taylor, resigned.

Marshall N. Johnson to be postmaster at Windsor, Calif., in place of Clarita Welch, resigned.

COLORADO.

Herbert D. McCaslin to be postmaster at Byers, Colo., in place of Hal Parmeter, resigned.

Elizabeth Amy to be postmaster at Kirk, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Mary J. Fuller to be postmaster at Two Buttes, Colo. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Emma B. Champie to be postmaster at Kersey, Colo. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Dallas E. Daniels to be postmaster at Manassa, Colo. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

William A. Sawyer to be postmaster at Mount Morrison, Colo. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Edward F. Green to be postmaster at Tungsten, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Charles C. Hurst to be postmaster at Antonita, Colo., in place of H. L. Hurst, resigned.

Ralph W. Bidwell to be postmaster at Briggsdale, Colo., in place of G. F. Wilson, resigned.

Lillie W. Tomkins to be postmaster at Buena Vista, Colo., in place of Raymond Roberg, removed.

George Baker to be postmaster at Delagua, Colo., in place of J. H. Espey, resigned.

Anna Richards to be postmaster at Ouray, Colo., in place of Thomas Mowatt, resigned.

Eldon J. Fisher to be postmaster at Alamosa, Colo., in place of J. J. Roper. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Paul P. Huston to be postmaster at Calhan, Colo., in place of M. N. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Charles L. Rudel to be postmaster at Fleming, Colo., in place of Vina Work. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Newell R. Usher to be postmaster at Florence, Colo., in place of J. W. Burkhard. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Alexander G. Johnson to be postmaster at Fort Lupton, Colo., in place of W. G. Hubbell. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Lawrence H. Dewey to be postmaster at Fruita, Colo., in place of A. V. Sharp. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lula D. Trimble to be postmaster at Georgetown, Colo., in place of S. J. O'Connell. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Mary E. Kendall to be postmaster at Kiowa, Colo., in place of R. E. Finnicum. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

James M. Brown to be postmaster at Mancos, Colo., in place of J. M. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ellsworth A. Weller to be postmaster at New Castle, Colo., in place of M. L. Weller. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Cecil M. Mount to be postmaster at La Jara, Colo., in place of R. E. McCunniff. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Lillian D. Watson to be postmaster at Louisville, Colo., in place of G. J. W. Longmore. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Ralph H. Weekly to be postmaster at Yuma, Colo., in place of J. G. Lett. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

CONNECTICUT.

Nelson E. Welch to be postmaster at Somers, Conn. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Carl W. Brage to be postmaster at Darien, Conn., in place of F. H. Smith, resigned.

Leontine M. Root to be postmaster at East Berlin, Conn. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Margaret C. Kelly to be postmaster at Noroton, Conn. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Robert E. Taft to be postmaster at Unionville, Conn., in place of T. S. Rourke. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

James J. Fitzpatrick to be postmaster at Meriden, Conn., in place of J. F. Penders. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Frank LaFavre to be postmaster at Central Village, Conn., in place of G. L. Gardner, resigned.

William C. Bushnell to be postmaster at Plantsville, Conn., in place of E. W. Doolittle, resigned.

Walter B. Palmer to be postmaster at Sound Beach, Conn., in place of E. B. Binney, resigned.

John V. Abbott to be postmaster at Watertown, Conn., in place of C. A. Bush, declined.

Harrie E. Starks to be postmaster at Winsted, Conn., in place of E. L. Reidy, resigned.

John W. Cook to be postmaster at Beacon Falls, Conn., in place of J. W. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Henry G. Linsley to be postmaster at Branford, Conn., in place of J. P. Callahan. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Sarah L. Rulc to be postmaster at Farmington, Conn., in place of T. H. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

W. Burton Allen to be postmaster at Litchfield, Conn., in place of T. F. Ryan. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Ernest F. Brown to be postmaster at Manchester, Conn., in place of F. H. Wall. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Courtland C. Potter to be postmaster at Mystic, Conn., in place of G. H. Foley. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Walter E. Brown to be postmaster at Naugatuck, Conn., in place of Hugh Hearn. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Leopold J. Curtiss to be postmaster at Norfolk, Conn., in place of John Mulville. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

William P. Leete to be postmaster at North Haven, Conn., in place of W. H. Bishop. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Cyrus I. Byington to be postmaster at Norwalk, Conn., in place of M. J. Howard. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Casper K. Bailey to be postmaster at Norwich, Conn., in place of J. P. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Fred R. Alford to be postmaster at Oakville, Conn., in place of J. T. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

William P. Stone to be postmaster at Salisbury, Conn., in place of W. P. Stone. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

John P. McGrath to be postmaster at Southington, Conn., in place of J. J. Moran. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Henry Muir to be postmaster at Thomaston, Conn., in place of W. L. Hanley. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

William C. Saunders to be postmaster at Waterford, Conn., in place of W. C. Saunders. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Adele P. Brush to be postmaster at West Cornwall, Conn., in place of A. P. Brush. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

DELAWARE.

Stephen W. Miller to be postmaster at Camden, Del. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Jehu F. Hudson to be postmaster at Georgetown, Del., in place of G. R. Mears. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William H. Morris to be postmaster at Greenwood, Del., in place of E. V. Ocheltree. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John F. Phillips to be postmaster at Rehoboth Beach, Del., in place of E. M. Truitt. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

FLORIDA.

Clarence O. Gerber to be postmaster at Brewster, Fla., in place of Marie Layton, resigned.

Thelma Taylor to be postmaster at Alton, Fla. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Lawrence P. Abney to be postmaster at City Point, Fla. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

John M. McKinney to be postmaster at Cross City, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Edgar T. Hitchcock to be postmaster at Davenport, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

George R. Millard to be postmaster at Hialeah, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Edwin C. Shuler to be postmaster at Hosford, Fla. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Mabel Miller to be postmaster at Little River, Fla. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Mary E. Edwards to be postmaster at Lloyd, Fla. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John B. Jones to be postmaster at Oviedo, Fla. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

George C. McLarty to be postmaster at Pahokee, Fla. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Claudia B. DeLaney to be postmaster at Orlando, Fla., in place of W. C. McLean. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Robert E. Coates to be postmaster at Fort Meade, Fla., in place of F. B. Swearingen, deceased.

Walter C. Gholson to be postmaster at Chattahoochee, Fla., in place of L. L. McKinnon, resigned.

Frederick W. Oren to be postmaster at Florence Villa, Fla., in place of G. W. Bailey, declined.

Paul R. Whitaker to be postmaster at Monticello, Fla., in place of R. J. Mays, resigned.

Lola Hershberger to be postmaster at Palm Beach, Fla., in place of J. W. Doe, removed.

Lydia E. Ware to be postmaster at St. Andrew, Fla., in place of J. R. Thompson, resigned.

Joseph P. Hall to be postmaster at Sanford, Fla., in place of P. M. Elder, resigned.

Homer T. Welch to be postmaster at Sarasota, Fla., in place of J. W. Phillip, removed.

Thomas R. Gamble to be postmaster at Wildwood, Fla., in place of T. J. Nobles, resigned.

Gabriel I. Daurelle to be postmaster at Bowling Green, Fla., in place of T. E. Blackburn. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Capers S. Weathersbee, jr., to be postmaster at Branford, Fla., in place of C. S. Weathersbee, jr. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

James L. Ambrose to be postmaster at Bunnell, Fla., in place of B. F. Buchanan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Curtis W. Swindle to be postmaster at Chipley, Fla., in place of J. A. Douglas. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

Harrison W. Lowe to be postmaster at Daytona, Fla., in place of L. J. Cowan. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1923.

Le Roy T. Hirth to be postmaster at Delray, Fla., in place of J. L. Love. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Elisha D. Wightman to be postmaster at Fruitland Park, Fla., in place of E. D. Wightman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Eugene D. Rosenberger to be postmaster at Micanopy, Fla., in place of J. L. Stokes. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Samuel J. Yoder to be postmaster at Moore Haven, Fla., in place of Rinda Daniel. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Caroline D. Simrall to be postmaster at Ormond, Fla., in place of C. D. Simrall. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William E. Burch to be postmaster at Palmetto, Fla., in place of J. W. Jackson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

HAWAII.

Edward K. Ayan to be postmaster at Alea, Hawaii. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

John I. Silva to be postmaster at Eleele, Hawaii, in place of Maria Silva, resigned.

John F. Daly to be postmaster at Hilo, Hawaii, in place of J. F. Daly. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

IDAHO.

Russ H. Merriman to be postmaster at St. Joe, Idaho. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John P. McEachern to be postmaster at King Hill, Idaho. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Fred V. Diers to be postmaster at Mackay, Idaho, in place of W. A. Criswell. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

James M. Shaw to be postmaster at Kooskia, Idaho, in place of C. H. Gelbach, resigned.

Sherman C. Hemstreet to be postmaster at Laclede, Idaho, in place of Andrew Christenson, resigned.

Joseph Y. Haight to be postmaster at Oakley, Idaho, in place of J. C. De La Mare, resigned.

Allen H. Smith to be postmaster at Roselake, Idaho, in place of L. V. LeGere, resigned.

Richard L. Baker to be postmaster at Ashton, Idaho, in place of R. L. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Florence V. Clark to be postmaster at Bellevue, Idaho, in place of W. T. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Elsie Harrell to be postmaster at Cambridge, Idaho, in place of Elsie Harrell. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

George W. Prout to be postmaster at Council, Idaho, in place of W. F. Winkler. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Roy M. Parsons to be postmaster at Hagerman, Idaho, in place of S. R. Gwin. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Wheeler W. Elledge to be postmaster at Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, in place of G. A. Bristol. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Helga M. Cook to be postmaster at McCall, Idaho, in place of H. M. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Mabel P. Wetherell to be postmaster at Post Falls, Idaho, in place of T. J. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Oakley A. West to be postmaster at Weiser, Idaho, in place of R. D. Bothwell. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1923.

ILLINOIS.

Frank Gain to be postmaster at Astoria, Ill., in place of J. F. Atkinson. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Horace J. Boozell to be postmaster at Ipava, Ill., in place of F. C. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Fred W. Pitney to be postmaster at Augusta, Ill., in place of J. H. Coffman. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Raymond Phillips to be postmaster at Beecher City, Ill., in place of A. J. F. Larimore. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Harry C. Murphey to be postmaster at Blue Mound, Ill., in place of M. E. Trainer. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Russell S. Brown to be postmaster at Brighton, Ill., in place of A. E. Gent. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William F. Lammers to be postmaster at Buckley, Ill., in place of W. F. Lammers. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

S. Elmer Simpson to be postmaster at Carrollton, Ill., in place of F. P. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Cecil W. Bishop to be postmaster at Carterville, Ill., in place of B. L. Washburn. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Edward R. Boswell to be postmaster at Carthage, Ill., in place of I. C. Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Thomas R. Pearce to be postmaster at Chillicothe, Ill., in place of E. M. Wescott. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John W. Dye to be postmaster at Christopher, Ill., in place of Roscoe Tygett. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Mabel G. Holmes to be postmaster at Cornell, Ill., in place of M. G. Holmes. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Fred E. Flessner to be postmaster at Cullom, Ill., in place of E. J. Kingdom. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Lawrence M. Birch to be postmaster at Danville, Ill., in place of G. R. Tilton. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John E. Moyer to be postmaster at Dixon, Ill., in place of W. F. Hogan. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Louis O. McKerrow to be postmaster at Elmwood, Ill., in place of Ella Martz. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Homar Darst to be postmaster at Eureka, Ill., in place of Peter Petri. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1922.

Glenn S. Wade to be postmaster at Farina, Ill., in place of C. E. Schmidt. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Perry Westerfield to be postmaster at Frankfort Heights, Ill., in place of Perry Westerfield. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

George L. Spangler to be postmaster at Franklin Grove, Ill., in place of F. H. T. Maronde. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John C. Reuter to be postmaster at Freeburg, Ill., in place of J. C. Reuter. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

George J. Patterson to be postmaster at Genoa, Ill., in place of Catherine Burroughs. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Bennett F. Henderson to be postmaster at Georgetown, Ill., in place of B. M. Dinsmore. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John R. Hanlon to be postmaster at Grant Park, Ill., in place of F. W. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

George F. Batty to be postmaster at Greenfield, Ill., in place of W. M. Cannedy. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Elmer L. Trowbridge to be postmaster at Green Valley, Ill., in place of E. M. Runyon. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Charles H. Derry to be postmaster at Greenview, Ill., in place of J. A. Mathews. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Silas H. Rich to be postmaster at Gridley, Ill., in place of David Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John H. Brill to be postmaster at Hampshire, Ill., in place of E. T. Crock. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Leo M. Stoecklin to be postmaster at Highland, Ill., in place of Edward Suppliger. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Ina R. Stout to be postmaster at Hopedale, Ill., in place of L. I. Hannig. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William Sutton to be postmaster at Kempton, Ill., in place of William Sutton. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Joel H. Boyd to be postmaster at Lincoln, Ill., in place of Peter M. Biwer. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Daisy M. Uphaus to be postmaster at Macon, Ill., in place of D. M. Uphaus. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Arthur H. Simmons to be postmaster at Marseilles, Ill., in place of C. L. Tisler. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John W. Lewis to be postmaster at Marshall, Ill., in place of S. H. Handy. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Ulysses E. Smith to be postmaster at Metropolis, Ill., in place of S. M. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Clark Dale Smith to be postmaster at Milan, Ill., in place of C. A. Brandenburg. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Marion F. Stewart to be postmaster at Moweaqua, Ill., in place of H. G. Longenbaugh. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Frank H. Creswick to be postmaster at Mulberry Grove, Ill., in place of T. E. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John F. Johnson to be postmaster at New Douglas, Ill., in place of Dora Blair. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

James H. Faley, jr., to be postmaster at Ohio, Ill., in place of Ann Sheehan. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Robert R. Banta to be postmaster at Oquawka, Ill., in place of F. S. Stults. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Lewis E. Selby to be postmaster at Pekin, Ill., in place of B. C. Allensworth. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Charles B. Switzer to be postmaster at Piper City, Ill., in place of Hugh Rice, jr. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Homer H. Cravens to be postmaster at Plymouth, Ill., in place of H. C. Aleshire. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Charles W. Ong to be postmaster at Pontiac, Ill., in place of J. S. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Myron J. Yolton to be postmaster at Port Byron, Ill., in place of G. R. Skelton. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Benjamin F. Bosley to be postmaster at Ransom, Ill., in place of B. F. Bosley. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

J. Clyde Wilson to be postmaster at Richmond, Ill., in place of W. P. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Ted Henderson to be postmaster at Ridge Farm, Ill., in place of C. E. Baum. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Samuel M. Combs to be postmaster at Ridgway, Ill., in place of W. B. Barnum. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Earl L. Longfellow to be postmaster at Rock Falls, Ill., in place of C. C. Grady. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Hugh A. J. McDonald to be postmaster at Rock Island, Ill., in place of H. P. Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Robert L. Shroyer to be postmaster at St. Francisville, Ill., in place of C. L. Stephenson. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Albert B. Thompson to be postmaster at Saybrook, Ill., in place of J. T. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Joseph R. Atkinson to be postmaster at Sidell, Ill., in place of T. B. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William J. Parsons to be postmaster at Silvis, Ill., in place of J. P. McMahon. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

George W. Menzimer to be postmaster at Stockton, Ill., in place of G. W. Menzimer. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Charles E. McPheeters to be postmaster at Sullivan, Ill., in place of F. A. Reese. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Henry Bailey to be postmaster at Tamaroa, Ill., in place of Isaac W. Terry. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Walter E. Skelton to be postmaster at Toluca, Ill., in place of J. T. Carroll. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John P. Mathis to be postmaster at Vienna, Ill., in place of C. C. Clymore. Incumbent's commission expired December 6, 1922.

Ernst W. Loehr to be postmaster at Waterloo, Ill., in place of Albert Heyl. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Clara M. Smith to be postmaster at Weldon, Ill., in place of C. M. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Henry J. Busefink to be postmaster at West Salem, Ill., in place of Fred Beehn, sr. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Elmer C. Thorp to be postmaster at Winslow, Ill., in place of F. W. Burley. Incumbent's commission expired October 5, 1921.

Bryce E. Currens to be postmaster at Adair, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Esther V. Wheeler to be postmaster at Ashmore, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John H. Holthaus to be postmaster at Aviston, Ill. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Alwine E. Rowe to be postmaster at Bellewood, Ill. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Bernice I. Bryant to be postmaster at Browning, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Della M. Green to be postmaster at Cambria, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William R. Barnstable to be postmaster at Chesterfield, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Georgia W. Cooper to be postmaster at Congress Park, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Robert L. Endicott to be postmaster at Crossville, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William E. Mickle to be postmaster at Emden, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Hulda G. Sherman to be postmaster at Ferris, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Charles O. Selfridge to be postmaster at Good Hope, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Olive Whitworth to be postmaster at Harvel, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Lora Johnston to be postmaster at Hudson, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Mayme F. Brooke to be postmaster at Matteson, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Lydia Drain to be postmaster at Oconee, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

James G. Baker to be postmaster at Waltonville, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Ralph K. Crawford to be postmaster at West Point, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Arthur P. Welborn to be postmaster at Woodlawn, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Lewis B. Tuthill to be postmaster at Anna, Ill., in place of C. A. Jean, resigned.

Hugh Martin to be postmaster at Argenta, Ill., in place of Dora Clifton, resigned.

William Hughes to be postmaster at Bement, Ill., in place of C. W. Grant, resigned.

Lewis A. Roberts to be postmaster at Blandinsville, Ill., in place of H. L. Garvey, resigned.

Alice Jenkins to be postmaster at Carriers Mills, Ill., in place of C. C. Roper, declined.

Oscar Siggins to be postmaster at Chebanse, Ill., in place of L. R. Trescott, resigned.

Herbert D. Short to be postmaster at Coffeen, Ill., in place of W. E. Roberts, resigned.

Guy H. McKelvey to be postmaster at Coulterville, Ill., in place of R. C. Baird, resigned.

Carroll C. Porter to be postmaster at Dahlgren, Ill., in place of L. A. Karcher, resigned.

George A. Kraus to be postmaster at Danvers, Ill., in place of A. L. Burdette, resigned.

Thomas M. Jones to be postmaster at Goreville, Ill., in place of A. L. Grace, resigned.

Adam P. Brown to be postmaster at Henry, Ill., in place of J. R. Paskell, resigned.

William R. Gaddis to be postmaster at Lomax, Ill., in place of W. Q. Crane, removed.

Margaret T. Layne to be postmaster at Menard, Ill., in place of N. T. Crews, resigned.

Louis J. Neltnor to be postmaster at West Chicago, Ill., in place of J. M. Fairbank, deceased.

Roy L. Waldruff to be postmaster at Chrisman, Ill., in place of James Wyatt, removed.

William T. Bedford to be postmaster at La Salle, Ill., in place of F. G. Pierski, removed.

Charles DeKeuster to be postmaster at South Pekin, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Ruby Moak to be postmaster at Cypress, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William W. Taylor to be postmaster at Divernon, Ill., in place of J. L. Molohon. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Joseph V. Campeggio to be postmaster at Ladd, Ill., in place of J. V. Campeggio. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Regben D. Coffin to be postmaster at Pleasant Plains, Ill., in place of W. P. Purviance. Incumbent's commission expired October 4, 1922.

Rollin A. Gouwens to be postmaster at South Holland, Ill., in place of R. A. Gouwens. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

INDIANA.

Agnes M. Hiatt to be postmaster at Hymera, Ind., in place of C. Van Arsdall. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John T. Clapp to be postmaster at Beech Grove, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Earle O. Gilbert to be postmaster at Brooklyn, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Elvin R. Long to be postmaster at Denver, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Bertha Boyers to be postmaster at Freedom, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Jacob O. Hawley to be postmaster at Paragon, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Gerry E. Long to be postmaster at Porter, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Charles E. Noble to be postmaster at Rolling Prairie, Ind. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

George A. White to be postmaster at Union Mills, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Charles A. Burgess to be postmaster at Yorktown, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Samuel Ratcliff to be postmaster at Bainbridge, Ind., in place of P. M. Clark, resigned.

Hugh Horn to be postmaster at Bicknell, Ind., in place of Lewis Phillippe, deceased.

Roy J. Lingeman to be postmaster at Brownsburg, Ind., in place of V. S. Watson, resigned.

Charles F. Robertson to be postmaster at Brownstown, Ind., in place of J. R. Robertson, removed.

James E. Thompson to be postmaster at Clarks Hill, Ind., in place of P. M. McDole, resigned.

Finley Franklin to be postmaster at Clayton, Ind., in place of E. A. McGinnis, deceased.

Job C. Burnworth to be postmaster at Columbia City, Ind., in place of J. W. Brand, resigned.

Harry S. Irvin to be postmaster at Morocco, Ind., in place of Frank Billings, removed.

Reader J. Meroney to be postmaster at Topeka, Ind., in place of J. H. Roy, resigned.

Orville C. Bowen to be postmaster at Upland, Ind., in place of C. W. Reed, resigned.

Samuel J. Purnell to be postmaster at Veedersburg, Ind., in place of R. W. I. Boggs, resigned.

Alpheus L. Adamson to be postmaster at Akron, Ind., in place of F. M. Fultz. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

David R. Alpaugh to be postmaster at Andrews, Ind., in place of C. E. Heiney. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Earl L. Eldridge to be postmaster at Boswell, Ind., in place of S. M. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

William H. Beckheiser to be postmaster at Bremen, Ind., in place of C. L. Berg. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Claude A. Warr to be postmaster at Brook, Ind., in place of W. L. McMillen. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Hugh R. Foss to be postmaster at Cambridge City, Ind., in place of Merrimon Straughn. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Samuel C. Morgan to be postmaster at Campbellsburg, Ind., in place of H. C. Wesner. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Julia V. Clark to be postmaster at Colfax, Ind., in place of F. E. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Edward C. Bales to be postmaster at Dana, Ind., in place of Marley Kendall. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Harry M. Weliever to be postmaster at Darlington, Ind., in place of V. E. Craig. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Lionel A. Pratt to be postmaster at Dunkirk, Ind., in place of B. F. Houseman. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ira Craig to be postmaster at Farmland, Ind., in place of O. S. Hurst. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Werner A. Wollenmann to be postmaster at Ferdinand, Ind., in place of C. J. Metzger. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ebert Garrigues to be postmaster at Francesville, Ind., in place of W. M. Engle. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Erasmus R. Bartley to be postmaster at Greencastle, Ind., in place of W. L. Denman. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Hugh E. Johnson to be postmaster at Greenfield, Ind., in place of G. J. Richman. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Richard H. McHie to be postmaster at Hammond, Ind., in place of J. L. Rohde. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ralph W. Monfort to be postmaster at Hartford City, Ind., in place of E. E. Cox. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ned A. Parham to be postmaster at Howe, Ind., in place of B. E. Kimmel. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John J. Himsel to be postmaster at Jasper, Ind., in place of J. P. Huther. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William H. Morey to be postmaster at Lowell, Ind., in place of W. H. Morey. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Charlie O. Alton to be postmaster at Milan, Ind., in place of C. O. Alton. Incumbent's commission expired November 5, 1923.

James W. Robinson to be postmaster at Milford, Ind., in place of John Postma. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Neil W. Troutman to be postmaster at Montpelier, Ind., in place of R. F. Schneider. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John F. Trimble to be postmaster at Morristown, Ind., in place of A. E. Hauk. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Willard Lucas to be postmaster at New Haven, Ind., in place of T. C. Dowling. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Luella Moore to be postmaster at Orleans, Ind., in place of C. E. Skelton. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Harold C. Littell to be postmaster at Pekin, Ind., in place of C. C. Rickard. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Earl V. Sell to be postmaster at Pennville, Ind., in place of A. M. Hiatt. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

George W. Owen to be postmaster at Poseyville, Ind., in place of W. J. Ten Barge. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

Perry Leavell to be postmaster at Red Key, Ind., in place of F. E. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Quimba O. Hollowell to be postmaster at Ridgeville, Ind., in place of C. A. Wall. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

James E. Turner to be postmaster at Roann, Ind., in place of J. E. Turner. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Guy H. Walker to be postmaster at Rockport, Ind., in place of C. H. Salm. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Celia Johnson to be postmaster at Russiaville, Ind., in place of C. K. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Glen R. Brown to be postmaster at Spiceland, Ind., in place of L. T. Pennington. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Elmer E. Harding to be postmaster at Union City, Ind., in place of D. C. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

E. Delight Bradford to be postmaster at Vanburen, Ind., in place of Burr Atkinson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Betty M. Miller to be postmaster at West Baden, Ind., in place of G. A. Dalton. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Frank R. McCullough to be postmaster at Westport, Ind., in place of W. S. Sanders. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

George H. Williams to be postmaster at Wheatfield, Ind., in place of B. H. Knapp. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Austin Palin to be postmaster at Wingate, Ind., in place of William Marmaduke. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

IOWA.

William H. Beacom to be postmaster at Clayton, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Adam F. Deadrick to be postmaster at Diike, Iowa, in place of R. E. Bagley, removed.

Carl A. Wissler to be postmaster at Oakdale, Iowa, in place of M. C. Trott, resigned.

Hope C. Niemann to be postmaster at Marcus, Iowa, in place of H. C. Niemann. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lanah A. Lawler to be postmaster at North English, Iowa, in place of E. A. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Omar H. Brooks to be postmaster at Cleghorn, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Thomas Phillips to be postmaster at Dedham, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Joseph D. Schaben to be postmaster at Earling, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

James H. Reynolds to be postmaster at Gilbert, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Flossie H. Casebolt to be postmaster at Henderson, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

Kearney F. Elder to be postmaster at Portsmouth, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Lucille Brouillette to be postmaster at Salix, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Grant E. Olson to be postmaster at Soldier, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Alvah S. Dukes to be postmaster at Unionville, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Ada C. Trindle to be postmaster at Van Meter, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Gabriel Pederson to be postmaster at Waterville, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Emily T. Lukan to be postmaster at Worthington, Iowa. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Dwight C. Kessler to be postmaster at University Park, Iowa, in place of T. G. White, deceased.

Howard C. Walter to be postmaster at Arnolds Park, Iowa, in place of E. F. McGorrisk, resigned.

Elda Bendigkeit to be postmaster at Bennett, Iowa, in place of M. M. Walter, resigned.

Ralph B. Ray to be postmaster at Doon, Iowa, in place of M. D. Swenning, resigned.

Albert G. Ogren to be postmaster at Kingsley, Iowa, in place of L. A. Dugan, resigned.

Maurice L. Curtis to be postmaster at Knoxville, Iowa, in place of W. J. Casey, removed.

Edwin E. Starr to be postmaster at Lake Park, Iowa, in place of I. L. Baffle, resigned.

Anna A. Meek to be postmaster at Minburn, Iowa, in place of H. L. Brenton, removed.

James M. Crawford to be postmaster at New London, Iowa, in place of H. E. Chichester, resigned.

Roy H. Bailey to be postmaster at Newton, Iowa, in place of J. A. Winger, resigned.

Chester C. Yelland to be postmaster at Sheffield, Iowa, in place of J. M. Schollan, resigned.

Nels A. Christensen to be postmaster at Alta, Iowa, in place of N. A. Christensen. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edward J. Kooreman to be postmaster at Alton, Iowa, in place of E. J. Kooreman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lucian C. Tilden to be postmaster at Ames, Iowa, in place of C. L. Little. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Arthur L. Remley to be postmaster at Anamosa, Iowa, in place of Maurice Fay. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Eddy L. Newton to be postmaster at Anita, Iowa, in place of H. H. Cate. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ross S. King to be postmaster at Barnes City, Iowa, in place of P. W. Farrell. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Allen A. Mickelson to be postmaster at Battle Creek, Iowa, in place of Henry Durst. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Walter H. Herzog to be postmaster at Baxter, Iowa, in place of P. J. Cool. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George L. Beeler to be postmaster at Bellevue, Iowa, in place of J. E. McKillip. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

J. Tracy Garrett to be postmaster at Burlington, Iowa, in place of J. H. Pettibone. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Sigvart T. Kittlesby to be postmaster at Calmar, Iowa, in place of J. F. Conover. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lloyd Lock to be postmaster at Castana, Iowa, in place of J. E. McNamara. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Howard C. Copeland to be postmaster at Chariton, Iowa, in place of W. H. Dewey. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ella Yeager to be postmaster at Cincinnati, Iowa, in place of G. W. McKeehan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William M. Crosier to be postmaster at Coggon, Iowa, in place of J. J. McAreavy. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Orlean P. Riordan to be postmaster at Correctionville, Iowa, in place of W. B. Chapman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Frank M. Williams to be postmaster at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in place of G. F. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Wilbur C. Patterson to be postmaster at Cresco, Iowa, in place of F. D. Mead. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William Linnevold to be postmaster at Decorah, Iowa, in place of F. E. Biermann. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1922.

Ressie E. Scheib to be postmaster at Delmar, Iowa, in place of C. H. Bloom. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John F. Homer to be postmaster at Dewitt, Iowa, in place of M. F. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Andrew C. Link to be postmaster at Dyersville, Iowa, in place of William Walter. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Howard C. Snyder to be postmaster at Earlville, Iowa, in place of Maurice Moroney. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Arthur W. Moore to be postmaster at Eldon, Iowa, in place of H. C. Hastings. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Inez L. Hanson to be postmaster at Ellsworth, Iowa, in place of I. L. Hanson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Harry L. Upham to be postmaster at Fredericksburg, Iowa, in place of S. B. Weep. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Madge Fell to be postmaster at Fremont, Iowa, in place of Madge Fell. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William Molloy to be postmaster at Galva, Iowa, in place of William Molloy. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

James O. Vail to be postmaster at Garden Grove, Iowa, in place of G. E. Jennings. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William L. McLaughlin to be postmaster at Glidden, Iowa, in place of W. L. McLaughlin. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Marion G. McCreight to be postmaster at Greenfield, Iowa, in place of F. B. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Howard L. Nickerson to be postmaster at Grundy Center, Iowa, in place of John Vanderwicken. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John C. Foster to be postmaster at Hedrick, Iowa, in place of W. C. McWilliams. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Alphonso T. Joder to be postmaster at Hudson, Iowa, in place of A. T. Joder. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles C. Shrader to be postmaster at Iowa City, Iowa, in place of Max Mayer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles W. Woodward to be postmaster at Kellogg, Iowa, in place of W. P. Coutts. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Dora M. Schenken to be postmaster at Keystone, Iowa, in place of D. M. Schenken. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Emma A. Gibbs to be postmaster at Klemme, Iowa, in place of J. W. Waterman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edward Thaves to be postmaster at Lakota, Iowa, in place of H. D. Mussman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

James J. Pruitt to be postmaster at Larchwood, Iowa, in place of W. F. Oehmke. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Andrew F. Bittle to be postmaster at Lisbon, Iowa, in place of J. E. McHugh. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lambert H. Meier to be postmaster at Lowden, Iowa, in place of P. H. Jurgensen. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1921.

Maurice A. Brewer to be postmaster at Malcom, Iowa, in place of James Nowak. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Irven L. Donner to be postmaster at Malvern, Iowa, in place of G. C. Boston. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Gus E. Holmberg to be postmaster at Manning, Iowa, in place of H. P. N. Rix. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Arthur E. Granger to be postmaster at Marion, Iowa, in place of A. E. Granger. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Harland J. Maurer to be postmaster at Mechanicsville, Iowa, in place of E. H. Vary. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Claude I. Patterson to be postmaster at Mediapolis, Iowa, in place of J. A. Cowger. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William E. Males to be postmaster at Milo, Iowa, in place of W. B. Durham. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George Guyan to be postmaster at Monticello, Iowa, in place of J. T. Lanigan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

James F. Albert to be postmaster at Moravia, Iowa, in place of J. D. Minnes. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John M. Garrett to be postmaster at Moulton, Iowa, in place of C. C. Beggs. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles S. Rogers to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in place of Stanley Miller. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William S. McKee to be postmaster at Muscatine, Iowa, in place of F. W. Elchoff. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edward E. Simpson to be postmaster at Nashua, Iowa, in place of G. E. Scoles. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Rose M. Ward to be postmaster at Neola, Iowa, in place of Richard O'Connor. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Alexander J. Irwin to be postmaster at New Virginia, Iowa, in place of J. J. Stansell. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Christopher C. Morris to be postmaster at Oakland, Iowa, in place of C. A. Sample. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John B. Balkema to be postmaster at Orange City, Iowa, in place of Herman Toering. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Joseph E. Crissinger to be postmaster at Oxford, Iowa, in place of J. W. Floerchinger. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Louis F. Bousquet to be postmaster at Pella, Iowa, in place of G. A. Stout. Incumbent's commission expired September 7, 1920.

Maude E. Barkley to be postmaster at Pierson, Iowa, in place of M. E. Barkley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Keith Gray to be postmaster at Postville, Iowa, in place of Emma Nicolay. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edward Oldis to be postmaster at Preston, Iowa, in place of Joseph Peters. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Jo G. Milligan to be postmaster at Pulaski, Iowa, in place of J. G. Milligan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Irving J. Foy to be postmaster at Ruthven, Iowa, in place of I. J. Foy. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

John S. Baxter to be postmaster at Red Oak, Iowa, in place of John O'Rourke. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George M. Wright to be postmaster at Russell, Iowa, in place of A. F. Jenkins. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lloyd R. Hughes to be postmaster at Sac City, Iowa, in place of L. A. Wine. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Willis W. Overholser to be postmaster at Sibley, Iowa, in place of P. W. Lembke. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Walter E. Witten to be postmaster at Sloan, Iowa, in place of W. E. Witten. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edward R. Bender to be postmaster at Spencer, Iowa, in place of Earl Bronson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George W. Sisler to be postmaster at Stanwood, Iowa, in place of John Grant. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John D. Herriott to be postmaster at Stuart, Iowa, in place of A. A. Montgomery. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John A. Hale to be postmaster at Tripoli, Iowa, in place of J. A. Hale. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Tabitha Yelsma to be postmaster at Ute, Iowa, in place of Tabitha Yelsma. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Lennie L. Hoffman to be postmaster at Vall, Iowa, in place of John Hickey. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Layton E. Brown to be postmaster at Victor, Iowa, in place of L. E. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Clarence A. Knaack to be postmaster at Walcott, Iowa, in place of Alma Camblin. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Jessie E. D. Palmer to be postmaster at Walnut, Iowa, in place of F. A. Gallagher. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Chester M. Burnside to be postmaster at Waucoma, Iowa, in place of C. E. Lynch. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

George H. Leasure to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Iowa, in place of R. B. McSwiggin. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

James A. Smiley to be postmaster at Winfield, Iowa, in place of E. P. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John C. Erton to be postmaster at Blairsburg, Iowa, in place of A. S. Lynd. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

KANSAS.

Zella M. Johnston to be postmaster at Zenda, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

Orville G. Hannum to be postmaster at Corning, Kans., in place of Arthur Poole. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

Hiram L. Hyde to be postmaster at Geneseo, Kans., in place of J. E. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Joseph C. Wolf to be postmaster at Macksville, Kans., in place of Ida McCann. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Arthur B. Fowler to be postmaster at Brookville, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Harry B. Gailey to be postmaster at Cambridge, Kans. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Lloyd T. Erickson to be postmaster at Cleburne, Kans. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Alfred N. Parrish to be postmaster at Dunlap, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Lorraine A. Lyon to be postmaster at Edgerton, Kans. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Marjorie Van Meter to be postmaster at Johnson, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

John D. Eisenhower to be postmaster at Navarre, Kans. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Clarence E. Wilson to be postmaster at Mildred, Kans. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Rhoda Champagne to be postmaster at Oketo, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

Leslie Flitts to be postmaster at Reading, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Samuel Barber to be postmaster at Barnard, Kans., in place of M. F. Miller, resigned.

Linnihan M. Kelleher to be postmaster at Burlingame, Kans., in place of R. G. Hepworth, resigned.

Grace E. Campbell to be postmaster at Elmdale, Kans., in place of B. J. Childs, resigned.

Edward W. Melville to be postmaster at Eudora, Kans., in place of W. H. Stadler, resigned.

Charles S. Goodrich to be postmaster at Goff, Kans., in place of C. K. Simon, resigned.

Kirby L. Griffith to be postmaster at Kanopolis, Kans., in place of C. P. Ackerman, resigned.

Rella Maupin to be postmaster at St. John, Kans., in place of J. B. Kay, resigned.

Samuel M. Simmons to be postmaster at Spring Hill, Kans., in place of H. R. Payne, resigned.

Orliff F. Falls to be postmaster at Valley Falls, Kans., in place of George Harman, resigned.

Connie Collins to be postmaster at Washington, Kans., in place of O. L. Clarke, resigned.

David R. Price to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Kans., in place of V. G. Reed, resigned.

Frederick H. Dodd to be postmaster at Altoona, Kans., in place of H. C. Duckworth. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Charles N. Hunt to be postmaster at Arkansas City, Kans., in place of G. S. Hartley. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William P. Ham to be postmaster at Atchison, Kans., in place of L. C. Orr. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ella M. Greason to be postmaster at Atwood, Kans., in place of F. E. Munger. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Maurice W. Markham to be postmaster at Baldwin City, Kans., in place of W. A. McClure. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ernest E. Shannon to be postmaster at Barnes, Kans., in place of H. W. Marmon. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John G. Hyde to be postmaster at Beloit, Kans., in place of C. D. Wyatt. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Jessie M. Arbogast to be postmaster at Belpre, Kans., in place of R. S. Brumfield. Incumbent's commission expired October 14, 1923.

Horace C. Lathrap to be postmaster at Blue Rapids, Kans., in place of Clarence Coulter. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

James R. Galyon to be postmaster at Burden, Kans., in place of S. A. Pack. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Claude W. Simpson to be postmaster at Cawker City, Kans., in place of F. H. Higley. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Martin W. Sanderson to be postmaster at Cedar Vale, Kans., in place of Thomas Pore. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William C. Coates to be postmaster at Clyde, Kans., in place of F. M. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Elwood M. Jones to be postmaster at Council Grove, Kans., in place of E. E. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Edward L. Kier to be postmaster at Courtland, Kans., in place of C. E. Hallberg. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Harvey E. Yenser to be postmaster at Delphos, Kans., in place of I. N. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Harry A. Osborn to be postmaster at Emporia, Kans., in place of Harrison Parkman. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Carl E. Myers to be postmaster at Enterprise, Kans., in place of J. A. Lindahl. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William L. Oliver to be postmaster at Erie, Kans., in place of J. A. Carson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

George G. Wood to be postmaster at Eureka, Kans., in place of Robert Focht. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Rebecca C. Minneman to be postmaster at Fairview, Kans., in place of John J. Germann. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Charles D. Pritchard to be postmaster at Fall River, Kans., in place of V. H. Kinyon. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Edward M. Brown to be postmaster at Greensburg, Kans., in place of H. V. Paxton. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1923.

Simon W. Jones to be postmaster at Hanover, Kans., in place of Hiram R. Fulton. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Luella Meredith to be postmaster at Hill City, Kans., in place of A. C. Inlow. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ferdinand Scharping to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Kans., in place of F. Scharping. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William T. Beck to be postmaster at Holton, Kans., in place of S. T. Orterhold. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alvey P. Spessard to be postmaster at Junction City, Kans., in place of Michael A. Frey. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Elmer E. Brewster to be postmaster at Leavenworth, Kans., in place of C. A. Taschetta. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Anna J. Miller to be postmaster at Lebanon, Kans., in place of A. J. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Clayton R. Abbott to be postmaster at Lincoln, Kans., in place of Wenslow Cipra. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Neeley F. Troy to be postmaster at Little River, Kans., in place of Jefferson Dunham. Incumbent's commission expired July 23, 1921.

Eben Carlsson to be postmaster at McPherson, Kans., in place of L. E. Jackson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John O. Rodgers to be postmaster at Mankato, Kans., in place of H. R. Honey. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Josiah Pultz to be postmaster at Newton, Kans., in place of W. L. D. Hagan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Clarence Haughwont to be postmaster at Onaga, Kans., in place of Edwin F. Moody. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Herman F. Kiesow to be postmaster at Osage City, Kans., in place of W. C. White. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Walter S. Clark to be postmaster at Ottawa, Kans., in place of A. P. Elder. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Cyrus W. Ricketts to be postmaster at Paola, Kans., in place of C. W. Ricketts. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

William M. McDannald to be postmaster at Peru, Kans., in place of Lula Ferrell. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Albert E. Kerns to be postmaster at St. Marys, Kans., in place of T. J. Ryan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ralph G. Johnson to be postmaster at Seneca, Kans., in place of R. D. McCliman. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Guy E. Woodhouse, Jr., to be postmaster at Sharon Springs, Kans., in place of W. L. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Chester A. Freeman to be postmaster at Tonganoxie, Kans., in place of T. D. Seeley. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Viola E. Stauffer to be postmaster at Valley Center, Kans., in place of J. B. Temple. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Carroll B. Kelly to be postmaster at Wakeeney, Kans., in place of J. J. Keraus. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Mary O. Detwiler to be postmaster at Wamego, Kans., in place of E. C. Warner. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

Charles E. Painter to be postmaster at Waverly, Kans., in place of Alonzo Glass. Incumbent's commission expired October 14, 1922.

Claude J. Wood to be postmaster at Wetmore, Kans., in place of C. J. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William L. Holmes to be postmaster at White City, Kans., in place of Thomas Torgeson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Althea C. Curry to be postmaster at Winchester, Kans., in place of A. C. Curry. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John F. Allen to be postmaster at Yates Center, Kans., in place of William Reedy. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

KENTUCKY.

Mildred A. Day to be postmaster at Whitesville, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

George W. Murphy to be postmaster at Livingston, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1921.

Bettie K. Wyatt to be postmaster at Valley Station, Ky. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Orvil Coleman to be postmaster at Wolfpit, Ky. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Dewey Daniel to be postmaster at Hazard, Ky., in place of Rebel Martin, resigned.

Carl Young to be postmaster at Pikeville, Ky., in place of R. T. Huffman, removed.

Claude T. Winslow to be postmaster at Mayfield, Ky., in place of W. L. Hale. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

John M. Miller to be postmaster at Middlesboro, Ky., in place of C. E. Cooke. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Henry B. Morehead to be postmaster at Morgantown, Ky., in place of A. T. Dockery. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1922.

James A. Hargan to be postmaster at Stithton, Ky., in place of J. B. Wise. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

LOUISIANA.

Esther Malmstadt to be postmaster at Ludington, La. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John A. Moody to be postmaster at Cotton Valley, La. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Thomas L. Ducrest to be postmaster at Broussard, La. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Ella A. McDowell to be postmaster at Hodge, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Dennis Gomez, Jr., to be postmaster at Marrero, La. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Novilla T. King to be postmaster at Simsboro, La. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Chester C. Heinemann to be postmaster at Rayville, La., in place of W. T. Oliver, removed.

Ralph M. Menetre to be postmaster at Covington, La., in place of Jacob Seiler, resigned.

Edward H. Tullis to be postmaster at Destrehan, La., in place of J. F. Basty, resigned.

George W. Varnado to be postmaster at Franklinton, La., in place of H. C. Richardson, resigned.

Edward F. Crawford to be postmaster at Gretna, La., in place of G. A. Rau, removed.

John E. Johnson to be postmaster at Harrisonburg, La., in place of J. C. Jack, removed.

Elson A. Delaune to be postmaster at Lockport, La., in place of E. A. Barrios, deceased.

Edwin J. Le Blanc to be postmaster at Melville, La., in place of W. M. Hathorn, failed to qualify.

James H. Gray to be postmaster at Pollock, La., in place of W. P. Willett, resigned.

J. Rodney Murrell to be postmaster at Church Point, La., in place of Moise Bellard. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Robert M. Johnson to be postmaster at Colfax, La., in place of William La Croix. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Vera M. Canady to be postmaster at Eros, La., in place of V. M. Canady. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

George W. Taylor to be postmaster at Franklin, La., in place of H. C. Baldwin. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Claude H. Wallis to be postmaster at Houma, La., in place of T. E. Wright, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Shep B. Hanes to be postmaster at Jena, La., in place of S. B. Hanes. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Fred E. Callaway to be postmaster at Jonesboro, La., in place of J. M. Callaway. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Lilha B. Brown to be postmaster at Lecompte, La., in place of H. H. Sample. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

William R. Morgan to be postmaster at Mandeville, La., in place of W. R. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Melvin P. Palmer to be postmaster at Morgan City, La., in place of J. P. Hebert. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Simon Kahn to be postmaster at Raceland, La., in place of Simon Kahn. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Samuel L. Barksdale to be postmaster at Ruston, La., in place of S. L. Barksdale. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Walter B. Eisely to be postmaster at Tallulah, La., in place of G. S. Eisely. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Samuel A. Fairchild to be postmaster at Vinton, La., in place of H. J. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Robert J. Rasbury to be postmaster at West Monroe, La., in place of L. E. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1922.

MAINE.

Everett E. Brown to be postmaster at Brooks, Me., in place of W. O. Estes. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

Everett E. Sinnett to be postmaster at Bailey Island, Me. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Everett M. Vannah to be postmaster at East Boothbay, Me. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Sarah J. Jordan to be postmaster at Ellsworth Falls, Me. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Walter B. Stone to be postmaster at Lovell, Me. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Rose McLaughlin to be postmaster at Mapleton, Me. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Bernice E. Morse to be postmaster at North Jay, Me. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Edith B. Holden to be postmaster at Oakfield, Me. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Ernest C. Butterfield to be postmaster at Springfield, Me. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

George W. Tracy to be postmaster at Stockholm, Me. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Clarence T. Carll to be postmaster at Waterboro, Me. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

George W. Jordan to be postmaster at Cumberland Center, Me., in place of J. L. Dunn, deceased.

Eugene L. Jewell to be postmaster at Fairfield, Me., in place of S. G. Wing, resigned.

John E. Sargent to be postmaster at Fryeburg, Me., in place of J. W. Hutchins, resigned.

Wade P. Clifton to be postmaster at Greenville Junction, Me., in place of L. B. Smith, resigned.

Stephen H. Ward to be postmaster at Kennebunk Port, Me., in place of W. F. Goodwin, resigned.

Homer M. Orr to be postmaster at Oldtown, Me., in place of E. A. Conant, deceased.

Edward C. Bridges to be postmaster at York Village, Me., in place of H. E. Fellows, declined.

William F. Holden to be postmaster at Bangor, Me., in place of W. F. Curran. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

William C. Libbey to be postmaster at Belfast, Me., in place of A. W. Keating. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Dwight A. Bisbee to be postmaster at Canton, Me., in place of A. F. Russell, jr. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Fred A. Pitts to be postmaster at Damariscotta, Me., in place of F. A. Pitts. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

George D. Vose to be postmaster at Kingfield, Me., in place of G. D. Vose. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Charles E. Perry to be postmaster at Kittery Point, Me., in place of C. E. Perry. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Mary G. Kennison to be postmaster at Madison, Me., in place of Stanley Renier. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Albert C. Bradbury to be postmaster at Newport, Me., in place of J. C. Scribner. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Dwight P. Macartney to be postmaster at Oakland, Me., in place of D. P. Macartney. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Louise R. Harding to be postmaster at Orono, Me., in place of F. H. Paraday. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Alice C. Havener to be postmaster at Searsport, Me., in place of A. C. Havener. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Earle R. Clifford to be postmaster at South Paris, Me., in place of J. A. Kenney. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

George H. Hopkins to be postmaster at Stockton Springs, Me., in place of R. L. Mudgett. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

MARYLAND.

Brenta F. Wallace to be postmaster at Bethesda, Md., in place of Louis Keiser, resigned.

Elizabeth L. Edwards to be postmaster at Glenarm, Md. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Eva L. Mitzel to be postmaster at Cardiff, Md. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

William Marshall to be postmaster at Lonaconing, Md., in place of W. J. Ford. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

Allan Urie to be postmaster at Rock Hall, Md., in place of Charles Judefind. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

James O. Willson to be postmaster at Hebron, Md. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William J. Lyon to be postmaster at Hughesville, Md. Office became presidential July 22, 1922.

James J. Shoemaker to be postmaster at Sandy Spring, Md. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Frank L. Spitzer to be postmaster at Brunswick, Md., in place of W. G. Musgrove, resigned.

Charles R. Wilhelm to be postmaster at Monkton, Md., in place of H. M. Bishop, resigned.

Ivey S. Callaway to be postmaster at Mount Rainier, Md., in place of C. M. Newman, resigned.

Walter A. Aaronson to be postmaster at Aberdeen, Md., in place of W. S. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired October 29, 1923.

William L. Marcy to be postmaster at Annapolis, Md., in place of T. J. Linthicum. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Charles H. Johnson to be postmaster at Edgewood, Md., in place of J. H. Numbers. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

Jessie P. Smith to be postmaster at Luke, Md., in place of J. P. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

David H. Hastings to be postmaster at Lutherville, Md., in place of D. H. Hastings. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

George S. Stevens to be postmaster at Millington, Md., in place of A. E. Bowers. Incumbent's commission expired October 29, 1923.

Webster Ravenscroft to be postmaster at Oakland, Md., in place of C. A. Deffinbaugh. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

Elmore H. Owens to be postmaster at Perryville, Md., in place of E. H. Owens. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

Guy M. Coale to be postmaster at Upper Marlboro, Md., in place of S. A. Wyvill. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Karl F. Koch to be postmaster at Montague City, Mass., in place of W. A. Burnham, deceased.

Edmund F. Peck to be postmaster at West Wareham, Mass. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John J. Downey to be postmaster at Blackstone, Mass., in place of J. J. Downey. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Albert F. Newell to be postmaster at Holden, Mass., in place of A. F. Newell. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Frederick C. Haigis to be postmaster at Turners Falls, Mass., in place of A. J. Crean. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Charles W. Hastings to be postmaster at Agawam, Mass. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Harry F. Bingham to be postmaster at Ashby, Mass. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Ruth M. Davis to be postmaster at Auburn, Mass. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Edith H. Johnson to be postmaster at North Middleboro, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

John Hamilton to be postmaster at Otter River, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Mary A. Fallon to be postmaster at West Stockbridge, Mass. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Samuel L. Porter to be postmaster at Amesbury, Mass., in place of John McGrath. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John D. Quigley to be postmaster at Ashland, Mass., in place of J. T. King. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Albert L. Porter to be postmaster at Avon, Mass., in place of J. T. Dolan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Daniel M. O'Leary to be postmaster at Baldwinville, Mass., in place of D. M. O'Leary. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Lewis R. Holden to be postmaster at Bondsville, Mass., in place of J. F. Shea. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Lawrence T. Briggs to be postmaster at Brockton, Mass., in place of Edward Gilmore. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Maynard N. Wetherell to be postmaster at Chartley, Mass., in place of M. N. Wetherell. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William H. Lilley to be postmaster at Chicopee, Mass., in place of R. A. Cronan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William Davidson to be postmaster at Chicopee Falls, Mass., in place of D. J. Driscoll. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Fred A. Campbell to be postmaster at Dedham, Mass., in place of E. H. Bowler. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

George W. Jones to be postmaster at Falmouth, Mass., in place of G. W. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

George H. Staples to be postmaster at Franklin, Mass., in place of B. F. Callahan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Gilbert W. O'Neil to be postmaster at Gloucester, Mass., in place of C. D. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Charles H. Slocumb to be postmaster at Greenfield, Mass., in place of N. J. Lawler. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Leroy E. Johnson to be postmaster at Groton, Mass., in place of T. F. Donahue, jr. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Harry L. Howard to be postmaster at Hatfield, Mass., in place of P. R. Mullany. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William F. Keller to be postmaster at Holliston, Mass., in place of E. F. Dannahy. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

George A. Coolidge to be postmaster at Hudson, Mass., in place of J. F. Lapine. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ernest H. Wilcox to be postmaster at Manchester, Mass., in place of F. A. Foster. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Leon C. W. Foote to be postmaster at Lee, Mass., in place of E. E. Hoxie. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Bernard Campbell to be postmaster at Millville, Mass., in place of Bernard Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Charles D. Streeter to be postmaster at Mount Hermon, Mass., in place of C. D. Streeter. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Harold Winslow to be postmaster at New Bedford, Mass., in place of G. L. Olivier. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

George W. Orcutt to be postmaster at North Abington, Mass., in place of J. M. Hayes. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

James T. Potter to be postmaster at North Adams, Mass., in place of M. O. Haggerty. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Frederic W. Brown to be postmaster at North Scituate, Mass., in place of F. W. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Charles W. Adams to be postmaster at Onset, Mass., in place of W. S. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alonzo W. Jones to be postmaster at Orleans, Mass., in place of A. W. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Palmer J. Lord to be postmaster at Petersham, Mass., in place of F. E. Gibbs. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Aloysius B. Kennedy to be postmaster at Rochdale, Mass., in place of A. B. Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William E. Chaffin to be postmaster at Scituate, Mass., in place of W. E. Chaffin. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Edward L. Chapin to be postmaster at Southbridge, Mass., in place of Joseph Metras. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Wesley G. Rose to be postmaster at South Deerfield, Mass., in place of W. G. Rose. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Maurice Williams to be postmaster at South Easton, Mass., in place of Maurice Williams. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John H. Preston to be postmaster at South Hadley, Mass., in place of D. J. O'Connell, jr. Incumbent's commission expired October 1, 1922.

Susan F. Twiss to be postmaster at Three Rivers, Mass., in place of S. F. Twiss. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alfred N. Andrews to be postmaster at Topsfield, Mass., in place of B. P. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Otis J. A. Dionne to be postmaster at Walpole, Mass., in place of O. J. A. Dionne. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Blanche E. Robinson to be postmaster at Wareham, Mass., in place of J. T. Hennessy. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alexander Wylie to be postmaster at Webster, Mass., in place of T. F. Hederman. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

George D. Roe to be postmaster at Westfield, Mass., in place of W. B. Mahoney. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

W. C. Arthur Hebert to be postmaster at West Warren, Mass., in place of W. C. A. Hebert. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Turner R. Bailey to be postmaster at Medfield, Mass., in place of E. M. Bent, resigned.

Alice K. Briggs to be postmaster at North Easton, Mass., in place of E. A. Craig, resigned.

Margaret E. Rourke to be postmaster at Prides Crossing, Mass., in place of T. J. Murray, removed.

Mark A. Putnam to be postmaster at Rutland, Mass., in place of W. C. Temple, declined.

Thomas E. Hynes to be postmaster at Wayland, Mass., in place of M. W. Hynes, deceased.

Henry O. Bailey to be postmaster at West Newbury, Mass., in place of H. L. Smith, resigned.

Harry W. Metcalf to be postmaster at Wrentham, Mass., in place of W. H. Rowell, resigned.

Frederick H. Green to be postmaster at Ashburnham, Mass., in place of J. T. Wheelan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

MICHIGAN.

Hannibal A. Hopkins to be postmaster at St. Clair, Mich., in place of T. H. Sawher. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Edward W. Huff to be postmaster at Rock, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

Harold M. Howell to be postmaster at Allen, Mich., in place of B. E. Ford, deceased.

Frankie Harris to be postmaster at Ada, Mich., in place of C. C. Butterick, resigned.

Frank J. Adams to be postmaster at Rogers, Mich., in place of H. J. Klee, resigned.

Oscar Wertenan to be postmaster at Mass, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Floyd P. Fox to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Maud Miller to be postmaster at Peck, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Dee J. Wilson to be postmaster at Orchard Lake, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Aaron R. Merritt to be postmaster at Mulliken, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Kathryn I. Stanley to be postmaster at Morrice, Mich. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Nettie B. Goheen to be postmaster at Lincoln, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John J. Schmidt to be postmaster at Bravo, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Adrian J. Van Wert to be postmaster at Essexville, Mich. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Arthur A. Graves to be postmaster at Grosse Ile, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Francis R. Hemenger to be postmaster at Algonac, Mich., in place of B. W. Frantz, deceased.

Milford W. Covert to be postmaster at Clio, Mich., in place of J. J. Jones, resigned.

Walter J. Kern to be postmaster at Frankenmuth, Mich., in place of F. J. Hohn, resigned.

Benjamin Rankens to be postmaster at Hamilton, Mich., in place of F. W. Voorhorst, resigned.

Frank A. Schulte to be postmaster at Hemlock, Mich., in place of Patrick Garvey, resigned.

Earl E. Secor to be postmaster at Imlay City, Mich., in place of F. L. Washer, resigned.

Inez O. Peasley to be postmaster at Lexington, Mich., in place of E. A. Gorton, resigned.

William A. Keeler to be postmaster at North Branch, Mich., in place of P. F. Heenan, resigned.

George W. Farmer to be postmaster at Redford, Mich., in place of E. F. Eversole, removed.

Gertrude Moffatt to be postmaster at Sandusky, Mich., in place of John Moffatt, deceased.

Erva J. Mallory to be postmaster at Albion, Mich., in place of W. R. Noyes. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Volney W. Ferris to be postmaster at Allegan, Mich., in place of C. E. Firestone. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ambrose C. Pack to be postmaster at Ann Arbor, Mich., in place of H. G. Abbott. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Lorenzo D. Anderson, Jr., to be postmaster at Armada, Mich., in place of A. E. Millett. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Arthur G. Creevy to be postmaster at Barryton, Mich., in place of A. G. Creevy. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John C. Davis to be postmaster at Battle Creek, Mich., in place of Edward Austin. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Homer E. Buck to be postmaster at Bay City, Mich., in place of A. M. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Jesse A. Hurd to be postmaster at Ceresco, Mich., in place of J. G. Ulrich. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Jean M. Jackson to be postmaster at Crosswell, Mich., in place of J. I. Galbraith. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John Fenine to be postmaster at Dowagiac, Mich., in place of F. W. Richey. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Warner B. Atkinson to be postmaster at Evart, Mich., in place of J. E. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Clarence J. Fuller to be postmaster at Fowlerville, Mich., in place of Lewis Hart. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Mary E. Chadwick to be postmaster at Frankfort, Mich., in place of M. E. Chadwick. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

George L. Olsen to be postmaster at Grand Haven, Mich., in place of Peter Van Lopik. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Robert G. Hill to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, Mich., in place of C. E. Hogadone. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Henry C. Hemingsen to be postmaster at Grant, Mich., in place of H. C. Hemingsen. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William H. Cansfield to be postmaster at Howell, Mich., in place of W. H. S. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ernest C. Baldwin to be postmaster at Hudson, Mich., in place of William O'Riley. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John A. Gries to be postmaster at Laurium, Mich., in place of Christopher Lowney. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Clara E. Benedict to be postmaster at Lawrence, Mich., in place of C. E. Benedict. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Frank J. Gehringer to be postmaster at Lenox, Mich., in place of C. W. Beier. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Frederick R. Gibson to be postmaster at Lawton, Mich., in place of Irwell Brody. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Norman E. Borgerson to be postmaster at Lowell, Mich., in place of Earl Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Mark Boyd to be postmaster at McBain, Mich., in place of Mark Boyd. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Sadie Wheeler to be postmaster at Manton, Mich., in place of Sadie Wheeler. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Archie Lowry to be postmaster at Marion, Mich., in place of W. G. Howard. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Mark L. Osgood to be postmaster at Monroe, Mich., in place of S. E. Younglove. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Lincoln Rodgers to be postmaster at Muskegon, Mich., in place of B. G. Oosterbaan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Frank S. Neal to be postmaster at Northville, Mich., in place of W. L. Tinkam. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William C. Miller to be postmaster at Pinckney, Mich., in place of W. E. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Charles H. Heath to be postmaster at Richmond, Mich., in place of Charles Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Gordon R. Whitney to be postmaster at Rose City, Mich., in place of E. W. Fleming. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ernest E. Vibert to be postmaster at Saginaw West Side, Mich., in place of W. F. Hemmeter. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

Walter G. Wykoff to be postmaster at St. Johns, Mich., in place of W. H. Vau Consant. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Herman G. Muellerweiss to be postmaster at Sebewaing, Mich., in place of J. C. Armbruster. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Edwin D. Greenhoe, to be postmaster at Sheridan, Mich., in place of A. L. Stebbins. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Nora Covert to be postmaster at Springport, Mich., in place of Samuel McClellan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Henry W. McClure to be postmaster at Tecumseh, Mich., in place of H. W. McClure. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

John B. Murphy to be postmaster at Wayne, Mich., in place of J. B. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Frank Aldrich to be postmaster at Webberville, Mich., in place of James Fraser. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alexander M. Mackay to be postmaster at West Branch, Mich., in place of J. D. Burgess. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Arthur E. Baisley to be postmaster at Wyandotte, Mich., in place of J. F. McInerney. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Charles F. Goetzen to be postmaster at Chesaning, Mich., in place of V. E. Johnstone. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

MINNESOTA.

Martin Leet to be postmaster at Blackduck, Minn., in place of E. N. Smith, resigned.

Charles J. Franti to be postmaster at Bovey, Minn., in place of J. K. Jasper, resigned.

Paul Sartori to be postmaster at Buhl, Minn., in place of M. E. Demel, resigned.

Delmore A. Ahlin to be postmaster at Carver, Minn., in place of O. C. Brunius, resigned.

Charles A. Morse to be postmaster at Elk River, Minn., in place of F. L. Frye, deceased.

Bernice M. Westhaver to be postmaster at Elysian, Minn., in place of S. A. Terrell, removed.

Donald P. McIntyre to be postmaster at Eveleth, Minn., in place of Charles Jesmore, deceased.

Albert J. Schroeder to be postmaster at Holdingford, Minn., in place of W. E. Murphy, deceased.

Cline C. Parker to be postmaster at Kinney, Minn., in place of Ina Jarvi, resigned.

David C. McKenzie to be postmaster at Lake City, Minn., in place of M. J. O'Laughlin, deceased.

James H. Smullen to be postmaster at Lesueur Center, Minn., in place of John Butler, resigned.

Edwin H. Vollmer to be postmaster at Northfield, Minn., in place of C. S. Dougherty, deceased.

Henry Goelet to be postmaster at Onamia, Minn., in place of F. E. Stanchfield, appointee declined.

John N. Ross to be postmaster at Westbrook, Minn., in place of J. L. Sammons, deceased.

Julia H. Johnson to be postmaster at Windom, Minn., in place of G. E. LeTourneau, deceased.

Roy A. Smith to be postmaster at Beardsley, Minn., in place of A. H. Christenson, removed.

Henry Groth to be postmaster at Wright, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Gena A. Johnson to be postmaster at Beaver Creek, Minn. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Lily M. Clark to be postmaster at Brownsdale, Minn. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Ralph C. Peterson to be postmaster at Dilworth, Minn. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Mathias R. Hannula to be postmaster at Embarrass, Minn. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Walter J. Westensee to be postmaster at Lewisville, Minn. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

John J. Ruff to be postmaster at Long Lake, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

William Orr to be postmaster at Orr, Minn. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Frederick F. Arndt to be postmaster at Prior Lake, Minn. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Laura E. Cronan to be postmaster at Rose Creek, Minn. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Verge Kenison to be postmaster at Alden, Minn., in place of Verge Kenison. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Carl Adams to be postmaster at Brainerd, Minn., in place of H. P. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Prudence M. Crosbie to be postmaster at Brewster, Minn., in place of P. M. Crosbie. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Norman W. Christensen to be postmaster at Cass Lake, Minn., in place of F. L. Gorenflo. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Charles E. Seeley to be postmaster at Coleraine, Minn., in place of C. E. Seeley. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Georgia C. Hompe to be postmaster at Deer Creek, Minn., in place of G. C. Hompe. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Arla C. Coffin to be postmaster at Deer Wood, Minn., in place of William Reid. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Halsey C. Baldwin to be postmaster at Egerton, Minn., in place of F. H. Baldwin. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Clarence W. Ivey to be postmaster at Elmore, Minn., in place of G. W. Owens. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John A. Gregerson to be postmaster at Fertile, Minn., in place of Knute Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

George H. Baer to be postmaster at Frazee, Minn., in place of J. J. Daly. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Albert W. Johnson to be postmaster at Fulda, Minn., in place of E. M. Price. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1922.

Arthur W. Austin to be postmaster at Glencoe, Minn., in place of F. X. Eickmann. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Nels O. Strommen to be postmaster at Halstad, Minn., in place of C. O. Madson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Harry U. Boe to be postmaster at Hayfield, Minn., in place of John Wicker. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Thomas J. Godfrey to be postmaster at Hibbing, Minn., in place of J. B. Connors. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Wilbur H. Noble to be postmaster at Hinckley, Minn., in place of H. B. Lyon. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Wellington S. Clay to be postmaster at Hutchinson, Minn., in place of S. G. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Adolph C. Gilbertson to be postmaster at Ironton, Minn., in place of A. C. Gilbertson. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William N. Johnson to be postmaster at Ivanhoe, Minn., in place of W. H. Nevin. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Carl F. Peterson to be postmaster at Kennedy, Minn., in place of C. F. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William P. Marston, jr., to be postmaster at Lake Crystal, Minn., in place of W. P. Marston, jr. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Michael J. Rowan to be postmaster at Lakeville, Minn., in place of M. J. Rowan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alfred J. Gebhard to be postmaster at Lamberton, Minn., in place of W. B. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Jacob Gish to be postmaster at Le Sueur, Minn., in place of Jacob Gish. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Turstein M. Teigum to be postmaster at Madelia, Minn., in place of E. L. Gove. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Isaac I. Borgen to be postmaster at Mountain Lake, Minn., in place of I. I. Borgen. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alvin A. Ogren to be postmaster at New London, Minn., in place of A. A. Ogren. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Walter E. Johnson to be postmaster at New Richland, Minn., in place of Andrew Rotegard. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Dorothy W. Johnson to be postmaster at Oslo, Minn., in place of O. P. Oseth. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Harry W. Ward to be postmaster at Redwood Falls, Minn., in place of C. A. Lauterbach. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Emily F. Peake to be postmaster at Remer, Minn., in place of E. F. Peake. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Anthony J. Malmquist to be postmaster at Rushmore, Minn., in place of A. J. Malmquist. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Clayton A. Larsen to be postmaster at St. James, Minn., in place of P. H. Grogan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Peter J. Schwartz to be postmaster at Shakopee, Minn., in place of William Lynch. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Frank L. Henderson to be postmaster at South St. Paul, Minn., in place of F. L. Henderson. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Theodore C. Radde to be postmaster at Truman, Minn., in place of T. C. Radde. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Henry W. Fingerson to be postmaster at Walnut Grove, Minn., in place of C. W. Bulen. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Lambert L. H. Osberg to be postmaster at Winthrop, Minn., in place of M. A. H. Tagatz. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

MISSISSIPPI.

Isaac J. Morris to be postmaster at Coahoma, Miss. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

David F. Fondren to be postmaster at Fondren, Miss. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Nettie E. Shelby to be postmaster at Beulah, Miss. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Archibald R. Hart to be postmaster at Bay St. Louis, Miss., in place of J. E. Sancier. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Mary Norwood to be postmaster at Belzoni, Miss., in place of G. C. Jackson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Emma M. Therrell to be postmaster at Florence, Miss., in place of J. V. Therrell. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Joseph A. De Monbrum to be postmaster at Lucedale, Miss., in place of B. R. Trotter. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Clarence Laughter to be postmaster at Moorhead, Miss., in place of E. M. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Minnie O. Sharbrough to be postmaster at Rolling Fork, Miss., in place of M. O. Sharbrough. Incumbent's commission expired December 6, 1923.

MISSOURI.

Earl A. Blakely to be postmaster at Revere, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Lou A. Slade to be postmaster at Rocheport, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Edgar A. Crandell to be postmaster at Wyaconda, Mo., in place of A. S. Wells. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Edward A. Birkmann to be postmaster at Beaufort, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Nellie B. Gallibugh to be postmaster at Blairstown, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Calvin T. Morrissy to be postmaster at Clifton Hill, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Gustave R. Baumann to be postmaster at Creve Coeur, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Robert C. Remley to be postmaster at Grain Valley, Mo. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

William A. Barnes to be postmaster at Marston, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

A. B. Williams to be postmaster at Campbell, Mo., in place of J. R. Pollock, removed.

Ruby E. Howe to be postmaster at Hardin, Mo., in place of W. H. Howe, deceased.

Joseph Q. Martin to be postmaster at Huntsville, Mo., in place of W. T. Dameron, resigned.

Victor M. Blankinship to be postmaster at Kennett, Mo., in place of John M. Cash, resigned.

Oliver H. Simmons to be postmaster at Lancaster, Mo., in place of Bennett Wardlow, resigned.

Ethel I. Kehr to be postmaster at Marthasville, Mo., in place of Frank Riemeler, resigned.

Edward F. Walden to be postmaster at Morehouse, Mo., in place of O. M. Headlee, resigned.

Eugene E. Wyatt to be postmaster at Oak Grove, Mo., in place of N. M. Lemasters, resigned.

Henry O. Hopp to be postmaster at Oronogo, Mo., in place of Cris Ogden, resigned.

Samuel S. Freeman to be postmaster at Piedmont, Mo., in place of Bristol French, resigned.

Alfred A. Smith to be postmaster at Rolla, Mo., in place of B. H. Rucker, removed.

Francis B. McCurry to be postmaster at Salisbury, Mo., in place of R. L. Hamilton, removed.

Lee H. Bently to be postmaster at Westboro, Mo., in place of E. C. Utter, resigned.

Archie T. Hollenbeck to be postmaster at Westplains, Mo., in place of W. H. Zorn, removed.

Lester H. Pettit to be postmaster at Ava, Mo., in place of T. H. E. Mathis. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Verner H. Kirkendall to be postmaster at Birch Tree, Mo., in place of G. H. King. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

George C. Blackwell to be postmaster at Breckenridge, Mo., in place of E. L. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Cleo J. Burch to be postmaster at Brookfield, Mo., in place of C. J. Burch. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Joe D. Scott to be postmaster at Bunceton, Mo., in place of M. L. Shackelford. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Robert D. Gardner to be postmaster at Center, Mo., in place of E. F. Layne. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Edward J. Schmidt to be postmaster at Centralia, Mo., in place of F. M. Traugher. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Anna B. Thomas to be postmaster at Corder, Mo., in place of V. J. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Isaac N. Parrish to be postmaster at Cowgill, Mo., in place of D. S. Pollard. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Bransby B. Houghton to be postmaster at Crystal City, Mo., in place of D. F. Willm. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Harry C. Grant to be postmaster at Cuba, Mo., in place of I. C. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Sallie F. Duncan to be postmaster at Dearborn, Mo., in place of S. F. Duncan. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Mandana A. Schrieffer to be postmaster at Fornfelt, Mo., in place of J. E. Kinkhead. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

George L. Keener to be postmaster at Galt, Mo., in place of S. A. D. Elmore. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William B. Green to be postmaster at Goodman, Mo., in place of A. G. Whited. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Thomas A. Scott to be postmaster at Greenfield, Mo., in place of F. P. Engleman. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Harley C. Shively to be postmaster at Hamilton, Mo., in place of Tinsley Brown. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Tom D. Purdy to be postmaster at Harris, Mo., in place of J. T. Haley. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

George Scott to be postmaster at Higginsville, Mo., in place of J. H. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Jennette M. Boisseau to be postmaster at Holden, Mo., in place of F. D. Ball. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

William E. Duff to be postmaster at Houston, Mo., in place of W. H. Farris. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Amanda P. Renfrow to be postmaster at Humansville, Mo., in place of W. A. Crow. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Maurice Craig to be postmaster at Illmo, Mo., in place of G. C. Bean. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

John G. Kies to be postmaster at Jackson, Mo., in place of R. K. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Benjamin F. Linhardt to be postmaster at Jefferson City, Mo., in place of J. T. Fisher. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Roy S. Kline to be postmaster at Kearney, Mo., in place of A. L. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Hugh L. Virtue to be postmaster at Kingston, Mo., in place of D. E. Gudge. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Ray C. Waddill to be postmaster at Kirksville, Mo., in place of E. A. Osenbaugh. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Ernest A. Wilson to be postmaster at Liberal, Mo., in place of E. A. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Byron Burch to be postmaster at Linneus, Mo., in place of H. J. Wigginton. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Henry H. Jones to be postmaster at Memphis, Mo., in place of J. V. Bumbarger. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

John M. Medcalf to be postmaster at Monroe City, Mo., in place of W. J. Rouse. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Howard W. Mills to be postmaster at Mound City, Mo., in place of J. T. Dearmont. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1922.

Leslie R. Millsap to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Mo., in place of J. E. Cherry. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Ray R. Kelly to be postmaster at New Hampton, Mo., in place of Edward Smyth. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Celia F. Kerr to be postmaster at New Madrid, Mo., in place of Horrell Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Sam S. Ruton to be postmaster at Odessa, Mo., in place of Joseph Kuehls. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Frank L. Zeller to be postmaster at Oregon, Mo., in place of D. B. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Amy B. Burchard to be postmaster at Owensville, Mo., in place of John Tappmeyer. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Bruce C. Maples to be postmaster at Ozark, Mo., in place of DeW. C. Leonard. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

James W. Fleming to be postmaster at Parkville, Mo., in place of G. C. Gresham. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Delbert Fisher to be postmaster at Pattonsburg, Mo., in place of M. B. Yates. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

George T. Holybee, jr., to be postmaster at Platte City, Mo., in place of J. W. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Jesse A. Linthacum to be postmaster at Ridgeway, Mo., in place of C. A. Stoner. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Lester S. Eddings to be postmaster at Rogersville, Mo., in place of T. C. Bassore. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Elliot Marshall to be postmaster at St. Joseph, Mo., in place of Frank Freytag. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Herman G. Roseman to be postmaster at St. Marys, Mo., in place of T. J. Thomure. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Luster C. Cottrill to be postmaster at Savannah, Mo., in place of W. S. Dray. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Otis H. Storey to be postmaster at Senath, Mo., in place of A. L. Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

William S. Copeland to be postmaster at Steele, Mo., in place of T. F. Weaver. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1922.

Rufus G. Beezley to be postmaster at Steelville, Mo., in place of J. T. Haley. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Waldo E. Andrew to be postmaster at Sweet Springs, Mo., in place of Edwin Reavis. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Estel G. Crawford to be postmaster at Tipton, Mo., in place of P. J. Weber. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Hattie Stierberger to be postmaster at Union, Mo., in place of L. R. Conway. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Harry N. Lutman to be postmaster at Versailles, Mo., in place of P. H. Kidwell. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Fletcher G. Smart to be postmaster at Webb City, Mo., in place of A. E. Michie. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Dorothy M. Ritter to be postmaster at Wellington, Mo., in place of R. A. Strickler. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Artie B. Keadle to be postmaster at Wellsville, Mo., in place of Frederick Blattner. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Cornelius F. Strack to be postmaster at Wright City, Mo., in place of J. H. Stegen. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Joseph C. Forshee to be postmaster at Ironton, Mo., in place of W. W. Reese, resigned.

Percy B. Kidney to be postmaster at Darlington, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Isaac H. Arnold to be postmaster at Forsyth, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Henry W. Schupp to be postmaster at Fremont, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John W. Rissler to be postmaster at Houstonia, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

MONTANA.

Asa E. Armstrong to be postmaster at Browning, Mont., in place of F. P. Sherburne, resigned.

George D. Dutro to be postmaster at Dodson, Mont., in place of J. P. Heaton, removed.

Caspar L. Gayle to be postmaster at Manhattan, Mont., in place of C. A. Pennell, removed.

Lunsford Miles to be postmaster at Musselshell, Mont., in place of Garfield Hankins, resigned.

Arthur O. Kline to be postmaster at Polytechnic, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

A. Maud Davis to be postmaster at Sunburst, Mont. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Alfred Briscoe to be postmaster at Cascade, Mont., in place of R. M. Obershaw. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Earl M. Davis to be postmaster at Cut Bank, Mont., in place of E. M. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William S. Carlson to be postmaster at Ekalaka, Mont., in place of Emma MacPherson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Bernard H. Kreis to be postmaster at Fort Benton, Mont., in place of James Bartley. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

Cass E. Parker to be postmaster at Fromberg, Mont., in place of P. J. Conway. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

James J. Lammerding to be postmaster at Gildford, Mont., in place of F. A. Gummer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Otto M. Christinson to be postmaster at Glasgow, Mont., in place of P. L. Herring. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John R. Lloyd to be postmaster at Great Falls, Mont., in place of William Cluston. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

James R. Minugh to be postmaster at Harlem, Mont., in place of W. C. Bernard. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Queenie B. Lyndes to be postmaster at Hysham, Mont., in place of Q. B. Lyndes. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

Harry Kennedy to be postmaster at Rosebud, Mont., in place of Harry Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William L. Marsh to be postmaster at Roy, Mont., in place of W. L. Marsh. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Jennie Bywaters to be postmaster at Sandcoulee, Mont., in place of Jennie Bywaters. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Amy B. Cowee to be postmaster at Wibaux, Mont., in place of L. B. Cullen. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1923.

Isaac L. Brooks to be postmaster at Culbertson, Mont., in place of J. Z. Bruegger, deceased.

Catherine Murray to be postmaster at Klein, Mont. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

NEBRASKA.

William S. Burrows to be postmaster at Albion, Nebr., in place of S. D. Phillips, deceased.

Theodore Nordgren to be postmaster at Ceresco, Nebr., in place of Charles Anderson, resigned.

George A. Fowler to be postmaster at Fairfield, Nebr., in place of A. G. Corey, resigned.

Sanford E. Ralston to be postmaster at Geneva, Nebr., in place of H. P. Wilson, removed.

William Berridge to be postmaster at Wausa, Nebr., in place of C. P. Lundgren, resigned.

Edgar M. Meth to be postmaster at Arthur, Nebr. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

William H. Bogard to be postmaster at Avoca, Nebr. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Henry L. Balser to be postmaster at Dixon, Nebr. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Daniel W. Roderick to be postmaster at Hubbell, Nebr. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Claude B. Grace to be postmaster at Mascot, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Fred H. Carlson to be postmaster at Alliance, Nebr., in place of Robert Graham. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

J. Worth Egelston to be postmaster at Alma, Nebr., in place of E. K. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Robert Pease to be postmaster at Beatrice, Nebr., in place of J. R. McCann. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

W. Ross Pedley to be postmaster at Bertrand, Nebr., in place of N. M. Thayer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Mary L. Hoyt to be postmaster at Bloomfield, Nebr., in place of M. L. Hoyt. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

Arnold J. Fiala to be postmaster at Brainard, Nebr., in place of A. J. Fiala. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

Francis O. Baker to be postmaster at Bushnell, Nebr., in place of J. L. Delong. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

Arthur C. Smith to be postmaster at Carleton, Nebr., in place of C. M. Beggs. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Clarence G. Struble to be postmaster at Chester, Nebr., in place of A. C. Hastings. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ethel Talcott to be postmaster at Crofton, Nebr., in place of E. Talcott. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Erma G. Stoll to be postmaster at Curtis, Nebr., in place of W. H. Latham. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Henry C. Blome to be postmaster at Dalton, Nebr., in place of E. C. Lane. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles A. Rogers to be postmaster at Decatur, Nebr., in place of S. S. Farrens. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1923.

Elva J. Fitzgerald to be postmaster at Elm Creek, Nebr., in place of E. P. Fitzgerald. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Earl D. Willard to be postmaster at Genoa, Nebr., in place of E. M. Vaught. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

Lewis A. Wight to be postmaster at Gibbon, Nebr., in place of L. A. Wight. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

August J. Baumann to be postmaster at Grand Island, Nebr., in place of D. A. Gell. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Herschel L. Anderson to be postmaster at Havelock, Nebr., in place of C. A. Currie. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

Herman L. Boyes to be postmaster at Hebron, Nebr., in place of T. A. Willmore. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Frank J. Prucha to be postmaster at Howell, Nebr., in place of Fanny Dworak. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Benjamin H. Smith to be postmaster at Indianola, Nebr., in place of R. L. Duckworth. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Herman H. Schroer to be postmaster at Lawrence, Nebr., in place of William Zalman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Samuel H. Wolfe to be postmaster at Lodgepole, Nebr., in place of C. D. Barlow. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Emory S. Clements to be postmaster at Lyons, Nebr., in place of C. J. Hultberg. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1922.

Howard W. Botsford to be postmaster at Meadow Grove, Nebr., in place of J. W. White. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles McCray to be postmaster at Merriman, Nebr., in place of Charles McCray. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ingebert J. Thomsen to be postmaster at Minden, Nebr., in place of R. F. Pate. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Fred L. Hunt to be postmaster at Niobrara, Nebr., in place of W. R. Pease. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edward L. Barker to be postmaster at Pender, Nebr., in place of M. W. Murray. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Harry Blackstone to be postmaster at Pilger, Nebr., in place of Nils Lindskog. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Joseph H. Harrison to be postmaster at Ravenna, Nebr., in place of Frank Howard. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edwin S. Garber to be postmaster at Red Cloud, Nebr., in place of H. C. Letson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Leon M. Suchanek to be postmaster at St. Paul, Nebr., in place of S. W. Oleson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John C. Oaks to be postmaster at Seward, Nebr., in place of G. D. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Clyde H. Hodges to be postmaster at Superior, Nebr., in place of R. E. Oliver. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

Claude A. MacDonald to be postmaster at Sutton, Nebr., in place of T. P. Grless. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ray W. Jones to be postmaster at Utica, Nebr., in place of J. W. Ragan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Jesse Witte to be postmaster at Winside, Nebr., in place of Clinton Fry. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1922.

Fred F. Thomas to be postmaster at Linwood, Nebr. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Daniel A. Page to be postmaster at Hardy, Nebr., in place of D. A. Page. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Georgia Muirhead to be postmaster at Hemingford, Nebr., in place of John Kinsella. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Leona V. Snyder to be postmaster at Papillion, Nebr., in place of G. P. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edgar T. Lay to be postmaster at Seneca, Nebr., in place of E. T. Lay. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1922.

NEVADA.

Anna S. Michal to be postmaster at Pound Mountain, Nev. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Henry J. Marriott to be postmaster at Ely, Nev., in place of J. D. Wallace, resigned.

James L. Denton to be postmaster at Callente, Nev., in place of J. L. Denton. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Edward E. Cossette to be postmaster at Yonic, N. H. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Stella E. Coburn to be postmaster at North Rochester, N. H. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Byron J. L. Eaton to be postmaster at Seabrook, N. H. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Arthur A. Albrecht to be postmaster at West Ossipee, N. H. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Charles F. Southard to be postmaster at North Haverhill, N. H. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Wallace E. Mayo to be postmaster at Cascade, N. H. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Maurice H. Randall to be postmaster at Haverhill, N. H., in place of A. K. Merrill, removed.

Harold B. Pinkham to be postmaster at New Market, N. H., in place of C. G. Colby, resigned.

Harry D. Eastman to be postmaster at North Conway, N. H., in place of A. D. Davis, resigned.

George P. Furbush to be postmaster at Rochester, N. H., in place of Robert Blair, Jr., deceased.

Charles E. Winn to be postmaster at Somersworth, N. H., in place of J. E. Sullivan, resigned.

Eleazer F. Baker to be postmaster at Suncook, N. H., in place of B. D. Robinson, resigned.

Charles E. Ayers to be postmaster at Farmington, N. H., in place of H. A. Browne. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

May F. Sumner to be postmaster at Goffstown, N. H., in place of O. F. Sumner. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Jesse C. Parker to be postmaster at Hillsboro, N. H., in place of J. C. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Harriet O. Harriman to be postmaster at Jackson, N. H., in place of H. O. Harriman. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Charles L. Bemis to be postmaster at Marlboro, N. H., in place of C. L. Bemis. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1923.

Arthur J. Gould to be postmaster at New London, N. H., in place of C. E. Shepard. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

NEW JERSEY.

Howard N. Parker to be postmaster at Gibbsboro, N. J. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Charles W. Brophy to be postmaster at Skillman, N. J. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Frank Achilles to be postmaster at Demarest, N. J. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Harry H. Hilyard to be postmaster at Williamstown, N. J., in place of H. S. Ireland, appointee declined.

Nathaniel S. Hires to be postmaster at Salem, N. J., in place of Isaac Klein, resigned.

Edward T. Sherwood to be postmaster at Rosemont, N. J., in place of Charles Place, resigned.

William O. Maschke to be postmaster at Ridgefield Park, N. J., in place of F. E. Smith, resigned.

John H. Tyrrell to be postmaster at Perth Amboy, N. J., in place of R. F. White, removed.

Ruth E. Amerman to be postmaster at Neshanic Station, N. J., in place of W. S. Kershaw, resigned.

James C. Norris to be postmaster at Hightstown, N. J., in place of Addison Robbins, Jr., resigned.

Rosteen H. Jones to be postmaster at Bayhead, N. J., in place of H. E. Forsyth, appointee declined.

Leon Ferbel to be postmaster at Fords, N. J., in place of J. H. Fullerton, resigned.

Frank H. Burgher to be postmaster at Hamburg, N. J., in place of C. L. Kent, deceased.

Velma M. Kitchell to be postmaster at Whippany, N. J., in place of W. A. Polhemus, appointee declined.

Mary E. Cubberley to be postmaster at Hamilton Square, N. J. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Ellen E. Showell to be postmaster at Absecon, N. J., in place of E. E. Showell. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Abram R. Bates to be postmaster at Allentown, N. J., in place of Hunn Livingston. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Frank T. Buchanan to be postmaster at Bordentown, N. J., in place of J. D. Magee. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

John B. Buzby to be postmaster at Clayton, N. J., in place of C. E. Crane. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

William Griffin to be postmaster at Cresskill, N. J., in place of William Griffin. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Harry W. Bellis to be postmaster at Flemington, N. J., in place of A. C. Hulsizer. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Carl L. Richter to be postmaster at Fort Lee, N. J., in place of C. L. Richter. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Heister Clymer to be postmaster at Haddonfield, N. J., in place of B. C. Stavelly. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Frank M. Green to be postmaster at Highlands, N. J., in place of J. P. Adair. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1922.

Charles E. Wood to be postmaster at Hohokus, N. J., in place of J. C. H. Sherwood. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Arabelle C. Broander to be postmaster at Keansburg, N. J., in place of A. C. Broander. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Frank Pierson to be postmaster at Lawrenceville, N. J., in place of A. F. Stout. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Walter D. Finch to be postmaster at Mahwah, N. J., in place of W. D. Finch. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Oscar Drake to be postmaster at Manasquan, N. J., in place of Marcellus Parker. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Stephen Bartha to be postmaster at Mays Landing, N. J., in place of C. C. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Elvord G. Chamberlin to be postmaster at Montclair, N. J., in place of E. W. Townsend. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

James F. Beardsley to be postmaster at Pompton Lakes, N. J., in place of J. F. Beardsley. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

William A. Sweeney to be postmaster at Red Bank, N. J., in place of Frank Pittenger. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Frank Hoffman to be postmaster at South Amboy, N. J., in place of J. W. Rea. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

William B. Lance to be postmaster at Stanhope, N. J., in place of W. B. Lance. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

William H. Albright to be postmaster at Woodbury, N. J., in place of J. D. Carpenter. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

John A. Smith to be postmaster at Wrightstown, N. J., in place of J. A. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

NEW MEXICO.

Malaquias Baca to be postmaster at Mosquero, N. Mex. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John L. Augustine to be postmaster at Lordsburg, N. Mex., in place of M. Q. Hardin, resigned.

Flossie Fraser to be postmaster at Gibson, N. Mex., in place of E. T. Roberts, removed.

Emmet Wirt to be postmaster at Dulce, N. Mex. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Nell P. Drolet to be postmaster at Farmington, N. Mex., in place of H. C. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Marie J. O'Bryan to be postmaster at Santa Fe, N. Mex., in place of J. L. Seifman. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Louise N. Martin to be postmaster at Socorro, N. Mex., in place of F. J. Zengerle. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John H. Vaughan to be postmaster at State College, N. Mex., in place of J. H. Vaughan. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

NEW YORK.

Mabel F. Reynolds to be postmaster at Alfred, N. Y., in place of A. S. Gould. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles N. Wood to be postmaster at Angola, N. Y., in place of P. J. Helmburg. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Annie J. McFadden to be postmaster at Ardsley, N. Y., in place of G. Q. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

Joseph A. Douglas to be postmaster at Babylon, N. Y., in place of C. R. Flanly. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Arthur L. Howard to be postmaster at Baldwinsville, N. Y., in place of W. H. Tappan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Clarence G. Jones to be postmaster at Barneveld, N. Y., in place of F. P. Bagg. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Clayton A. Musser to be postmaster at Boonville, N. Y., in place of H. J. Vollmar. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Maud Rogers to be postmaster at Bridgehampton, N. Y., in place of Maud Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

George H. Farley to be postmaster at Broadalbin, N. Y., in place of J. G. Cole. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Lawrence R. Ryckman to be postmaster at Brocton, N. Y., in place of W. H. Fox. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Adolph Bluestone to be postmaster at Canaseraga, N. Y., in place of J. R. Mapes. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles W. Brock to be postmaster at Cattaraugus, N. Y., in place of S. J. Fuller. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Margaret R. Mulligan to be postmaster at Central Islip, N. Y., in place of F. T. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

William G. Fischer to be postmaster at Chadwicks, N. Y., in place of J. H. Reagan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Benjamin Wightman to be postmaster at Cherry Valley, N. Y., in place of Almond Cramer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Robert D. Southward to be postmaster at Congers, N. Y., in place of E. H. Jolliffe. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Clarence L. Grippen to be postmaster at Corinth, N. Y., in place of E. E. Costello. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Rhoda Hoyt Lee to be postmaster at Dundee, N. Y., in place of T. M. Larsen. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Raymond L. Hodge to be postmaster at East Syracuse, N. Y., in place of M. J. Spillane. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George A. Matthews to be postmaster at Eden, N. Y., in place of A. K. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Victor Demars to be postmaster at Faust, N. Y., in place of F. M. Dowd. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Walter A. Pierce to be postmaster at Fort Ann, N. Y., in place of J. H. Joy. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edward T. Cole to be postmaster at Garrison, N. Y., in place of E. T. Cole. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Paul W. Christenson to be postmaster at Gowanda, N. Y., in place of A. C. Stafford. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William L. Froehley to be postmaster at Hamburg, N. Y., in place of J. W. Salisbury. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Claude H. Preston to be postmaster at Heuvelton, N. Y., in place of J. R. Mayne. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Frank W. Thornton to be postmaster at Holland, N. Y., in place of Cort Kramer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Thomas J. Wintermute, jr., to be postmaster at Horseheads, N. Y., in place of J. E. Barlow. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

Joseph R. Cowell to be postmaster at Jordan, N. Y., in place of E. E. Mann. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Herbert L. Merritt to be postmaster at Katonah, N. Y., in place of M. F. Doyle. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1922.

Lizzie G. Hall to be postmaster at Little Valley, N. Y., in place of J. L. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Henry Strube to be postmaster at Long Island City, N. Y., in place of J. W. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles L. Stackpole to be postmaster at Lyon Mountain, N. Y., in place of E. W. Harrica. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lizzie M. Tuthill to be postmaster at Mattituck, N. Y., in place of W. R. Gildersleeve. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Ernest K. Smith to be postmaster at Middleburg, N. Y., in place of C. E. White. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Perry R. Bennett to be postmaster at Milford, N. Y., in place of Kent Barney. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edith A. Parker to be postmaster at Moravia, N. Y., in place of C. E. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edward A. Gross to be postmaster at New City, N. Y., in place of E. A. Gross. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

Ambrose D. Eldred to be postmaster at New Hartford, N. Y., in place of J. A. Ganey. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Homer E. Elderkin to be postmaster at New Rochelle, N. Y., in place of Gregory Dillon. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

Henry Munday to be postmaster at New York Mills, N. Y., in place of R. J. Healey. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles H. Brown to be postmaster at Orchard Park, N. Y., in place of J. C. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Carl R. Allen to be postmaster at Oriskany Falls, N. Y., in place of G. F. Pollard. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

James Owens to be postmaster at Ossining, N. Y., in place of Francis Larkin. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

Anna L. Hunt to be postmaster at Otego, N. Y., in place of Jerome Ceperley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William O. Cooper to be postmaster at Oxford, N. Y., in place of Jesse Jacobs. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John L. Chatfield to be postmaster at Painted Post, N. Y., in place of J. S. Moran. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Frank V. Palmer to be postmaster at Philmont, N. Y., in place of J. E. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired Nov. 21, 1922.

Lida M. Gutches to be postmaster at Port Byron, N. Y., in place of Willard Vosburgh. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Leverne Thomas to be postmaster at Prattsburg, N. Y., in place of Leverne Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Willard G. Bullion to be postmaster at Richfield Springs, N. Y., in place of W. T. Welden. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Park J. Johnson to be postmaster at Ripley, N. Y., in place of L. R. Francis. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Bruce S. Preston to be postmaster at Roxbury, N. Y., in place of M. H. Fanning. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Max C. Headley to be postmaster at Rushville, N. Y., in place of J. H. Hurley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George H. Farley to be postmaster at Sag Harbor, N. Y., in place of W. T. Vaughn. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William H. Savage to be postmaster at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in place of A. S. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1923.

Frank S. Erickson to be postmaster at Sherman, N. Y., in place of W. L. Bates. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William W. Bates to be postmaster at Sidney, N. Y., in place of F. A. Bartley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William A. Hilton to be postmaster at Skaneateles, N. Y., in place of W. H. Hennessey. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William M. Ackerman to be postmaster at Sparkill, N. Y., in place of Patrick Halloran. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

Nellie C. Stevens to be postmaster at Spencerport, N. Y., in place of L. M. Barker. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

Luther J. Shuttleworth to be postmaster at Springville, N. Y., in place of A. J. Fitzpatrick. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Almon T. Clarke, jr., to be postmaster at Tupper Lake, N. Y., in place of A. T. Clarke, jr. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ray W. McEwen to be postmaster at Waverly, N. Y., in place of M. A. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Robert L. Putnam to be postmaster at Weedsport, N. Y., in place of C. E. Whitman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Julius H. Fisher to be postmaster at Wellsville, N. Y., in place of B. M. Wyvell. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Le Roy Smith to be postmaster at White Plains, N. Y., in place of H. S. Sutherland. Incumbent's commission expired September 28, 1922.

George T. Anderson to be postmaster at Whitesboro, N. Y., in place of E. L. Patten. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ada J. Folsom to be postmaster at Winthrop, N. Y., in place of A. J. Folsom. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John T. Gallagher to be postmaster at Witherbee, N. Y., in place of J. T. Gallagher. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

C. Irving Henderson to be postmaster at Worcester, N. Y., in place of C. L. Goodell. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Vida E. Freeman to be postmaster at Bloomingdale, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Herbert N. Rothenmeyer to be postmaster at Clarence, N. Y. Office became presidential April 1, 1921.

Ennett J. Goodale to be postmaster at East Williston, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Elmer J. Skinner to be postmaster at East Worcester, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Henry J. Frey to be postmaster at Ebenezer, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Gaylord F. Carpenter to be postmaster at Elbridge, N. Y. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

William A. Patterson to be postmaster at Gansevoort, N. Y. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

James E. Colgan to be postmaster at Hamden, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Frank H. Burmaster to be postmaster at Irving, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Katherine A. Slattery to be postmaster at Maryknoll, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Leona Larrabee to be postmaster at Middlesex, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Benjamin C. Stubbs to be postmaster at Plandome, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

George W. Fuller to be postmaster at Portland, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Harry R. Swift to be postmaster at Richford, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William J. Pike to be postmaster at Sanborn, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John W. Bellis to be postmaster at Tappan, N. Y. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Oliver Keator to be postmaster at Tillson, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Jennie C. Stanton to be postmaster at West Camp, N. Y. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Robert C. Downey to be postmaster at Akron, N. Y., in place of Delos Wilkinson, declined.

Howard E. Whealey to be postmaster at Baldwin, N. Y., in place of Charles Miller, resigned.

Henry B. Mulford to be postmaster at Binghamton, N. Y., in place of F. M. Hopkins, resigned.

Lewis A. Brenner to be postmaster at Blue Point, N. Y., in place of G. S. Ryder, resigned.

Edmund B. Windsor to be postmaster at Castile, N. Y., in place of F. W. Shumaker, resigned.

George C. Palmer to be postmaster at Cuba, N. Y., in place of L. H. Cole, resigned.

Phillip F. Schaefer to be postmaster at Fleischmanns, N. Y., in place of J. J. Smith, resigned.

Ella E. Rodger to be postmaster at Hammond, N. Y., in place of J. T. Rodger, deceased.

Nellie P. Small to be postmaster at Herkimer, N. Y., in place of Edward Small, deceased.

Clara E. Tattmer to be postmaster at Hewlett, N. Y., in place of C. A. Kinn, resigned.

John T. Mills to be postmaster at Oyster Bay, N. Y., in place of T. H. O'Keefe, deceased.

Edward R. Harms to be postmaster at Pearl River, N. Y., in place of G. P. Hammond, removed.

Mabel S. Griswold to be postmaster at Pottersville, N. Y., in place of A. T. Wells, resigned.

John D. Fratsher to be postmaster at Saugerties, N. Y., in place of L. M. Kenney, resigned.

Clarence A. Lockwood to be postmaster at Schroon Lake, N. Y., in place of F. E. Rooney, resigned.

Charles L. Carrier to be postmaster at Sherburne, N. Y., in place of H. J. McDaniel, resigned.

Helen M. Braisted to be postmaster at Silver Bay, N. Y., in place of C. C. Michener, resigned.

Frank T. Rowley to be postmaster at Victor, N. Y., in place of G. W. Higinbotham, resigned.

W. Clifton Seaman to be postmaster at Woodmere, N. Y., in place of A. S. Brower, resigned.

Skidmore Pettit, jr., to be postmaster at Jamaica, N. Y., in place of D. F. Shea, resigned.

Carolyn F. Noxon to be postmaster at Chestertown, N. Y., in place of M. C. Force, resigned.

Walter J. Pelham to be postmaster at Hensonville, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

George L. Helfter to be postmaster at Williamsville, N. Y., in place of L. P. Snyder. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sudie M. Morgan to be postmaster at Spindale, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

George E. Sweet to be postmaster at Cornelius, N. C. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

David E. Morgan to be postmaster at Glenwood, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

James A. Wyche to be postmaster at Hallsboro, N. C. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Edith E. Holton to be postmaster at Jamestown, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Eugene L. Schuyler to be postmaster at Lowgap, N. C. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Robert W. Taylor to be postmaster at Lucama, N. C. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Seaton M. Woodley to be postmaster at Mackeys, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Nora Stedman to be postmaster at Moncure, N. C. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Flora E. Schlabach to be postmaster at Moyock, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

James L. Baker to be postmaster at Tyner, N. C. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Arthur H. Gibbs to be postmaster at Whittier, N. C. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Fronie Perry to be postmaster at Wingate, N. C. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John F. Barlow to be postmaster at Banners Elk, N. C., in place of W. L. Norman, resigned.

William H. Manning to be postmaster at Bethel, N. C., in place of L. E. Jones, resigned.

Andrew J. De Hart to be postmaster at Bryson City, N. C., in place of W. E. Elmore, resigned.

Andrew J. Runion to be postmaster at Hot Springs, N. C., in place of T. C. Frisbee, resigned.

Lonnie R. Cowan to be postmaster at Marion, N. C., in place of W. M. Goodson, resigned.

William F. Ballard to be postmaster at Mount Holly, N. C., in place of F. L. Abernethy, resigned.

James L. Edwards to be postmaster at Newport, N. C., in place of L. A. Mann, appointee declined.

Andrew T. Barkley to be postmaster at North Charlotte, N. C., in place of H. E. Garrison, resigned.

Henry J. Whitt to be postmaster at Roxboro, N. C., in place of J. W. Chambers, resigned.

Robert H. Dixon to be postmaster at Siler City, N. C., in place of J. C. Wren, removed.

Grace B. Fagg to be postmaster at Stoneville, N. C., in place of T. L. Smith, removed.

Walter W. Redman to be postmaster at Pilot Mountain, N. C., in place of W. R. Badgett, removed.

Alice W. Starr to be postmaster at Creswell, N. C., in place of C. E. Spruill, failed to qualify.

John H. Hobson to be postmaster at Cleveland, N. C. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John H. Williams to be postmaster at Pikeville, N. C. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Mae A. Elliott to be postmaster at Union Mills, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

James H. Ramsay to be postmaster at Salisbury, N. C., in place of A. H. Boyden. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William D. Farthing to be postmaster at Boone, N. C., in place of J. E. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Roscoe L. Nicholson to be postmaster at Brevard, N. C., in place of W. M. Henry. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John F. Mathes to be postmaster at East Durham, N. C., in place of T. S. Booth. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

James H. Darden to be postmaster at Faison, N. C., in place of C. B. Daniels. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John S. Downing to be postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C., in place of R. D. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Herman E. Upchurch to be postmaster at Four Oaks, N. C., in place of S. H. Adams. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Willis A. Willcox to be postmaster at Halifax, N. C., in place of L. N. Fenner. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1922.

Leah J. Franck to be postmaster at Jacksonville, N. C., in place of A. G. Walton. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Jacob M. Stancil to be postmaster at Kenly, N. C., in place of R. D. Edgerton. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Clifton H. Chamberlain to be postmaster at Murfreesboro, N. C., in place of J. D. Babb. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Rosa J. Cooper to be postmaster at Nashville, N. C., in place of S. S. Gay. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

George W. Cox to be postmaster at Raeford, N. C., in place of L. F. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Calvin L. Hill to be postmaster at Saluda, N. C., in place of J. B. Cullipher. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Jeremiah C. Meekins, jr., to be postmaster at Washington, N. C., in place of N. H. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Richard A. Price to be postmaster at Weldon, N. C., in place of D. T. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William P. King to be postmaster at Windsor, N. C., in place of Junius Bridger. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Hugh H. Parsons to be postmaster at Fessenden, N. Dak., in place of H. H. Parsons. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

OHIO.

Garnet N. Engel to be postmaster at Avon Lake, Ohio. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Alva A. Loomis to be postmaster at Ellet, Ohio. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Mary E. Basore to be postmaster at McGuffey, Ohio. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Raymond G. Copeland to be postmaster at Magnetic Springs, Ohio. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

John McCleery to be postmaster at Masury, Ohio. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

William L. Fortney to be postmaster at Nankin, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Alta N. Johnson to be postmaster at Rushsylvania, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Charles M. Sauder to be postmaster at Smithville, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Albert H. Soles to be postmaster at Buchtel, Ohio, in place of C. C. Graham, declined.

Frank G. Pittenger to be postmaster at Dennison, Ohio, in place of J. S. Gossett, deceased.

Fred B. Reed to be postmaster at Green Springs, Ohio, in place of A. D. Whiteman, resigned.

Ella L. Alstadt to be postmaster at Laurelville, Ohio, in place of W. A. Williamson, resigned.

Charles W. Kennedy to be postmaster at Magnolia, Ohio, in place of S. E. Gotshall, resigned.

Frank H. Miller to be postmaster at Mount Gilead, Ohio, in place of C. B. Chilcote, removed.

William G. Corne to be postmaster at Newark, Ohio, in place of F. T. Mercer, removed.

Cloyd M. Kieffer to be postmaster at Orrville, Ohio, in place of H. A. Flinn, resigned.

Maggie J. Olds to be postmaster at Orwell, Ohio, in place of Roy Goddard, resigned.

George A. Fisher to be postmaster at Port Clinton, Ohio, in place of F. J. Mitchell, resigned.

Fred Brockmeyer to be postmaster at Glendale, Ohio, in place of Edward Brichta, deceased.

Effie W. Mansfield to be postmaster at Brilliant, Ohio, in place of J. E. Scamahorn, resigned.

Russel A. Medaugh to be postmaster at Spencerville, Ohio, in place of W. W. Rider. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

Arthur J. Richardson to be postmaster at Ashtabula, Ohio, in place of C. A. Corbin. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ambrose B. Wingate to be postmaster at Beach City, Ohio, in place of Wilber Winfield. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Fred O. Simpson to be postmaster at Belle Center, Ohio, in place of J. A. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles A. Bower to be postmaster at Bowerston, Ohio, in place of C. A. Bower. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ralph P. Crane to be postmaster at Bowling Green, Ohio, in place of D. C. Van Voorhis. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Carl A. Brown to be postmaster at Bucyrus, Ohio, in place of C. F. Vollmer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Fred D. Lodge to be postmaster at Columbiana, Ohio, in place of W. O. Wallace. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

Alexander C. McDonald to be postmaster at Coshocton, Ohio, in place of C. A. Lamberson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Starling K. Trimble to be postmaster at Crestline, Ohio, in place of J. F. Bauer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Arthur M. Eidson to be postmaster at Cygnet, Ohio, in place of A. M. Eidson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles W. Shaffer to be postmaster at Doylestown, Ohio, in place of W. J. Delbel. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Guy W. Reuter to be postmaster at Fort Recovery, Ohio, in place of F. J. Sonderman. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Earl H. Koger to be postmaster at Frankfort, Ohio, in place of J. G. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Alonzo B. Yarnell to be postmaster at Freeport, Ohio, in place of L. S. Green. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Harry R. Hurn to be postmaster at Gallipolis, Ohio, in place of L. B. Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

Norman B. Ervin, jr., to be postmaster at Gibsonburg, Ohio, in place of B. F. Reineck. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

James Lewis to be postmaster at Girard, Ohio, in place of E. L. Hauser. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Frank W. Howard to be postmaster at Grafton, Ohio, in place of James Finlayson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edward L. Jones to be postmaster at Granville, Ohio, in place of J. H. Geach. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Warren H. Noble to be postmaster at Greenwich, Ohio, in place of F. M. Black. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Jennie Pfeiffer to be postmaster at Grover Hill, Ohio, in place of G. C. H. Hipp. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William H. Tracy to be postmaster at Harrison, Ohio, in place of M. J. Zimmerman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles D. Bush to be postmaster at Jeffersonville, Ohio, in place of J. E. Robbins. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Michael Effinger to be postmaster at Lancaster, Ohio, in place of T. T. Courtright. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lincoln A. Slusser to be postmaster at Louisville, Ohio, in place of P. J. Beucler. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Francis M. Fletcher to be postmaster at McComb, Ohio, in place of L. E. Bierer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William A. Cunningham to be postmaster at Malvern, Ohio, in place of R. T. Spratt. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Louis K. Carroll to be postmaster at Manchester, Ohio, in place of H. C. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Walter S. Bradford to be postmaster at Mansfield, Ohio, in place of F. M. Bushnell. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Heyward Long to be postmaster at Martins Ferry, Ohio, in place of J. E. Blackford. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles E. Penquite to be postmaster at Mason, Ohio, in place of C. E. Penquite. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Pearl C. Brown (Mr.) to be postmaster at Middlefield, Ohio, in place of R. V. White. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Plummer Beeson to be postmaster at Middleport, Ohio, in place of L. N. Gerber. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George L. Sayles to be postmaster at Milan, Ohio, in place of R. E. Sickinger. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

French C. Stillings to be postmaster at Milford Center, Ohio, in place of H. E. McConnell. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Dewey H. Beck to be postmaster at Monroeville, Ohio, in place of Albert Sayers. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Calvin L. Hartline to be postmaster at Newcomerstown, Ohio, in place of J. O. Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Harry M. Day to be postmaster at New Richmond, Ohio, in place of F. N. Cary. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Albert S. Nye to be postmaster at New Washington, Ohio, in place of Henry Becker, jr. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Robert G. Goff to be postmaster at Painesville, Ohio, in place of S. D. Carroll. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Marshall O. Brooke to be postmaster at Peebles, Ohio, in place of O. C. Ryan. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

William E. Whitcomb to be postmaster at Perrysville, Ohio, in place of C. R. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Frank B. McCullough to be postmaster at Plain City, Ohio, in place of E. C. Chapman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William M. Johns to be postmaster at Plymouth, Ohio, in place of O. S. Earnest. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

Aaron W. Hartley to be postmaster at Pomeroy, Ohio, in place of H. J. Blackmore. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Clarence R. Seymour to be postmaster at Ravenna, Ohio, in place of A. H. Austin. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Olive Toland to be postmaster at Rayland, Ohio, in place of M. E. Gillespie. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

Egbert H. Mack to be postmaster at Sandusky, Ohio, in place of J. A. Ryan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

James A. Downs to be postmaster at Scio, Ohio, in place of G. O. Canaga. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Fred O. Foster to be postmaster at Seville, Ohio, in place of F. F. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Alva H. Anderson to be postmaster at Shelby, Ohio, in place of F. C. Schiffer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Harry Oldham to be postmaster at Sidney, Ohio, in place of Val Lee. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Carl S. Penn to be postmaster at Smithfield, Ohio, in place of I. L. Flenniken. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

Elmer E. Weaver to be postmaster at Sugarcreek, Ohio, in place of E. W. Fisher. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Oral H. Hilborn to be postmaster at Tiro, Ohio, in place of M. J. Humphrey. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William W. Keepers to be postmaster at Uhrichsville, Ohio, in place of L. K. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ralph L. Stamm to be postmaster at Versailles, Ohio, in place of C. W. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired September 23, 1923.

George W. Hassenier to be postmaster at Wapakoneta, Ohio, in place of A. E. Schaffer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William E. Reed to be postmaster at West Lafayette, Ohio, in place of Welker Best. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Milton W. Stout to be postmaster at West Liberty, Ohio, in place of H. B. Popp. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

OKLAHOMA.

Severee L. Massie to be postmaster at Tyrone, Okla., in place of C. M. Philpott, resigned.

Roy Patton to be postmaster at Ames, Okla. Office became presidential April 1, 1921.

Frank S. Nipper to be postmaster at Apperson, Okla. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Roy Patterson to be postmaster at Capron, Okla. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Roy M. Muse (Mrs.), to be postmaster at Elmore City, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Orva A. Crouch to be postmaster at May, Okla. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Robert A. Covington to be postmaster at Pernell, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Frank W. Fuller to be postmaster at Ringwood, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1920.

William A. Vassar to be postmaster at Tryon, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Robert W. Small to be postmaster at Webb City, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Royal F. Hall to be postmaster at Boise City, Okla., in place of Odalee Allen. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William H. Maxey to be postmaster at Randlett, Okla., in place of W. H. Maxey. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Harrison Brown to be postmaster at Watonga, Okla., in place of R. I. Temple. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Myrta V. Ballenger to be postmaster at Woodward Okla., in place of Laura Houston. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

OREGON.

James J. Hogan to be postmaster at Bend, Oreg., in place of W. H. Hudson, resigned.

Lester A. Cawfield to be postmaster at Crane, Oreg., in place of R. R. Cain, resigned.

Duncan E. Douglas to be postmaster at Marshfield, Oreg., in place of H. P. McLain, resigned.

Elmer Hopkins to be postmaster at Milton, Oreg., in place of S. B. Shangle, resigned.

Clifford S. Benson to be postmaster at Reedsport, Oreg., in place of Joseph Lyons, resigned.

Charles W. Perry to be postmaster at Richland, Oreg., in place of Oscar Kendall, resigned.

Curtis C. Heidrich to be postmaster at Chiloquin, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William T. Phy to be postmaster at Hot Lake, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Emma L. Hufstater to be postmaster at Knappa, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Evelyn D. Davenport to be postmaster at Oak Grove, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Fred D. Wagner to be postmaster at Ashland, Oreg., in place of E. J. Kaiser. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Henry A. Barrett to be postmaster at Athena, Oreg., in place of C. O. Henry. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Diana Snyder to be postmaster at Aurora, Oreg., in place of Diana Snyder. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Arthur C. Wahl to be postmaster at Banks, Oreg., in place of H. G. Atlee. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Willis C. Cady to be postmaster at Beaverton, Oreg., in place of C. E. Hedge. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William H. Hays to be postmaster at Brownsville, Oreg., in place of J. P. Cooley. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Arley A. Sollinger to be postmaster at Canyon City, Oreg., in place of Margaret Clark. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William G. Hoover to be postmaster at Fossil, Oreg., in place of J. W. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Frank W. Castor to be postmaster at Haines, Oreg., in place of C. W. Holloman. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Nellie Elliott to be postmaster at John Day, Oreg., in place of Nellie Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Fred P. Cronemiller to be postmaster at Lakeview, Oreg., in place of C. A. White. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William R. Cook to be postmaster at Madras, Oreg., in place of W. R. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Otis A. Wolverton to be postmaster at Monmouth, Oreg., in place of Archie Parker. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Gaphart D. Ebner to be postmaster at Mount Angel, Oreg., in place of G. D. Ebner. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Pauline W. Platt to be postmaster at Ontario, Oreg., in place of J. H. Gregg. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Cora Macoon to be postmaster at Warrenton, Oreg., in place of Cora Macoon. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Nellie P. Satchwell to be postmaster at Shedd, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Andrew R. Siegmund to be postmaster at Gervais, Oreg., in place of M. T. Mangold. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Oliver P. Shoemaker to be postmaster at Newport, Oreg., in place of W. R. Hamer. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Edward G. Carper to be postmaster at Roaring Springs, Pa., in place of R. E. Burket. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

Luther P. Ross to be postmaster at Saxton, Pa., in place of W. T. Benner. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John F. Schwarztrauber to be postmaster at Archbald, Pa., in place of T. W. Loftus. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John R. Baltz to be postmaster at Ardmore, Pa., in place of A. L. Reinhold. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Nettie Beatty to be postmaster at Beatty, Pa., in place of Nettie Beatty. Incumbent's commission expired September 25, 1923.

Archie W. Leech to be postmaster at Beaverdale, Pa., in place of A. W. Leech. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

William Brice, jr., to be postmaster at Bedford, Pa., in place of Americus Enfield. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1922.

Will O. Depp to be postmaster at Big Run, Pa., in place of U. G. Bowers. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Luther F. Gilbert to be postmaster at Boyertown, Pa., in place of G. D. Schoenly. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Robert P. Habgood to be postmaster at Bradford, Pa., in place of J. G. Paul. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William B. Edmiston to be postmaster at Brownsville, Pa., in place of J. A. Robinson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George H. Houck to be postmaster at Cairnbrook, Pa., in place of G. H. Houck. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William W. Latta to be postmaster at California, Pa., in place of J. E. Coatsworth. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Sarah E. Richey to be postmaster at Carmichaels, Pa., in place of L. W. Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lawrence E. Grieff to be postmaster at Carrolltown, Pa., in place of G. E. Hipps. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Frank U. Armstrong to be postmaster at Cheswick, Pa., in place of L. C. Lockerman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Samuel F. Brush to be postmaster at Clarion, Pa., in place of A. F. Hess. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Harry O. Campsey to be postmaster at Claysville, Pa., in place of E. D. Noble. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles C. Sommers to be postmaster at Clifton Heights, Pa., in place of Bernard Doherty. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1923.

Harry M. Logan to be postmaster at Conshohocken, Pa., in place of E. J. Rafferty. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William M. Heaps to be postmaster at Darby, Pa., in place of J. J. Ellison. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Millard F. Hauser to be postmaster at Delaware Water Gap, Pa., in place of H. L. Edinger. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Samuel A. Morrison to be postmaster at Delmont, Pa., in place of C. W. Blose. Incumbent's commission expired September 25, 1923.

Clarence E. Keffel to be postmaster at Donora, Pa., in place of A. J. Vernon. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Charles R. Kschinka to be postmaster at Dushore, Pa., in place of E. M. Dailey. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Kathryn L. Petrini to be postmaster at East Brady, Pa., in place of Emma Claghese. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Harry C. Best to be postmaster at Enon Valley, Pa., in place of M. E. Nye. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Mary S. Moore to be postmaster at Everson, Pa., in place of D. J. O'Brien. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1923.

Roy R. Rhodes to be postmaster at Freedom, Pa., in place of H. G. Schleiter. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Edward E. Fricker to be postmaster at Glenside, Pa., in place of E. E. Fricker. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John B. Chase to be postmaster at Greenville, Pa., in place of L. B. Rowley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Irene M. Tiffany to be postmaster at Hallstead, Pa., in place of D. E. Hanrahan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William R. Smith to be postmaster at Harmony, Pa., in place of M. L. Simons. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Benjamin F. Jenkins to be postmaster at Jeannette, Pa., in place of R. T. Hugus. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles C. Young to be postmaster at Jersey Shore, Pa., in place of F. B. Dunkle. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lionel W. Stevens to be postmaster at Knoxville, Pa., in place of C. N. Stevens. Incumbent's position expired August 5, 1923.

Anna R. Parker to be postmaster at Kulpmont, Pa., in place of J. J. Hanlon. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

George J. Thumm to be postmaster at Lansdale, Pa., in place of Joseph Rodgers, jr. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Emory B. Collins to be postmaster at Littlestown, Pa., in place of E. D. Buckey. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Claude W. Keiser to be postmaster at Lykens, Pa., in place of C. A. Hoff. Incumbent's commission expired October 13, 1923.

Wellesley H. Greathead to be postmaster at McConnellsburg, Pa., in place of B. C. Lumberson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Mabel S. Wetzel to be postmaster at Middleburg, Pa., in place of J. W. Runkle. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Tillie U. McLaughlin to be postmaster at Midway, Pa., in place of T. U. McLaughlin. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Maurice G. Coffey to be postmaster at Mill Hall, Pa., in place of H. G. Flanagan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Agnes M. Whalen to be postmaster at Morris Run, Pa., in place of J. W. Kelly. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

John W. Clouse to be postmaster at Moscow, Pa., in place of J. W. Clouse. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles Lunden to be postmaster at Mount Jewett, Pa., in place of E. R. Benson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Thomas B. Painter to be postmaster at Muncy, Pa., in place of Thomas Wood. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Everett C. Davis to be postmaster at Nanty Glo, Pa., in place of E. C. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

William E. Henry to be postmaster at Nazareth, Pa., in place of C. E. Knecht. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Samuel M. Smith to be postmaster at New Cumberland, Pa., in place of G. W. Heffelman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Clinton B. White to be postmaster at New Wilmington, Pa., in place of D. M. Means. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Bert D. Stephens to be postmaster at Nicholson, Pa., in place of Edward Ace. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1922.

David B. Seasholtz to be postmaster at North Wales, Pa., in place of Thomas Rorer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Samuel J. Matthews to be postmaster at Olyphant, Pa., in place of T. F. McHale. Incumbent's commission expired February 3, 1923.

Raymond A. Kistler to be postmaster at Palmerton, Pa., in place of A. A. Ziegenfuss. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Nora L. Pickering to be postmaster at Peckville, Pa., in place of N. L. Pickering. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George B. Wilcox to be postmaster at Portland, Pa., in place of G. B. Wilcox. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Teresa G. Burke to be postmaster at Renova, Pa., in place of S. B. Ryder. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

William M. Thomas to be postmaster at Ridgway, Pa., in place of B. P. McNulty. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Eranious E. Bentler to be postmaster at Rochester, Pa., in place of W. A. Ketterer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Albert S. Grosh to be postmaster at St. Marys, Pa., in place of John Cashman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Eberhard D. Smith to be postmaster at Sellersville, Pa., in place of H. E. Barndt. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Richard L. Harpel to be postmaster at Sinking Spring, Pa., in place of R. K. Zechman. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Harry L. Kelley to be postmaster at Slippery Rock, Pa., in place of O. K. Bingham. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles D. Gramling to be postmaster at South Fork, Pa., in place of J. J. Kinney. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Frank G. Jones to be postmaster at Spartansburg, Pa., in place of J. A. Rifenberick. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Harry H. Hawkins to be postmaster at Spring Grove, Pa., in place of J. S. Stambaugh. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Delos M. Graham to be postmaster at Starjunction, Pa., in place of D. M. Graham. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Walter B. Parker to be postmaster at Stoneboro, Pa., in place of J. P. Hines. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Robert E. Frech to be postmaster at Stowe, Pa., in place of L. W. Bechtel. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Maurice F. O'Connell to be postmaster at Susquehanna, Pa., in place of J. P. McMahon. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Hulett M. Turner to be postmaster at Towanda, Pa., in place of J. W. Keating. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Gordon C. Kuhns to be postmaster at Trevorton, Pa., in place of M. J. O'Connor. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Harry A. Thompson to be postmaster at Tyrone, Pa., in place of A. S. Garman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William E. Bowers to be postmaster at Waynesboro, Pa., in place of J. W. Warehime. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Benjamin F. Edwards to be postmaster at Wellsboro, Pa., in place of O. H. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles F. Wenrich to be postmaster at Wernersville, Pa., in place of C. F. Wenrich. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Frances H. Diven to be postmaster at West Bridgewater, Pa., in place of F. H. Diven. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Wayne Elliott to be postmaster at West Chester, Pa., in place of G. L. Rettew. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lewis E. Knapp to be postmaster at Westfield, Pa., in place of F. M. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

John G. McCune to be postmaster at West Newton, Pa., in place of C. L. Kamerer. Incumbent's commission expired September 25, 1923.

Susanna S. Hartman to be postmaster at Yardley, Pa., in place of S. S. Hartman. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Verner F. Eichholtz to be postmaster at Zellenople, Pa., in place of W. F. Burr. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Phares S. Auxer to be postmaster at Mountville, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1920.

Henry O. Sutter to be postmaster at Allison Park, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Stanley L. Bechtel to be postmaster at Bally, Pa. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Hope B. Sterner to be postmaster at Dewart, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

James A. Magoun to be postmaster at Dingmans Ferry, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Oscar W. Welsh to be postmaster at Douglassville, Pa. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

John A. Passmore to be postmaster at Gillett, Pa. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

William Irely to be postmaster at Glenmoore, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Riddle S. Rankin to be postmaster at Hickory, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Frank E. Tiffany to be postmaster at Kingsley, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Harry M. Stauffer to be postmaster at Leola, Pa. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Henry B. Haines to be postmaster at Maytown, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Emma C. Roseboro to be postmaster at Pomeroy, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Howard Sterner to be postmaster at Richlandtown, Pa. Office became presidential April 1, 1921.

Peter L. Rohrer to be postmaster at Smoketown, Pa. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

George N. Turner to be postmaster at Toughkenamon, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Jerold J. O'Connell to be postmaster at Valley Forge, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Russell M. Hartman to be postmaster at Arnold, Pa., in place of J. A. Miller, resigned.

Wayne M. Culley to be postmaster at Burgettstown, Pa., in place of J. G. Scott, removed.

Otis J. Pandel to be postmaster at Burnham, Pa., in place of C. W. Gibbs, resigned.

Beulah Oswalt to be postmaster at Clarence, Pa., in place of W. M. Oswalt, resigned.

Warren S. Henderson to be postmaster at Downingtown, Pa., in place of F. W. McClure, removed.

Luther J. Lukehart to be postmaster at Dubois, Pa., in place of W. T. Evans, resigned.

William R. Colflesh to be postmaster at East Downingtown, Pa., in place of P. C. Zittle, resigned.

Augustine W. Boslet to be postmaster at Elmore, Pa., in place of John Stephenson, resigned.

Fred L. Webster to be postmaster at Emporium, Pa., in place of P. H. Egan, deceased.

John C. Chamberlain to be postmaster at Everett, Pa., in place of W. R. Speer, resigned.

Constanty Tarnowski to be postmaster at Glenlyon, Pa., in place of John Dzurik, removed.

Warren R. Grove to be postmaster at Greencastle, Pa., in place of W. J. Patton, resigned.

Theodore J. Reese to be postmaster at Jenners, Pa., in place of J. H. Barnett, resigned.

William H. Law to be postmaster at Koppel, Pa., in place of Louise Martin, resigned.

Charles B. Bishop to be postmaster at Morton, Pa., in place of T. E. Rudolph, resigned.

William E. Marsden to be postmaster at Nesquehoning, Pa., in place of J. J. McArdle, removed.

Naomi G. Hazell to be postmaster at Norwood Station, Pa., in place of F. P. D. Hazell, resigned.

Thomas Y. Tarlton to be postmaster at Summithill, Pa., in place of J. W. McFadden, resigned.

Carl H. Borgeson to be postmaster at Wilcox, Pa., in place of J. F. Mann, removed.

J. Mateer Pollock to be postmaster at Wilmerding, Pa., in place of J. T. Born, resigned.

Ruth S. Waters to be postmaster at Dallas, Pa., in place of D. A. Waters, declined.

Warren Ruth to be postmaster at Malvern, Pa., in place of W. G. Biddison, deceased.

Bertha J. Brobst to be postmaster at Shickshinny, Pa., in place of B. W. Brobst, deceased.

Nell Blackburn to be postmaster at Trafford, Pa., in place of R. A. McCall, removed.

George Glenn to be postmaster at State College, Pa., in place of J. M. Williams, deceased.

Onward A. Rodefer to be postmaster at New Salem, Pa., in place of William Boyd, sr., resigned.

Frank Kerr to be postmaster at Madera, Pa., in place of E. J. Johnson, resigned.

Glenn V. Rice to be postmaster at Eldred, Pa., in place of C. D. Kelley, resigned.

Clarence E. Roseberry to be postmaster at Clearfield, Pa., in place of W. E. Tobias, resigned.

John K. Hagerty to be postmaster at Chester, Pa., in place of W. H. Nelson, deceased.

Margaret L. McKee to be postmaster at Clintonville, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

William S. Durham to be postmaster at Mont Clare, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Clarence C. Bowser to be postmaster at Renfrew, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

John Skweir to be postmaster at McAdoo, Pa., in place of G. F. Carr. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1921.

Curry M. Hurd to be postmaster at Mahaffey, Pa., in place of B. W. McCracken. Incumbent's commission expired September 13, 1922.

John L. Eppley to be postmaster at Mechanicsburg, Pa., in place of M. M. Dougherty. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Samuel L. Rogers to be postmaster at Newell, Pa., in place of C. E. Dusenberry. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Raymond R. Strickler to be postmaster at Perryopolis, Pa., in place of N. S. Byers. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

M. Grace Gingery to be postmaster at Woodland, Pa., in place of J. N. Palmer. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

John F. Parrish to be postmaster at Cresson, Pa., in place of J. R. Callan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George W. Larkins to be postmaster at Ford City, Pa., in place of C. B. Duff. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Smith A. Mayers to be postmaster at Grove City, Pa., in place of W. W. Van Ernan. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lula Buffle to be postmaster at Lock No. 4, Pa., in place of Lula Buffle. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

V. Ralph Miller to be postmaster at New Oxford, Pa., in place of T. E. Warner. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

August W. Porter to be postmaster at Springdale, Pa., in place of J. W. Hutchinson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Helen L. Chaffee to be postmaster at Wesleyville, Pa., in place of H. L. Chaffee. Incumbent's commission expired September 30, 1923.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dora Cone Folk to be postmaster at Brunson, S. C., in place of H. H. Gooding. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

John V. Drips to be postmaster at Belvidere, S. Dak. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Frank B. Sherwood to be postmaster at Cottonwood, S. Dak. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William F. D. Ackermann to be postmaster at Kaylor, S. Dak. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

John G. Wordeman to be postmaster at Martin, S. Dak. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Edward J. Groat to be postmaster at Thunder Hawk, S. Dak. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

John W. Woods to be postmaster at Worthing, S. Dak. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Arthur W. Siegele to be postmaster at Herreid, S. Dak., in place of A. M. Damberger, removed.

Albert Koehne to be postmaster at Oldham, S. Dak., in place of R. M. Dahlen, resigned.

Arthur D. Flagg to be postmaster at Buffalo, S. Dak., in place of A. D. Flagg. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Leonard J. Walker to be postmaster at Carthage, S. Dak., in place of G. M. Barnett. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

William W. Sour to be postmaster at Castlewood, S. Dak., in place of E. H. White. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Charles S. Kingsbury to be postmaster at Dallas, S. Dak., in place of C. S. Kingsbury. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Clyde J. Howell to be postmaster at Edgemont, S. Dak., in place of J. R. Fegan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Winfred E. Whittemore to be postmaster at Estelline, S. Dak., in place of G. F. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alma J. McCormack to be postmaster at Faith, S. Dak., in place of A. J. McCormack. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Lee E. Buck to be postmaster at Flandreau, S. Dak., in place of A. J. Littig. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Hattie L. Meyer to be postmaster at Florence, S. Dak., in place of H. L. Meyer. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alton E. Lewis to be postmaster at Henry, S. Dak., in place of P. H. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Clyde L. Buttrick to be postmaster at Isabel, S. Dak., in place of Anton Koch. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Linville Miles to be postmaster at Langford, S. Dak., in place of Linville Miles. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Henry Rohrer to be postmaster at Madison, S. Dak., in place of William Lowe. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John M. Williams to be postmaster at Miller, S. Dak., in place of J. T. McCullen. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Clarence M. Matter to be postmaster at Orient, S. Dak., in place of Lena Salomo. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Fred S. Williams to be postmaster at Pierre, S. Dak., in place of J. M. Holm. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Oliver C. Ross to be postmaster at Pine Ridge, S. Dak., in place of O. C. Ross. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1922.

Robert G. Andis to be postmaster at Presho, S. Dak., in place of C. H. West. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John Larson to be postmaster at Pukwana, S. Dak., in place of Frank Morrow. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John H. Mathias to be postmaster at Rapid City, S. Dak., in place of T. B. Werner. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John W. Rydell to be postmaster at Rosholt, S. Dak., in place of J. W. Rydell. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Fred J. Seals to be postmaster at Spearfish, S. Dak., in place of D. S. Billington. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Gust M. Eggen to be postmaster at Vienna, S. Dak., in place of R. S. Owen. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Victor M. Dalthorp to be postmaster at Volga, S. Dak., in place of V. M. Dalthorp. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Eduard A. Wearne to be postmaster at Webster, S. Dak., in place of M. M. Judge. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Guy M. King to be postmaster at Wessington, S. Dak., in place of J. I. McNeil. Incumbent's commission expired July 23, 1921.

Volney T. Warner to be postmaster at Woonsocket, S. Dak., in place of H. J. Hobart. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John D. Evans to be postmaster at Alpena, S. Dak., in place of J. D. Evans. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Benjamin D. Kidman to be postmaster at Bigstone City, S. Dak., in place of P. H. Clute. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1922.

Willard O. Dailey to be postmaster at Bison, S. Dak., in place of L. I. Bingham. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Leroy A. Gage to be postmaster at Bryant, S. Dak., in place of L. A. Gage. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Frank I. Neal to be postmaster at Aurora, S. Dak. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Emil O. Vondracek to be postmaster at Yale, S. Dak. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

TENNESSEE.

Ernest C. Lowery to be postmaster at Leoma, Tenn., in place of D. H. Brock, resigned.

Basil G. Taylor to be postmaster at Mason, Tenn., in place of J. G. Taylor, removed.

William S. Weatherly to be postmaster at Puryear, Tenn., in place of C. K. Burton, removed.

William E. Hudgins to be postmaster at Union City, Tenn., in place of G. W. Phebus, jr., resigned.

Baltis L. Kemp to be postmaster at Adamsville, Tenn., in place of G. A. Sipes, resigned.

Lucile Brown to be postmaster at Cornersville, Tenn. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Albert W. Layne to be postmaster at Dunlap, Tenn. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

Clara M. Cain to be postmaster at Bradford, Tenn., in place of B. W. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1923.

Joseph F. Morrow to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Tenn., in place of J. R. Alexander. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1923.

Charley M. Mount to be postmaster at Franklin, Tenn., in place of T. P. Rucker. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Edgar P. Stubblefield to be postmaster at Morrison, Tenn., in place of J. J. Darnell. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1923.

A. Henderson Johnson to be postmaster at Newbern, Tenn., in place of B. F. Grisham. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1923.

Hugh G. Haworth to be postmaster at New Market, Tenn., in place of H. G. Haworth. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1923.

Colpy Upton to be postmaster at Obion, Tenn., in place of G. B. Baird. Incumbent's commission expired February 13, 1923.

Thomas E. Jones to be postmaster at Prospect Station, Tenn., in place of Ben G. Mason. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1923.

William E. Stone to be postmaster at Selmer, Tenn., in place of M. E. Perkins. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Wilbur Walker to be postmaster at Tiptonville, Tenn., in place of L. M. Stanley. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1923.

TEXAS.

Maude L. Tucker to be postmaster at Idalou, Tex. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

David W. Thompson to be postmaster at Keltys, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Maude W. Hoople to be postmaster at Lorenzo, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Charles W. Silliman to be postmaster at Ganado, Tex., in place of W. N. Fields, resigned.

Andrew J. Harrison to be postmaster at Goldthwaite, Tex., in place of P. H. Clements, resigned.

John K. Senle to be postmaster at Hull, Tex., in place of J. W. Stubblefield, declined.

Carl F. Kluge to be postmaster at Linden, Tex., in place of W. C. Blalock, resigned.

William L. Evans to be postmaster at Lufkin, Tex., in place of O. J. Lang, deceased.

Edward M. Tracy to be postmaster at Victoria, Tex., in place of E. R. Fleming, deceased.

Roscoe L. Garver to be postmaster at Van Alstyne, Tex., in place of J. S. Spradley, resigned.

Grover C. Stephens to be postmaster at Sierra Blanca, Tex., in place of J. P. Stephens, resigned.

Gayle T. Snedecor to be postmaster at Rosenberg, Tex., in place of Herman Beyer, resigned.

Henry L. Cullender to be postmaster at Seminary Hill, Tex., in place of Michel Abdelmessih, deceased.

Bessie Jackson to be postmaster at Paint Rock, Tex., in place of E. B. McCully, removed.

Helen Newton to be postmaster at Morgan, Tex., in place of J. M. Bonds, resigned.

James M. Cottle to be postmaster at Moran, Tex., in place of Cicero Harper, resigned.

Charles E. Smith to be postmaster at Kerens, Tex., in place of C. T. McConico, deceased.

James M. Everett to be postmaster at Hedley, Tex., in place of J. H. Richey, resigned.

Emma J. Cleveland to be postmaster at Grand Prairie, Tex., in place of S. S. Tullios, resigned.

Arno L. Wahnund to be postmaster at Eagle Lake, Tex., in place of S. H. Little, resigned.

John M. Clark to be postmaster at Como, Tex., in place of A. J. Page, resigned.

Josie D. Jackson to be postmaster at Center Point, Tex., in place of G. E. Thomas, removed.

Claude F. Riley to be postmaster at Canton, Tex., in place of B. H. McKinnon, jr., resigned.

Harry N. Cook to be postmaster at Brady, Tex., in place of A. B. Reagan, resigned.

Defsy N. Garrard to be postmaster at Batson, Tex., in place of H. B. Rushing, resigned.

Joel A. Reese to be postmaster at Ballinger, Tex., in place of C. S. Guin, resigned.

Roberta G. Sterrett to be postmaster at Albany, Tex., in place of F. K. Sterrett, deceased.

Anderson J. Hixson to be postmaster at Abbott, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Marion G. Hedrick to be postmaster at Mirando City, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Mildred Hughes to be postmaster at Onalaska, Tex. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Claud A. Minton to be postmaster at Pioneer, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1923.

Arthur N. Brown, jr., to be postmaster at Richland, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

Walter Kurz to be postmaster at Somerset, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Josie I. Coleman to be postmaster at Tehuacana, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1922.

Homer G. Robinson to be postmaster at Quitman, Tex., in place of W. L. Crofford. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Elmer I. Wade to be postmaster at Rockdale, Tex., in place of H. P. Talley. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1922.

Kelsey R. Dort to be postmaster at St. Jo, Tex., in place of W. E. Bellah. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John M. Cape to be postmaster at San Marcos, Tex., in place of W. T. Jackman. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Riley M. Foster to be postmaster at Saratoga, Tex., in place of J. L. Sandel. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

May Murray to be postmaster at Sonora, Tex., in place of May Murray. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1922.

Nelson L. Yates to be postmaster at Stratford, Tex., in place of Bettie Jackson. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1922.

James I. Dunn to be postmaster at Tioga, Tex., in place of J. P. Sharp. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Ralph D. Gilbert to be postmaster at Trinity, Tex., in place of A. R. Arnold. Incumbent's commission expired December 6, 1922.

Vera Butler to be postmaster at Troup, Tex., in place of A. S. Jarvis. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

John A. Emmitt to be postmaster at Tulia, Tex., in place of J. W. Grigg. Incumbent's commission expired April 6, 1922.

R. Emory Howle to be postmaster at Venus, Tex., in place of Jean Hornbuckle. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

William G. McClain to be postmaster at Waxahachie, Tex., in place of J. W. Singleton. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alphonso S. Butler to be postmaster at Winona, Tex., in place of T. W. Shank. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Lindsey C. Payton to be postmaster at Albilene, Tex., in place of R. E. Rankin. Incumbent's commission expired July 23, 1923.

Mack M. Pittman to be postmaster at Annona, Tex., in place of E. M. Dellinger. Incumbent's commission expired July 23, 1923.

Ernest E. Cornelius to be postmaster at Athens, Tex., in place of A. B. Culbertson. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

Frederick W. Guffy to be postmaster at Belton, Tex., in place of A. G. Vick. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Edith M. Bursey to be postmaster at Brackettville, Tex., in place of E. M. Bursey. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Elizabeth A. Kirkpatrick to be postmaster at Bullard, Tex., in place of J. E. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William P. Lace to be postmaster at Burleson, Tex., in place of R. G. Bransom. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Henry M. Bridges to be postmaster at Campbell, Tex., in place of F. R. Ridley. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Winnie B. Carroll to be postmaster at Center, Tex., in place of J. D. Redditt. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Alfred A. Thomas to be postmaster at Chandler, Tex., in place of A. A. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

John W. Triplitt to be postmaster at Cisco, Tex., in place of R. A. St. John. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Homer Glascoe to be postmaster at Clarendon, Tex., in place of C. C. Powell. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

James L. Reed to be postmaster at Clarksville, Tex., in place of J. F. Kunkel. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Etta Varley to be postmaster at Collinsville, Tex., in place of C. F. Goodman. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Owen D. Holleman to be postmaster at Corpus Christi, Tex., in place of G. B. Welch. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Wellington T. Outler to be postmaster at Crockett, Tex., in place of J. W. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1923.

Chess W. Barr to be postmaster at Cross Plains, Tex., in place of R. H. Davanay. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William A. Conner to be postmaster at Dawson, Tex., in place of J. A. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Wilson I. Lawler to be postmaster at Deport, Tex., in place of S. H. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Francis C. Elam to be postmaster at Edgewood, Tex., in place of S. P. Wilcoxson. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1921.

James E. Cook to be postmaster at Mart, Tex., in place of R. W. Bass. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

August C. Koepsel to be postmaster at Mathis, Tex., in place of Betty Ramey. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William M. Owens to be postmaster at Memphis, Tex., in place of B. F. Shepherd. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Harvey J. McKinzie to be postmaster at Midlothian, Tex., in place of W. M. Stanberry. Incumbent's commission expired September 2, 1920.

Arthur J. Thomas to be postmaster at Mineral Wells, Tex., in place of W. H. Mercer. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Wenzel K. Richter to be postmaster at Moulton, Tex., in place of L. A. Meiners. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

George T. Wood to be postmaster at Olney, Tex., in place of G. T. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Hattie M. Culpepper to be postmaster at Palmer, Tex., in place of H. M. Culpepper. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Jasper W. Blount to be postmaster at Quinlan, Tex., in place of H. B. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Theodore B. Newman to be postmaster at Fairfield, Tex., in place of Lonnie Childs. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Charles H. Cmajdalka to be postmaster at Fayetteville, Tex., in place of C. H. Cmajdalka. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

James P. Hewitt to be postmaster at Giddings, Tex., in place of J. R. Folkes. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Virgil G. Pritchett to be postmaster at Gladewater, Tex., in place of N. E. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

William I. Rogers to be postmaster at Gunter, Tex., in place of J. T. Tarlton. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Eva Currie to be postmaster at Happy, Tex., in place of W. F. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Mamie B. Mustaine to be postmaster at Honey Grove, Tex., in place of S. L. Erwin. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Allen M. Huddleston to be postmaster at Hubbard, Tex., in place of C. N. Newton. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Charles F. Adams to be postmaster at Jacksonville, Tex., in place of S. H. Lane. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Helen M. Peel to be postmaster at Jourdanton, Tex., in place of T. L. D. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Annie D. Russell to be postmaster at Kilgore, Tex., in place of Crown Dickson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Nicholas C. Nail to be postmaster at Krum, Tex., in place of H. R. Park. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Helen C. Wallace to be postmaster at Kyle, Tex., in place of M. K. Hartson. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

John A. McFarland to be postmaster at Ladonia, Tex., in place of A. H. Wolfe. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

James D. Dyer to be postmaster at Lamesa, Tex., in place of P. L. Alexander. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Evans H. Angell to be postmaster at Longview, Tex., in place of O. W. Gallman. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

UTAH.

Frances C. England to be postmaster at Scofield, Utah, in place of Augusta Harkness, resigned.

Alta A. Dayton to be postmaster at Magna, Utah, in place of V. A. Neilson, resigned.

Goldie F. Stevenson to be postmaster at Lynndyl, Utah, in place of Clinton Dutson, resigned.

Maranda Smith to be postmaster at Heber, Utah, in place of J. C. Jensen, resigned.

Peter Allan to be postmaster at Blanding, Utah. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Elsie Tallestrup to be postmaster at Clearcreek, Utah. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

James C. Hill to be postmaster at Elsinore, Utah. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Harold A. Wood to be postmaster at Holden, Utah. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Norman G. Allan to be postmaster at Wellsville, Utah. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Henry H. Lunt to be postmaster at Cedar City, Utah, in place of W. K. Granger. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Will C. Barton to be postmaster at Garfield, Utah, in place of F. A. LeCheminant. Incumbent's commission expired September 10, 1923.

Ezra P. Jensen to be postmaster at Garland, Utah, in place of A. H. Gleason. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Leo N. Gledhill to be postmaster at Gunnison, Utah, in place of Linda Bardsley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Henry C. Jacobs to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Utah, in place of L. P. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George G. Rosevear to be postmaster at Park City, Utah, in place of F. J. McLaughlin. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Mary Cooper to be postmaster at Pleasant Grove, Utah, in place of H. W. Wadley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Thomas H. Latimer, jr., to be postmaster at Springville, Utah, in place of G. A. Zabriskie. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

VERMONT.

Douglas C. Montgomery to be postmaster at East Arlington, Vt., in place of V. L. Smith, resigned.

Frank C. Dyer to be postmaster at Salisbury, Vt. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Joshua H. Blakley to be postmaster at Bellows Falls, Vt., in place of D. H. Cray. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Burt Merritt to be postmaster at Brandon, Vt., in place of F. L. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William A. Beebe to be postmaster at Bristol, Vt., in place of C. A. Burnham. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Stanley E. Brownell to be postmaster at Burlington, Vt., in place of J. E. Burke. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Henry Jones to be postmaster at Castleton, Vt., in place of Edward Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lyman H. Leach to be postmaster at Essex Junction, Vt., in place of J. A. Donahue. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Charles W. Humphrey to be postmaster at Poultney, Vt., in place of Patrick Mahoney. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Dwight L. M. Phelps to be postmaster at Richmond, Vt., in place of M. E. Leary. Incumbent's commission expired August 15, 1923.

William F. Hager to be postmaster at Wallingford, Vt., in place of J. H. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Earle H. Bishop to be postmaster at West Rutland, Vt., in place of Rodger Dwyer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Dora W. Brown to be postmaster at Lunenburg, Vt. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Frank E. Robinson to be postmaster at Barre, Vt., in place of G. W. Gorman. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

George E. King to be postmaster at Barton, Vt., in place of Cornelius Buckley. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Charles L. Stuart to be postmaster at Lyndonville, Vt., in place of G. W. Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Walter W. Wright to be postmaster at North Troy, Vt., in place of H. B. Parkhurst, jr. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Ernest W. Chase to be postmaster at Rochester, Vt., in place of J. A. Cannon. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Fred H. Brock to be postmaster at Wells River, Vt., in place of G. E. Randall. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Belle H. Covell to be postmaster at Williamstown, Vt., in place of G. E. Wilber. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Leslie C. Brothers to be postmaster at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, in place of A. L. Lockwood, resigned.

WASHINGTON.

Mark Harris to be postmaster at Brusk Prairie, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Katherine A. King to be postmaster at Carbonado, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John W. Cowdery to be postmaster at Rainier, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Stella F. Fix to be postmaster at Kapowsin, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Lovilla R. H. Bratt to be postmaster at Richmond Beach, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Charles C. Mulligan to be postmaster at Kirkland, Wash., in place of A. A. Chapman, resigned.

Carl M. Jensen to be postmaster at Manson, Wash., in place of C. N. Stutsman, resigned.

Hazel P. MacVicker to be postmaster at Port Blakely, Wash., in place of R. A. M. Hilstad, resigned.

Louis E. Wolfe to be postmaster at Concrete, Wash., in place of R. E. Williams, resigned.

William W. Woodward to be postmaster at Darrington, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Edwin R. Larson to be postmaster at Hamilton, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Emmett V. Fleming to be postmaster at Springdale, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

William G. Powell to be postmaster at Aberdeen, Wash., in place of J. J. Carney. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Louis H. Gurnsey to be postmaster at Addy, Wash., in place of L. H. Gurnsey. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Charles P. Stapp to be postmaster at Anacortes, Wash., in place of G. D. Shannon. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Fred H. Tonkin to be postmaster at Black Diamond, Wash., in place of W. R. Whitlock. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Eliza F. Head to be postmaster at Cathlamet, Wash., in place of E. F. Head. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Arthur B. Cass to be postmaster at Connell, Wash., in place of A. B. Cass. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Will T. Howard to be postmaster at Coupeville, Wash., in place of L. N. Sill. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Herbert P. Fisher to be postmaster at Garfield, Wash., in place of E. J. Byrne. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Margaret J. Chilberg to be postmaster at La Conner, Wash., in place of J. H. Chilberg. Incumbent's commission expired October 14, 1922.

Ernest R. Anderson to be postmaster at La Center, Wash., in place of P. M. Kane. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Curtis B. Bay to be postmaster at Lynden, Wash., in place of D. L. Becker. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Anna M. Robertson to be postmaster at Montesano, Wash., in place of C. G. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

George W. Edgerton to be postmaster at Puyallup, Wash., in place of Robert Montgomery. Incumbent's commission expired October 14, 1922.

Fred B. Goldsworthy to be postmaster at Rosalia, Wash., in place of F. B. Goldsworthy. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

James Lane to be postmaster at Roslyn, Wash., in place of James Lane. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Charles M. Perkins to be postmaster at Seattle, Wash., in place of Edgar Battle. Incumbent's commission expired October 14, 1922.

Thomas F. Laurenson to be postmaster at Sequim, Wash., in place of J. H. McCourt. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Warren P. Cressy to be postmaster at South Bend, Wash., in place of Fenton Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Robert O. Logsdon to be postmaster at Sprague, Wash., in place of R. O. Logsdon. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Albert C. Sly to be postmaster at Stevenson, Wash., in place of A. C. Sly. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

James H. Adams to be postmaster at Waitsburg, Wash., in place of J. H. Adams. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Judd C. Bush to be postmaster at Chehalis, Wash., in place of Elmer McBroom. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Nina E. Nettles to be postmaster at Camden on Gauley, W. Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1922.

Perry C. Thomas to be postmaster at Helen, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

John H. Middleton to be postmaster at Elk Garden, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

Everett B. Wray to be postmaster at Glen White, W. Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1911.

John F. Lusk to be postmaster at Itmann, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Millard F. Forgey to be postmaster at Kingston, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Leonard C. Griffith to be postmaster at Power, W. Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1923.

Frank T. Corder to be postmaster at Raleigh, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Preston R. Payne to be postmaster at Switchback, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

James A. Little to be postmaster at Waverly, W. Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

Edgar I. Hatfield to be postmaster at Cairo, W. Va., in place of Monroe Burns, declined.

Oscar Sipple to be postmaster at Fort Gay, W. Va., in place of L. L. Lyeon, resigned.

William R. Moore to be postmaster at Mount Hope, W. Va., in place of J. H. Bailey, resigned.

John A. Diehl to be postmaster at Mullens, W. Va., in place of E. S. Hatfield, appointee, who failed to qualify.

Waltmon T. W. Morgan to be postmaster at Rainelle, W. Va., in place of F. H. Mahey, resigned.

George H. Spencer to be postmaster at Rivesville, W. Va., in place of R. U. Myers, removed.

Henry A. Russell to be postmaster at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., in place of E. C. Queen. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Dorsey J. Lake to be postmaster at Bridgeport, W. Va., in place of Harry Brooke. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Cecil H. Martindale to be postmaster at Ansted, W. Va., in place of A. J. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Rosa P. Oxley to be postmaster at Athens, W. Va., in place of R. G. Oxley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Stark A. Willhide to be postmaster at Durbin, W. Va., in place of C. F. Hull. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Thomas W. Stalnaker to be postmaster at Elkins, W. Va., in place of O. J. King. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Wilbur Dolly to be postmaster at Franklin, W. Va., in place of R. E. Hedrick. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Bailey G. Stump to be postmaster at Grantsville, W. Va., in place of F. S. Hathaway. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Elmer E. Radabaugh to be postmaster at Masontown, W. Va., in place of H. D. Carroll. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Joe Van Zandt to be postmaster at Newburg, W. Va., in place of Hayes Sapp. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lloyd V. McIntire to be postmaster at New Martinsville, W. Va., in place of J. A. Pyles. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Wesley L. Lawson to be postmaster at Nitro, W. Va., in place of J. P. Ashby. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Lawrence Lipscomb to be postmaster at Parsons, W. Va., in place of T. A. Wamsley. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Jessie L. Henery to be postmaster at Pine Grove, W. Va., in place of W. A. Stackpole. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Emerson E. Deitz to be postmaster at Richwood, W. Va., in place of W. D. McClung. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lester F. Buck to be postmaster at Sistersville, W. Va., in place of Sam Hissam. Incumbent's commission expired August 29, 1923.

Justus Stalnaker to be postmaster at Sutton, W. Va., in place of M. T. Morrison. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Lawrence B. Kenniburg to be postmaster at Thomas, W. Va., in place of D. J. Moran. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

Abner N. Harris to be postmaster at Thorpe, W. Va., in place of A. N. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William G. Damron to be postmaster at War, W. Va., in place of C. T. Henritze. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1922.

Willis H. Marshall to be postmaster at Wheeling, W. Va., in place of W. W. Irwin. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

WYOMING.

Grace B. Morrow to be postmaster at Clearmont, Wyo., in place of A. E. Case, resigned.

Fred W. Smith to be postmaster at Glenrock, Wyo., in place of F. A. Graham, resigned.

Harry R. Ellison to be postmaster at Parkerton, Wyo., in place of F. N. Stuart, removed.

Robert E. Chittick, jr., to be postmaster at Shoshoni, Wyo., in place of R. E. Fuller, declined.

John T. Platt to be postmaster at Kemmerer, Wyo., in place of John McNamara. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Alvah J. Macy to be postmaster at Moorcroft, Wyo., in place of A. J. Macy. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Harry Fawcett to be postmaster at Newcastle, Wyo., in place of I. S. Bowker. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Conrad Johnson to be postmaster at Pinebluff, Wyo., in place of T. W. Keenan. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

L. Roy Ness to be postmaster at Powell, Wyo., in place of J. J. Champlin. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

John A. Stafford to be postmaster at Rock Springs, Wyo., in place of C. P. Wassung. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Florence Hullett to be postmaster at Chugwater, Wyo., in place of J. W. Hullett, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 10, 1923.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We thank Thee, blessed Lord God, that back of this great world house—back of our joys and afflictions—back of our hopes and disappointments—back of our infirmities and tendencies—back of our perplexities and problems—back of all earth's loves are the mercy and wisdom of our heavenly Father. Bless us with those virtues of life—faith, hope, and charity—which defeat doubt, subdue fear, and destroy hate. May we be strong in our convictions and determined in our endeavors to fulfill all obligations to our homes and to our country. For Thy name's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, December 6, 1923, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. FLEETWOOD, and Mr. WILLIAMSON appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, on the completion of the work on the Speaker's desk next Thursday, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one hour on the subject of conditions in Russia.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that on Thursday next, upon the completion of the routine business, he be permitted to address the House for one hour upon conditions in Russia. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, on the 5th of December, 1923, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KIESS] introduced the bill (H. R. 506) to authorize the Public Printer to fix rates of wages for employees of the Government Printing Office, which was referred to the Committee on Printing. On the 6th of December the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania attempted to report the bill from his committee to the

House and place the same on the Union Calendar. I make the point of order that that act was improper, that the gentleman was not so authorized by any committee of the House, and that this bill should go back to the committee.

The SPEAKER. That question has been called to the attention of the Chair. The Chair is disposed to think that the Committee on Printing was not in existence at that time for the purpose of legislation, although the Chair would be glad to hear from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if he desires to be heard. Evidently he is not in the Chamber, and the Chair thinks the matter would better be postponed until he is present.

Mr. BLANTON. Very well, Mr. Speaker, I withhold the matter.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PRINTING OF NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS IN THE RECORD.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a clipping from the New York Evening Post on the proposed amendment to the rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD an article from the New York Evening Post on the proposed amendment to the rules. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, during the last two or three years the custom has grown up of putting a great deal of extraneous matter into the RECORD. It seems to me that the RECORD is intended to print the doings of the House and the speeches of the Members. While I do not care to object in this particular instance at this time, I do feel that we should start out right in this session and print in the RECORD only those things for which it is intended, and for the present I wish the gentleman from New York would withdraw his request.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I am asking unanimous consent to present certain information to the House. If there be objection, that is the end of the matter.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. SNELL. Certainly.

Mr. TREADWAY. As I understood the gentleman, he stated that he would not object to the request of his colleague at this time. If it is a question of having the RECORD an actual record of the proceedings of the House and of the doings on the floor, why should he not begin by objecting now?

Mr. SNELL. I think, perhaps, I would better.

Mr. TREADWAY. I think so, too.

Mr. SNELL. I think we ought to have an understanding in respect to the matter. I intended to bring this subject up before anyone asked for unanimous consent, so that there could be no charge that there is anything personal in it. As far as I am concerned, I think a majority of the Members of the House feel with me that the RECORD should be kept for the transactions of Congress and the individual Members thereof. [Applause.] I have no objection to gentlemen extending their remarks in the RECORD by printing speeches that they have made or that may have been made by some one of their colleagues, if it be deemed important to print them; but I do not think that extracts from newspapers, editorials, and letters that various Members receive from time to time should be printed in the RECORD, and in order to bring the matter before the House I object.

DEATH OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE M'ARTHUR.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with deepest sorrow that I announce to the House the death of Hon. C. N. McArthur, of Oregon, who died suddenly last night at 9 o'clock at his home in Portland, Oreg. For eight years, during the Sixty-fourth, the Sixty-fifth, the Sixty-sixth, and the Sixty-seventh Congresses, he was a Member of this body. Prior to his entrance into Congress he was an important factor in the State of Oregon, having served in 1909 and 1913 as speaker of its house of representatives.

He was diligent in his business, very competent, very capable, a public servant of the very highest type and of outstanding courage, sincerity, and good judgment. I think the Members here will recall that he presided many times over the sessions of this body with great ability. At some future time we will ask opportunity to express more at length appreciation of his life and public services.