

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin urging Congress to propose an amendment to the Federal Constitution so as to permit the drafting of wealth in time of war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin urging Congress and the President to increase the tariff on dairy products and eggs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota urging Congress to enact such legislation as will afford protection to agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota urging Congress to take steps toward establishing a national park in Billings County to be called the Roosevelt Bad Lands National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SWING: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California urging legislation to enable persons who were in the military service of the United States and whose service records have been destroyed, to reestablish said records by hearings, affidavits, and other means; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARBER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma recommending the sale of the soldiers' tubercular hospital at Sulphur, Okla., to the United States Veterans' Bureau; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

1. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of the fifteenth annual convention of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges, recommending that the law creating the Federal Trade Commission be repealed; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2. Also (by request), petition of the American Supply & Machinery Manufacturers' Association, assembled at Atlanta, Ga., on May 7, 1925, favoring revision of the Sherman antitrust laws; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3. Also (by request), petition of the Porto Rican American Veterinary Association, San Juan, P. R., requesting that veterinarians be allowed to practice in the United States without examination; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

4. Also (by request), petition of Basil George, urging Congress to consider the Basil George plan for the prevention of war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5. By Mr. GARBER: Petition of Chapter No. 5, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Sulphur, Okla., favoring the enactment of remedial and interpretative acts regarding and covering the World War veterans' act as it now exists; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

6. Also, petition of the Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange at their seventeenth annual meeting held in Oklahoma City, September 5, 1925, recommending the discontinuance of the semi-monthly reports as issued by the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

7. By Mr. WATSON: Petition of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, November 12, 1925, favoring the registration of the alien population of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8. By Mr. BARBOUR: Petition of the National Exchange Club, urging a system of taxation whereby the Federal Government and the State governments do not levy taxes of the same kind and type on any given property right; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9. By Mr. GRIEST: Petition of Lancaster County (Pa.) Pomona Grange, No. 71, proposing membership in the League of Nations and participation in the World Court; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

10. By Mr. LEHLBACH: Petition of citizens of New Jersey, favoring an investigation in the case of Marcus Garvey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11. By Mr. O'CONNOR of New York: Petition of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York, petitioning the Congress of the United States for appropriation to defray expenses of the Gold Star Mothers of the city of New York for visit to graves of their sons who were slain in the great World War; to the Committee on Appropriations.

12. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Brockway, Pa., and vicinity, for the removal or reduction of taxes on necessities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, December 8, 1925

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

Our gracious heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the sunlight; we thank Thee for every inspiriting influence; for the guardianship of the night and for the opportunity of service with the day. We beseech of Thee that there may be given unto us such a consciousness of Thy nearness and to the great realities that press heavily upon our thoughts, so as to lead us to the largest purposes befitting the Nation and befitting the individual. We pray for Thy guidance this day, and ask Thee to lead us even when we ourselves think we can be self-sufficient. Hear and help us. For Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

JAMES A. REED, a Senator from the State of Missouri, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CURTIS and Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas advanced in the center aisle, and

Mr. CURTIS said: Mr. President, the committees of the House and the Senate appointed to wait upon the President, to advise him that the bodies are organized and ready to receive any message he may have to transmit, have performed that duty. The President sent his congratulations to the Senate and the House, and advised your committees that he will immediately communicate with the Senate and the House in writing.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Mr. Latta, one of the secretaries of the President, was announced and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The message was received by the assistant doorkeeper (C. A. Loeffler) and handed to the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Secretary (Edwin P. Thayer) read the message, as follows:

Members of the Congress, in meeting the constitutional requirement of informing the Congress upon the state of the Union, it is exceedingly gratifying to report that the general condition is one of progress and prosperity. Here and there are comparatively small and apparently temporary difficulties needing adjustment and improved administrative methods, such as are always to be expected, but in the fundamentals of government and business the results demonstrate that we are going in the right direction. The country does not appear to require radical departures from the policies already adopted so much as it needs a further extension of these policies and the improvement of details. The age of perfection is still in the somewhat distant future, but it is more in danger of being retarded by mistaken Government activity than it is from lack of legislation. We are by far the most likely to accomplish permanent good if we proceed with moderation.

In our country the people are sovereign and independent, and must accept the resulting responsibilities. It is their duty to support themselves and support the Government. That is the business of the Nation, whatever the charity of the Nation may require. The functions which the Congress are to discharge are not those of local government but of National Government. The greatest solicitude should be exercised to prevent any encroachment upon the rights of the States or their various political subdivisions. Local self-government is one of our most precious possessions. It is the greatest contributing factor to the stability, strength, liberty, and progress of the Nation. It ought not to be infringed by assault or undermined by purchase. It ought not to abdicate its power through weakness or resign its authority through favor. It does not at all follow that because abuses exist it is the concern of the Federal Government to attempt their reform.

Society is in much more danger from encumbering the National Government beyond its wisdom to comprehend, or its ability to administer, than from leaving the local communities

to bear their own burdens and remedy their own evils. Our local habit and custom is so strong, our variety of race and creed is so great, the Federal authority is so tenuous, that the area within which it can function successfully is very limited. The wiser policy is to leave the localities, so far as we can, possessed of their own sources of revenue and charged with their own obligations.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY

It is a fundamental principle of our country that the people are sovereign. While they recognize the undeniable authority of the state, they have established as its instrument a Government of limited powers. They hold inviolate in their own hands the jurisdiction over their own freedom and the ownership of their own property. Neither of these can be impaired except by due process of law. The wealth of our country is not public wealth, but private wealth. It does not belong to the Government, it belongs to the people. The Government has no justification in taking private property except for a public purpose. It is always necessary to keep these principles in mind in the laying of taxes and in the making of appropriations. No right exists to levy on a dollar, or to order the expenditure of a dollar, of the money of the people, except for a necessary public purpose duly authorized by the Constitution. The power over the purse is the power over liberty.

That is the legal limitation within which the Congress can act. How it will proceed within this limitation is always a question of policy. When the country is prosperous and free from debt, when the rate of taxation is low, opportunity exists for assuming new burdens and undertaking new enterprises. Such a condition now prevails only to a limited extent. All proposals for assuming new obligations ought to be postponed, unless they are reproductive capital investments or are such as are absolutely necessary at this time. We still have an enormous debt of over \$20,000,000,000, on which the interest and sinking-fund requirements are \$1,320,000,000. Our appropriations for the Pension Office and the Veterans' Bureau are \$600,000,000. The War and Navy Departments call for \$642,000,000. Other requirements, exclusive of the Post Office, which is virtually self-sustaining, brought the appropriations for the current year up to almost \$3,100,000,000. This shows an expenditure of close to \$30 for every inhabitant of our country. For the average family of five it means a tax, directly or indirectly paid, of about \$150 for national purposes alone. The local tax adds much more. These enormous expenditures ought not to be increased, but through every possible effort they ought to be reduced.

Only one of these great items can be ultimately extinguished. That is the item of our war debt. Already this has been reduced by about \$6,000,000,000, which means an annual saving in interest of close to \$250,000,000. The present interest charge is about \$820,000,000 yearly. It would seem to be obvious that the sooner this debt can be retired the more the taxpayers will save in interest and the easier it will be to secure funds with which to prosecute needed running expenses, constructions, and improvements. This item of \$820,000,000 for interest is a heavy charge on all the people of the country, and it seems to me that we might well consider whether it is not greatly worth while to dispense with it as early as possible by retiring the principal debt which it is required to serve.

It has always been our policy to retire our debts. That of the Revolutionary War period, notwithstanding the additions made in 1812, was paid by 1835, and the Civil War debt within 23 years. Of the amount already paid, over \$1,000,000,000 is a reduction in cash balances. That source is exhausted. Over one and two-thirds billions of dollars was derived from excess receipts. Tax reduction eliminates that. The sale of surplus war materials has been another element of our income. That is practically finished. With these eliminated, the reduction of the debt has been only about \$500,000,000 each year, not an excessive sum on so large a debt.

Proposals have been made to extend the payment over a period of 62 years. If \$1,000,000,000 is paid at the end of 20 years, the cost to the taxpayers is the principal and, if the interest is 4 1/4 per cent, a total of \$1,850,000,000. If the same sum is paid at the end of 62 years, the cost is \$3,635,000,000, or almost double. Here is another consideration: Compared with its purchasing power in 1913, the dollar we borrowed represented but 52 cents. As the value of our dollar increases, due to the falling prices of commodities, the burden of our debt increases. It has now risen to 63 1/2 cents. The taxpayer will be required to produce nearly twice the amount of commodities to pay his debt if the dollar returns to the 1913 value. The more we pay while prices are high, the easier it will be.

Deflation of government after a war period is slower than deflation of business, where curtailment is either prompt and effective or disaster follows. There is room for further economy in the cost of the Federal Government, but a comparison of current expenditures with pre-war expenditures is not unfavorable to the efficiency with which Government business is now being done. The expenditures of 1916, the last pre-war year, were \$742,000,000, and in 1925 over \$3,500,000,000, or nearly five times as great. If we subtract expenditures for debt retirements and interest, veterans' relief, increase of pensions, and other special outlays, consisting of refunds, trust investments, and like charges, we find that the general expenditures of the Government in 1925 were slightly more than twice as large as in 1916.

As prices in 1925 were approximately 40 per cent higher than in 1916, the cost of the same Government must also have increased. But the Government is not the same. It is more expensive to collect the much greater revenue necessary and to administer our great debt. We have given enlarged and improved services to agriculture and commerce. Above all, America has grown in population and wealth. Government expenditures must always share in this growth. Taking into account the factors I have mentioned, I believe that present Federal expenses are not far out of line with pre-war expenses. We have nearly accomplished the deflation.

This does not mean that further economies will not come. As we reduce our debt our interest charges decline. There are many details yet to correct. The real improvement, however, must come not from additional curtailment of expenses, but by a more intelligent, more ordered spending. Our economy must be constructive. While we should avoid as far as possible increases in permanent current expenditures, oftentimes a capital outlay like internal improvements will result in actual constructive saving. That is economy in its best sense. It is an avoidance of waste that there may be the means for an outlay to-day which will bring larger returns to-morrow. We should constantly engage in scientific studies of our future requirements and adopt an orderly program for their service. Economy is the method by which we prepare to-day to afford the improvements of to-morrow.

BUDGET

A mere policy of economy without any instrumentalities for putting it into operation would be very ineffective. The Congress has wisely set up the Bureau of the Budget to investigate and inform the President what recommendations he ought to make for current appropriations. This gives a centralized authority where a general and comprehensive understanding can be reached of the sources of income and the most equitable distribution of expenditures. How well it has worked is indicated by the fact that the departmental estimates for 1922, before the Budget law, were \$4,068,000,000 while the Budget estimates for 1927 are \$3,156,000,000. This latter figure shows the reductions in departmental estimates for the coming year made possible by the operation of the Budget system that the Congress has provided.

But it is evidently not enough to have care in making appropriations without any restraint upon expenditure. The Congress has provided that check by establishing the office of Comptroller General.

The purpose of maintaining the Budget Director and the Comptroller General is to secure economy and efficiency in Government expenditure. No better method has been devised for the accomplishment of that end. These offices can not be administered in all the various details without making some errors both of fact and of judgment. But the important consideration remains that these are the instrumentalities of the Congress and that no other plan has ever been adopted which was so successful in promoting economy and efficiency. The Congress has absolute authority over the appropriations and is free to exercise its judgment, as the evidence may warrant, in increasing or decreasing Budget recommendations. But it ought to resist every effort to weaken or break down this most beneficial system of supervising appropriations and expenditures. Without it all the claim of economy would be a mere pretense.

TAXATION

The purpose of reducing expenditures is to secure a reduction in taxes. That purpose is about to be realized. With commendable promptness the Ways and Means Committee of the House has undertaken in advance of the meeting of the Congress to frame a revenue act. As the bill has proceeded through the committee it has taken on a nonpartisan character, and both Republicans and Democrats have joined in a measure which embodies many sound principles of tax reform.

The bill will correct substantially the economic defects injected into the revenue act of 1924, as well as many which have remained as war-time legacies. In its present form it should provide sufficient revenue for the Government.

The excessive surtaxes have been reduced, estate tax rates are restored to more reasonable figures, with every prospect of withdrawing from the field when the States have had the opportunity to correct abuses in their own inheritance tax laws, the gift tax and publicity section are to be repealed, many miscellaneous taxes are lowered or abandoned, and the Board of Tax Appeals and the administrative features of the law are improved and strengthened. I approve of the bill in principle. In so far as income-tax exemptions are concerned, it seems to me the committee has gone as far as it is safe to go and somewhat further than I should have gone. Any further extension along these lines would, in my opinion, impair the integrity of our income-tax system.

I am advised that the bill will be through the House by Christmas. For this prompt action the country can thank the good sense of the Ways and Means Committee in framing an economic measure upon economic considerations. If this attitude continues to be reflected through the Congress, the taxpayer will have his relief by the time his March 15th installment of income taxes is due. Nonpartisan effort means certain, quick action. Determination of a revenue law definitely, promptly, and solely as a revenue law is one of the greatest gifts a legislature can bestow upon its constituents. I commend the example of the Ways and Means Committee. If followed, it will place sound legislation upon the books in time to give the taxpayers the full benefit of tax reduction next year. This means that the bill should reach me prior to March 15.

All these economic results are being sought not to benefit the rich, but to benefit the people. They are for the purpose of encouraging industry in order that employment may be plentiful. They seek to make business good in order that wages may be good. They encourage prosperity in order that poverty may be banished from the home. They seek to lay the foundation which, through increased production, may give the people a more bountiful supply of the necessities of life, afford more leisure for the improvement of the mind, the appreciation of the arts of music and literature, sculpture and painting, and the beneficial enjoyment of outdoor sports and recreation, enlarge the resources which minister to charity and by all these means attempting to strengthen the spiritual life of the Nation.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The policy of our foreign relations, casting aside any suggestion of force, rests solely on the foundation of peace, good will, and good works. We have sought, in our intercourse with other nations, better understandings through conference and exchange of views as befits beings endowed with reason. The results have been the gradual elimination of disputes, the settlement of controversies, and the establishment of a firmer friendship between America and the rest of the world than has ever existed at any previous time.

The example of this attitude has not been without its influence upon other countries. Acting upon it, an adjustment was made of the difficult problem of reparations. This was the second step toward peace in Europe. It paved the way for the agreements which were drawn up at the Locarno Conference. When ratified, these will represent the third step toward peace. While they do not of themselves provide an economic rehabilitation, which is necessary for the progress of Europe, by strengthening the guarantees of peace they diminish the need for great armaments. If the energy which now goes into military effort is transferred to productive endeavor, it will greatly assist economic progress.

The Locarno agreements were made by the European countries directly interested without any formal intervention of America, although on July 3 I publicly advocated such agreements in an address made in Massachusetts. We have consistently refrained from intervening except when our help has been sought and we have felt it could be effectively given, as in the settlement of reparations and the London Conference. These recent Locarno agreements represent the success of this policy which we have been insisting ought to be adopted, of having European countries settle their own political problems without involving this country. This beginning seems to demonstrate that this policy is sound. It is exceedingly gratifying to observe this progress, which both in its method and in its result promises so much that is beneficial to the world.

When these agreements are finally adopted, they will provide guarantees of peace that make the present prime reliance upon force in some parts of Europe very much less necessary.

The natural corollary to these treaties should be further international contracts for the limitation of armaments. This work was successfully begun at the Washington Conference. Nothing was done at that time concerning land forces because of European objection. Our standing Army has been reduced to around 118,000, about the necessary police force for 115,000,000 people. We are not proposing to increase it, nor is it supposable that any foreign country looks with the slightest misapprehension upon our land forces. They do not menace anybody. They are rather a protection to everybody.

The question of disarming upon land is so peculiarly European in its practical aspects that our country would look with particular gratitude upon any action which those countries might take to reduce their own military forces. This is in accordance with our policy of not intervening unless the European powers are unable to agree and make request for our assistance. Whenever they are able to agree of their own accord it is especially gratifying to us, and such agreements may be sure of our sympathetic support.

It seems clear that it is the reduction of armies rather than of navies that is of the first importance to the world at the present time. We shall look with great satisfaction upon that effort and give it our approbation and encouragement. If that can be settled, we may more easily consider further reduction and limitation of naval armaments. For that purpose our country has constantly through its Executive, and through repeated acts of Congress, indicated its willingness to call such a conference. Under congressional sanction it would seem to be wise to participate in any conference of the great powers for naval limitation of armament proposed upon such conditions that it would hold a fair promise of being effective. The general policy of our country is for disarmament, and it ought not to hesitate to adopt any practical plan that might reasonably be expected to succeed. But it would not care to attend a conference which from its location or constituency would in all probability prove futile.

In the further pursuit of strengthening the bonds of peace and good will we have joined with other nations in an international conference held at Geneva and signed an agreement which will be laid before the Senate for ratification providing suitable measures for control and for publicity in international trade in arms, ammunition, and implements of war, and also executed a protocol providing for a prohibition of the use of poison gas in war, in accordance with the principles of Article 5 of the treaty relating thereto signed at the Washington Conference. We are supporting the Pan American efforts that are being made toward the codification of international law, and looking with sympathy on the investigations being conducted under philanthropic auspices of the proposal to make agreements outlawing war. In accordance with promises made at the Washington Conference, we have urged the calling of and are now represented at the Chinese Customs Conference and on the Commission on Extraterritoriality, where it will be our policy so far as possible to meet the aspirations of China in all ways consistent with the interests of the countries involved.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Pending before the Senate for nearly three years is the proposal to adhere to the protocol establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice. A well-established line of precedents mark America's efforts to effect the establishment of a court of this nature. We took a leading part in laying the foundation on which it rests in the establishment of The Hague Court of Arbitration. It is that tribunal which nominates the judges who are elected by the council and assembly of the League of Nations.

The proposal submitted to the Senate was made dependent upon four conditions, the first of which is that by supporting the court we do not assume any obligations under the league; second, that we may participate upon an equality with other States in the election of judges; third, that the Congress shall determine what part of the expenses we shall bear; fourth, that the statute creating the court shall not be amended without our consent; and to these I have proposed an additional condition to the effect that we are not to be bound by advisory opinions rendered without our consent.

The court appears to be independent of the league. It is true the judges are elected by the assembly and council, but they are nominated by the court of arbitration, which we assisted to create and of which we are a part. The court was created by a statute, so called, which is really a treaty made among some 48 different countries, that might properly be called a constitution of the court. This statute provides a method by which the judges are chosen, so that when the court of arbitration nominates them and the assembly and

council of the league elect them, they are not acting as instruments of the court of arbitration or instruments of the league, but as instruments of the statute.

This will be even more apparent if our representatives sit with the members of the council and assembly in electing the judges. It is true they are paid through the league though not by the league, but by the countries which are members of the league, and by our country if we accept the protocol. The judges are paid by the league only in the same sense that it could be said United States judges are paid by the Congress. The court derives all its authority from the statute and is so completely independent of the league that it could go on functioning if the league were disbanded, at least until the terms of the judges expired.

The most careful provisions are made in the statute as to the qualifications of judges. Those who make the nominations are recommended to consult with their highest court of justice, their law schools and academies. The judges must be persons of high moral character, qualified to hold the highest judicial offices in that country, or be jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law. It must be assumed that these requirements will continue to be carefully met, and with America joining the countries already concerned it is difficult to comprehend how human ingenuity could better provide for the establishment of a court which would maintain its independence. It has to be recognized that independence is to a considerable extent a matter of ability, character, and personality. Some effort was made in the early beginnings to interfere with the independence of our Supreme Court. It did not succeed because of the quality of the men who made up that tribunal.

It does not seem that the authority to give advisory opinions interferes with the independence of the court. Advisory opinions in and of themselves are not harmful, but may be used in such a way as to be very beneficial because they undertake to prevent injury rather than merely afford a remedy after the injury has been done. As a principle that only implies that the court shall function when proper application is made to it. Deciding the question involved upon issues submitted for an advisory opinion does not differ materially from deciding the question involved upon issues submitted by contending parties. Up to the present time the court has given an advisory opinion when it judged it had jurisdiction, and refused to give one when it judged it did not have jurisdiction. Nothing in the work of the court has yet been an indication that this is an impairment of its independence or that its practice differs materially from the giving of like opinions under the authority of the constitutions of several of our States.

No provision of the statute seems to me to give this court any authority to be a political rather than a judicial court. We have brought cases in this country before our courts which, when they have been adjudged to be political, have been thereby dismissed. It is not improbable that political questions will be submitted to this court, but again up to the present time the court has refused to pass on political questions and our support would undoubtedly have a tendency to strengthen it in that refusal.

We are not proposing to subject ourselves to any compulsory jurisdiction. If we support the court, we can never be obliged to submit any case which involves our interests for its decision. Our appearance before it would always be voluntary, for the purpose of presenting a case which we had agreed might be presented. There is no more danger that others might bring cases before the court involving our interests which we did not wish to have brought, after we have adhered, and probably not so much, than there would be of bringing such cases if we do not adhere. I think that we would have the same legal or moral right to disregard such a finding in the one case that we would in the other.

If we are going to support any court, it will not be one that we have set up alone or which reflects only our ideals. Other nations have their customs and their institutions, their thoughts and their methods of life. If a court is going to be international, its composition will have to yield to what is good in all these various elements. Neither will it be possible to support a court which is exactly perfect, or under which we assume absolutely no obligations. If we are seeking that opportunity, we might as well declare that we are opposed to supporting any court. If any agreement is made, it will be because it undertakes to set up a tribunal which can do some of the things that other nations wish to have done. We shall not find ourselves bearing a disproportionate share of the world's burdens by our adherence, and we may as well remember that there is absolutely no escape for our country from bearing its share of the world's burdens in any case. We shall do far better service to

ourselves and to others if we admit this and discharge our duties voluntarily, than if we deny it and are forced to meet the same obligations unwillingly.

It is difficult to imagine anything that would be more helpful to the world than stability, tranquillity, and international justice. We may say that we are contributing to these factors independently, but others less fortunately located do not and can not make a like contribution except through mutual cooperation. The old balance of power, mutual alliances, and great military forces were not brought about by any mutual dislike for independence, but resulted from the domination of circumstances. Ultimately they were forced on us. Like all others engaged in the war whatever we said as a matter of fact we joined an alliance, we became a military power, we impaired our independence. We have more at stake than anyone else in avoiding a repetition of that calamity. Wars do not spring into existence. They arise from small incidents and trifling irritations which can be adjusted by an international court. We can contribute greatly to the advancement of our ideals by joining with other nations in maintaining such a tribunal.

FOREIGN DEBTS

Gradually, settlements have been made which provide for the liquidation of debts due to our Government from foreign governments. Those made with Great Britain, Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, and Poland have already been approved by the Congress. Since the adjournment, further agreements have been entered into with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, Italy, and Rumania. These 11 nations, which have already made settlements, represent \$6,419,528,641 of the original principal of the loans. The principal sums without interest, still pending, are the debt of France, of \$3,340,000,000; Greece, \$15,000,000; Yugoslavia, \$51,000,000; Liberia, \$26,000; Russia, \$192,000,000, which those at present in control have undertaken openly to repudiate; Nicaragua, \$84,000, which is being paid currently; and Austria, \$24,000,000, on which by act of Congress a moratorium of 20 years has been granted. The only remaining sum is \$12,000,000, due from Armenia, which has now ceased to exist as an independent nation.

In accordance with the settlements made, the amount of principal and interest which is to be paid to the United States under these agreements aggregates \$15,200,688,253.93. It is obvious that the remaining settlements, which will undoubtedly be made, will bring this sum up to an amount which will more than equal the principal due on our present national debt. While these settlements are very large in the aggregate, it has been felt that the terms granted were in all cases very generous. They impose no undue burden and are mutually beneficial in the observance of international faith and the improvement of international credit.

Every reasonable effort will be made to secure agreements for liquidation with the remaining countries, whenever they are in such condition that they can be made. Those which have already been negotiated under the bipartisan commission established by the Congress have been made only after the most thoroughgoing and painstaking investigation, continued for a long time before meeting with the representatives of the countries concerned. It is believed that they represent in each instance the best that can be done and the wisest settlement that can be secured. One very important result is the stabilization of foreign currency, making exchange assist rather than embarrass our trade. Wherever sacrifices have been made of money, it will be more than amply returned in better understanding and friendship, while in so far as these adjustments will contribute to the financial stability of the debtor countries, to their good order, prosperity, and progress, they represent hope of improved trade relations and mutual contributions to the civilization of the world.

ALIEN PROPERTY

Negotiations are progressing among the interested parties in relation to the final distribution of the assets in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian. Our Government and people are interested as creditors; the German Government and people are interested as debtors and owners of the seized property. Pending the outcome of these negotiations, I do not recommend any affirmative legislation. For the present we should continue in possession of this property which we hold as security for the settlement of claims due to our people and our Government.

IMMIGRATION

While not enough time has elapsed to afford a conclusive demonstration, such results as have been secured indicate that our immigration law is on the whole beneficial. It is undoubtedly a protection to the wage earners of this country.

The situation should, however, be carefully surveyed, in order to ascertain whether it is working a needless hardship upon our own inhabitants. If it deprives them of the comfort and society of those bound to them by close family ties, such modifications should be adopted as will afford relief, always in accordance with the principle that our Government owes its first duty to our own people and that no alien, inhabitant of another country, has any legal rights whatever under our Constitution and laws. It is only through treaty, or through residence here, that such rights accrue. But we should not, however, be forgetful of the obligations of a common humanity.

While our country numbers among its best citizens many of those of foreign birth, yet those who now enter in violation of our laws by that very act thereby place themselves in a class of undesirables. If investigation reveals that any considerable number are coming here in defiance of our immigration restrictions, it will undoubtedly create the necessity for the registration of all aliens. We ought to have no prejudice against an alien because he is an alien. The standard which we apply to our inhabitants is that of manhood, not place of birth. Restrictive immigration is to a large degree for economic purposes. It is applied in order that we may not have a larger annual increment of good people within our borders than we can weave into our economic fabric in such a way as to supply their needs without undue injury to ourselves.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Never before in time of peace has our country maintained so large and effective a military force as it now has. The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, and Organized Reserves represent a strength of about 558,400 men. These forces are well trained, well equipped, and high in morale.

A sound selective service act giving broad authority for the mobilization in time of peril of all the resources of the country, both persons and materials, is needed to perfect our defensive policy in accordance with our ideals of equality. The provision for more suitable housing to be paid for out of funds derived from the sale of excess lands, pending before the last Congress, ought to be brought forward and passed. Reasonable replacements ought to be made to maintain a sufficient ammunition reserve.

The Navy has the full treaty tonnage of capital ships. Work is going forward in modernizing the older ones, building aircraft carriers, additional fleet submarines, and fast scout cruisers, but we are carefully avoiding anything that might be construed as a competition in armaments with other nations. The joint Army and Navy maneuvers at Hawaii, followed by the cruise of a full Battle Fleet to Australia and New Zealand, were successfully carried out. These demonstrations revealed a most satisfactory condition of the ships and the men engaged.

Last year at my suggestion the General Board of the Navy made an investigation and report on the relation of aircraft to warships. As a result authorizations and appropriations were made for more scout cruisers and fleet submarines and for completing aircraft carriers and equipping them with necessary planes. Additional training in aviation was begun at the Military and Naval Academies. A method of coordination and cooperation of the Army and Navy and the principal aircraft builders is being perfected. At the suggestion of the Secretaries of War and Navy I appointed a special board to make a further study of the problem of aircraft.

The report of the Air Board ought to be reassuring to the country, gratifying to the service, and satisfactory to the Congress. It is thoroughly complete and represents the mature thought of the best talent in the country. No radical change in organization of the service seems necessary. The Departments of War, Navy, and Commerce should each be provided with an additional assistant secretary, not necessarily with statutory duties, but who would be available under the direction of the Secretary to give especial attention to air navigation. We must have an air strength worthy of America. Provision should be made for two additional brigadier generals for the Army Air Service. Temporary rank corresponding to their duties should be awarded to active flying officers in both Army and Navy.

Aviation is of great importance both for national defense and commercial development. We ought to proceed in its improvement by the necessary experiment and investigation. Our country is not behind in this art. It has made records for speed and for the excellence of its planes. It ought to go on maintaining its manufacturing plants capable of rapid production, giving national assistance to the laying out of airways, equipping itself with a moderate number of planes, and keeping an air force trained to the highest efficiency.

While I am a thorough believer in national defense and entirely committed to the policy of adequate preparation, I am just as thoroughly opposed to instigating or participating in a policy of competitive armaments. Nor does preparation mean a policy of militarizing. Our people and industries are solicitous for the cause of our country and have great respect for the Army and Navy and for the uniform worn by the men who stand ready at all times for our protection to encounter the dangers and perils necessary to military service, but all of these activities are to be taken not in behalf of aggression but in behalf of peace. They are the instruments by which we undertake to do our part to promote good will and support stability among all peoples.

VETERANS

If anyone desires to estimate the esteem in which the veterans of America are held by their fellow citizens, it is but necessary to remember that the current budget calls for an expenditure of about \$650,000,000 in their behalf. This is nearly the amount of the total cost of the National Government, exclusive of the post office, before we entered the last war.

At the two previous sessions of Congress legislation affecting veterans' relief was enacted and the law liberalized. This legislation brought into being a number of new provisions tending more nearly to meet the needs of our veterans, as well as afford the necessary authority to perfect the administration of these laws.

Experience with the new legislation so far has clearly demonstrated its constructive nature. It has increased the benefits received by many and has made eligible for benefits many others. Direct disbursements to the veteran or his dependents exceeding \$21,000,000 have resulted, which otherwise would not have been made. The degree of utilization of our hospitals has increased through making facilities available to the incapacitated veteran regardless of service origin of the disability. This new legislation also has brought about a marked improvement of service to the veteran.

The organizations of ex-service men have proposed additional legislative changes which you will consider, but until the new law and the modifications made at the last session of Congress are given a more thorough test further changes in the basic law should be few and made only after careful though sympathetic consideration.

The principal work now before the Veterans' Bureau is the perfection of its organization and further improvements in service. Some minor legislative changes are deemed necessary to enable the bureau to retain that high grade of professional talent essential in handling the problems of the bureau. Such changes as tend toward the improvement of service and the carrying forward to completion of the hospital construction program are recommended for the consideration of the proper committees of Congress.

With the enormous outlay that is now being made in behalf of the veterans and their dependents, with a tremendous war debt still requiring great annual expenditure, with the still high rate of taxation, while every provision should be made for the relief of the disabled and the necessary care of dependents, the Congress may well consider whether the financial condition of the Government is not such that further bounty through the enlargement of general pensions and other emoluments ought not to be postponed.

AGRICULTURE

No doubt the position of agriculture as a whole has very much improved since the depression of three and four years ago. But there are many localities and many groups of individuals, apparently through no fault of their own, sometimes due to climatic conditions and sometimes to the prevailing price of a certain crop, still in a distressing condition. This is probably temporary, but it is none the less acute. National Government agencies, the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, the Farm Loan Board, the intermediate credit banks, and the Federal Reserve Board are all cooperating to be of assistance and relief. On the other hand, there are localities and individuals who have had one of their most prosperous years. The general price level is fair, but here again there are exceptions both ways, some items being poor while others are excellent. In spite of a lessened production the farm income for this year will be about the same as last year and much above the three preceding years.

Agriculture is a very complex industry. It does not consist of one problem, but of several. They can not be solved at one stroke. They have to be met in different ways, and small gains are not to be despised.

It has appeared from all the investigations that I have been able to make that the farmers as a whole are determined to

maintain the independence of their business. They do not wish to have meddling on the part of the Government or to be placed under the inevitable restrictions involved in any system of direct or indirect price fixing, which would result from permitting the Government to operate in the agricultural markets. They are showing a very commendable skill in organizing themselves to transact their own business through cooperative marketing, which will this year turn over about \$2,500,000,000, or nearly one-fifth of the total agricultural business. In this they are receiving help from the Government. The Department of Agriculture should be strengthened in this facility in order to be able to respond when these marketing associations want help. While it ought not to undertake undue regulation, it should be equipped to give prompt information on crop prospects, supply, demand, current receipts, imports, exports, and prices.

A bill embodying these principles, which has been drafted under the advice and with the approval of substantially all the leaders and managers in the cooperative movement, will be presented to the Congress for its enactment. Legislation should also be considered to provide for leasing the unappropriated public domain for grazing purposes and adopting a uniform policy relative to grazing on the public lands and in the national forests.

A more intimate relation should be established between agriculture and the other business activities of the Nation. They are mutually dependent and can each advance their own prosperity most by advancing the prosperity of the other. Meantime the Government will continue those activities which have resulted in an unprecedented amount of legislation and the pouring out of great sums of money during the last five years. The work for good roads, better land and water transportation, increased support for agricultural education, extension of credit facilities through the Farm Loan Boards and the intermediate credit banks, the encouragement of orderly marketing, and a repression of wasteful speculation, will all be continued.

Following every other depression, after a short period the price of farm produce has taken and maintained the lead in the advance. This advance had reached a climax before the war. Everyone will recall the discussion that went on for four or five years prior to 1914 concerning the high cost of living. This history is apparently beginning to repeat itself. While wholesale prices of other commodities have been declining, farm prices have been increasing. There is every reason to suppose that a new era in agricultural prosperity lies just before us, which will probably be unprecedented.

MUSCLE SHOALS

The problem of Muscle Shoals seems to me to have assumed a place all out of proportion with its real importance. It probably does not represent in market value much more than a first-class battleship, yet it has been discussed in the Congress over a period of years and for months at a time. It ought to be developed for the production of nitrates primarily, and incidentally for power purposes. This would serve defensive, agricultural, and industrial purposes. I am in favor of disposing of this property to meet these purposes. The findings of the special commission will be transmitted to the Congress for their information. I am convinced that the best possible disposition can be made by direct authorization of the Congress. As a means of negotiation I recommend the immediate appointment of a small joint special committee chosen from the appropriate general standing committees of the House and Senate to receive bids, which when made should be reported with recommendations as to acceptance, upon which a law should be enacted, effecting a sale to the highest bidder who will agree to carry out these purposes.

If anything were needed to demonstrate the almost utter incapacity of the National Government to deal directly with an industrial and commercial problem, it has been provided by our experience with this property. We have expended vast fortunes, we have taxed everybody, but we are unable to secure results which benefit anybody. This property ought to be transferred to private management under conditions which will dedicate it to the public purpose for which it was conceived.

RECLAMATION

The National Government is committed to a policy of reclamation and irrigation which it desires to establish on a sound basis and continue in the interest of the localities concerned. Exhaustive studies have recently been made of Federal reclamation, which have resulted in improving the projects and adjusting many difficulties. About one-third of the projects is in good financial condition, another third can probably be made profitable, while the other third is under unfavorable conditions. The Congress has already provided for a survey which

will soon be embodied in a report. That ought to suggest a method of relief which will make unnecessary further appeals to the Congress. Unless this can be done, Federal reclamation will be considerably retarded. With the greatly increased cost of construction and operation, it has become necessary to plan in advance, by community organization and selective agriculture, methods sufficient to repay these increasing outlays.

The human and economic interests of the farmer citizens suggest that the States should be required to exert some effort and assume some responsibility, especially in the intimate, detailed, and difficult work of securing settlers and developing farms which directly profit them, but only indirectly and remotely can reimburse the Nation. It is believed that the Federal Government should continue to be the agency for planning and constructing the great undertakings needed to regulate and bring into use the rivers of the West, many of which are interstate in character, but the detailed work of creating agricultural communities and a rural civilization on the land made ready for reclamation ought to be either transferred to the State in its entirety or made a cooperative effort of the State and Federal Government.

SHIPPING

The maintenance of a merchant marine is of the utmost importance for national defense and the service of our commerce. We have a large number of ships engaged in that service. We also have a surplus supply, costly to care for, which ought to be sold. All the investigations that have been made under my direction, and those which have been prosecuted independently, have reached the conclusion that the fleet should be under the direct control of a single executive head, while the Shipping Board should exercise its judicial and regulatory functions in accordance with its original conception. The report of Henry G. Dalton, a business man of broad experience, with a knowledge of shipping, made to me after careful investigation, will be transmitted for the information of the Congress, the studies pursued under the direction of the United States Chamber of Commerce will also be accessible, and added to these will be the report of the special committee of the House.

I do not advocate the elimination of regional considerations, but it has become apparent that without centralized executive action the management of this great business, like the management of any other great business, will flounder in incapacity and languish under a division of council. A plain and unmistakable reassertion of this principle of unified control, which I have always been advised was the intention of the Congress to apply, is necessary to increase the efficiency of our merchant fleet.

COAL

The perennial conflict in the coal industry is still going on, to the great detriment of the wage earners, the owners, and especially to the public. With deposits of coal in this country capable of supplying its needs for hundreds of years, inability to manage and control this great resource for the benefit of all concerned is very close to a national economic failure. It has been the subject of repeated investigation and reiterated recommendation. Yet the industry seems never to have accepted modern methods of adjusting differences between employers and employees. The industry could serve the public much better and become subject to a much more effective method of control if regional consolidations and more freedom in the formation of marketing associations, under the supervision of the Department of Commerce, were permitted.

At the present time the National Government has little or no authority to deal with this vital necessity of the life of the country. It has permitted itself to remain so powerless that its only attitude must be humble supplication. Authority should be lodged with the President and the Departments of Commerce and Labor giving them power to deal with an emergency. They should be able to appoint temporary boards with authority to call for witnesses and documents, conciliate differences, encourage arbitration, and in case of threatened scarcity exercise control over distribution. Making the facts public under these circumstances through a statement from an authoritative source would be of great public benefit. The report of the last coal commission should be brought forward, reconsidered, and acted upon.

PROHIBITION

Under the orderly processes of our fundamental institutions the Constitution was lately amended providing for national prohibition. The Congress passed an act for its enforcement, and similar acts have been provided by most of the States. It is the law of the land. It is the duty of all who come under its jurisdiction to observe the spirit of that law, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Depart-

ment to enforce it. Action to prevent smuggling, illegal transportation in interstate commerce, abuse in the use of permits, and existence of sources of supply for illegal traffic is almost entirely imposed upon the Federal Government.

Through treaties with foreign governments and increased activities of the Coast Guard, revenue agents, district attorneys, and enforcement agents effort is being made to prevent these violations. But the Constitution also puts a concurrent duty on the States. We need their active and energetic cooperation, the vigilant action of their police, and the jurisdiction of their courts to assist in enforcement. I request of the people observance, of the public officers continuing efforts for enforcement, and of the Congress favorable action on the Budget recommendation for the prosecution of this work.

WATERWAY DEVELOPMENT

For many years our country has been employed in plans and operations for the development of our intracoastal and inland waterways. This work along our coast is an important adjunct to our commerce. It will be carried on, together with the further opening up of our harbors, as our resources permit. The Government made an agreement during the war to take over the Cape Cod Canal, under which the owners made valuable concessions. This pledged faith of the Government ought to be redeemed.

Two other main fields are under consideration. One is the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, including the Erie Canal. This includes stabilizing the lake level, and is both a waterway and power project. A joint commission of the United States and Canada is working on plans and surveys which will not be completed until next April. No final determination can be made, apparently, except under treaty as to the participation of both countries. The other is the Mississippi River system. This is almost entirely devoted to navigation. Work on the Ohio River will be completed in about three years. A modern channel connecting Chicago, New Orleans, Kansas City, and Pittsburgh should be laid out and work on the tributaries prosecuted. Some work is being done of a preparatory nature along the Missouri, and large expenditures are being made yearly in the lower reaches of the Mississippi and its tributaries which contribute both to flood control and navigation. Preliminary measures are being taken on the Colorado River project, which is exceedingly important for flood control, irrigation, power development, and water supply to the area concerned. It would seem to be very doubtful, however, whether it is practical to secure affirmative action of the Congress, except under a joint agreement of the several States.

The Government has already expended large sums upon scientific research and engineering investigation in promotion of this Colorado River project. The actual progress has been retarded for many years by differences among the seven States in the basin over their relative water rights and among different groups as to methods. In an attempt to settle the primary difficulty of the water rights, Congress authorized the Colorado River Commission which agreed on November 24, 1922, upon an interstate compact to settle these rights, subject to the ratification of the State legislatures and Congress. All seven States except Arizona at one time ratified, the Arizona Legislature making certain reservations which failed to meet the approval of the governor. Subsequently an attempt was made to establish the compact upon a six-State basis, but in this case California imposed reservations. There appears to be no division of opinion upon the major principles of the compact, but difficulty in separating contentions as to methods of development from the discussion of it. It is imperative that flood control be undertaken for California and Arizona, preparation made for irrigation, for power, and for domestic water.

Some or all of these questions are combined in every proposed development. The Federal Government is interested in some of these phases, State governments and municipalities and irrigation districts in others, and private corporations in still others. Because of all this difference in view it is most desirable that Congress should consider the creation of some agency that will be able to determine methods of improvement solely upon economic and engineering facts, that would be authorized to negotiate and settle, subject to the approval of Congress, the participation, rights, and obligations of each group in any particular works. Only by some such method can early construction be secured.

WATER POWER

Along with the development of navigation should go every possible encouragement for the development of our water power. While steam still plays a dominant part, this is more and more becoming an era of electricity. Once installed, the

cost is moderate, has not tended greatly to increase, and is entirely free from the unavoidable dirt and disagreeable features attendant upon the burning of coal. Every facility should be extended for the connection of the various units into a superpower plant, capable at all times of a current increasing uniformity over the entire system.

RAILROADS

The railroads throughout the country are in a fair state of prosperity. Their service is good and their supply of cars is abundant. Their condition would be improved and the public better served by a system of consolidations. I recommend that the Congress authorize such consolidations under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with power to approve or disapprove when proposed parts are excluded or new parts added. I am informed that the railroad managers and their employees have reached a substantial agreement as to what legislation is necessary to regulate and improve their relationship. Whenever they bring forward such proposals, which seem sufficient also to protect the interests of the public, they should be enacted into law.

It is gratifying to report that both the railroad managers and railroad employees are providing boards for the mutual adjustment of differences in harmony with the principles of conference, conciliation, and arbitration. The solution of their problems ought to be an example to all other industries. Those who ask the protections of civilization should be ready to use the methods of civilization.

A strike in modern industry has many of the aspects of war in the modern world. It injures labor, and it injures capital. If the industry involved is a basic one, it reduces the necessary economic surplus and, increasing the cost of living, it injures the economic welfare and general comfort of the whole people. It also involves a deeper cost. It tends to embitter and divide the community into warring classes and thus weakens the unity and power of our national life.

Labor can make no permanent gains at the cost of the general welfare. All the victories won by organized labor in the past generation have been won through the support of public opinion. The manifest inclination of the managers and employees of the railroads to adopt a policy of action in harmony with these principles marks a new epoch in our industrial life.

OUTLYING POSSESSIONS

The time has come for careful investigation of the expenditures and success of the laws by which we have undertaken to administer our outlying possessions. A very large amount of money is being expended for administration in Alaska. It appears so far out of proportion to the number of inhabitants and the amount of production as to indicate cause for thorough investigation. Likewise consideration should be given to the experience under the law which governs the Philippines. From such reports as reach me there are indications that more authority should be given to the Governor General, so that he will not be so dependent upon the local legislative body to render effective our efforts to set an example of the sound administration and good government which is so necessary for the preparation of the Philippine people for self-government under ultimate independence. If they are to be trained in these arts, it is our duty to provide for them the best that there is.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGES

The act of March 3, 1911, ought to be amended so that the term of years of service of judges of any court of the United States requisite for retirement with pay shall be computed to include not only continuous but aggregate service.

MOTHERS' AID

The Government ought always to be alert on the side of the humanities. It ought to encourage provisions for economic justice for the defenseless. It ought to extend its relief through its national and local agencies, as may be appropriate in each case, to the suffering and the needy. It ought to be charitable.

Although more than 40 of our States have enacted measures in aid of motherhood, the District of Columbia is still without such a law. A carefully considered bill will be presented, which ought to have most thoughtful consideration in order that the Congress may adopt a measure which will be hereafter a model for all parts of the Union.

CIVIL SERVICE

In 1883 the Congress passed the civil service act, which from a modest beginning of 14,000 employees has grown until there are now 425,000 in the classified service. This has removed the clerical force of the Nation from the wasteful effects of the spoils system and made it more stable and efficient. The time has come to consider classifying all postmasters, collectors of

customs, collectors of internal revenue, and prohibition agents, by an act covering in those at present in office, except when otherwise provided by Executive order.

The necessary statistics are now being gathered to form the basis of a valuation of the civil service retirement fund based on current conditions of the service. It is confidently expected that this valuation will be completed in time to be made available to the Congress during the present session. It will afford definite knowledge of existing and future liabilities under the present law and determination of liabilities under any proposed change in the present law. We should have this information before creating further obligations for retirement annuities which will become liabilities to be met in the future from the money of the taxpayer.

The classification act of 1923, with the subsequent legislative action providing for adjustment of the compensation of field service positions, has operated materially to improve employment conditions in the Federal service. The administration of the act is in the hands of an impartial board, functioning without the necessity of a direct appropriation. It would be inadvisable at this time to place in other hands the administration of this act.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The proper function of the Federal Trade Commission is to supervise and correct those practices in commerce which are detrimental to fair competition. In this it performs a useful function and should be continued and supported. It was designed also to be a help to honest business. In my message to the Sixty-eight Congress I recommended that changes in the procedure then existing be made. Since then the commission by its own action has reformed its rules, giving greater speed and economy in the disposal of its cases and full opportunity for those accused to be heard. These changes are improvements and, if necessary, provision should be made for their permanency.

REORGANIZATION

No final action has yet been taken on the measure providing for the reorganization of the various departments. I therefore suggest that this measure, which will be of great benefit to the efficient and economical administration of the business of the Government, be brought forward and passed.

THE NEGRO

Nearly one-tenth of our population consists of the Negro race. The progress which they have made in all the arts of civilization in the last 60 years is almost beyond belief. Our country has no more loyal citizens. But they do still need sympathy, kindness, and helpfulness. They need reassurance that the requirements of the Government and society to deal out to them even-handed justice will be met. They should be protected from all violence and supported in the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. Those who do violence to them should be punished for their crimes. No other course of action is worthy of the American people.

Our country has many elements in its population, many different modes of thinking and living, all of which are striving in their own way to be loyal to the high ideals worthy of the crown of American citizenship. It is fundamental of our institutions that they seek to guarantee to all our inhabitants the right to live their own lives under the protection of the public law. This does not include any license to injure others materially, physically, morally, to incite revolution, or to violate the established customs which have long had the sanction of enlightened society.

But it does mean the full right to liberty and equality before the law without distinction of race or creed. This condition can not be granted to others, or enjoyed by ourselves, except by the application of the principle of broadest tolerance. Bigotry is only another name for slavery. It reduces to serfdom not only those against whom it is directed, but also those who seek to apply it. An enlarged freedom can only be secured by the application of the golden rule. No other utterance ever presented such a practical rule of life.

CONCLUSION

It is apparent that we are reaching into an era of great general prosperity. It will continue only so long as we shall use it properly. After all, there is but a fixed quantity of wealth in this country at any fixed time. The only way that we can all secure more of it is to create more. The element of time enters into production. If the people have sufficient moderation and contentment to be willing to improve their condition by the process of enlarging production, eliminating waste, and distributing equitably, a prosperity almost without

limit lies before us. If the people are to be dominated by selfishness, seeking immediate riches by nonproductive speculation and by wasteful quarreling over the returns from industry, they will be confronted by the inevitable results of depression and privation. If they will continue industrious and thrifty, contented with fair wages and moderate profits, and the returns which accrue from the development of our natural resources, our prosperity will extend itself indefinitely.

In all your deliberations you should remember that the purpose of legislation is to translate principles into action. It is an effort to have our country be better by doing better. Because the thoughts and ways of people are firmly fixed and not easily changed, the field within which immediate improvement can be secured is very narrow. Legislation can provide opportunity. Whether it is taken advantage of or not depends upon the people themselves. The Government of the United States has been created by the people. It is solely responsible to them. It will be most successful if it is conducted solely for their benefit. All its efforts would be of little avail unless they brought more justice, more enlightenment, more happiness and prosperity into the home. This means an opportunity to observe religion, secure education, and earn a living under a reign of law and order. It is the growth and improvement of the material and spiritual life of the Nation. We shall not be able to gain these ends merely by our own action. If they come at all, it will be because we have been willing to work in harmony with the abiding purpose of a Divine Providence.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

[Applause.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message of the President will lie on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, its reading clerk, communicated to the Senate the information that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled; that NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, a Representative from the State of Ohio, had been elected Speaker; that William Tyler Page, a citizen of the State of Maryland, had been elected Clerk; and that the House was ready for business.

The message also announced that the House had adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three Members on the part of the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of each House had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. JOHN JACOB ROGERS, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS, late a Representative from the State of Michigan, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. GEORGE B. CHURCHILL, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. ROBERT Y. THOMAS, Jr., late a Representative from the State of Kentucky, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

The message further communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. SELDEN P. SPENCER, late a Senator from the State of Missouri.

The message also communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, late a Senator from the State of Wisconsin.

The message further communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. EDWIN F. LADD, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

The message also communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. SAMUEL M. RALSTON, late a Senator from the State of Indiana.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be until Thursday next.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. REED of Missouri. I submit the resolution which I send to the desk and ask that it may be read. I shall then ask for its immediate consideration by unanimous consent.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. I ask if we are to have the usual morning hour to-day?

The VICE PRESIDENT. We are.

Mr. MOSES. That being the case, may I ask the Senator from Missouri to withhold his resolution until it is properly reached?

Mr. REED of Missouri. It is proper in the morning hour.

Mr. MOSES. Yes; but we are not now under the head of business of resolutions.

Mr. REED of Missouri. The resolution which I desire to offer is simply a resolution to pay for senatorial funeral expenses. If any Senator wishes to object to it, very well.

Mr. MOSES. I have no desire to offer objection to the unanimous consent which the Senator from Missouri has asked. I wish merely to know if we are going to have a regular morning hour?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending order of business is the presentation of petitions and memorials in the morning hour.

Mr. MOSES. I understand the Senator from Missouri has asked unanimous consent. I do not wish to make an objection—

Mr. REED of Missouri. I said I would ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution in a moment. However, if we are going to have a regular morning hour I shall not insist upon the resolution coming up at this time, but I thought we would probably adjourn right away. That is the reason why I desired that the Senate should dispose of the resolution at once.

Mr. WATSON. No; I also have a resolution which I desire to present.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Very well. The resolution which I have offered may be read in its proper order.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY (S. DOC. NO. 3)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith for the consideration of the Congress a copy of an agreement, dated November 14, 1925, executed by the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, providing for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Kingdom of Italy to the United States of America. The agreement was approved by me on November 14, 1925, subject to the approval of Congress, pursuant to authority conferred by act approved February 9, 1922, as amended by act approved February 28, 1923, and as further amended by act approved January 21, 1925.

I believe that the settlement upon the terms set forth in the agreement is fair and just to both Governments and recommend its approval.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1925.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTHONIA (S. DOC. NO. 7)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith for the consideration of the Congress a copy of an agreement, dated October 28, 1925, executed by the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, providing for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Republic of Estonia to the United States of America. The agreement was approved by me on October 28, 1925, subject to the approval of Congress, pursuant to authority conferred by act approved February 9, 1922, as amended by act approved January 21, 1925.

I believe that the settlement upon the terms set forth in the agreement is fair and just to both Governments and recommend its approval.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1925.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE KINGDOM OF RUMANIA (S. DOC. NO. 5)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith for the consideration of the Congress a copy of an agreement, dated December 4, 1925, executed by the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, providing for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Kingdom of Rumania to the United States of America. The agreement was approved by me on December 4, 1925, subject to the approval of Congress, pursuant to authority conferred by act approved February 9, 1922, as amended by act approved February 28, 1923, and as further amended by act approved January 21, 1925.

I believe that the settlement upon the terms set forth in the agreement is fair and just to both Governments and recommend its approval.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1925.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA (S. DOC. NO. 8)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith for the consideration of the Congress a copy of an agreement, dated September 24, 1925, executed by the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, providing for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Government of the Republic of Latvia to the Government of the United States of America. The agreement was approved by me on September 24, 1925, subject to the approval of Congress, pursuant to authority conferred by act approved February 9, 1922, as amended by act approved February 28, 1923, and as further amended by act approved January 21, 1925.

I believe that the settlement upon the terms set forth in the agreement is fair and just to both Governments and recommend its approval.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1925.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC (S. DOC. NO. 6)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith for the consideration of the Congress a copy of an agreement dated October 13, 1925, executed by the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, providing for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Czechoslovak Republic to the United States of America. The agreement was approved by me on October 13, 1925, subject to the approval of Congress, pursuant to authority conferred by act approved February 9, 1922, as amended by act approved February 28, 1923, and as further amended by act approved January 21, 1925.

I believe that the settlement upon the terms set forth in the agreement is fair and just to both Governments and recommend its approval.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1925.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM (S. DOC. NO. 4)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith for the consideration of the Congress a copy of an agreement, dated August 18, 1925, executed by the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, providing for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to the Government of the United States of America. The agreement was approved by me on August 18, 1925, subject to the approval of Congress, pursuant to authority conferred

by act approved February 9, 1922, as amended by act approved February 28, 1923, and as further amended by act approved January 21, 1925.

I believe that the settlement upon the terms set forth in the agreement is fair and just to both Governments and recommend its approval.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1925.

WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate the annual report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a statement, submitted in compliance with law, of all expenditures under the appropriation of \$150,000 made for the encouragement of breeding of riding horses suitable for the military service, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY AT CHILlicothe, OHIO

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report signed by the Attorney General, the Acting Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Interior, submitted pursuant to law, on the selection of a site for the establishment of an industrial reformatory proposed to be located on a portion of the Camp Sherman Military Reservation at Chillicothe, Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report, submitted pursuant to law, of the secretary and executive officer of the National Capital Park Commission on the operations of the commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the United States Veterans' Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury on expenses of loans and expenditures from repayments of foreign loans, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CUMULATIVE SINKING FUND

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report, submitted pursuant to law, of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the cumulative sinking fund, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for the year ended December 31, 1924, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE BELLEAU WOOD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report of the proceedings and activities of the Belleau Wood Memorial Association, submitted pursuant to law, for the year 1924, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TRAVEL REPORTS, UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a statement, submitted pursuant to law, of travel performed by the officers and employees of the United States Shipping Board during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION REPORTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission, submitted pursuant to law, showing the make, model, and serial number of each typewriter and labor-saving device exchanged during the fiscal year 1925, the period of its use, the allowance therefor, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission, submitted pursuant to law, showing in detail the travel expenses of all officials and employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who in the discharge of their regular duties are required to constantly travel) who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal

year ended June 30, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a statement, submitted in compliance with law, showing the employment under appropriation for the valuation of carriers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, the names of all persons employed, alphabetically arranged, the State from which each was employed, the rate of compensation paid to each, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dated February, 1925, on the condition of railroad equipment, 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, submitting, in compliance with section 19a of the interstate commerce act, copies of final valuations of properties of certain carriers subject to said act, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

PREMIUM PRICES ON ANTHRACITE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report of the Federal Trade Commission, submitted pursuant to law, on premium prices of anthracite, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

PRICES OF GRAIN AND GRAIN FUTURES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report of the Federal Trade Commission on prices of grain and grain futures, constituting Volume VI of the Federal Trade Commission's Report on the Grain Trade, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

EXCHANGE OF TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a statement of the Federal Trade Commission, submitted pursuant to law, showing the number of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices exchanged during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior on the operations of the Interior Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT REPORTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report of the United States Department of Agriculture on cooperative extension work for 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a statement, submitted pursuant to law, showing motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles purchased by the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1925 for use outside of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a statement, submitted pursuant to law, showing motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles purchased by the Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Public Roads, \$25,000 appropriation) during the fiscal year 1925 for use outside of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a statement, submitted pursuant to law, showing the cost of maintenance, operation, and repair of all motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles owned by the Department of Agriculture and operated outside of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a statement, submitted pursuant to law, of employees in the Bureau of Animal Industry during the period July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, other than those whose salaries were paid exclusively from the meat-inspection appropriation, and showing designation and rates of salaries, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, submitted pursuant to law, of compensation or expenses paid to officers or employees of State, county, or municipal governments, Bureau of Chemistry, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, submitted pursuant to law, on moneys received during the fiscal year 1925 as contributions for cooperative

work with the Forest Service, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of Agriculture of refunds to depositors for the fiscal year 1925 of amounts deposited to secure the purchase price of timber or other use of national-forest resources in excess of amounts actually found due, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also laid before the Senate a report, submitted pursuant to law, on publications issued and distributed during the fiscal year 1925, giving cost of paper, printing, and preparation, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also laid before the Senate a statement, submitted pursuant to law, of expenditures of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a report, submitted pursuant to law, on condition and character of papers not needed, etc., and the amount of proceeds of sale thereof for the Department of Agriculture, 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, submitted pursuant to law, of receipts and expenditures, Center Market, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, submitted pursuant to law, of travel and travel expenses of the Agricultural Department out of Washington, fiscal year 1925, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report, submitted pursuant to law, of the proceedings of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 29 to July 4, 1925, inclusive, which, with accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. BUTLER presented resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Federation of Churches at its annual meeting in New Bedford, Mass., favoring the adhesion of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice and expressing sympathy with China in her desire for autonomy and requesting that this Government take the lead in abolishing extraterritoriality, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WARREN presented a telegram in the nature of a petition from the Sundin Garage Co. and others, of Rawlins, Wyo., praying for the repeal of the excise tax on automobiles, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions of the Hoback Live Stock Association, of Hoback, and the Big Piney Roundup Association, of Big Piney, both in the State of Wyoming, favoring the making of increased appropriations for the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a resolution of the Jackson Hole Land & Live Stock Association, of Jackson, Wyo., protesting against withdrawal of lands in Teton County, Wyo., for the purpose of game protection, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the State Game and Fish Commission of Wyoming, favoring the purchase of lands in Wyoming for the enlargement of elk refuge, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the town of Fort Laramie, Wyo., favoring Government reservation of Old Fort Laramie on account of its historic interest, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

He also presented resolutions of the Lions Club, of Riverton, and the Yellowstone Park Chapter (Wyoming No. 2), Izaak Walton League of America, both in the State of Wyoming, favoring the extension of the present boundaries of Yellowstone National Park, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

He also presented a resolution of the Men's Progressive Club, of Kaycee, Wyo., favoring the appointment of a special commission to investigate the proposed extension of the Yellowstone National Park boundary and to report its findings to the United States Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

He also presented resolutions of the Rotary Club, of Casper; the Park County Rod and Gun Club, Cody Chapter, Izaak Wal-

ton League, of Cody; the Rock Springs Chapter, No. 3, Izaak Walton League of America, of Rock Springs; and the Natrona County (Wyoming) Stock Growers' Association, all in the State of Wyoming, protesting against the extension of the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Mr. MCLEAN presented petitions and letters in the nature of petitions from the Salisbury League of Women Voters, of Salisbury; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Stafford Springs; League of Women Voters, of Terryville; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Middlefield; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Plantsville; League of Women Voters, of Sound Beach; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of New Haven; National Council of Jewish Women, of Bridgeport; Connecticut League of Women Voters, Inc., of Hartford; Council of Jewish Women, of Hartford; Waterbury Chamber of Commerce, of Waterbury; County League of Women Voters, of New London; Current History Class of Charter House, of New London; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Montville; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Essex; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Wethersfield; Wallingford Electors; League of Women Voters and Citizens' World Court Committee, of Wallingford; Fairfield County Republican Women's Association; First Congregational Church, of Thomaston; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Eastern Enfield; Christian Endeavor Societies of the Congregational Church, of Clinton; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Wallingford; the Temperance and Missionary Societies of Danbury and Bethel; and sundry citizens of Danbury and Bethel, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the adhesion of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I send to the desk resolutions adopted at an Armistice Day peace meeting held in Nashville last month, and ask that they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REAL PEACE IS URGED AT MEETING—STEPS TOWARD THIS END ARE URGED AT GLEN LEVEN CHURCH

At an Armistice Day peace meeting held last night at Glen Leven Presbyterian Church resolutions drawn by Noah W. Cooper were adopted, calling upon authorities for a reduction of the Army and Navy to the basis of 1914; calling of a disarmament conference; that the sale of toy and real pistols be prohibited; and military training in schools cease. The resolution also asked that a committee be appointed to communicate the text to the President, Senators, Congressmen, mayor and city council, and city board of education.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. W. C. Alexander and the following made talks: Rev. Roy E. Grimsley, Rev. William Cook, Dr. H. Leo Boles, Judge F. M. Garard, Noah W. Cooper, and Attorney General elect Richard M. Atkinson. Music was rendered by the E. P. Bond colored quartet.

The committee appointed to present the resolutions to authorities is as follows: Albert Duling, Robert J. Wiggs, Jesse R. Cowan, Noah W. Cooper, H. Leo Boles, and Morris Hirsch. The resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved, That—

"1. We rejoice that our country is not in war, and we strive and pray for peace and no more war.

"2. While we know an army and navy sufficient to police our lands and coasts is a public necessity, yet we deprecate the fact that for 1925 our Army expenses aggregate \$330,000,000 and our Navy expenses nearly \$300,000,000. This war total is over \$600,000,000, is ten times as much as the cost of all the Sunday-school literature of all denominations for this year, and is more than the total sum contributed by all America last year for all church purposes. It is nearly double our like expenses in 1914. We have 125,000 in our standing Army and nearly 100,000 in our Navy, or nearly twice as many as before the World War. We recommend that our Army and Navy expenses and men be reduced back to the 1914 status, or a peace basis.

"Our President is seeking to cut taxes and expenses. Here we can save nearly \$300,000,000 a year, or nearly \$15 per family, and win God's approval and the world's applause. Over half the men in our Army and Navy could far better serve God, their country, and their families in the fields or productive enterprises of our country. As it is, many of them are spending our tax money—think up new methods of killing, fighting sham battles on land, sea, and air, flooding our papers with war tales and war talk. We had far better pay them to raise corn and cattle or make shoes and clothes.

"3. We urge our United States Senate to adopt the Swanson resolution on December 17 and thus have our Nation adhere to the permanent court of international justice. This is manifest duty.

"4. We urge that our Nation convene a disarmament conference of all nations, and propose and urge a reduction of armament of all nations to a peace basis; a cessation of the invention, making and shipping of death gases, war material, and warships of all kinds, whether for sea, land, or air. Let us preach and practice peace before the nations as God expects us to do. The safety and progress of Christian civilization await our leadership.

"5. The historic and honored policy of our Nation has ever been to oppose compulsory military training, and especially so in peace times. Our Military Academy at West Point and our Naval Academy at Annapolis are filled with youthful volunteers, not conscripts; and such warriors as we must have in peace should be volunteers. Hence we urge that Congress stop appropriating millions to pay for compulsory military training of our youth in public schools, as is being done now in Nashville; and we urge that the city of Nashville, through its board of education, discontinue compulsory military training in our city high school. In the Versailles peace treaty we compelled Germany to cut compulsory military training from all her schools, telling her she had almost ruined herself and the world with this wicked perversion of youth. Why should Nashville exalt compulsory military training when the United States does not do it at West Point and Annapolis? And when we and all the world have agreed it is wrong. In the name of God and peace and duty and posterity, let us put compulsory military training out of our schools and substitute agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, or a course of godly living, inclusive of the Ten Commandments and the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount.

"6. We urge that the sale of toy pistols as well as real pistols be strictly prohibited, and that our judges be applauded for giving every one guilty of carrying concealed weapons a term of 30 or more days in the workhouse or jail. Carrying pistols is a very fruitful source of death and destruction for all we hold dear.

"7. That a committee of six be appointed to communicate to our President, Senators, and Congressmen, and to our mayor and city council and city board of education our sentiments above outlined, and to speed our purposes."

WATERS OF COLORADO RIVER

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I present a memorial adopted by the Legislature of Arizona. In view of the fact that the President of the United States, in his message which has just been read to the Senate, discusses the Colorado River and the so-called Colorado River compact, and adverts to the fact that Arizona has not ratified the Colorado River compact—in which statement the President is historically correct—I ask that the memorial of the Arizona Legislature may be printed in the RECORD and that the Secretary read the resolving clause of the memorial.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Wherefore your memorialist, the Seventh Legislature of the State of Arizona, prays that by appropriate legislative action on the part of the Congress of the United States, to be taken prior to or in connection with the enactment of any legislation providing for the development of the Colorado River, the policy and purpose of the United States be announced and declared of reserving for use within the boundaries of the United States of all waters of the Colorado River which may be stored or impounded within the United States, to the end that the Republic of Mexico, its citizens, and the owners of Mexican lands may have direct and timely notice and warning that the use by them of any of such waters as may temporarily flow into Mexico shall establish no right, legal or moral, to their continued use.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I took pains to state that the President was historically correct when he said that Arizona had not ratified the so-called Colorado River compact, and I am also historically correct when I say that the Chief Executive of this Government has to this date failed to notify Mexico to stop further diversions of the waters of the Colorado River. In view of that lapse on the part of the executive arm of the Government, I gave a notice, which I will now read and which is in the form of an excerpt from the hearings of the Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation at El Centro, Calif., on October 30, 1925, while Mr. Allison, representing certain American speculators in Mexican lands, was making a statement to the committee. The notice is as follows:

Senator ASHURST (to Mr. Allison). I can not help but admire the aplomb and self-assurance with which you allot to California and to Mexico 7,000,000 acre-feet annually of the waters of the Colorado River, and inasmuch as seven and one-half million acre-feet per an-

num is all the water of the Colorado River which the so-called Santa Fe compact—

That is, the Colorado River compact—permits to come down to Arizona and California, you will perceive that 4,000,000 acres of irrigable land in Arizona are perpetually and forever doomed to a desert condition, so far as your statement is concerned. It occurs to me that as a patriotic American you should cease the further increase of irrigated lands in Mexico for the reason that every acre of land irrigated in Lower California means an equal area of land condemned to desert in the United States. And whilst it would be offensively presumptuous for me to attempt to encroach upon the prerogatives of the Chief Executive of our country, I, nevertheless, here and now demand that you cease further increasing the area of irrigable lands in Mexico; and I serve notice that from this hour the United States in general and Arizona in particular will not be bound by any further increase in the irrigated area in Lower California after this date.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The memorial of the Legislature of Arizona will be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

The memorial is as follows:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of Arizona, ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true, correct, and complete copy of senate joint memorial, No. 3, of the seventh Legislature of the State of Arizona, 1925, addressed to His Excellency, the President of the United States; to the honorable Secretary of State; and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; relative to appropriate legislative action on the waters and development of the Colorado River, the original of which is on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1925.

[SEAL.]

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE, REGULAR SESSION, STATE OF ARIZONA

Senate Joint Memorial 3

To His Excellency, the President of the United States; to the honorable Secretary of State; and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

Whereas a portion of the low-water flow of the Colorado River is now being put to use in the irrigation of lands in the Republic of Mexico, and there are large additional areas, variously estimated both as to extent and as to feasibility, which might be reclaimed through the use of the waters of the Colorado in the event that its flood waters were impounded and its floods thereby controlled; and

Whereas it is essential to the preservation and protection of American homes, American property, and American lives that such flood waters be impounded and its floods controlled without unnecessary delay; and

Whereas in the event that such waters, or any portion of them, which may hereafter be impounded on American soil and by reason of such impounding may temporarily pass into the Republic of Mexico in a more or less regulated flow should be applied to a beneficial use on Mexican lands there might arise, in the absence of a definite declaration of policy with respect thereto on the part of the United States, a certain moral claim to their continued use, and as a matter of international comity a recognition of such claim might seriously be considered; and

Whereas it appears from authentic information and data that there is a sufficient amount of arid land within the United States susceptible of practical reclamation by means of the waters of the Colorado to utilize all of the waters of said river; and

Whereas to deprive these lands of such waters would be manifestly an act of injustice to the people of the United States, and particularly to the citizens of the States of the Colorado River Basin, and would constitute an irreparable economic loss to this country;

Wherefore your memorialist, the seventh Legislature of the State of Arizona, prays that by appropriate legislative action on the part of the Congress of the United States to be taken prior to or in connection with the enactment of any legislation providing for the development of the Colorado River, the policy and purpose of the United States be announced and declared of reserving for use within the boundaries of the United States of all waters of the Colorado River which may be stored or impounded within the United States, to the end that the Republic of Mexico, its citizens, and the owners of Mexican lands may have direct and timely notice and warning that the use by them of any of such waters as may temporarily flow into Mexico shall establish no right, legal or moral, to their continued use; and

Your memorialist further prays that in any treaty, convention, or understanding between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico which may hereafter be agreed upon or undertaken, said policy be strictly and steadfastly adhered to.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

Passed the house March 12, 1925, by the following vote: Ayes, 39; nays, 0; absent, 3; excused, 5.

CHAS. E. McMILLIN,
Speaker of the House.
BESSE GOLZE,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate February 25, 1925, by the following vote: Ayes, 18; nays, 1; not voting, 0.

MULFORD WINSOR,
President of the Senate.
W. J. GRAHAM,
Secretary of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.

This bill was received by the governor this 13th day of March, 1925, at 4:45 o'clock p. m.

H. S. McCCLUSKEY,
Secretary to the Governor.
By C. W.

Approved this 16th day of March, 1925.

GEO. W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

This bill was received by the secretary of state this 16th day of March, 1925, at 2:50 o'clock p. m.

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

ELK HILLS OIL RESERVE, CALIFORNIA

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, it will be recalled that in the course of the investigation of the leasing of the naval oil reserves it was disclosed that section 36 of naval oil reserve No. 1, the so-called Elk Hills reserve, had been claimed some years ago by the State of California and by it conveyed to the Standard Oil Co. A joint resolution of both Houses of Congress directed the President of the United States to institute proceedings to establish the title of the Government of the United States to these lands. It will be recalled that along about 1913 the Department of the Interior directed an investigation to be made into the mineral character of this important tract of land, that the direction was given to the chief of the field service at San Francisco to institute and conduct the proceedings, and that the order was lost for a period of about seven years. It was then revived and directions were given to proceed. Proceedings were in course of progress when a motion was made before the then Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Fall, to dismiss the proceedings, and, after hearing the counsel for the Standard Oil Co., the proceedings were dismissed.

The resolution of both Houses of Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to cause the proceedings to be reinstated, and they were in progress when a suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to enjoin the Secretary from proceeding further in the matter, upon the contention that it had been determined years ago that the property belonged to the Standard Oil Co. Recently an opinion was handed down by Judge McCoy, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, overruling that contention and establishing the principle that the title to the property had never been determined and that the Department of the Interior was entirely within its province in proceeding with the investigation to establish the mineral character of the land. As the opinion is of great public interest, I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The opinion is as follows:

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia
Holding an Equity Court

STANDARD OIL CO., A CORPORATION, plaintiff, v. HUBERT WORK AS
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, defendant. Equity 44747

OPINION

The bill is filed for the purpose of obtaining an injunction enjoining the defendant, the Secretary of the Interior, from continuing proceedings in the Department of the Interior instituted by the department to determine the mineral character of certain lands in the State of California the title to part of which is claimed by the plaintiff and in the other part of which plaintiff claims an interest under a person claiming title.

The matter is now before the court upon a motion for a preliminary injunction.

The charges upon which the hearing in question was ordered are: "(1) That the land is mineral in character containing valuable deposits of petroleum and natural gas; (2) that the land was known to be mineral in character at and prior to the acceptance of the plat by the General Land Office January 26, 1903," "the plat" being the plat of a survey.

It is admitted that the lands in question are mineral in character containing valuable deposits of petroleum and natural gas but not that they were known to be mineral on January 26, 1903.

At the outset it is well to note certain matters admitted by one side or the other of the controversy.

It is claimed by the defendant and admitted by the plaintiff that the court is without jurisdiction to determine whether or not the lands in question were known to be mineral on January 26, 1903.

In the defendant's answer it is alleged that the proceedings sought to be enjoined were instituted in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress of February 21, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 15), directing the Secretary of the Interior to institute proceedings to ascertain and establish title to the United States in the lands in question, but counsel for the defendant concede that the proceedings has not any different status because of that direction than it would have if it were a proceeding instituted under the general authority of the Secretary over public lands.

It is agreed by both parties that the only question for determination is whether or not such steps were taken by the Department of the Interior before the institution of the proceeding which it is sought to enjoin as to establish the fact that the title to the lands in question passed to the State of California under the grant to the State by section 6 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the survey of public lands in California, the granting of preemption rights therein, and for other purposes" (10 Stat. L. 244, ch. cxlv), which act so far as necessary to be considered for the purpose of this case reads:

"That all the public lands in the State of California, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, with the exception of sections 16 and 36, which shall be and hereby are granted to the State for the purposes of schools in each township, and with the exception of * * * the mineral lands, shall be subject to the preemption laws * * * and shall, after the plats thereof are returned to the office of the register, be offered for sale, after six months' public notice in the State of the time and place of sale, under the laws, rules, and regulations now governing such sales, or such as may be hereafter prescribed * * *."

It is conceded that this act has been conclusively interpreted not to be a grant of lands known to be mineral in character.

A survey of part of the lands conveyed by the school grant to the State of California, above referred to, was made and a plat thereof filed and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1856, but it is not claimed that the disposition of the present matter turns in any way upon a consideration of those facts.

The bill sets forth that an application to the State of California by one Alice Miller for a certificate of purchase of the lands in question was made, and that she made upon such application an initial payment, but that later the State sold all of the right, title, and interest of said Miller for delinquent taxes and purchased at the sale, taking the tax deed to itself and filing it in the office of the surveyor general of California. It is not claimed that the State got any better title to the lands in question by this transaction than it had under the granting act of 1853 above cited.

The motion for an injunction was heard on the bill and answer, which show the following facts: The lands in question are in a "36" section.

On February 28, 1900, the General Land Office "suspended from disposition" the said section 36 by an order which stated, however, that the suspension did not include mineral lands. On July 19, 1900, the suspension was continued for a reasonable time, pending an inquiry as to the true nature of the lands then in progress. In the years 1901 and 1902 a survey was made of the section and a plat of the survey filed and duly accepted and approved on January 26, 1903, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. On May 16, 1903, the plat was filed in the local land office in California. The lands were returned by the surveyor as mineral and the plat showing that fact has at all times been on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. It is alleged in the answer that the field notes of the official surveyor also showed that said section 36 was mineral in character and that such notes were also filed in the office of the Surveyor General. In argument this was denied by counsel for the plaintiff and it was conceded by counsel for the defendant that such notes did not show that the lands were mineral. Plaintiff claims that the title to the lands vested in the State of California as of the date of the approval of the plat. If the case rested at this point it would be necessary to hold that any conveyance by the State of California after the date of the suspension above mentioned passed no title, for in the absence of other evidence as to mineral character than what was shown by the notations on the plat

it is not apparent why the notations should be ignored. (See *Borden v. Northern Pacific Railroad*, 154 U. S. 288, 320.) However that may be, there was further action by the Land Office, for on December 10, 1903, a special agent of the General Land Office was directed to make a report based upon his examination theretofore made and on his knowledge of the lands in question and familiarity with the country generally, and to state whether there was in his opinion any necessity for a continuance of the suspension. This agent, under date of March 24, 1904, made a report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office upon the township in which the lands are located, as follows: "No wells have been bored for oil, and in my opinion all of the lands in the township should be relieved from further suspension," and on April 5, 1904, the acting Commissioner of the General Land Office in a letter to the register and receiver in California, referring to the previous directions for an examination, wrote:

"I am now in receipt of the agent's report to the effect that certain of the lands so suspended are being developed for their deposits of mineral and that numerous oil wells have been sunk, which have proved to be good producers of mineral. Other townships and portions of townships have not been developed at all, for wells that have been sunk have proved to be barren. The lands upon which he states active mineral development is in progress will be allowed to continue suspended, but as to the following tracts, where no mineral has been discovered, it is believed that no good reason exists for further suspension.

"Accordingly, the lands hereinafter described are hereby relieved from suspension."

Among the lands directed to be relieved from suspension were all of those in said township, and the register and receiver was by such letter directed to make a proper notation upon the records of his office. On January 24, 1908, the register and receiver certified to the State surveyor general, referring to the lands in question, as follows:

"This is to certify that I have examined the files, plats, and records of this office in relation to all of sec. 36, T. 30 S., R. 23 E., Mount Diablo meridian, and find that there is not any homestead, preemption, or other valid claim to any portion of said lands on file or record in this office adverse to that of the State of California, and that the plat thereof has been filed in this office more than 90 days, viz., since May 16, 1903, and was approved by the United States surveyor general on the 1st day of August, 1902."

On August 24, 1908, one Hay applied to the State of California to purchase part of the lands in question. On the same day one Buffington made a similar application for the other part of such lands. Each applicant made his initial payment. On August 25 of that year Hay and Buffington redeemed the lands from the sale to Miller, above mentioned. On January 5, 1909, certificates were issued by the State to these applicants evidencing their respective rights to purchase the lands applied for upon completion of payments therefor, as required by law. On August 21, 1909, said Buffington made an agreement with one Carman for the portion so applied for by Buffington, and on January 20, 1910, the State issued to Buffington its patent for the lands. Buffington deeded the lands so patented to Carman. Carman on May 25, 1919, together with a grantee from him of a one-half interest, entered into a contract with the plaintiff for the development of the lands so obtained from the State. Hay completed his purchase by payment of the purchase price in full, and on November 29, 1909, an agent of the plaintiff purchased Hay's interest for a valuable consideration. On January 31, 1910, the State of California issued its patent to such agent, who thereupon deeded said land to the plaintiff.

On March 7, 1903, the State of California offered the lands in question as a mineral base for a lieu selection. On August 15, 1905, the State sought to amend this lieu-land offer by offering another base. On December 18, 1909, the department canceled the lieu selection on the base of the lands in question because of a conflict therein with previous indemnity land selections submitted by the State.

On September 14, 1908, the land was withdrawn from agricultural settlement, and on June 4, 1909, it was classified as oil land. On June 7, 1909, the classification of the land as oil land was approved by the Secretary, and on September 27, 1909, by department order the land was withdrawn from mineral entry.

On January 14, 1914, the register and receiver at Visalia, Calif., was instructed by a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to institute adverse proceedings with reference to the lands in question on the ground of known mineral character of the lands on December 20, 1901. No notice of these proceedings was given to the parties in interest. On October 12, 1917, the Commissioner of the General Land Office asked for a list of contests pending in respect to public lands in California, and on November 26, 1917, the land office at Visalia replied by letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office calling attention to the pendency of these charges as to the mineral character of the lands in question. On March 2, 1921, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the chief of the field division in California by letter to advise the register and receiver at Visalia of the names of the parties in interest and to prosecute the proceedings against them, but in view of a decision of the Supreme Court directed that the inquiry as to known mineral quality should be

as of January, 1903, instead of December, 1920. The action on these proceedings will be referred to later herein.

It is claimed by plaintiff that upon said removal of the suspension and such determination of their nonmineral character in 1904, the title of the State of California to the lands "was finally determined and settled."

The questions involved are made difficult of solution by reason of the fact that Congress has not provided for a patent to the State of lands mentioned in the statutory grant nor for a certification of a list of selections by the State. The State can not insist on having a patent. (*Shaw v. Kellogg*, 170 U. S. 312.) Was the State's title established before the institution of the proceedings sought to be enjoined? is the question. If it was, there could hardly be a contention that the injunction should not be granted. (*Noble v. Union River Logging Co.*, 147 U. S. 165; *Lane v. Watts*, 234 U. S. 525; 235 U. S. 13; 41 App. D. C. 139.)

No case in a court of the United States has been cited by counsel nor has any been found by the court passing directly upon the effect if the approval by the land office of the plat of a survey of a school-land section as establishing finally the title in the State to the lands not shown on the plat to be mineral and so precluding any further departmental action; nor is there any decision determining whether such finality results from a finding that the lands are not mineral based on a special examination, such as that made after such approval of the plat by an agent of the land office referred to above. Of the decisions cited by the plaintiff, those most nearly similar to the present case involved the so-called Baca grant, of which decisions the first was *Shaw v. Kellogg*, 170 U. S. 312. That case was as follows: A dispute existing between the heirs of one Baca and the town of Las Vegas to certain lands in the Territory of New Mexico being public lands, Congress in 1860, after an investigation and report by the surveyor general of New Mexico, passed an act (12 Stat. L. 71), section 6 of which is as follows:

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the heirs of Luis Maria Baca, who make claim to the said tract of land as is claimed by the town of Las Vegas, to select instead of the land claimed by them an equal quantity of vacant land, not mineral, in the Territory of New Mexico, to be located by them in square bodies, not exceeding five in number. And it shall be the duty of the surveyor general of New Mexico to make survey and location of the lands so selected by said heirs of Baca when thereunto required by them: *Provided*, however, That the right hereby granted to said heirs of Baca shall continue in force during three years from the passage of this act and no longer."

The facts in the case are summed up in the opinion at page 342, as follows:

"Summing up the whole matter, it results in this: Congress in 1860 made a grant of a certain number of acres, authorized the grantees to select the land within three years anywhere in the Territory of New Mexico, and directed the surveyor general of that Territory to make survey and location of the land selected, thus casting upon that officer the primary duty of deciding whether the land selected was such as the grantees might select. They selected this tract. Obedying the statute and the instructions issued by the Land Department, that officer approved the selection and made survey and location. The Land Department, at first suspending action, finally directed him to close up the matter, to approve the field notes, survey, and plat, and notified the parties through him that such field notes, survey, and plat, together with the act of Congress, should constitute the evidence of title. All was done as directed. Congress made no provision for a patent and the Land Department refused to issue one. All having been done that was prescribed by statute, the title passed. The Land Department has repeatedly ruled that the action then taken was a finality. It has noted on all maps and in its reports that this tract had been segregated from the public domain and become private property. It made report of this to Congress, and that body has never questioned the validity of its action. The grantees entered into actual possession and fenced the entire tract. They have paid the taxes levied by the State upon it as private property, amounting to at least \$66,000."

The action was in ejectment. The plaintiff and those under whom he claimed had been in possession since 1869. No question as to their title had been raised until 1887, when defendants took possession and disputed the plaintiffs' claim. The court said:

"We are of opinion that at this late day the title to the locators and their grantees is not subject to challenge, and that it is a full, absolute, and unconditional title."

The court said further at page 337:

"There was no reservation of the matter for further consideration in the Land Department or by the surveyor general. There was a finality so far as they were concerned."

This quotation from the opinion in *Shaw v. Kellogg* has been made to demonstrate the marked difference between that case and this, a difference as great as between the present case and *Lane v. Watts*, supra, in which an injunction was granted against the Secretary of

the Interior because he was about to approve an entry on lands included in a tract selected by the Baca heirs under the act of 1860, above quoted—not the same selection as that involved in *Shaw v. Kellogg*. As the court says in the opinion in *Lane v. Watts* (234 U. S. 525, 541):

"To accommodate conflicting claims and at the instance of the Government the Baca claimants gave up their rights to a definite tract of land, * * *."

And this points out a vital distinction between that case and the one under consideration.

The case of *Saunders v. La Purisima, etc., Co.* (125 Calif. 159) more nearly resembles the present case than any others cited for the plaintiff but the differences are such as to make a distinction necessary. In the Saunders case the plaintiff's predecessors in title had obtained in 1890 a patent from the State, seven years before the defendant corporation claimed the right to make a mineral entry. The General Land Office long before the patent issued to the State in 1890 had found in 1871 the land to be nonmineral and had thereafter so far as the report shows made no contention to the contrary nor had it done anything thereafter indicating that it was still considering the question of mineral quality of the land. The register of the local land office had issued before the patent was granted a certificate similar to the one issued in the present case. On these facts the court held that the patent was not open to collateral attack by the defendant. What the decision would have been had the General Land Office acted from time to time as it did in the present case can not be said, but at least the reasoning of the court would have had to follow a different line in order to uphold the plaintiff's title. As to the effect to be given the certificate of the register, see *Cosmos Co. v. Gray Eagle Co.* (190 U. S. 301, 313).

The court is of the opinion that inquiry into the known mineral character of the land was not foreclosed by the action of the land office in relieving the lands from the order of suspension in 1904 upon the report of the special agent. If it were otherwise, then, even though it had become known the next day that the land was mineral and that the report was deliberately false, the department would have been helpless to act. (In this connection see what was said in *United States v. Southern Pacific Co.* (251 U. S. 1, 14) about the very report upon which the General Land Office acted in the present matter in removing the suspension.) If an administrative finding had the effect to close the matter then the approval of the plat with the notation of the mineral character of the lands established conclusively that no title vested in the State. The defendant does not make that contention but claims that the question of the known mineral character of the lands was still an open one and the admitted facts show that the department has so considered it to be at least up to a hearing had in 1921 before Secretary Fall in relation to the proceedings instituted in 1914. Unless the decision on that hearing finally determined that the land was known in 1903 to be mineral an injunction should not be granted. What, if any, was the effect of that decision?

At the hearing in 1921, which was before Secretary Fall, counsel for the Standard Oil Co. stated that he was asking the department to determine that section 36 "is a school section in place, title to which is vested in the State, and that the title has been so vested since the approval of the survey in 1903." After a statement of considerable length by counsel setting forth many if not all of the facts of record in the department, some of which are mentioned above, and also stating facts not of record about some of which no one else of those present should be presumed to know, which statement was also an argument on the law, the following occurred:

"Mr. SUTRO. * * * Now, if you will ask me what it is I am asking you to do, I will say it is this: I am asking the department to close this case on the ground that the title is in the State, and there is nothing further to investigate. * * *

"Secretary FALL. What you are asking now is that if convinced that the rule is as you state it, that instead of allowing this case to go to a hearing, and then in event I would hold with you, so deciding at that time, that if I am with you that I should decide it at this time and prevent the delay in the trial?"

After some discussion as to the reason for the delay in the proceedings instituted in February, 1914, the following occurred:

"Secretary FALL. Let me ask you a question now: What is the theory of the Government in a case like this? I called your attention to it a few days ago when Mr. Sutro was here, Judge. In the first place, in 1898 certain school lands, 16 and 36, in the States of Arizona and New Mexico, were donated to those stated for certain purposes. The States came into the Union in 1911, and in the enabling act they had certain other donations, as was the custom formerly.

"Mr. FINNEY. Two additional sections.

"Secretary FALL. Two additional sections, but they had prior thereto, in 1898, had this donation of 16 and 36. Could the State of New Mexico lease either 16 or 36, either of those donations, at the present time, for oil and make a valid lease on them?

"Mr. FINNEY. Yes; the rule is, as I understand—the present rule is that if the lands were known to be mineral—take the 1898 grant first; if they were known to be mineral—

"Secretary FALL. Known to whom?

"Mr. FINNEY. Known to anyone, the general public, anyone that went on the section; known to be mineral in 1898, if surveyed at that time, that they did not pass to the State; they were surveyed subsequently, and known to be mineral at the time of the survey, and it did not pass to the State—

"Secretary FALL. But known to whom to be mineral? Isn't there any rule as to who shall have knowledge of it?

"Mr. FINNEY. Anyone who sees the land. It must not necessarily be the Government's agent, or John Smith or Tom Jones. For instance, in the case of an outcropping that is visible to anyone who passes by, that would be known as mineral land under our rule. Under the rule which Secretary Hitchcock has approved, and which I think has been sustained since by the Supreme Court, geological indications, discoveries, and developments upon adjacent land may be taken into consideration, and may be such knowledge.

"Secretary FALL. Yes; as to classification.

"Mr. FINNEY. Now, Mr. Secretary, if that condition did not exist in 1898, and the school section in New Mexico was surveyed at that time—

"Secretary FALL (interposing). But the geological situation has not changed since 1898. It is the same now as it was then, I assume. I was there in 1898, and the geological conditions have not changed, I assume.

"Mr. FINNEY. Well, there is a lot of mineral that is not disclosed on the surface.

"Secretary FALL. Then according to that theory you would never get title to the lands. That is what I am trying to get at.

"Mr. FINNEY. Well, there may be a defect in the school grants.

"Secretary FALL. Then the Government of the United States had better get to work and classify these lands.

"Mr. FINNEY. I think myself it is a good thing, and there is a bill pending which would require that very thing.

"Secretary FALL. The Geological Survey can do it without any legislation, except the appropriation.

"Mr. FINNEY. Well, the thought of this bill is that there should be a determination by the Secretary and the patents or evidence of title issued. It is very true, as you say, that it does leave a mass of State titles in an uncertain condition, because they may be lying out there, and they may have been there for 10, 20, or 30 years.

"Secretary FALL. Is Mr. Sutro's statement of the case practically admitted?

"Mr. FINNEY. I think that is substantially the case.

"Secretary FALL. The contest will be dismissed."

It would make this opinion too long to quote all the argument of counsel. It is enough to say that his argument before the Secretary of the Interior was substantially what it is here, and therefore the inference which the court draws from the foregoing colloquy is that the Secretary ruled as a matter of law that title to the lands in question was finally determined to be in the State of California in January, 1903, when the plat of the survey was approved, or in April, 1904, when the lands were relieved from suspension. The Secretary did not determine that the lands were not known in 1903 to be mineral. He said in substance that it was not worth while to waste time to inquire as to that, for even though the evidence taken on the contest might show that the lands were known to be mineral, still he could not find so, as the inquiry as to that had been precluded by the department. If the action of Secretary Fall was final, then there never has been and never will be a determination of the contest directed by the department in 1914, notwithstanding that since 1900 the department has from time to time shown that it considered the question to be an open one.

After the contest was so dismissed the Secretary filed no opinion, nor did he make any specific findings of fact or conclusions of law, but the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior in a communication to the Commissioner of the General Land Office stated that a hearing had been had on the charges of 1914 and that the Secretary after considering the law and the facts verbally directed the proceedings to be dismissed. The communication instructed the commissioner to dismiss the proceedings and to close the case upon the record. The commissioner instructed the register and receiver in California to close the case on his records.

As the court differs from the finding of Secretary Fall as to the vesting of title in the State of California, it is of the opinion that the Department of the Interior has jurisdiction to prosecute the inquiry as to the known mineral character in 1903 of the lands and that a court may interfere. (*Lane v. Mickadet*, 241 U. S. 201; *Cosmos Co. v. Gray Eagle Co.*, 190 U. S. 301. See also *Lane v. Darlington*, 249 U. S. 231.)

The motion for a preliminary injunction is denied.

POSTAL RATES AND CHARGES

Mr. MOSES. From the Special Joint Subcommittee on Postal Rates established by section 217 of the act of February 28, 1925, I report a joint resolution, which I ask may be read for the information of the Senate, and after that shall have been done I wish to ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read. The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) to continue section 217 of the act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes (Public No. 506, 68th Cong.), approved February 28, 1925, in full force and effect until not later than the end of the second week of the second regular session of the Sixty-ninth Congress, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 217 of the act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes (Public, No. 506, 68th Cong.), approved February 28, 1925, is hereby extended and continued in full force and effect until not later than the end of the second week of the second regular session of the Sixty-ninth Congress.

Mr. MOSES. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection at all to the extension of time, but I think the resolution will have to be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, because the money for the purpose is to be paid out of the appropriation which was made later.

Mr. MOSES. That has already been done, I will say to the Senator. The joint resolution is merely to continue an act which has already run that gantlet.

Mr. SMOOT. But it will take extra money, which will have to come out of funds appropriated by Congress, and under the law that question will have to be passed upon by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. It can be reported back to-morrow, I think; the committee is organized; and I think such reference is required under the law.

Mr. MOSES. I differ from the Senator from Utah, because I think it is merely the continuance of an authority already given, which has already been passed upon by the committee.

Mr. SMOOT. But this is a new Congress. If it were the old Congress that would be another matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah understands that this is a joint resolution, not a Senate resolution.

Mr. MOSES. This is a joint resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. A joint resolution?

Mr. MOSES. It has to be a joint resolution, I will say to the Senator, because this committee was established by statute, and because its expenses are paid one-half from the contingent fund of the House and one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. If it is a joint resolution, then I have nothing to say about it, because it does not fall within the law. I thought it was a Senate resolution.

Mr. MOSES. No.

Mr. SMOOT. Then I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have no objection to the present consideration of the resolution. I want to say just a word upon its consideration. It is a debatable proposition.

Mr. MOSES. Yes, Mr. President.

Mr. NORRIS. As I understand, the proposition of the Senator is simply to extend the time within which this joint committee may make an investigation.

Mr. MOSES. Yes.

Mr. MCKELLAR. And report.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not want to say "I told you so"; but I remember very distinctly, when this matter was up for consideration, when we passed the bill which contained the provision allowing the joint committee to make an investigation, that it was quite apparent, it seemed to me, that if they made any kind of an investigation they were not going to make one that was of any value and have it ready by the convening of this Congress. The bill which provided for the increase of postage, and passed and became a law, was really a bill to relieve the President of a veto message with regard to the

increased salaries of the postal employees; and it had to be done at that time because an election was coming on.

Mr. MOSES. Oh, no; I will say to the Senator that the election was many months before.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; but the promise had been made. It was quite apparent, Mr. President, that we were increasing the rates of postage to the American people without giving due consideration to the fact that we had to do it because of political exigencies at the time. Now we are getting complaints—or at least I have been getting complaints for a good while—from business men all over the country who are just beginning to find out that the rates of postage have been increased on various kinds of mail matter, and they do not understand why it was done or what was the necessity of it or whether it was done in a scientific way.

I believed then, and I think it has been demonstrated since, that this increase of postage was placed upon the business men of America without any consideration worthy of the name. We were jumping blindly into the dark in order to avoid a postal deficiency, if we could, and permit the passage of this law. It is another illustration, Mr. President, of Congress acting from motives at least partially outside of real good legislation.

We knew when we passed the law that the committee could not properly consider this question within the limited time given by the law for the investigation of the questions involved, and yet without any such investigation we increased the rates of postage on various kinds of matter; and now, after we have done it, we are going to make a further investigation, which I think myself is absolutely necessary as a basis for scientific legislation. The only difficulty is that we have already legislated, and now we are going to investigate and see whether we ought to have fixed the increases as we needed them.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President—

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

Mr. NORRIS. I do.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I want to inquire if, in making this hasty political shift to which the Senator from Nebraska refers, we did not manage to produce a deficiency in the Post Office Department of about forty-nine or fifty million dollars, and if that is not rather a large mistake to make in order to smooth the pathway of the Republican candidates in an election?

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, that was only a very small part of what it cost.

Mr. REED of Missouri. And if it continues for another year, will we not have another deficiency of \$50,000,000 next year?

Mr. MOSES. The question of the deficit in postal operations is too intricate to be entered upon now, especially as the Senator from Missouri is anxious presently to pass a resolution to pay funeral expenses, from which I do not wish to delay him.

Mr. REED of Missouri. If it were the funeral expenses of the Republican Party, I should be willing to stay here a year.

Mr. MOSES. Happily, that does not prove to be the case, Mr. President.

Without admitting any of the allegations or imputations put forward by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], I do want to compliment him upon his foresight; and it is with some chagrin, I will admit to the Senator, that the joint subcommittee has to come to Congress to ask for an extension of its time. We have to confess at the outset that we were too ambitious; that we thought there was sufficient time in which to deal with this subject. We now find that there is not, although the committee probably has taken substantially all of the testimony which it will wish to take. We find, however, that there is not sufficient time to make the report, as indicated by the legislation of last February, because certain statistical information which we have asked, and which can be had only from the Post Office Department, is not in our hands and can not be brought into our hands before the 1st of February, at the earliest.

I can assure the Senator from Nebraska and the Senators generally that it is the desire of the subcommittee to be rid of this question as soon as may be; but, Mr. President, we do not wish to make a report to the Congress which shall contain a schedule of postal rates which we think will be unproductive or inequitable or impermanent. If Senators would realize that every year since 1918 some portion of the postal rates schedule has been tinkered with, we would realize that it is time now for us to give some degree of assurance of permanency to the postal rates, so that the large business interests of the country, to which the Senator from Nebraska has referred, and which have to make use of the mail service

as an essential element in their business, may know the conditions under which they shall transact their business.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a minute?

Mr. MOSES. Yes.

Mr. SWANSON. Does the Senator provide for a report in time for this Congress to act upon it?

Mr. MOSES. Yes.

Mr. SWANSON. What is the time?

Mr. MOSES. The time, as stated in the joint resolution, is not later than the opening of the next session of Congress; but, Mr. President, I hope to be able to get this report in here by the middle of April.

Mr. SWANSON. Then, as I understand, the purpose will be for the existing rates to continue until this committee can report to Congress next December?

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, the existing rates are permanent by law now, and can be changed only by an affirmative act of Congress.

Mr. SWANSON. I realize that. Then your purpose is to let them continue until this committee, at the next session, can make a report?

Mr. MOSES. No; the Senator from Virginia misunderstands me. The beginning of the next session is the extreme limit within which the committee may act. If I may say so to the Senator, information comes to me from my State which indicates that I shall have to be busy elsewhere after a little, and I can not be continuing here with postal rates all the time.

Mr. SWANSON. The Senator wishes to adjourn this investigation to meet political conditions in New Hampshire?

Mr. MOSES. Oh, no, indeed. I wish to complete the investigation so that I may give undivided attention to whatever home problems may arise.

Mr. SWANSON. My only objection to this continuance is that at one time these rates were proposed to be temporary, to expire at a limited time. They were then made permanent.

Mr. MOSES. Yes.

Mr. SWANSON. But the permanency was to be dependent upon the report of this committee.

Mr. MOSES. Yes.

Mr. SWANSON. Now, what is it worth to businesses which can only continue in the long run upon favorable rates in the post office, and were builded on rates that were different from these? What is the use of coming back here 18 months from now with legislation, when the businesses that are being destroyed by these rates have ceased to exist?

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, I can not continue to yield to the Senator if the Senator continues to misinterpret what I have said. I have set no 18-month limit.

Mr. SWANSON. But if this report is not made until next December, and then will have to be considered by Congress, it will be fully 18 months or 2 years before there will be a change in these rates of postage. In the meantime, business enterprises, newspapers, and other enterprises that have been builded on these rates will be destroyed. It seems to me, therefore, that this committee ought to report earlier. In view of the fact that the troubles in New Hampshire, to which the Senator referred, will not arise until August or September—

Mr. MOSES. Never mind the troubles in New Hampshire. I will take care of those when they arise.

Mr. SWANSON. That is what I knew the Senator would do. It is my confidence in what he will be able to do that makes me insist that this report should be made earlier.

Mr. MOSES. But I want to say to the Senator from Virginia, if I may, that having once made the mistake of having set a hard and fast limitation within which a committee shall report, I do not intend to be confronted again with a contingency such as now arises. Therefore, having changed the original text of the resolution so as to give us some elasticity of time within which to complete this investigation and make our report, I want now to go on and dispose of this question as soon as we can properly; and I do not wish to dispose of it, I will say to the Senator from Virginia, in any spirit which is not helpful to the business interests of the country. I understand better than he does what has happened under these rates. I understand better than the Senator from Nebraska does the volume of complaints which arise because of certain features in these rates. I think I understand the situation better than both the Senator from Virginia and the Senator from Nebraska put together. It is for that reason—

Mr. SWANSON. The Senator is not quite as tender-hearted as the Senator from Nebraska and myself. We are affected and disturbed when we see business destroyed by the political

rates that were imposed in that bill. Now, let me make this suggestion to the Senator:

Let us provide that a report shall be made by the 1st of April. Then the Senator can take up the matter actively; and if the 1st of April comes and this splendid work that he is doing has not been accomplished, he can ask for another extension. It seems to me that that would be proper.

Mr. MOSES. I do not want to keep coming here and asking for extensions. I am trying to dispose of this matter at one time, and to dispose of the other matter as promptly as possible. May I state in passing, however, that the Senator from Virginia and the President of the United States do not seem to be in accord as to the prosperity of the country or the suffering of business, because we have just heard from a most sterling state paper that we are entering upon a great era of prosperity, and that the country already is prosperous to a great degree.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Has the unanimous consent which is required for this debate been granted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not.

Mr. MOSES. I understood, Mr. President, that unanimous consent had been granted for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, there is some routine business to be transacted here, for which some of us have been waiting; and if this debate is to be continued I object to the present consideration of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. SWANSON. I object, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia objects. The joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. HOWELL:

A bill (S. 1) reaffirming the use of the ether for radio communication or otherwise to be the inalienable possession of the people of the United States and their Government, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 2) to reestablish competition in railroad transportation rates as substantially in effect prior to the present increased railway rates and the enactment of the transportation act, 1920, popularly known as the Esch-Cummins law, by limiting the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to establishing and prescribing maximum rates only, with certain exceptions; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. ODDIE:

A bill (S. 3) for the creation of a bureau of coal economics, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 4) to authorize reimbursement for net losses in connection with money expended in or toward the purchasing or leasing of property acquired or controlled under the provisions of the so-called war minerals relief act, and for interest paid on borrowed money used in producing, or preparing to produce, any of the minerals named in said act; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 5) to pay the State of Nevada for moneys advanced in aid of the suppression of the rebellion in the Civil War; and

A bill (S. 6) for the relief of Addison B. McKinley; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 7) to reimburse the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, State of Nevada, for certain expenditures for the operation and maintenance of drains for lands within the Paiute Indian Reservation, Nev.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 8) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building thereon at Ely, Nev.;

A bill (S. 9) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Yerington, Nev.;

A bill (S. 10) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Las Vegas, Nev.;

A bill (S. 11) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Gardnerville, Nev.;

A bill (S. 12) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Elko, Nev.;

A bill (S. 13) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Lovelock, Nev.;

A bill (S. 14) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Sparks, Nev.;

A bill (S. 15) to provide for additions and extensions to the United States post office at Reno, Nev.;

A bill (S. 16) to authorize the remodeling of the building occupied by the United States mint and assay office at Carson City, Nev.; and

A bill (S. 17) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Ruth, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 18) granting a pension to Thomas A. McCharles;

A bill (S. 19) granting a pension to Henry Rabbes;

A bill (S. 20) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Forbes;

A bill (S. 21) granting an increase of pension to Carl Z. Work;

A bill (S. 22) granting a pension to Katie F. Cross;

A bill (S. 23) granting a pension to James S. Kelley;

A bill (S. 24) granting a pension to Thomas Rea;

A bill (S. 25) granting a pension to Ensign O. Lane; and

A bill (S. 26) granting an increase of pension to Arthur C. Gardner; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 27) to correct the military record of James Mitchell, deceased; and

A bill (S. 28) for the relief of Frederick W. Drury; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 29) for the relief of Thurman A. Poe; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ERNST:

A bill (S. 30) to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, and acts in amendment thereof; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 31) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Director of the Census to collect and publish additional statistics of tobacco," approved April 30, 1912; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 32) granting the consent of Congress to the Midland & Atlantic Bridge Corporation to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Big Sandy River between the city of Catlettsburg, Ky., and a point opposite in the city of Kenova, in the State of West Virginia; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. EDGE:

A bill (S. 33) to amend the national prohibition act, as supplemented, in respect of the definition of intoxicating liquor; and

A bill (S. 34) to amend the national prohibition act, as supplemented, in respect of the issuance by physicians of prescriptions for intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 35) abolishing the United States Shipping Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 36) authorizing the President to reorganize the executive agencies of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 37) for the relief of First Lieut. Harry L. Rogers, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 38) for the relief of Commander Charles James Anderson, United States Naval Reserve Force; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 39) granting an increase of pension to Matthew A. Maloney; and

A bill (S. 40) granting an increase of pension to Seffie B. Hughes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

A bill (S. 41) to encourage and regulate the use of aircraft in commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BUTLER:

A bill (S. 42) for the relief of William H. Armstrong; and

A bill (S. 43) authorizing the President to issue an appropriate commission and honorable discharge to Joseph B. McCabe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 44) for the relief of Alice M. Durkee;

A bill (S. 45) for the relief of Yvonne Therrien;

A bill (S. 46) for the relief of Fannie C. Marden; and

A bill (S. 47) making an appropriation to pay the State of Massachusetts for expenses incurred and paid, at the request of the President, in protecting the harbors and fortifying the coast during the Civil War, in accordance with the findings of the Court of Claims and Senate Report No. 764, Sixty-sixth Congress, third session; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 48) granting an increase of pension to Fred Nilan;

A bill (S. 49) granting an increase of pension to Richard F. Murphy;

A bill (S. 50) granting an increase of pension to George E. P. Mitchell;

A bill (S. 51) granting an increase of pension to Clara M. Megroth;

A bill (S. 52) granting an increase of pension to George Libby;

A bill (S. 53) granting an increase of pension to Eva Davis Cogswell;

A bill (S. 54) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Quigley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 55) granting an increase of pension to Robert J. Madden (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 56) granting an increase of pension to John Carroll (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 57) granting a pension to James L. Butler (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HARRELD:

A bill (S. 58) to provide for the construction of a military road at the United States cemetery at Fort Gibson, Okla., and providing appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 59) to make unlawful certain acts of individuals and officers at elections at which Senators or Representatives are candidates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 60) granting to the State of Oklahoma 210,000 acres of unappropriated nonmineral land for the benefit of its agricultural and mechanical colleges, according to the provisions of the acts of July 2, 1862, and July 23, 1866, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the Secretary of the Interior certifying the number of acres available and that there are not sufficient lands in the State of Oklahoma to comply with the provisions of this act, to pay to the State of Oklahoma in lieu thereof the sum of \$1.25 per acre for the number of acres due said State; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 61) to revise and equalize rate of pension to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War and War with Mexico, to certain widows, including widows of the War of 1812, former widows, children of such soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to certain Army nurses, and granting pensions and increase of pensions in certain cases; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 62) for the allowance of certain claims for indemnity for spoliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 63) amending subsection E and subsection F of section 4 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes," approved December 5, 1924, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 64) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, the shipping act, 1916, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 65) to create a Pribilof Islands fund and to provide for the disposition of surplus revenue from the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 66) to provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 67) to aid in the erection of a monument to Indian Timothy at his grave near Alpowa, Asotin County, Wash.; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 68) authorizing Dominic I. Murphy, consul general of the United States of America, to accept a silver fruit bowl presented to him by the British Government; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 69) for the relief of the legal representatives of Robert Dillon, deceased;

A bill (S. 70) for the relief of Charles A. Mayo;

A bill (S. 71) for the relief of Jasper N. Hafer;

A bill (S. 72) for the relief of Nellie Harrington;

A bill (S. 73) for the relief of the M. A. Phelps Lumber Co.;

A bill (S. 74) for the relief of W. H. Presleigh;

A bill (S. 75) for the relief of Caroline M. Killough;

A bill (S. 76) for the relief of Ira M. Krutz;

A bill (S. 77) for the relief of Katherine Rorison;

A bill (S. 78) for the relief of the Pacific Creosoting Co.; and

A bill (S. 79) for the relief of Sea-Coast Packing Co. (Inc.); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 80) defining the official salute to the flag; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 81) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and enter judgment in

any claims which the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 82) authorizing the issuance of patent to the Pioneer Educational Society and its successors for certain lands in the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, State of Washington;

A bill (S. 83) validating and confirming conveyances of lands made by allottees on the Yakima Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington; and

A bill (S. 84) for the relief of J. G. Seupelt; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 85) to correct the status of certain commissioned officers of the Navy appointed thereto pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920; and

A bill (S. 86) authorizing the President to appoint George T. Swasey, Jr., formerly a lieutenant commander, United States Navy, to his former rank as lieutenant commander, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 87) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to patent certain lands to school district No. 58, of Clallam County, State of Washington, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 88) to establish the Grand Coulee National Park in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 89) (by request) to create and establish a national United States educational peace commission to promote peace by means of education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FESS:

A bill (S. 90) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 91) to amend and supplement an act entitled "An act relating to bills of lading in interstate and foreign commerce," approved August 29, 1916; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

A bill (S. 92) to amend section 26 of the act of February 5, 1917, entitled "An act regulating the immigration of aliens to and residence of aliens in the United States"; and

A bill (S. 93) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," approved June 29, 1906; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 94) to protect navigation from obstruction and injury by preventing the discharge of oil into the coastal navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 95) for the relief of Carlos Tompkins;

A bill (S. 96) to amend the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, relating to retirement; and

A bill (S. 97) granting leave of absence to officers and employees of the Government who attend the citizens' military training camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEANS:

A bill (S. 98) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition, to certain maimed soldiers, to certain widows, minor children, and helpless children of such soldiers and sailors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

A bill (S. 99) for the relief of the owner of the lighter *Eastman No. 14*;

A bill (S. 100) for the relief of the Union Shipping & Trading Co. (Ltd.);

A bill (S. 101) for the relief of Allan MacRossie, Jr.;

A bill (S. 102) to carry into effect the finding of the Court of Claims in the claim of Elizabeth B. Eddy;

A bill (S. 103) for the relief of A. S. Rosenthal Co.;

A bill (S. 104) to carry out the decree of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in the case of United States of America, owner of the steam dredge *Delaware*, against the steamship *A. A. Raven*, American Transportation Co., claimant, and to pay the amount decreed to be due said company;

A bill (S. 105) for the relief of Arthur E. Colgate, administrator of Clinton G. Colgate, deceased;

A bill (S. 106) for the relief of Clara Percy;

A bill (S. 107) for the relief of the Commercial Assurance Co. (Ltd.);

A bill (S. 108) for the relief of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), the Automobile Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., American & Foreign Insurance Co., Queen Insurance Co. of America, Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., and the United States Merchants & Shippers Insurance Co.

A bill (S. 109) for the relief of the owner of dry dock No. 6;

A bill (S. 110) for the relief of Henry C. Wilke;

A bill (S. 111) for the relief of the owners of the ferryboat *Oregon*;

A bill (S. 112) for the relief of the owner of the American steam tug *Charles Runyon*;

A bill (S. 113) for the relief of the owner of the American barge *Teraco No. 153*;

A bill (S. 114) for the relief of the owner of the steam tug *C. R. Stone*;

A bill (S. 115) for the relief of the owner of the steamship *Neptune*;

A bill (S. 116) for the relief of the owners and/or receiver of the American steam tug *W. S. Holbrook*;

A bill (S. 117) for the relief of the owner of the Coast Transit Division barge No. 4;

A bill (S. 118) for the relief of all owners of cargo aboard the steamship *Gaelic Prince* at the time of her collision with the United States steamship *Antigone*; and

A bill (S. 119) for the relief of Will J. Allen; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 120) to establish in the District of Columbia a board of mothers' assistance in aid of destitute mothers and making appropriations therefor; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

A bill (S. 121) to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 122) granting the consent of Congress to the Iowa Power & Light Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a dam in the Des Moines River; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 123) to correct the military record of William N. Buck; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 124) for the relief of the Davis Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 125) granting a pension to Nellie Sargent McGann (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 126) granting a pension to Mary L. Simmons (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 127) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Moody (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 128) granting an increase of pension to Emma F. Reynolds (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 129) granting an increase of pension to Lydia G. Dudley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 130) granting a pension to Charles W. Morrill;

A bill (S. 131) granting a pension to Laura R. Smith;

A bill (S. 132) granting a pension to Irving C. Avery;

A bill (S. 133) granting an increase of pension to Ann Milnes;

A bill (S. 134) granting an increase of pension to Nellie A. Farrell;

A bill (S. 135) granting an increase of pension to Florence B. Eldred;

A bill (S. 136) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Paige;

A bill (S. 137) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Smith;

A bill (S. 138) granting an increase of pension to Nettie Lamprey;

A bill (S. 139) granting an increase of pension to Marion E. Laird;

A bill (S. 140) granting a pension to Eliza A. Stratton;

A bill (S. 141) granting an increase of pension to Myra McDonald;

A bill (S. 142) granting a pension to Nicholas Suoso;

A bill (S. 143) granting a pension to Mabel A. Tibbets;

A bill (S. 144) granting an increase of pension to Albert Young;

A bill (S. 145) granting a pension to Etta H. Sleeper;

A bill (S. 146) granting an increase of pension to J. Alphonso Courtemanche;

A bill (S. 147) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Foss;

A bill (S. 148) granting an increase of pension to Louise B. Fuller;

A bill (S. 149) granting a pension to Myra K. Emmons; A bill (S. 150) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Marshall;

A bill (S. 151) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Boudette;

A bill (S. 152) granting a pension to William H. Davis;

A bill (S. 153) granting an increase of pension to Nellie A. Sanborn;

A bill (S. 154) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Quinn;

A bill (S. 155) granting an increase of pension to Elise Pinard;

A bill (S. 156) granting an increase of pension to Augusta M. Pike; and

A bill (S. 157) granting a pension to Fanny M. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 158) to correct the military record of Israel Huneau; and

A bill (S. 159) to correct the military record of Samuel C. Rowe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 160) for the relief of Ruth Dixon Philbrick; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 161) for the relief of Charles H. Willey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BLEASE:

A bill (S. 162) granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Anderson, S. C., and Elbert, Ga., to construct a bridge across the Savannah River; to Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 163) granting a pension to Alma Barney; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 164) for the relief of the Gunnison-Mayfield Land & Grazing Co.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 165) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at St. George, Utah;

A bill (S. 166) for the purchase of a post-office site at Cedar City, Utah;

A bill (S. 167) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bingham Canyon, Utah;

A bill (S. 168) to provide for the erection of a public building at Price, Utah;

A bill (S. 169) to increase the cost of the public building at Vernal, Utah;

A bill (S. 170) to authorize the appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a public building at Nephi, Utah;

A bill (S. 171) for the purchase of a post-office site at Mount Pleasant, Utah;

A bill (S. 172) for the purchase of a post-office site at Tremonton, Utah; and

A bill (S. 173) to increase the cost of public building at Eureka, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 174) for the relief of Walter M. Donnelly;

A bill (S. 175) for the relief of the sureties and indemnitors of William Roberts, Oren Burke, and Ralph Myers, and of Lilly J. Roberts, as administratrix of William Roberts, deceased;

A bill (S. 176) for the relief of Ernest Mowrey;

A bill (S. 177) for the relief of David Thygerson;

A bill (S. 178) for the relief of the estate of John Scowcroft;

A bill (S. 179) for the relief of J. W. Neil;

A bill (S. 180) for the relief of Joseph H. Wilson;

A bill (S. 181) for the relief of the Utah Fuel Co.; and

A bill (S. 182) for the relief of John A. Fox; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. METCALF:

A bill (S. 183) to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, additional land for a driveway to the post-office building at Bristol, R. I., and to construct said driveway, and for certain improvements and repairs to the post-office building at Bristol, R. I.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 184) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Gillmore;

A bill (S. 185) granting a pension to Joshua H. Thomas;

A bill (S. 186) granting an increase of pension to Lucie A. Hicks;

A bill (S. 187) granting an increase of pension to Annie S. Sweetland;

A bill (S. 188) granting an increase of pension to Almira R. Eaton; and

A bill (S. 189) granting an increase of pension to Elmina J. Bliss; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 190) for the relief of Samuel S. Archer; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 191) for the relief of Moses Y. Starbuck; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 192) granting a pension to Pearl Brown;

A bill (S. 193) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Richards;

A bill (S. 194) granting an increase of pension to Eveline P. Symonds;

A bill (S. 195) granting a pension to Barbara Johnson;

A bill (S. 196) granting a pension to David C. Hostetter;

A bill (S. 197) granting an increase of pension to Virginia E. Hayden;

A bill (S. 198) granting a pension to Katharine Thompson;

A bill (S. 199) granting a pension to Mary M. Stewart; and A bill (S. 200) granting a pension to Margaret Oram; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FERNALD:

A bill (S. 201) authorizing the removal of the gates and piers in West Executive Avenue between the grounds of the White House and the State, War, and Navy Building; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 202) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Sanborn;

A bill (S. 203) granting a pension to Benjamin S. Rollins;

A bill (S. 204) granting an increase of pension to George F. Hathaway;

A bill (S. 205) granting an increase of pension to H. Rose Crooker;

A bill (S. 206) granting a pension to Chastena H. Haskell;

A bill (S. 207) granting a pension to Myra F. Brown;

A bill (S. 208) granting a pension to Emily F. Patterson;

A bill (S. 209) granting an increase of pension to Ida J. Gray;

A bill (S. 210) granting a pension to Charles R. Fish;

A bill (S. 211) granting an increase of pension to Hattie Rowe;

A bill (S. 212) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Bickford;

A bill (S. 213) granting an increase of pension to Sarah T. Cram;

A bill (S. 214) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Spencer;

A bill (S. 215) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Smith;

A bill (S. 216) granting an increase of pension to Inzetta A. Small;

A bill (S. 217) granting a pension to Joseph Simpson;

A bill (S. 218) granting an increase of pension to Belinda E. Allen;

A bill (S. 219) granting a pension to Aralena R. Moore;

A bill (S. 220) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta R. Young (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 221) granting an increase of pension to Jennie C. Young (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 222) granting an increase of pension to Helen O. Gray (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 223) granting an increase of pension to Annie Thurston (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 224) granting an increase of pension to Corydon G. Crafts (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 225) to extend the provisions of the national bank act to the Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 226) to amend an act concerning the recording of liens; and

A bill (S. 227) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the district of Connecticut (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 228) for the relief of Capt. Charles M. Shailer; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 229) granting the distinguished-service medal to Sergt. Donald Ralph Green;

A bill (S. 230) declaring the Quartermaster's Volunteers to be held and considered a part of the United States Army in the Civil War and to be classified as Quartermaster's Volunteers, United States Volunteers;

A bill (S. 231) declaring David Hayes to have been a member of the Quartermaster's Volunteers, United States Volunteers, and directing the Secretary of War to issue a certificate of discharge from same to his heir; and

A bill (S. 232) to correct the military record of George H. Jackson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 233) granting a pension to Herschel C. Young;

A bill (S. 234) granting a pension to George F. Smith;

A bill (S. 235) granting a pension to James J. Sullivan;

A bill (S. 236) granting a pension to Margaret Horey;

A bill (S. 237) granting a pension to Nicholas Muccino;

A bill (S. 238) granting an increase of pension to Mary Duffy;

A bill (S. 239) granting a pension to Rose A. Rafferty;

A bill (S. 240) granting a pension to Sarah B. Torrey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 241) granting a pension to Eliza G. Quigley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 242) granting a pension to Annie E. Smith (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 243) granting a pension to Maria J. Reynolds (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 244) for the relief of Elizabeth W. Kieffer; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 245) granting a pension to Mary Ann Raper;

A bill (S. 246) granting an increase of pension to Marietta J. Sackett (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 247) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Burke (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 248) for the relief of the Central National Bank, Ellsworth, Kans.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 249) for the relief of Philip V. Sullivan (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 250) for the relief of George M. Baum; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 251) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of certain Indians of the Kickapoo Tribe;

A bill (S. 252) to investigate the claims of and to enroll certain persons, if entitled, with the Omaha Tribe of Indians; and

A bill (S. 253) for the relief of Henry and William King; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 254) for the relief of Adaline White;

A bill (S. 255) for the relief of Rosa E. Plummer;

A bill (S. 256) for the relief of Elizabeth Jane Ann West;

A bill (S. 257) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Humphrey M. Woodyard;

A bill (S. 258) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jacob Samuel Weaver;

A bill (S. 259) for the relief of Fritz R. White;

A bill (S. 260) for the relief of Hazel E. Simms;

A bill (S. 261) for the relief of Elliza Sturgess;

A bill (S. 262) for the relief of Mrs. Theodore Sharp;

A bill (S. 263) for the relief of Thomas W. Morgan;

A bill (S. 264) for the relief of John W. Millar;

A bill (S. 265) for the relief of the estate of John McQuiddy, deceased;

A bill (S. 266) for the relief of Ralph Laymon;

A bill (S. 267) for the relief of Joseph Edmund Hanlon;

A bill (S. 268) for the relief of John L. Hays;

A bill (S. 269) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Lewis H. Gest;

A bill (S. 270) for the relief of James Davidson;

A bill (S. 271) for the relief of Claude Chandler;

A bill (S. 272) for the relief of Uriah Hanna Culp;

A bill (S. 273) for the relief of Sarah C. Brooks;

A bill (S. 274) for the relief of James Blakeman; and

A bill (S. 275) for the relief of R. W. Branson; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 276) authorizing the repair and maintenance of the roadway through the National Soldiers' Cemetery at Fort Scott, Kans., and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 277) for the relief of Wilson Warford;

A bill (S. 278) for the relief of Harry Wingrove;

A bill (S. 279) for the relief of Thomas J. Temple;

A bill (S. 280) for the relief of Alfred Rebsamen;

A bill (S. 281) for the relief of Charles Rayfield;

A bill (S. 282) for the relief of Elie Rivers;

A bill (S. 283) for the relief of John Minister;

A bill (S. 284) for the relief of Abner W. Loomis;

A bill (S. 285) for the relief of Sylvester P. Hill;

A bill (S. 286) for the relief of William H. Gage;

A bill (S. 287) for the relief of James R. Gristy;

A bill (S. 288) for the relief of Helen Comer; and

A bill (S. 289) authorizing the appointment of William H. Armstrong as captain of Infantry, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 290) to place the agricultural industry on a sound commercial basis, to encourage agricultural cooperative associations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 291) to create a department of education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 292) granting a pension to Lemuel Abbott;

A bill (S. 293) granting an increase of pension to Clement F. S. Aimes;

A bill (S. 294) granting a pension to Thomas Anderson;

A bill (S. 295) granting a pension to Mary E. Allen;

A bill (S. 296) granting an increase of pension to Ephriam Briggs;

A bill (S. 297) granting a pension to William Bruce;

A bill (S. 298) granting an increase of pension to Ella Bailey;

A bill (S. 299) granting a pension to Lillian Bramun;

A bill (S. 300) granting an increase of pension to Fermon L. Botkin;

A bill (S. 301) granting a pension to Emma Braunlich;

A bill (S. 302) granting a pension to James F. Bierly;

A bill (S. 303) granting a pension to Emma J. Berry;

A bill (S. 304) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Burkhardt;

A bill (S. 305) granting a pension to Mary M. Billings (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 306) granting a pension to John W. Brown;

A bill (S. 307) granting a pension to Lucretia Burley;

A bill (S. 308) granting an increase of pension to Alice Browning;

A bill (S. 309) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Brown;

A bill (S. 310) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca C. Burwell;

A bill (S. 311) granting a pension to George R. Carver;

A bill (S. 312) granting a pension to George Coghill;

A bill (S. 313) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Corp;

A bill (S. 314) granting a pension to Maggie J. Carr;

A bill (S. 315) granting an increase of pension to Rosann Cooper;

A bill (S. 316) granting a pension to Pierre L. Curtenius;

A bill (S. 317) granting a pension to Lizzie C. J. Cluett;

A bill (S. 318) granting a pension to Belle Cochran;

A bill (S. 319) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Cade;

A bill (S. 320) granting an increase of pension to Maggie Crouch;

A bill (S. 321) granting an increase of pension to James Devine;

A bill (S. 322) granting a pension to Sureno Doll;

A bill (S. 323) granting a pension to Jesse Dobyns;

A bill (S. 324) granting a pension to Nettie J. Davis;

A bill (S. 325) granting an increase of pension to Esther Dunlap;

A bill (S. 326) granting a pension to Sarah Elmore;

A bill (S. 327) granting a pension to Anthony Early;

A bill (S. 328) granting a pension to Nannie V. Elliott;

A bill (S. 329) granting an increase of pension to William J. Eaton;

A bill (S. 330) granting an increase of pension to Laura C. East;

A bill (S. 331) granting an increase of pension to Matilda M. Funk;

A bill (S. 332) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Fitzgerald;

A bill (S. 333) granting a pension to Mary M. Freiberger;

A bill (S. 334) granting an increase of pension to Laura E. Franklin;

A bill (S. 335) granting a pension to Charles Grunert;

A bill (S. 336) granting a pension to Bridget Garnett;

A bill (S. 337) granting a pension to Ethel M. Greer;

A bill (S. 338) granting a pension to Joseph Gallaway;

A bill (S. 339) granting a pension to Mary Ellen Griffith;

A bill (S. 340) granting an increase of pension to Mary T. Glancy;

A bill (S. 341) granting an increase of pension to Emily Graham;

A bill (S. 342) granting a pension to James Hurt;

A bill (S. 343) granting a pension to Cordelia Hazen;

A bill (S. 344) granting a pension to Harry Hawkes;

A bill (S. 345) granting a pension to Fannie Howard;
 A bill (S. 346) granting a pension to Margaret E. Hutchinson;
 A bill (S. 347) granting an increase of pension to John B. Hamblin;
 A bill (S. 348) granting a pension to Robert Samuel Harris;
 A bill (S. 349) granting a pension to Margaret R. Hull;
 A bill (S. 350) granting a pension to Mary J. Henry;
 A bill (S. 351) granting a pension to Margaret Hardesty (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 352) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Heiland;
 A bill (S. 353) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Hemming;
 A bill (S. 354) granting a pension to James Hogan;
 A bill (S. 355) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Hart;
 A bill (S. 356) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Hinckley;
 A bill (S. 357) granting a pension to Aggie Isince;
 A bill (S. 358) granting a pension to Ray D. Ingersoll;
 A bill (S. 359) granting a pension to Andrew Jordan;
 A bill (S. 360) granting a pension to Malinda Johnson;
 A bill (S. 361) granting an increase of pension to William E. Kratzer;
 A bill (S. 362) granting a pension to Malinda Kiniston;
 A bill (S. 363) granting a pension to John H. Kane;
 A bill (S. 364) granting an increase of pension to Jennie E. Kelsey;
 A bill (S. 365) granting an increase of pension to Andrew P. Larson;
 A bill (S. 366) granting an increase of pension to John O. Lind;
 A bill (S. 367) granting a pension to Melissa S. Lemon;
 A bill (S. 368) granting a pension to Louisa Leppla;
 A bill (S. 369) granting an increase of pension to George Taylor Lee and Milton Lee;
 A bill (S. 370) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Lucas;
 A bill (S. 371) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Lloyd;
 A bill (S. 372) granting a pension to Rhoda V. Moore;
 A bill (S. 373) granting a pension to James Mimford;
 A bill (S. 374) granting an increase of pension to Melville C. Mallicoat;
 A bill (S. 375) granting a pension to James W. Murphy;
 A bill (S. 376) granting a pension to Lizzie Ann Morrison;
 A bill (S. 377) granting an increase of pension to Austin L. Myers;
 A bill (S. 378) granting a pension to Mary Miller;
 A bill (S. 379) granting an increase of pension to John W. McAndrew;
 A bill (S. 380) granting a pension to James D. Martin;
 A bill (S. 381) granting a pension to Charles E. Mann;
 A bill (S. 382) granting an increase of pension to Harvey C. Myers;
 A bill (S. 383) granting a pension to Nancy Monroe;
 A bill (S. 384) granting a pension to Helen M. McCauley;
 A bill (S. 385) granting an increase of pension to Dina Schmidt (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 386) granting an increase of pension to Julia Martin;
 A bill (S. 387) granting a pension to Eugene S. Mattoon;
 A bill (S. 388) granting a pension to Alice Noble;
 A bill (S. 389) granting a pension to Charles C. Newton;
 A bill (S. 390) granting a pension to Alvin E. Owens;
 A bill (S. 391) granting a pension to Janama Oldham;
 A bill (S. 392) granting a pension to Ellen O'Donnell;
 A bill (S. 393) for the relief of Ellen Oglesby;
 A bill (S. 394) granting an increase of pension to John Osborn;
 A bill (S. 395) granting a pension to Ida Overman;
 A bill (S. 396) granting an increase of pension to Alexander C. Powell;
 A bill (S. 397) granting an increase of pension to Juna Powell;
 A bill (S. 398) granting a pension to Henry Philippis;
 A bill (S. 399) granting a pension to Edith H. Peters;
 A bill (S. 400) granting a pension to John T. Peet;
 A bill (S. 401) granting a pension to Albert F. Ponath;
 A bill (S. 402) granting a pension to Sarah E. Ross;
 A bill (S. 403) granting a pension to Arthur G. Reed;
 A bill (S. 404) granting an increase of pension to Anna Laura Pratt;
 A bill (S. 405) granting a pension to Mary F. Robinson;

A bill (S. 406) granting a pension to M. L. Ralston;
 A bill (S. 407) granting a pension to Melvina Roberson;
 A bill (S. 408) granting a pension to Hester A. Record or Ricketts;
 A bill (S. 409) granting a pension to Isabelle Raber;
 A bill (S. 410) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Rowland;
 A bill (S. 411) granting an increase of pension to William F. Rogers;
 A bill (S. 412) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Reed;
 A bill (S. 413) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Rodgers;
 A bill (S. 414) granting a pension to Hattie H. Skuse;
 A bill (S. 415) granting a pension to John Thomas Snodgrass;
 A bill (S. 416) granting a pension to Della E. Sanneman;
 A bill (S. 417) granting a pension to Nancy K. Sadler;
 A bill (S. 418) granting a pension to Tillie M. Smith;
 A bill (S. 419) granting a pension to Amanda Shannon;
 A bill (S. 420) granting a pension to Katherine Stapleton;
 A bill (S. 421) granting an increase of pension to Alice J. Stebbins;
 A bill (S. 422) granting a pension to Mary C. B. Shultz;
 A bill (S. 423) granting a pension to Charles C. Spencer;
 A bill (S. 424) granting a pension to Sue C. Tozier;
 A bill (S. 425) granting a pension to David S. Toland;
 A bill (S. 426) granting a pension to Samuel Thompson;
 A bill (S. 427) granting a pension to Mary J. Thompson;
 A bill (S. 428) granting a pension to Harriett P. Trndell;
 A bill (S. 429) granting an increase of pension to Kate Troester (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 430) granting a pension to Charlotte Ann Ury;
 A bill (S. 431) granting a pension to Hannah Vadenburg;
 A bill (S. 432) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Waller;
 A bill (S. 433) granting an increase of pension to Mattie B. Wintrode;
 A bill (S. 434) granting a pension to Martha E. Ward;
 A bill (S. 435) granting a pension to Richard Perry Watkins;
 A bill (S. 436) granting a pension to Emma Webb;
 A bill (S. 437) granting a pension to Katharine S. White;
 A bill (S. 438) granting a pension to Arabella Williams;
 A bill (S. 439) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Walker;
 A bill (S. 440) granting a pension to Eva Hood S. Watson;
 A bill (S. 441) granting a pension to George W. Beaty (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 442) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Calahan (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 443) granting a pension to Hattie Gunn (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 444) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Geaueque (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 445) granting a pension to Sarah E. Hargett (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 446) granting an increase of pension to Emeline Mentzer (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 447) granting a pension to Nancy McGuire (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 448) granting an increase of pension to Lena Waterman (with accompanying papers); and
 A bill (S. 449) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wilton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROUSSARD:
 A bill (S. 450) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the quarantine station now situated at Quarantine, La., and to construct a new quarantine station at or near New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BRUCE:
 A bill (S. 451) for the relief of the city of Baltimore;
 A bill (S. 452) for the relief of Richard Riggles (with accompanying papers); and
 A bill (S. 453) for the relief of Belle H. Walker, widow of Frank H. Walker, deceased, and Frank E. Smith (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARAWAY:
 A bill (S. 454) to prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
 A bill (S. 455) to amend the practice and procedure in Federal courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMERON:

A bill (S. 456) to establish a Federal penitentiary within the State of Arizona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 457) to provide for the further rehabilitation of disabled veterans of the World War who have received agricultural training through the Veterans' Bureau;

A bill (S. 458) to provide for the development of the lands within the Colorado River Indian Reservation for the benefit of the Indians and of veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 459) to increase the subsistence and per diem allowances of certain officers and employees of the United States; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 460) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to Frank Luke, jr., Post No. 1, the American Legion, Phoenix, Ariz., one piece of German field artillery, with certain equipment; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 461) providing for the location and purchase of lands containing concentrated mineral deposits, setting out the manner of location, the requirements necessary for possession, the procedure for patenting, and the acts and omissions that will constitute a forfeiture; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 462) for the relief of Martha P. Collins;

A bill (S. 463) for the relief of Herbert R. Cornforth;

A bill (S. 464) for the relief of W. P. Dalton;

A bill (S. 465) for the relief of William Wooster;

A bill (S. 466) for the relief of Helen M. Peck; and

A bill (S. 467) for the relief of Joseph B. Tanner; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 468) granting a pension to John Bilby;

A bill (S. 469) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain Indian-war veterans and widows; and

A bill (S. 470) granting a pension to Edward M. Foltz; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 471) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Yuma, Ariz.;

A bill (S. 472) for the erection of a public building in the city of Prescott, Ariz.; and

A bill (S. 473) for the erection of a public building in the city of Tucson, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 474) to create a Negro industrial commission;

A bill (S. 475) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint an additional judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of the State of Iowa;

A bill (S. 476) to provide for the temporary detail of commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 477) to give the Supreme Court of the United States authority to make and publish rules in common-law actions; and

A bill (S. 478) to amend section 198 of the Criminal Code, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 479) to further protect interstate and foreign commerce against bribery and other corrupt trade practices; and

A bill (S. 480) to amend an act entitled "Interstate commerce act," approved February 28, 1920; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 481) to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, amended August 23, 1912, March 3, 1913, and July 24, 1919; to the Committee on Manufactures.

By Mr. DILL:

A bill (S. 482) granting an increase of pension to John S. Gilliland;

A bill (S. 483) granting an increase of pension to Eugene Helm;

A bill (S. 484) granting an increase of pension to Inez V. Scranton;

A bill (S. 485) granting a pension to J. S. Taylor;

A bill (S. 486) granting an increase of pension to Amanda M. Startsman;

A bill (S. 487) granting an increase of pension to George W. Conner;

A bill (S. 488) granting a pension to Mary Ann Dow;

A bill (S. 489) granting an increase of pension to Mary Holst; and

A bill (S. 490) granting a pension to Harriette B. Gunn; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 491) for the allowance of certain claims for extra labor above the legal day of eight hours at certain navy yards certified by the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 492) for the relief of Swend A. Swendson;

A bill (S. 493) for the relief of the owner of the steamship *British Isles*;

A bill (S. 494) for the relief of all owners of cargo aboard the American steamship *Almirante* at the time of her collision with the U. S. S. *Hisko*;

A bill (S. 495) for the relief of Sophie Caffrey;

A bill (S. 496) for the relief of W. R. Grace & Co.;

A bill (S. 497) authorizing the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and determine the claims of persons or corporations who rendered services or furnished supplies used on certain steamships owned by the United States;

A bill (S. 498) for the relief of George W. Cushman;

A bill (S. 499) for the relief of George Boiko & Co.;

A bill (S. 500) for the relief of Martin Brauer;

A bill (S. 501) for the relief of Perley F. Brewer;

A bill (S. 502) for the relief of Harold Bentsen;

A bill (S. 503) for the relief of the owners of the barge *Mary M.*;

A bill (S. 504) for the relief of Anna Faceina;

A bill (S. 505) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Edward I. Gallagher, of New York, administrator of the estate of Charles Gallagher, deceased;

A bill (S. 506) for the relief of the heirs of A. S. Fogler, jr.;

A bill (S. 507) for the relief of the owners of the steam tug *Joshua Lovett*;

A bill (S. 508) for the relief of the owners of cargo laden aboard the U. S. transport *Florence Luckenbach*, on or about December 27, 1918;

A bill (S. 509) for the relief of R. H. Macy & Co.;

A bill (S. 510) to reimburse Domingo Liuanag for money deposited on the U. S. S. *President Lincoln*, lost at sea;

A bill (S. 511) for the relief of all owners of cargo laden aboard the lighter *Linwood* at the time of her collision with the U. S. S. *Absecon*;

A bill (S. 512) for the relief of Flora Yost Klinowski;

A bill (S. 513) for the relief of Ingvald A. Knudsen;

A bill (S. 514) for the relief of John Kaba;

A bill (S. 515) for the relief of Thomas F. Kenny;

A bill (S. 516) for the relief of Margaret B. Knapp;

A bill (S. 517) for the relief of Walter S. Holbrook as managing owner of the steam tug *Crescent*;

A bill (S. 518) for the relief of the Moran Towing & Transportation Co.;

A bill (S. 519) for the relief of Perley Morse & Co.;

A bill (S. 520) for the relief of Antti Merihelmi;

A bill (S. 521) for the relief of August Michalchuk;

A bill (S. 522) for the relief of the estate of James A. McErlain;

A bill (S. 523) for the relief of C. F. E. Petersen;

A bill (S. 524) for the relief of the New York Canal & Great Lakes Corporation, owners of the steamer *Monroe* and barge *209*;

A bill (S. 525) for the relief of Mary Reithel;

A bill (S. 526) for the relief of the State of New York;

A bill (S. 527) for the relief of the city of New York;

A bill (S. 528) for the relief of the estate of Henry Seip, deceased;

A bill (S. 529) for the relief of Henry C. Scott;

A bill (S. 530) for the relief of the owners of the steamship *Basse Indre* and all owners of cargo laden aboard said vessel at the time of her collision with the steamship *Housatonic*;

A bill (S. 531) for the relief of Emma H. Ridley;

A bill (S. 532) for the relief of C. E. Waite;

A bill (S. 533) for the relief of the Union Ferry Co., of New York and Brooklyn, owners of the ferryboat *Montauk*;

A bill (S. 534) for the relief of George W. Trowbridge;

A bill (S. 535) for the relief of Thomas Steenworth;

A bill (S. 536) for the relief of the Snare & Triest Co.;

A bill (S. 537) for the relief of owners of cargo aboard the steamship *Boxley*;

A bill (S. 538) for the relief of the owner of the steam tug *No. 26*;

A bill (S. 539) for the relief of Ida Smith;

A bill (S. 540) for the relief of Theresa H. Shea; and

A bill (S. 541) for the relief of A. W. Duckett & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES of New Mexico.

A bill (S. 542) to amend the World War adjusted compensation act;

A bill (S. 543) to amend an act entitled "Victory Liberty loan act," approved March 3, 1919, as amended; and

A bill (S. 544) to amend Title VII of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September 8, 1916; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 545) for the payment of damages to certain citizens of New Mexico caused by reason of artificial obstructions to the flow of the Rio Grande by an agency of the United States;

By Mr. GOODING:

A bill (S. 546) for the relief of J. H. Toulouse;

A bill (S. 547) for the relief of James W. Laxson;

A bill (S. 548) for the relief of Omer D. Lewis;

A bill (S. 549) for the relief of John H. Walker;

A bill (S. 550) for the relief of Eugenia Ascarate Griggs;

A bill (S. 551) for the relief of Nicholas Gallegos;

A bill (S. 552) for the relief of Bernard S. Rodey;

A bill (S. 553) for the relief of Fred V. Plomteaux;

A bill (S. 554) for the relief of Frank Grygia;

A bill (S. 555) for the relief of J. B. McGhee;

A bill (S. 556) for the relief of Sigmund Lindauer; and

A bill (S. 557) for the relief of Manuel A. Martinez; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 558) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Gallup, N. Mex.

A bill (S. 559) to provide for the payment by the United States of the proportionate cost of the paving of streets upon which property of the United States abuts;

A bill (S. 560) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Tucumcari, N. Mex.;

A bill (S. 561) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Deming, N. Mex.;

A bill (S. 562) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Silver City, N. Mex.; and

A bill (S. 563) to increase the appropriation for the construction of a public building on the site heretofore selected between the city of East Las Vegas and the city of Las Vegas, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 564) confirming in States and Territories title to lands granted by the United States in the aid of common or public schools;

A bill (S. 565) limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona; and

A bill (S. 566) granting to certain States public lands for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 567) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 568) to amend an act entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," approved March 1, 1911, and as subsequently amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 569) to authorize the transfer of surplus books from the Navy Department to the Interior Department; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 570) 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; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 571) for the relief of John Milton Pew; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 572) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Davy; and

A bill (S. 573) granting a pension to Mary J. Tosh; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 574) to provide cooperation to safeguard endangered agricultural and municipal interests and to protect the forest cover on the Santa Barbara, Angeles, San Bernardino, and Cleveland National Forests from destruction by fire, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. GOODING:

A bill (S. 575) to amend section 4 of the interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 576) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GEORGE:

A bill (S. 577) to extend the benefits of the United States employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Alberta Sisler Sauls;

A bill (S. 578) for the relief of the Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway Co.;

A bill (S. 579) for the relief of the Georgia Cotton Co.; and

A bill (S. 580) for the relief of Ethel Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARRELD:

A bill (S. 581) granting an increase of pension to Samaria Glenn;

A bill (S. 582) granting a pension to Emily Patrick;

A bill (S. 583) granting an increase of pension to Ida Usery; and

A bill (S. 584) granting a pension to Mary Brink; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 585) for the relief of F. E. Romberg; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 586) for the relief of William Smith; and

A bill (S. 587) for the relief of John O'Brien; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 588) for the relief of A. T. Whitworth; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS:

A bill (S. 589) for the relief of Clotilda Freund; and

A bill (S. 590) for the relief of Emily L. Hoffbauer; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 591) to amend the national prohibition act to provide for the manufacture, sale, and transportation of 4 per cent beer under Federal supervision; and

A bill (S. 592) to repeal the national prohibition act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERRIS:

A bill (S. 593) to correct the military record of James M. Patrick;

A bill (S. 594) to correct the military record of Charles T. Hollis, deceased;

A bill (S. 595) for the relief of Alonzo C. Shekell; and

A bill (S. 596) to correct the military record of Charles T. Hollis, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 597) for the relief of Morgan Miller; and

A bill (S. 598) for the relief of Alexander McLaren; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 599) granting a pension to Francena Cressy;

A bill (S. 600) granting a pension to Catherine D. Bauerly;

A bill (S. 601) granting a pension to Ann E. Kennedy;

A bill (S. 602) granting an increase of pension to George H. Gilbert;

A bill (S. 603) granting a pension to Nancy A. Southwell;

A bill (S. 604) granting a pension to Amy Clark;

A bill (S. 605) granting an increase of pension to Mary Edna Peirce;

A bill (S. 606) granting a pension to Ada C. Lee; and

A bill (S. 607) granting a pension to Maria L. McShea; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 608) granting a pension to Martha Jane Hague (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 609) granting a pension to Mary Ann Stapleton; and

A bill (S. 610) granting a pension to Georgia Ann Fussell; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 611) for the relief of Margaret W. Pearson and John Reed Pearson, of Jacksonville, Fla.;

A bill (S. 612) for the relief of Elizabeth Wooten; and

A bill (S. 613) for the relief of Archibald L. Macnair; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 614) making appropriations for the construction of certain public buildings; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 615) to authorize the Federal courts of the United States to render declaratory judgments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 616) 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. 617) providing that the Government property at Black Point, on the St. Johns River, in Duval County, Fla., acquired for use as a militia target range, be donated to the State of Florida for military purposes; and

A bill (S. 618) 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. 619) providing for a site and public building for a post office at Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Fla.;

A bill (S. 620) providing for a site and public building for a post office at Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Fla.;

A bill (S. 621) providing for a site and public building for a post office at Seabreeze, Volusia County, Fla.;

A bill (S. 622) providing for a site and public building for a post office at Daytona, Volusia County, Fla.;

A bill (S. 623) for the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Winter Haven, Fla.;

A bill (S. 624) to provide for a site and public building at Fort Myers, Fla.;

A bill (S. 625) providing for a site and building at Arcadia, Fla.;

A bill (S. 626) to provide for a site and public building at Clearwater, Fla.;

A bill (S. 627) to provide for a site and public building at Leesburg, Fla.;

A bill (S. 628) for the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Quincy, Fla.;

A bill (S. 629) providing for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Perry, Fla.;

A bill (S. 630) providing for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Monticello, Fla.;

A bill (S. 631) providing for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Madison, Fla.;

A bill (S. 632) providing for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Starke, Fla.;

A bill (S. 633) to acquire a site for a public building at Panama City, Fla.;

A bill (S. 634) providing for the erection of a public building at Lake City, Fla.;

A bill (S. 635) increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Marianna, Fla.;

A bill (S. 636) for the erection of a public post-office building at De Funiak Springs, Fla.;

A bill (S. 637) for the erection of a Federal building at Kissimmee, Osceola County, Fla.;

A bill (S. 638) for the erection of a Federal building at Key West, Monroe County, Fla.;

A bill (S. 639) for the erection of a Federal building at St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Fla.;

A bill (S. 640) providing for a site and erection thereon of a Federal building at Jacksonville, Duval County, Fla.; and

A bill (S. 641) to enlarge and extend the post-office building at Tampa, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LENROOT:

A bill (S. 642) to give a military status and discharges to the members of the Russian Railway Service Corps, organized by the War Department under authority of the President of the United States for service during the war with Germany; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 643) for the relief of George C. Mansfield Co. and George D. Mansfield;

A bill (S. 644) for the relief of Henry H. Hall;

A bill (S. 645) for the relief of Hannah Roberts;

A bill (S. 646) for the relief of F. M. Gray, Jr., Co.; and

A bill (S. 647) for the relief of the devisees of William Rusch, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 648) granting a pension to Frank Brown;

A bill (S. 649) granting a pension to Seward Garthwaite;

A bill (S. 650) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas Recob;

A bill (S. 651) granting an increase of pension to Hannah J. Talbot;

A bill (S. 652) granting an increase of pension to Magdalena Lefebvre;

A bill (S. 653) granting a pension to Victoria Eager;

A bill (S. 654) granting an increase of pension to Alphonso Armstrong; and

A bill (S. 655) granting an increase of pension to Frank J. Tomkiewicz; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 656) to establish a department of national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 657) providing for the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

A bill (S. 658) to abolish the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Cor-

poration, to create the United States shipping commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 659) to authorize the erection of an experimental oil shale refining plant in the State of Utah, and making an appropriation for such purpose; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 660) authorizing the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (by request) (S. 661) amending the act entitled "An act providing for a comprehensive development of the park and playground system of the National Capital," approved June 6, 1924; and

A bill (S. 662) authorizing the construction of public buildings and the purchase of sites for public buildings in the State of Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 663) to authorize the Director of the Reclamation Service to make an examination of dam and reservoir sites on Green River available for the impounding of waters to be used for the generation of power and irrigation of lands in the State of Utah; and

A bill (S. 664) to authorize the President to investigate the potential utilization of the water resources of the Colorado River Basin; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 665) to repeal section 315 of the tariff act of 1922; and

A bill (S. 666) to abolish the United States Tariff Commission; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 667) to amend the Federal reserve act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 668) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the height, area, and use of buildings in the District of Columbia and to create a zoning commission, and for other purposes"; and

A bill (S. 669) to create the Federal City planning commission; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 670) for the relief of Joseph F. Thorpe; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 671) to protect the freedom of commerce between the States; and

A bill (S. 672) to abolish the Federal Trade Commission; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 673) to grant certain lands to John H. Barton;

A bill (S. 674) granting certain lands to the city of Kaysville, Utah, to protect the watershed of the water-supply system of said city; and

A bill (S. 675) granting certain lands to the city of Ogden, Utah, to protect the watershed of the water-supply system of said city; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 676) to extend the provisions of the act entitled "An act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from January 1, 1859, to January 31, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH:

A bill (S. 677) granting an increase of pension to Susan Marsh Williams, widow of George Washington Williams, late rear admiral, United States Navy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

A bill (S. 678) relative to the acquisition of oil lands by foreign governments; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 679) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 680) regarding the education and naturalization of aliens and the children of aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 681) to amend the classification act of 1923;

A bill (S. 682) to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920; and

A bill (S. 683) to provide for the relief of certain employees of the Government who have become eligible for retirement under the provisions of the retirement act of May 22, 1920, and have thereafter been continued in the service or reemployed therein; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 684) providing for a report on the cost of improving and maintaining a road running up Lookout Mountain to Point Lookout, a Government reservation; and

A bill (S. 685) providing additional compensation to certain employees of the Post Office Department for overtime service; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 686) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Milan, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 687) increasing the limit of cost of a public building and site at Athens, McMinn County, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 688) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Ripley, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 689) for the purchase of a post-office site at Dickson, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 690) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at McMinnville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 691) relative to discharges of certain soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany;

A bill (S. 692) to authorize the reinstatement of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to former positions in Government service and restoration to eligible register of the names of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors;

A bill (S. 693) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Etowah, McMinn County, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece;

A bill (S. 694) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Athens, McMinn County, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece;

A bill (S. 695) relative to the acquirement of the site of the Battle of Franklin, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 696) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Kingsport, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece;

A bill (S. 697) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Murfreesboro, Tenn., five condemned bronze or brass cannons or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls;

A bill (S. 698) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Trenton, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece;

A bill (S. 699) to equalize the promotion list of the Regular Army;

A bill (S. 700) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Winchester, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece;

A bill (S. 701) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Waverly, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece;

A bill (S. 702) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of McMinnville, Tenn., two condemned bronze or brass cannons or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls;

A bill (S. 703) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the municipality of Martin, Tenn., captured German cannons and cannon balls or shells;

A bill (S. 704) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lewisburg, Tenn., three German cannon; and

A bill (S. 705) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice," approved June 4, 1920; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 706) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hart; and

A bill (S. 707) to amend the act entitled "An act to pension soldiers and sailors of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition," approved June 5, 1920; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 708) prohibiting the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia from fixing rates of fare for the street railway companies in the District of Columbia at rates in excess of those stipulated in their charters; and

A bill (S. 709) to amend section 11 of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved January 15, 1920; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 710) to incorporate the International Association of Rotary Clubs, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 711) to amend section 725 of the Revised Statutes to provide a jury trial in the cases of contempt committed outside the presence of the court;

A bill (S. 712) to amend section 648 of the Revised Statutes regulating the procedure in civil and criminal cases triable by jury;

A bill (S. 713) to limit campaign contributions in presidential, senatorial, and congressional elections;

A bill (S. 714) to limit the liability of the United States in cases of breached, terminated, or suspended World War contracts; and

A bill (S. 715) to allow suits of all claimants to be filed in the United States district courts against the United States of America, growing out of the *Norman* disaster of May 8, 1925, on the Mississippi River, and making appropriation for the payment of any judgments obtained; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 716) for the relief of Thomas J. Hunt, surviving partner of Mosby & Hunt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 717) to amend section 9 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 718) authorizing an appropriation to be expended under the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 1, 1911, entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," as amended;

A bill (S. 719) to increase the proportion of the annual receipts from national forests to be paid to the States for the benefit of the public schools and public roads; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 720) to amend the act of March 3, 1885, entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 721) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant a patent of certain lands to Truman H. Ide;

A bill (S. 722) to authorize the selection of certain publicly owned lands by the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 723) for the relief of J. W. La Bare; and

A bill (S. 724) to amend the military record of Charles G. Bluett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 725) granting a pension to William G. Hirschberg; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 726) for the relief of Hilbert Edison and Ralph R. Walton; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 727) granting an increase of pension to Frank Calina;

A bill (S. 728) granting a pension to Esther Ann Hill Morgan;

A bill (S. 729) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Hinkey;

A bill (S. 730) granting a pension to Elva E. Brooks;

A bill (S. 731) granting a pension to George Wolfer;

A bill (S. 732) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Butterfield;

A bill (S. 733) granting a pension to Laura J. Snyder;

A bill (S. 734) granting an increase of pension to Kate McKinney; and

A bill (S. 735) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hicks; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 736) for the relief of Reed Walworth;

A bill (S. 737) for the relief of John H. Lindstrom;

A bill (S. 738) for the relief of Thomas G. Harris;

A bill (S. 739) for the relief of Clay D. Barhyte;

A bill (S. 740) for the relief of Reed Walworth; and

A bill (S. 741) for the relief of Lincoln County, Oreg.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEYES:

A bill (S. 742) 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. 743) to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, additional land for the Federal building in the city of Manchester and State of New Hampshire, and to construct an addition thereon;

A bill (S. 744) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building in the town of Claremont and State of New Hampshire; and

A bill (S. 745) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building in the town of Exeter and State of New Hampshire; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 746) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Murphy;

A bill (S. 747) granting an increase of pension to James N. Slater; and

A bill (S. 748) granting an increase of pension to Alvin D. Pike; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAYFIELD:

A bill (S. 749) for the erection of a Federal building at the city of Austin, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 750) to amend paragraph (18) of section 1 of the interstate commerce act, as amended; and

A bill (S. 751) to amend the transportation act approved February 28, 1920 (41 Stat. L. p. 456), amending the act to regulate commerce as amended June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. L. p. 596), and to repeal paragraphs 3 and 4 of section 13 of said act as amended February 28, 1928, and to repeal section 15a of said act, and to amend paragraph 1 of section 15 of the act to regulate commerce as amended February 28, 1920, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. PHIPPS:

A bill (S. 752) to provide for the establishment of grazing districts on the public lands of the United States and Alaska, and to regulate their beneficial use by livestock, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 753) for the relief of N. Maxey Tabor (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 754) granting a pension to Ulysses G. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 755) to reduce the fees for grazing livestock on national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 756) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to complete purchases of silver under the act of April 23, 1918, commonly known as the Pittman Act; and

A bill (S. 757) to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the completion of the Lincoln Highway and the Victory Highway; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 758) to amend paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 13 of the interstate commerce act; and

A bill (S. 759) to amend paragraph (18) of section 1 of the interstate commerce act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 760) to reappropriate the unexpended balance, if any, remaining at the close of the fiscal year 1926 from the appropriation of \$500,000 made by the act approved March 3, 1925 (Public, No. 580), for continued investigations, commencement of construction, and necessary expenses in connection therewith, Newlands project, Spanish Springs Division, Nevada; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 761) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Ely, Nev.;

A bill (S. 762) to increase limit of cost heretofore fixed by Congress for purchase of site and erection of building for use of post office at Fallon, Nev.; and

A bill (S. 763) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Tonopah, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 764) granting a pension to John M. Evans; and

A bill (S. 765) granting a pension to Henry T. Budler; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 766) for the relief of Adelbert B. Gray; and

A bill (S. 767) for the relief of Annie H. Martin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REED of Pennsylvania:

A bill (S. 768) to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 769) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin Braznell;

A bill (S. 770) for the relief of the owner of cargo aboard the American steamship *Lassell*; and

A bill (S. 771) for the relief of the underwriters of cargo aboard the steamship *Oconee*; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 772) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Snodgrass; and

A bill (S. 773) granting a pension to Jacob L. Malsberry; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 774) to provide cooperation to safeguard endangered agricultural and municipal interests and to protect the forest cover on the Santa Barbara, Angeles, San Bernardino, and Cleveland National Forests from destruction by fire, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 775) 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. 776) to authorize and provide for the payment of the amounts expended in the construction of hangars and the maintenance of flying fields for the use of the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 777) to recognize and reward the accomplishment of First Lieut. Russell L. Maughan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 778) to provide for the construction of certain public buildings in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 779) to provide for the payment of charges incurred in transportation of standard silver dollars; and

A bill (S. 780) to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution"; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 781) to provide, without expenditure of Federal funds, the opportunities of the people to acquire rural homes, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 782) authorizing the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in the national parks and monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior;

A bill (S. 783) granting to the State of Utah the Fort Duchesne Reservation for its use as a branch agricultural college;

A bill (S. 784) to amend section 13, chapter 431, of an act approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 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; and

A bill (S. 785) to authorize the Secretary of War to secure for the United States title to certain private lands contiguous to and within the Militia Target Range Reservation, State of Utah; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. STANFIELD:

A bill (S. 786) to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, and acts in amendment thereof; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 787) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Klamath Falls, Oreg.;

A bill (S. 788) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Marshfield, Oreg.;

A bill (S. 789) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Astoria, Oreg.;

A bill (S. 790) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Oregon City, Oreg.;

A bill (S. 791) to provide for the making of necessary improvements and extensions to the present Federal building at Eugene, Oreg., for the accommodation of the post office and other Government offices; and

A bill (S. 792) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Corvallis, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TYSON:

A bill (S. 793) (by request) to give war-time rank to certain officers on the retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TRAMMELL:

A bill (S. 794) to amend paragraphs (c) and (e) of section 202 of "An act to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved June 2, 1924, said paragraphs being relative to the income tax on profits from sales of real and personal property; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 795) for the erection of a public building for a post office and other purposes at Lake City, Fla.;

A bill (S. 796) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Fort Myers, Fla.;

A bill (S. 797) for the erection of a public building for a post office and other purposes at De Funik Springs, Fla.;

A bill (S. 798) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Madison, Fla.;

A bill (S. 799) to enlarge, extend, remodel, etc., public building at Miami, Fla.;

A bill (S. 800) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Clearwater, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 801) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Daytona Beach, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 802) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Milton, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 803) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Quincy, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 804) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Monticello, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 805) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Chipley, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 806) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Panama City, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 807) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Fort Pierce, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 808) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Starke, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 809) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Perry, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 810) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at West Palm Beach, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 811) for the erection of a public building for a post office and other purposes at Key West, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 812) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 813) for the purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building thereon at Winter Haven, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 814) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Plant City, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 815) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Arcadia, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 816) for the erection of a public building for a post office and other purposes at Marianna, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 817) to enlarge, extend, remodel, etc., public building at Lakeland, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 818) to enlarge, extend, and remodel the public building at Tampa, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 819) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Bradenton, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 820) for the erection of a public building for a post office and other purposes at Kissimmee, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 821) for the erection of a public building for a post office and other purposes at Apalachicola, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 822) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Cocoa, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 823) for the purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building thereon at Titusville, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 824) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Vero, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 825) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Wauchula, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 826) for the purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building thereon at Sebring, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 827) for the purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building thereon at Eustis, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 828) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Dade City, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 829) for the purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building thereon at Leesburg, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 830) for the purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building thereon at Bonifay, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 831) for the purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building thereon at Sarasota, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 832) for the purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building thereon at Jasper, Fla.;
 A bill (S. 833) for the purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building thereon at Winter Park, Fla.; and
 A bill (S. 834) for the purchase of a site and erection of a post-office building thereon at Green Cove Springs, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIS:

A bill (S. 835) for the relief of Charles M. Rodefer; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 836) granting a pension to Bartholomew L. Byal (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 837) granting an increase of pension to Jane E. Davis;

A bill (S. 838) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Houser;

A bill (S. 839) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Wood;

A bill (S. 840) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Good;

A bill (S. 841) granting an increase of pension to Garnet A. Carpenter;

A bill (S. 842) granting an increase of pension to Malinda Jane Caldwell;

A bill (S. 843) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ellen Hanley;

A bill (S. 844) granting an increase of pension to Ralph Waite;

A bill (S. 845) granting an increase of pension to Margaret R. Sharpe;

A bill (S. 846) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Napper;

A bill (S. 847) granting an increase of pension to Juretta Z. Nelson; and

A bill (S. 848) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Mauk; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 849) authorizing the Crow Tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Montana, to submit claims to the Court of Claims; and

A bill (S. 850) for the relief of Robert A. Pickett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 851) to enlarge, extend, remodel, etc., public building at Helena, Mont.;

A bill (S. 852) to provide for the erection of a public building at Glasgow, Mont.;

A bill (S. 853) providing for the enlargement of the Federal building at Missoula, Mont.; and

A bill (S. 854) for the erection of a public building at Glendive, Mont., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 855) for the relief of Joseph Mayhew; and

A bill (S. 856) for the relief of Joseph Mayhew; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 857) to provide for building and furnishing a building at Custer Battle Field National Cemetery for use as an office for the custodian and for the convenience and comfort of the public;

A bill (S. 858) for the relief of James A. Hoey, alias Francis Fairfield;

A bill (S. 859) to correct the military record of William McCormick;

A bill (S. 860) for the relief of William O. Mallahan;

A bill (S. 861) for the relief of Edward T. Moran;

A bill (S. 862) for the relief of James W. Nugent;

A bill (S. 863) providing that the act approved December 17, 1919, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children, or other designated dependent relatives of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct," shall be executed and administered as though it had been passed and approved October 6, 1917;

A bill (S. 864) for the relief of W. O. Whipple;

A bill (S. 865) for the relief of Levi B. Rouse; and

A bill (S. 866) for the relief of Stella M. Musselman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 867) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Columbus Hospital, Great Falls, Mont., for the treatment of disabled Government employees;

A bill (S. 868) for the relief of Kate Canniff;

A bill (S. 869) for the relief of Harry Ross Hubbard;

A bill (S. 870) for the relief of W. W. Payne;

A bill (S. 871) for the relief of Harry Scott;

A bill (S. 872) for the relief of George A. Robertson;

A bill (S. 873) for the relief of Homer F. Cox;

A bill (S. 874) for the relief of Nick Masonich, Isaia Fabbro, and John Disarri (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 875) for the relief of Mariam Hatheway; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 876) granting an increase of pension to James Martin;

A bill (S. 877) granting an increase of pension to Clarence J. Cure;

A bill (S. 878) granting a pension to Isabelle Culbertson;

A bill (S. 879) granting a pension to Edward Murphy;

A bill (S. 880) granting a pension to Harry Conklin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 881) granting a pension to Daniel O'Reilly (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 882) granting a pension to Alma A. Woods (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED of Missouri:

A bill (S. 883) granting a pension to J. H. Martin;

A bill (S. 884) granting an increase of pension to William G. Pellow;

A bill (S. 885) granting an increase of pension to Sallie E. Patrick;

A bill (S. 886) granting a pension to William F. Murray;

A bill (S. 887) granting an increase of pension to George Morrison;

A bill (S. 888) granting a pension to Nannie Martin;

A bill (S. 889) granting an increase of pension to Frank Morgan;

A bill (S. 890) granting a pension to John H. Isiley;

A bill (S. 891) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hayes;

A bill (S. 892) granting an increase of pension to James Hanners;

A bill (S. 893) granting a pension to Raleigh H. Hamilton;

A bill (S. 894) granting a pension to James Grogan;

A bill (S. 895) granting a pension to Z. H. Golden;

A bill (S. 896) granting a pension to Lacy L. Garrison;

A bill (S. 897) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Fogle;

A bill (S. 898) granting a pension to Edward F. Rostock;

A bill (S. 899) granting a pension to Catherine L. Nixon Rogers;

A bill (S. 900) granting an increase of pension to James W. Fisher;

A bill (S. 901) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Ward;

A bill (S. 902) granting a pension to Harry Wright;

A bill (S. 903) granting a pension to Daniel Wootan;

A bill (S. 904) granting a pension to Andrew J. Williams;

A bill (S. 905) granting a pension to Gallant Hays;

A bill (S. 906) granting a pension to Daniel J. Begley;

A bill (S. 907) granting a pension to Lucinda Boos;

A bill (S. 908) granting an increase of pension to Ella R. Brown;

A bill (S. 909) granting a pension to Sarah V. Burke;

A bill (S. 910) granting a pension to Rhoda Button;

A bill (S. 911) granting a pension to John T. Clark;

A bill (S. 912) granting a pension to Emilie Deetz;

A bill (S. 913) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Commons;

A bill (S. 914) granting a pension to John F. Ellis;

A bill (S. 915) granting a pension to Daniel Donohoe;

A bill (S. 916) granting a pension to Amelia Perry;

A bill (S. 917) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas Recob;

A bill (S. 918) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan J. Ragner;

A bill (S. 919) granting a pension to W. T. Powell;

A bill (S. 920) granting an increase of pension to Mary Reilly;

A bill (S. 921) granting a pension to Fannie Wagner;

A bill (S. 922) granting an increase of pension to Eddie Thomas;

A bill (S. 923) granting a pension to Mrs. C. A. Thomas;

A bill (S. 924) granting a pension to Mary E. Stafford;

A bill (S. 925) granting a pension to Joseph F. Shoemaker; and

A bill (S. 926) granting a pension to B. F. Shields; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 927) granting consent of Congress to the States of Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky to construct, maintain, and operate bridges over the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers at or near Cairo, Ill., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 928) to erect a Federal building in the city of West Plains, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government;

A bill (S. 929) to erect a Federal building in the city of Caruthersville, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government;

A bill (S. 930) to purchase a site for the erection of a post office building in the city of Fredericktown, Mo.;

A bill (S. 931) to erect a Federal building in the city of Lamar, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government;

A bill (S. 932) to reimburse Latimer & Benning for losses sustained in erecting a United States post office and courthouse at Las Cruces, N. Mex.; and

A bill (S. 933) to erect a Federal building in the city of Farmington, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 934) to correct the military record of J. W. Metler;

A bill (S. 935) for the relief of Capt. W. B. Finney;

A bill (S. 936) for the relief of Ferdinand A. Roy;

A bill (S. 937) for the relief of Northrop Banks; and

A bill (S. 938) to authorize the President of the United States to promote Charles Augustus Pfeffer to the grade of major in the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States, and for the relief of said Charles Augustus Pfeffer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 939) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of Mary Clerkin;

A bill (S. 940) to reimburse Martin Carroll for additional framework on the walls of officers' quarters over the price named in the contract for the United States noncommissioned officers' quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.;

A bill (S. 941) for the relief of the heirs of Patrick McIntyre, deceased;

A bill (S. 942) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of city of Glasgow, Mo.; and

A bill (S. 943) for the relief of J. B. Porter; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARRIS:

A bill (S. 944) for the relief of Capt. Charles W. Seifert;

A bill (S. 945) for the relief of Gershon Bros. Co.; and

A bill (S. 946) for the relief of Maj. Allen M. Burdett; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 947) authorizing acceptance from the Georgia Society Colonial Dames of America of a conveyance of the title to Fort Frederica, St. Simons Island, Ga., and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 948) authorizing the appointment of Jeremiah Joseph Murphy a captain in the Infantry of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 949) to reduce the rate of postage on farm products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 950) to provide a procedure before the United States commissioners in prosecutions of misdemeanor offenses against the prohibition laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 951) to promote the safety of passengers and employees upon railroads by prohibiting the use of wooden cars under certain circumstances; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 952) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to deliver to the State of Georgia the silver service presented to the United States for the battleship *Georgia*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 953) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Adalade Grafton; and

A bill (S. 954) granting a pension to Elizabeth C. Marshall; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 955) to provide for the establishment in the State of Georgia of a subsidiary fish-cultural station to the Warm Springs, Ga., fisheries station, to be under the direction of the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MOSES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 2) for the relief of George Horton; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. EDGE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) creating a commission to investigate the problem of permitting State taxation of Federal property in certain cases; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) to suspend until February 1, 1928, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Federal Power Commission to issue licenses on the Colorado River and its tributaries under the Federal water power act, approved June 10, 1920; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. HARRELD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to establish a trust fund for the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians in Oklahoma, and making provision for the same; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 6) authorizing the Greene Memorial Association to erect and maintain a memorial to Gen. Henry A. Greene on the United States military reservation at Camp Lewis, Wash.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. A similar joint resolution has been acted upon once by the Committee on the District of Columbia, having been referred to that committee because it related to the

District of Columbia. Therefore I ask that this joint resolution may be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I object to the reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The consideration of such joint resolutions is the business of the Committee on the Judiciary, and this joint resolution should go to that committee.

Mr. JONES of Washington. The Senator is undoubtedly correct in that suggestion. I merely stated that a similar joint resolution went to the Committee on the District of Columbia in another Congress, upon which hearings were had, and a report was submitted by the committee. Of course, if the Senator from Missouri insists upon this joint resolution going to the Committee on the Judiciary, I agree that that is the proper committee to consider the matter. Let me suggest to him that he consent that it shall go to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and then, if a report comes in from that committee, that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for further action and report.

Mr. REED of Missouri. How could we take that course except by a motion made at the time to rerefer?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I shall then have no objection to the joint resolution going to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. REED of Missouri. If there is matter in the measure which pertains particularly to the District, and requires consideration by a committee with intimate knowledge of affairs in the District, which is possessed only by the Committee on the District of Columbia, it might be proper enough to have it go to that committee; but certainly no amendment to the Constitution should ever be acted on before it has been considered by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I repeat the suggestion I made to the Senator a moment ago.

Mr. REED of Missouri. If the Senator will see that the course I have suggested is followed, I will not object to the preliminary reference of the joint resolution to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 7) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for national representation for the people of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 8) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the adoption of amendments thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 9) 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. KEYES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 10) consenting that certain States may sue the United States, and providing for trial on the merits in any suit brought hereunder by a State to recover direct taxes alleged to have been illegally collected by the United States during the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, and vesting the right in each State to sue in its own name; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 11) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 12) appointing a joint committee to investigate the cause or causes of the wreck of the Navy dirigible *Shenandoah*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CAMERON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 13) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to waive all requirements in respect of grazing fees for the use of national forests during the calendar year 1926; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 14) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to minimum wages for women and minors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 15) to amend the census act of March 3, 1919; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 16) relative to the purchase of aircraft from any foreign nation, citizen, or corporation; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PREVENTION OF SPECULATION IN COTTON

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 956) to provide for the issuance of cotton-crop reports and ginning statistics in order to prevent speculation in cotton and fluctuations in the price thereof, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask that the bill be printed in the RECORD and also certain resolutions from cotton-cooperative associations in the cotton-growing States relative to the semimonthly reports and some editorial comment from the Progressive Farmer, which has the largest circulation of any southern farm paper.

There being no objection, the bill and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 956) to provide for the issuance of cotton-crop reports and ginning statistics in order to prevent speculation in cotton and fluctuations in the price thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act authorizing the Department of Agriculture to issue semimonthly cotton-crop reports and providing for their publication simultaneously with the ginning reports of the Department of Commerce," approved May 3, 1924, is amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter in this act referred to as the Secretary) shall cause to be issued annually (1) as of July 1 a report showing by States, and in total, the number of acres in cultivation in cotton in the United States as of that date; (2) as of September 1 a report showing by States, and in total, the number of acres in cultivation in cotton in the United States which have been abandoned since July 1 of the same year; and (3) as of July 1, August 1, September 1, September 16, October 1, October 18, November 1, November 14, and December 1, respectively, reports as to the condition, progress, and probable production of cotton.

"SEC. 2. (a) Each report provided for in clause (3) of section 1 shall—

"(1) State, in respect of probable production, amounts in terms of probable upper and lower limits;

"(2) Be issued as a series of partial reports. Each such partial report shall be complete as to a State or group of States selected by the Secretary to be included in such report. One such partial report shall be issued each business day, the first to be issued not later than the fourth and the last not later than the eighth business day next following the date specified in clause 3 of section 1 for such report. Such partial reports shall be arranged so that upon completion of the series all the cotton-growing States will have been so included.

"(3) Be issued as a consolidated report, to include all the partial reports, on the eighth business day next following the date specified in clause 3 of section 1 for such reports.

"(4) Be released at 12 o'clock noon; but if, in the case of the consolidated report, the Secretary determines that all of the cotton exchanges designated in section 4 will not agree to suspend dealings in contracts for cotton for future delivery for 30 minutes immediately following the time such report is released, he may release such report at any time upon that day.

"SEC. 3. (a) No report provided for in section 1 shall be approved and released by the Secretary until it has been approved by a cotton-crop reporting board consisting of at least five members to be designated by him, not less than three of whom shall be supervisory field representatives of the Department of Agriculture, located in different sections of the cotton-growing States, experienced in estimating cotton production, and who have first-hand knowledge of the condition of the cotton crop based on recent field observations, and a majority of which board shall be familiar with the methods and practices of producing cotton.

"(b) The Secretary (1) shall require the field representative who assisted in and was responsible for the preparation of any such report for a State to be a member of such board when it is passing upon such report, if such State for five years immediately preceding the date of such report has had an annual cotton production in excess of 200,000 bales, and (2) whenever he considers it advisable may require the field representative who assisted in and was responsible for the preparation of the report for any other State to be a member of such board when it is passing upon such report.

"SEC. 4. (a) The fact—

"(1) That transactions in cotton involving the sale thereof for future delivery as commonly conducted on cotton exchanges and known as 'futures' are affected with a national public interest;

"(2) That such transactions are carried on in large volume by persons engaged in buying and selling cotton and the products and by-products thereof in interstate commerce;

"(3) That the information as to amounts and prices involved in such transactions is generally disseminated throughout the United States and in foreign countries as a basis for determining the prices to producers and consumers of cotton and its products and by-products and facilitates movements thereof in interstate commerce;

"(4) That such transactions are utilized by shippers, dealers, manufacturers, and others engaged in handling cotton and its products and by-products in interstate commerce as a means of hedging themselves against possible loss through fluctuations in price;

"(5) That such transactions in cotton on such exchanges are susceptible of manipulation and control and cause sudden and unreasonable fluctuations in cotton prices, which are detrimental to the producer, the consumer, and other persons handling cotton and its products and by-products in interstate commerce; and

"(6) That such fluctuations in prices are an obstruction to and a burden upon interstate commerce in cotton and its products and by-products—all render the procuring of the information required in this section imperative for the protection of such commerce and the national public interest therin.

"(b) The Secretary is directed to require from any exchange or board of trade which deals extensively in contracts for cotton for future delivery a report, for each business day, showing (1) the total transactions on such exchange or board in bales of cotton involved in contracts for future delivery, and (2) the total open interest by options at the close of such day on the books of the members of such exchange or board.

"(c) Such report shall be made as soon as practicable after the close of business by an officer designated by the exchange or board to make the report and in such form, by such means of communication, and subject to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.

"(d) Any such officer or any member of any such exchange or board who, negligently or willfully, fails or refuses to make any report required under authority of this act, or who willfully makes a false or fraudulent report shall for each offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. In order to facilitate the issuance of reports the Secretary and the Secretary of Commerce shall jointly determine, in advance, the State or group of States to be included in each of the partial reports provided for in this act, and in the act entitled 'An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cotton,' approved April 2, 1924, as amended."

SEC. 2. That section 2 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cotton," approved April 2, 1924, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. (a) That the statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned shall show the quantity ginned from each crop prior to August 1, August 16, September 1, September 16, October 1, October 18, November 1, November 14, December 1, December 13, January 16, and March 1; but the Director of the Census may limit the canvasses of August 1 and August 16 to those sections of the cotton-growing States in which he is of the opinion that substantial amounts of cotton have been ginned.

"(b) Such statistics shall be published as of the dates specified in paragraph (a) of this section and shall—

"(1) When possible, be published, in respect of counties or parishes, on the business day they are received by the Director of the Census, and in any event on the next following business day;

"(2) Be published also in a series of partial reports. Each such partial report shall be complete as to a State or group of States selected by the Secretary of Commerce to be included in such report. One such partial report shall be published each business day, the first to be published not later than the third, and the last not later than the seventh business day next following the date specified in paragraph (a) for such statistics. Such partial reports shall be arranged so that upon completion of the series statistics for all the cotton-growing States will have been published.

"(3) Be published as a consolidated report, to include all the partial reports, on the seventh business day next following the date specified in paragraph (a) for such statistics.

"(4) Statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned as of the corresponding date for the preceding year in the county or parish, State or group of States, and cotton-growing States shall be included in the publication of statistics under subdivisions (1), (2), and (3), respectively, of this paragraph.

"(d) The quantity of cotton consumed in manufacturing establishments, the quantity of baled cotton on hand, the number of active consuming cotton spindles, the number of active spindle-hours, and the statistics of cotton imported and exported shall relate to each calendar month and shall be published as soon as possible after the close of the month. Each report published by the Bureau of the Census of the quantity ginned shall carry with it the latest available statistics con-

cerning the quantity of cotton consumed, stocks of baled cotton on hand, the number of cotton-consuming spindles, and the quantity of cotton imported and exported.

"(e) All publications of cotton statistics under this section shall be mailed by the Director of the Census to all cotton ginners, cotton manufacturers, and cotton warehousemen, and to all daily newspapers throughout the United States. The Director of the Census shall furnish to the Department of Agriculture immediately prior to the publication of each report of that department regarding the cotton crop the latest available statistics hereinbefore mentioned."

SEC. 3. The second sentence of section 5 of such act approved April 2, 1924, is amended to read as follows:

"Each report published by the Bureau of the Census regarding cotton shall contain an abstract of the latest available information obtained under the provisions of this section."

SEC. 4. Section 6 of such act approved April 2, 1924, is repealed.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON GROWERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,

Raleigh, N. C., October 14, 1925.

The board of directors of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association at its regular session October 13, passed a resolution indorsing the semimonthly cotton reports of the Department of Agriculture, and instructed the president to communicate this action to the Secretary.

It is the desire of the North Carolina association, and the same is true of all other of the State associations, to be of any possible help in getting the most reliable cotton reports which can be obtained.

Yours very truly,

B. W. KILGORE, President.

Resolution of Tennessee Cotton Growers Association

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 18, 1925.

Whereas another well organized and widespread campaign has been started and is now being actively waged to discredit and eventually abolish some or all of the official cotton-crop reports of the United States Crop Reporting Board,

Whereas this campaign was originated and is being promoted by the recognized speculative cotton interests, which can only flourish in the absence of information or in the presence of misinformation in the public mind, and

Whereas frequent official reports are the only protection cotton producers and spinners have from the biased and inaccurate reports of speculators, merchants, and private agencies making reports: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Tennessee Cooperative Cotton Marketing Association, as represented by its board of directors, That as producers we urgently request the continuance of the cotton-crop reports just as in the past, and that if any change be made that it be with a view to making those reports now issued more accurate and that semimonthly reports be continued for August, September, October, and November. It is also suggested that the value of the reports will be enhanced if they can be issued more quickly after the data are collected.

ROBT. S. FLETCHER, Jr.,
General Manager.

Resolution of the directors Arkansas Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association

Whereas it is absolutely essential that producers of cotton have just as reliable and unbiased reports as the people who buy and sell their cotton; and

Whereas we believe that the only agency through which this can be secured is the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government, this being the only agency having the facilities and funds at their command sufficient to give reliable reports; and

Whereas these reports simply reflect the opinion of the reporters, who in most cases are farmers, and we know that most farmers underestimate their crop, particularly this year; and

Whereas any source of reports is necessarily biased to some extent to whatever side of the market the parties making the report are inclined. Therefore, reports from consuming and trading sources have a bias toward overproduction, as well as farmers who are biased to underproduction: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the board of directors of the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, expressed in a regular meeting at the office November 17, 1925, that we hereby declare our confidence in the integrity of the Crop Reporting Board and our confidence in the attempt of the Department of Agriculture to give to the world the most complete and reliable estimate of the crop possible; be it further

Resolved, That we earnestly request all Members of Congress and the Senate from Arkansas to oppose any effort to eliminate or curtail these reports, except such changes as may be suggested by the Department of Agriculture; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture and to each Member of Congress and the Senators from Arkansas.

Resolutions passed by the executive committee of the Alabama Farm Bureau, Montgomery, Ala., November 4, 1925

Whereas a mass of propaganda is being spread to discredit the cotton-crop reports of the United States Department of Agriculture for the apparent purpose of inducing Congress to discontinue the semimonthly reports and official interpretations thereof; and

Whereas this propaganda is emanating from the recognized speculative cotton interests, who have always sought to conduct trading in cotton under cover of misleading information; and

Whereas the official cotton reports are the consensus of opinion of intelligent growers, including in Alabama the county directors of the farm bureau, and are compiled and interpreted by statisticians of the United States department, all of whom have practical knowledge of cotton growing, and who in this and other States cooperate with the colleges of agriculture, and have the aid of the extension service in gathering the facts; and

Whereas if these official reports should be discontinued, either partially or entirely, it would become immediately necessary for the Farm Bureau Federation to set up and maintain for itself a costly system of crop reporting with which to protect its members from the biased and undependable reports of speculators and dealers: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our confidence in the honesty of those making these official reports, in the approximate accuracy of the forecasts of the crop in this State, in the value of the service to the cotton growers and spinners, and in the necessity for the continuance of the reports as at present maintained; be it

Resolved further, That we earnestly petition the Congress of the United States to continue these reports as at present, with such support as may be necessary to continue them, without any change in the dates, and to retain the official interpretations thereof by the statisticians of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Members of the committee are—

Edward A. O'Neal, president, Montgomery; John R. Witt, Belle Mina; R. F. Croom, Evergreen; Mrs. J. S. Morris, Alpine; Dr. T. H. Appleton, Collingsville; W. R. Hall, Eutaw; S. P. Storrs, Wetumpka; J. B. Espy, Abbeville; Allen Northington, Montgomery; C. W. Rittenour, Montgomery.

GENERAL SALES OFFICE AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS EXCHANGE,
Memphis, Tenn., November 14, 1925.

Secretary W. M. JARDINE,

Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mr. SECRETARY: I have read with much interest what you have had to say regarding cotton-crop reports, as well as numerous other expressions regarding them. The cooperative cotton marketing associations are insistent that these reports be continued as they are. They can be, and doubtless will be, made more accurate as time goes on and experience shows where improved methods can be adopted. We must, however, have as full and unbiased information regarding the progress of the crop throughout the growing and gathering season as can possibly be secured, with approximate acreage and every other information affecting the probable final yield. Furthermore, we must have the condition reports during the growing season translated into concrete figures of the yield indicated. Any sensible man must know that these figures are not estimates, but are merely forecasts of the probable yield provided conditions after that time are normal. A forecast of indicated yield in bales is necessary for an idea of total crop is what is wanted, and it would be practically impossible for the ordinary man to apply conditions in various States against acreage in various States and figure out indicated yield for himself. Most of the arguments urged against the semimonthly reports are really ridiculous. The cotton trade as a whole endeavors to get daily information regarding the progress of the growing crop. Unbiased information semimonthly is none too frequent. I have compared fluctuations since the semimonthly reports have been issued with fluctuations when there were monthly reports, and find that the changes are not so violent since we have had semimonthly reports. This proves that the more frequent reports minimize fluctuations through more frequent information, and this is greatly desirable.

Speculators desire violent fluctuations. They can not make money on a stable market. The sentiment against semimonthly reports has been most skillfully worked up. I believe that the cotton grower is almost the only interest which should be considered in this matter. The cotton merchant is not interested in whether cotton is 10 cents or 30 cents a pound. He simply endeavors to buy as low as possible and sell as high as possible. The spinner is only interested in the price of cotton to the extent that it should not be too high for the buying power of the consumers of his manufactured product. The

cotton mills keep pretty thoroughly informed of the probable demand for their output. The grower has no accurate information of the demand for his output and should, therefore, at least, be kept as fully informed as possible regarding the amount of his output. In this matter of crop information, and semimonthly reports, the cotton grower should receive about nine-tenths consideration, the cotton mills, one-tenth, and the cotton merchant none. It is the speculator and cotton merchant who have chiefly worked up this campaign against frequent crop reports. Many of them either secure private crop reports for themselves at great expense, or are subscribers to private crop-reporting agencies, yet they are endeavoring to prevent 2,000,000 farmers who produce cotton from being furnished the same information through the only unbiased source of information.

Mr. Theo. H. Price, who is opposed to these reports, has the following in Commerce and Finance, November 4:

"For these crop estimates paralyze the business of distributing cotton."

Three paragraphs below the following occurs:

"Thus far it seems to be moving from producer to consumer with remarkable rapidity."

Comment is unnecessary, except that this is a sample of the arguments used against semimonthly reports.

I inclose you copy of letter I wrote October 11, 1924, to Mr. Edward S. Butler, who was at that time president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, which covers ground not included above.

When this matter comes up before Congress we will have a committee there to represent the interests of the cotton growers.

I would suggest that if there is anything the department could do to prevent manipulation in the future-contract markets, such as is now so flagrantly obvious in the December position New York, it would be of the greatest benefit to all branches of the cotton industry.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. HOWARD,
General Sales Manager,
American Cotton Growers Exchange.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 11, 1924.

Mr. EDWARD S. BUTLER,
President New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant received and note your request for an expression of opinion regarding Government condition reports.

I have given much thought to the pros and cons of this matter, with the result that I am strongly in favor of frequent Government reports. Everyone is agreed that we should have all possible information regarding the progress of the growing crop and of the probable yield. There are numerous individuals, cotton firms, crop-reporting bureaus, and newspapers who gather such information and give out reports on the condition and estimates of yield. We will have these reports whether or not the Government itself issues them. Of course, no investigation of condition or yield can be accurate; but that of the Government is secured through more widespread and better sources of information, and its conclusions probably more scientifically arrived at than any private report. The influence it has upon prices proves that the world accepts it as being more authoritative and more correct than any other report issued. Private estimators realize that they are going to be checked and judged by the Government report, and make every effort to have their own reports as correct as possible.

If there were no Government reports, there would soon be condition reports and crop estimates issued, purporting to represent actual facts as near as could be gathered, but which would really represent the market bias or speculative interests of those issuing or controlling the reports. If such biased reports are issued now, they have little or no effect, because the Government report is recognized as being unbiased and representing true conditions at the time of gathering the information so far as it is humanly practicable to secure. These Government reports represent the facts at the time the information is gathered as nearly as they can be secured; but, of course, are subject to change as subsequent weather, weevil, or other conditions affect the progress of the crop. We do not expect the impossible, but do desire all possible unbiased information carefully and widely gathered and scientifically considered and compiled that can be secured, and desire such reports frequently, and are strongly opposed to returning to the old system of monthly reports, as tremendous changes in the condition of the crop can take place in the course of a month without the cotton trade generally having authoritative information as to the extent of such change.

While frequent Government reports may cause slight interference with trade about the time the report is to be issued, this cuts very little figure, and with no reports at all, or with reports at long intervals, losses would be very heavy, through lack of knowledge of conditions and prospective yield, and fluctuations would be much more violent when true conditions became known. With frequent Government reports the world is kept more continuously and closely informed of conditions and prospective yield, and the fluctuations are therefore greatly minimized.

Without the protective information given by the Government reports, I feel sure in my mind that there would be, about the marketing season each fall a flood of big-crop estimates or widespread propaganda of large crop to coincide with the forced marketing of cotton in the fall, thus depressing the price below actual value, through the creation of the belief or fear of a large crop, and the forcing on the market of a supply far in excess of the immediate demand.

C. H. HOWARD,
General Sales Manager American Cotton Growers' Exchange.

AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS EXCHANGE,
Raleigh, N. C., October 14, 1925.

Hon. W. M. JARDINE,

Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. SECRETARY: At the meeting of the trustees of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange at Memphis, Tenn., October 2 and 3, the following report was made by me to the trustees regarding the semimonthly cotton forecast of your department:

"Attacks are becoming more frequent and severe from various sources, on the semimonthly cotton reports from the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The main objection brought against these reports is that they disturb trade conditions and that business comes practically to a standstill for some days before each report. The only difference, as we see it, is that this disturbance, to the extent that this may be true, happens twice a month instead of once a month as formerly. We believe there have been less violent changes in the price of cotton with these semimonthly reports than with the monthly reports. In other words, they tend, by making known growing conditions more frequently, to reduce the opportunity of speculating in cotton.

"The ideal would be far more frequent reports than the semimonthly ones, such as weekly or even daily reports; then the changes in the price of cotton as a result of these reports would be extremely small from day to day or week to week in comparison with what they have been in the semimonthly reports or from what they were with the monthly reports. I believe that these more frequent reports are in the interest of stabilization in the price of cotton and should be continued, and should any change be made, it should be in the direction of more frequent rather than less frequent reports."

After the discussion, the trustees passed a resolution indorsing the cotton reports from your department and offering any assistance you might wish in connection with these reports, including appearance of the president, general manager, and legal counselor in connection with any hearings where these reports are involved. The cotton cooperatives want the best possible disinterested reports on cotton production, and we feel that these can only come from a Government source.

Yours very truly,

B. W. KILGORE, President.

ARKANSAS COTTON GROWERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
Little Rock, Ark., November 21, 1925.

Mr. W. M. JARDINE,

Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In view of the many and seeming universal criticisms that are coming to your department on account of the cotton estimates, it is a great pleasure to me to transmit herewith a resolution, adopted by our board of directors in session at their last regular meeting, November 17.

For your information I will advise that there were present 18 men from as many different sections of the State, all of whom are cotton producers on a more or less extensive scale and are thoroughly conversant with conditions in the South. The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote.

I shall be glad to do anything in my power, either as an individual or in my official position with our organization to assist the department and bring about a better feeling with regard to the reports. It is the opinion of the writer that instead of lessening or curtailing these reports they should carry the further information as to how much is being consumed and exported. I realize that this information is given out through another department of the Government, but believe that they should come at the same time as the ginnings' and crop estimates. They—the consumption and export reports—are treated too much as daily items of news and are overlooked by the average producer. If given in connection with the estimates and ginning reports, there would always be definite comparisons.

Under separate cover I am mailing you a marked copy of our little publication and shall be glad to mail it to any of your department whom you will suggest.

Yours very truly,

J. D. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

ALABAMA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Montgomery, Ala., November 11, 1925.

Hon. W. M. JARDINE,

Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am inclosing for your information copy of resolutions passed by the executive committee of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, stating our position on the cotton reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

We as farmers are very much interested in this work. We appreciate its merits and have absolute confidence in the officials and statisticians in charge.

If we can be of service in furthering it, we shall be pleased to have you call on us.

Yours very truly,

EDW. A. O'NEAL.

TENNESSEE COTTON GROWERS ASSOCIATION,

Memphis, Tenn., November 21, 1925.

The Hon. W. M. JARDINE,

Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: It is my privilege to hand you the attached resolution which was unanimously passed by the board of directors of the Tennessee Cotton Growers Association at their meeting November 18. We feel that the semimonthly reports as they have been made the past year by the Crop Reporting Board have been of inestimable value to the producer and to business generally. We feel that it is important that the producer, as well as the banks who loan the money to handle the cotton crop of the South, know accurately and as often as possible the true condition of the crop each year.

We believe that the semimonthly reports this year have stabilized business conditions in the South due to the fact that we have known every two weeks of the condition of the crop. For example: The Government reports for the past season have shown nearly a million and a half increase in the crop in 30 days. Had this information been given in the 30-day period, I am quite sure that we would have seen the wildest fluctuation in the market and that cotton would have gone so much lower than it did. At the same time the banks would have been loaded with paper for cotton which would have seemed extremely high in comparison to the wild fluctuations which would have followed the announcement of such an increase in the crop.

As stated, the only thing is to know the facts as nearly as possible and we believe that the best interest of the legitimate business and of the producer will be served by the semimonthly crop reports just as have been made in the past. They would be of even greater value if they could be furnished to the public as soon after the collection of data as possible.

We submit these facts for your thoughtful consideration and trust that you will lend your support and influence to a continuance of the semimonthly report and to any improvement in same.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBT. S. FLETCHER, Jr.,
Secretary-General Manager.

GOVERNMENT COTTON REPORTS SAVED THE FARMER MILLIONS OF DOLLARS THIS SEASON—MILL OPERATIONS REFLECT RADICAL CHANGES

Few things ever seemed more misguided than the rampage of certain southern Senators who have been claiming that the Government reports have this year cost the cotton farmers millions of dollars.

That the Washington reports have a retarding influence on business, both in raw cotton and in goods, is acceded generally. But the manner in which the Government's figures have gradually reached the 15,000,000-bale mark this season has unquestionably saved millions of dollars for the farmer.

If, on the basis of the acreage of 46,000,000 bales, the Government's estimate at the end of July and the early part of August had been 15,000,000 bales instead of around 13,500,000 bales, as it was, what would have been the average price of cotton from that time to this? Would the farmer have been able to sell his cotton above 20 cents if the Government had steadily declared during the early part of the season that a 15,000,000-bale crop was in store? It is impossible to find upon what the southern Senators in question base their contentions.

THE COTTON-GOODS MARKET ALSO BENEFITED

The cotton-goods market has benefited, though not to as great an extent as the farmer, by the slow process of revealing the 15,000,000-bale supply. Disposal of high-priced goods had been permitted. In the course of the gradual settling of the market many buyers were able to adjust themselves to meet the new conditions and the new price levels.

[From the Progressive Farmer]

GOVERNMENT COTTON REPORTS CONTINUE OUR MOST ACCURATE FORECASTS

Because much higher than expected, the latest cotton crop report by the United States Crop Reporting Board has caused much consternation and criticism among merchants, speculators, and politicians.

The forecast as of October 18 was for a crop of 15,226,000 bales. Why this was considered too high or why a smaller crop was expected is difficult to understand unless due to other reports, both private and official. The Crop Reporting Board issued reports as of September 16, October 1, October 18, and November 1, which forecast a cotton crop as follows:

	Bales
September 16	13,931,000
October 1	14,759,000
October 18	15,226,000
November 1	15,386,000

Each of these reports has been higher than most farmers, merchants, and speculators thought at the time would be made, and consequently each report has caused a decided fall in the price of cotton and produced a storm of criticism and protests that the estimate was too high. Indeed, some politicians have used what they have been pleased to call these ridiculously high forecasts as a reason for joining with the speculators, merchants, spinners, and exchanges in a destructive attack on the Crop Reporting Board.

It is apparent that the forecast of September 16 was too low or that of October 18 and November 1 too high, but most critics have, on the announcement of each forecast, vehemently declared that it was too high. The facts are that each September and October forecast has been too low, which will be proved by future reports and the final ginnings, but that does not absolve the official reports from just criticism. It ought, however, to close the mouths of those who criticized them because they thought each of these forecasts too high.

Many interested people seem similarly to miss the basic fact that the purpose of the crop reports is to give information, and that no matter whether a forecast is low, which is thought favorable to the farmers, or high, which is thought favorable to the merchants, what we really want and what is best for all is a report as nearly accurate as it is possible to make it.

Let us grant that the official reports are not accurate, for that is humanly impossible; or we may grant that this year they have been unreasonably inaccurate, yet they have been at each time more nearly the right figure than the private reports and guesses of the merchants and speculators, and therefore no merchant, speculator, or politician has any ground for criticizing the reports even this year on the ground of inaccuracy when compared with other reports.

But the matter in which we are most interested is in finding some method by which such grossly inaccurate forecasts as those of September 16 and October 1 may be avoided in the future. To the writer it has been impossible to explain the causes of these two low forecasts in the light of facts as he saw them. The following are some of the facts and conditions which have caused us to believe at the time these two forecasts were made that they were much too low:

1. We planted 46,448,000 acres, much the largest acreage ever planted.
2. We fertilized and cultivated the crop well.
3. We obtained and maintained relatively good stands.
4. We had comparatively light or no damage from boll weevils.
5. We had a dry season, which is always favorable for cotton production.
6. We had the knowledge of our past experience in always underestimating the crop in dry seasons.

In view of these facts, which ought to have been known by anyone having sufficient intelligence to make crop reports, how a forecast of only 13,931,000 bales could have been made September 16 is beyond understanding. Yet at about that time the commissioners of agriculture of the Cotton States gave out a forecast of fully a million bales less. After so many years' experience in underestimating the cotton crop every dry season and overestimating it every wet season, it does seem that some method ought to be found by which that perpetual bias could be checked and the ever-recurring error at least partly corrected.

The cotton crop of 1925 is large, and why shouldn't it be? We planted, fertilized, and cultivated for a large crop, we had little boll-weevil damage, and the season was a dry one—all these conditions being favorable to a large crop.

But let us not be misled by the criticisms of the cotton merchants, speculators, and exchanges, or even by the politicians. The Government crop reports are still the nearest accurate we have; in fact, have been even this year, and that is why the speculators don't like them.

COTTON PRICES TOO LOW, CONSIDERING CONSUMPTION

Present prices of cotton are too low. Those who are dumping cotton on the market and taking what they can get at forced sale should consider conditions carefully before they sacrifice cotton which the world needs and which it would take at higher prices if unable to get it for less.

Below we give the carry-over, production, and consumption of cotton for the last five years:

	Bales
1921	9,364,000
1922	4,879,000
1923	2,573,000
1924	2,319,000
1925	2,880,000
Average	4,403,000

	Bales
1921	7,954,000
1922	9,762,000
1923	10,140,000
1924	13,628,000
1925 forecast	15,386,000
Average	11,342,000

	Bales
1921-22	12,829,000
1922-23	12,631,000
1923-24	11,241,000
1924-25	14,247,000
1925-26, estimated	15,000,000

If, as estimated, the consumption of American cotton from August 1, 1925, to July 31, 1926, amounts to 15,000,000 bales, which at present seems a conservative estimate, the carry-over July 31, 1926, will be lower than the average for the last five years by more than a million bales and not more than the average for the previous four years of short crops.

The world needs 15,386,000 bales of American cotton from the crop of 1925 and the forecast of such a production does not justify a panic to sacrifice cotton such as has occurred recently.

[From the *Progressive Farmer*, Memphis, Tenn., November 25, 1925]

THE FIGHT IS ON

The public press continues to offer evidence that a well-organized attack on the cotton-crop reporting service of the Department of Agriculture is to be made during the coming session of Congress.

From Boston comes the report that the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers has passed resolutions urging the discontinuance of certain reports.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange is also reported to have passed resolutions favoring the "abolishment or radical modification" of the Government reports.

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations of the outside world, through its official secretary, Mr. Arno S. Pearse, Manchester, England, is also actively working for less frequent reports.

And later, after the report of October 18 forecasting a crop of 15,226,000 bales, there has been a perfect avalanche of criticism from cotton merchants, speculators, and politicians following each of the last three reports, because, as stated by these critics, the reports forecast more cotton than has been produced.

What makes a joke of all these criticisms is that each forecast has been too small and the one of October 18 was probably no exception, for there will almost certainly be more than 15,500,000 bales gathered if the weather continues favorable for picking from now on.

Producers and those politicians who have regard for the interests of producers should consider well the source of this criticism of the official cotton-crop reports. Merchants, speculators, and spinners do not need the official Government reports. They are able to gather the necessary information for themselves, and they can and do use the exchanges to hedge and reduce their risks, but the producers can not gather the necessary facts and can not or do not use the hedging facilities of the exchanges.

It is, therefore, not saying too much to state that the Government crop reports are for the protection of the producers.

Not only are these official reports the only trustworthy information available to the producers, but they are also what is equally important, the only protection the producers have against the biased and selfish reports of the speculators and merchants.

Beyond all doubt the cotton trade and the speculators want less frequent reports, and, better still, no reports at all; but Congress should consider well before it interferes with or in any way cripples this only source of information and protection to the producers of cotton.

ATLANTA, GA., November 20, 1925.

Hon. WM. J. HARRIS,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HARRIS: I have your wire. I am sure that something should be done along the line of your article and I indorse your plan, provided nothing better can be gotten up that will eliminate the confusion that we are having at present, while I favor the plan we now have in preference to allowing the private estimates to control and influence the market.

If this will not work, I believe your proposal would remedy the whole trouble.

Thanking you for your usual cooperation and with kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. E. CONWELL,
President-General Manager *Georgia Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association*.

[Letter from the editor of the *Progressive Farmer*]
MEMPHIS, TENN., November 19, 1925.

Hon. WILLIAM J. HARRIS,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your telegram asking that I "criticize and suggest improvements, plan outlined afternoon papers lessening cotton speculation," I submit the following, based on outline of your plan as reported in this morning's paper.

Let me state, before going further, that I am very much opposed to any lessening of the number or changing the kinds of reports now being issued. They are already too few and the producers greatest need is for more and better reports of the same kind now being issued, for these official reports are the only protection from the numerous private and biased reports of the speculative interests.

In my opinion it would be a sacrifice of the producers' interests and a distinct victory for the speculative interests to abandon the kind of reports now issued in July and August. In fact, I think we should have semimonthly reports in August as well as in September, October, and November, for the greatest changes in the crop take place in August and the first half of September. It would be a delight to the speculators if they could prevent the issuing of these July and August reports.

I also differ from your statement, as reported in the press, that the July and August reports are "guesses." A guess is a statement made without information; whereas these July and August reports are based on knowledge of the condition of the crop at the time and interpreted in bales by the light of past experience based on the continued existence of certain fairly well-defined conditions. They are as different from "guesses" as statements made without any information are different from statements made on full information of present conditions and assumed future conditions. We need these July and August forecasts as much as any other reports and in the interest of the producers I beg of you not to aid in the clamor of the exchanges and speculators for their discontinuance.

I also protest against the idea that these condition reports in July and August, if issued, should not be interpreted in terms of bales. None, except the makers of private reports and a very few who have given the matter much study, can intelligently interpret condition figures. The vast majority of producers and the public generally can not understand any other forecast than one interpreted by the experts on the knowledge which they alone possess in bales of cotton. And if the Crop Reporting Board does not interpret its data speculators and private agencies will do so less accurately. This also is just another trick of the private forecasters and speculative trade to lessen the value of the official reports.

I assume that the protection of the producers' interests is the chief object of these crop reports. The speculator and the merchant has no standing in court in so far as these reports are concerned. The producers and spinners alone should be considered, and with the jury I do not think the spinners have a right to more than 10 per cent of consideration. All other interests have ample facilities for information. The producers alone are without facilities for getting information, and the official reports are not only their only source of information from the Cotton Belt as a whole, but also their only protection from the biased reports of merchants and speculators.

I am also very doubtful of the wisdom of making the reports after the exchanges have closed for the day. This would give the Liverpool exchange an unfair advantage of the American trade, for after a report had been issued they would be open for practically a whole day before the American exchanges would be open. I am not particularly anxious to protect the American exchanges, but so long as they offer the only place where cotton can with certainty be bought or sold at any time, and so long as the whole cotton industry is dominated by the exchanges of Liverpool, New York, and New Orleans, I do not think it is fair to America to give Liverpool the advantage of the reports for one full session before the American exchanges have them. I would, however, favor keeping the American exchanges closed for 30 minutes instead of 15 minutes after the reports are issued.

My platform is, in short, give us semimonthly reports from August 1 to December 1, retain all reports that we now have both in kind and number, and then add all possible in both number and accuracy which a legitimate expenditure of money and the best brains can produce. I also suggest that the reports be issued at the earliest possible time after the data are collected.

The frequent reports interfere with speculative trade, with the emphasis on "speculative." They do not materially interfere with legitimate trade, and they help to prevent speculation and violent fluctuations on which the speculators fatten, as the record shows.

Inclosed herewith I am sending you copies of letters written by Mr. C. B. Howard, sales manager of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, representing 280,000 producers, to Mr. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Edward S. Butler, who was then president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and also copy of a resolution passed by the board of directors of the Tennessee Cooperative

Cotton Marketing Association. As to your other proposals for improving the reports, as far as the information I now have will enable me to judge, I could heartily support.

Thanking you for having given me the opportunity to express to you my views on this problem, I am, with much respect,

Yours truly,

TAIT BUTLER, *Editor*.

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, report showing the number of cotton correspondents on the various lists as of October 31, 1925

States	Town-ship	County	Indi- vidual farms	Special cotton	Ginners	Field aides	Total
Virginia	196	16	179	64	164	111	730
North Carolina	548	52	657	616	2,032	1,061	4,966
South Carolina	548	43	926	588	2,457	718	5,280
Georgia	742	108	6,291	729	2,514	2,183	12,507
Florida	118	15	237	158	119	411	1,058
Alabama	1,201	44	1,006	838	1,664	570	5,413
Mississippi	838	63	841	608	1,670	2,233	6,283
Louisiana	575	31	748	337	910	2,481	5,082
Texas	1,797	129	1,631	1,095	3,864	3,641	12,157
Arkansas	1,030	65	916	689	1,476	1,469	5,645
Tennessee	376	42	375	324	510	511	2,138
Missouri	104	7	107	81	166	64	529
Oklahoma	604	32	854	549	928	865	3,832
California	448	13	118	24	50	78	731
Arizona	47	4	42	18	77	135	323
New Mexico	76	3	69	7	35	67	257
United States	9,338	667	14,997	6,725	18,636	16,628	66,991

NOTE.—There are also about 20,000 individual farm reporters who report direct to the field offices concerning their own farms.

Most of the more than 80,000 reporters above are men actively engaged in farming.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE RULES

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I send to the desk three notices of proposed amendments to the rules and ask that they may be read by the clerk, pursuant to the rule of the Senate.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read.

The legislative clerk (Harvey A. Welsh) read as follows:

Notice is hereby given that at the proper time I shall propose an amendment to Rule XVIII of the Senate Rules relating to amendments to paragraph 2 and to read as follows:

"2. No amendment shall be in order to a bill, resolution, or other amendment unless it be germane to the subject matter under consideration. If a point of order is made against a proposed amendment, it shall be decided without debate, unless the Chair desires to hear discussion. Upon any appeal from the decision of the Chair relating to such point of order no Senator shall speak more than once nor longer than 10 minutes."

Notice is hereby given that at the proper time I shall propose an amendment to Rule XIX of the Senate Rules relating to debate, proposing to add to said rule a paragraph, to be No. 7, to read as follows:

"7. Debate shall be confined to the subject matter under consideration, and all points of order relating thereto shall be decided by the Chair without debate. Upon an appeal from a decision of the Chair upon any such point of order no Senator shall speak more than once or longer than 10 minutes."

Notice is hereby given that at the proper time I shall propose an amendment to Rule XIX of the Senate Rules relating to debate by submitting an additional paragraph to read as follows:

"8. Whenever a bill or resolution other than an appropriation bill or a revenue bill has been under consideration for 10 days or more, a notice to limit debate on such measure, signed by 15 or more Senators, may be filed after being read to the Senate, and on and after the next calendar day from the filing of such notice a vote shall be taken upon the question "Shall debate on the pending measure be limited," and if a majority of the Senate shall vote to limit debate thereafter no Senator shall speak more than once nor longer than one hour on the bill nor more than twice nor longer than 20 minutes on any amendment that may be offered. No dilatory or frivolous amendment shall be received and a point of order that an amendment is dilatory or frivolous shall be decided by the Chair without debate, and upon an appeal from his decision no Senator shall speak more than five minutes."

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The notices will be received and lie on the table.

INVESTIGATION OF THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Mr. KING submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1), which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee to consist of four Representatives, members of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, to be appointed by the

Speaker, and of four Senators, members* of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to investigate the present condition of the Naval Establishment and particularly to inquire into and report to Congress whether or not the so-called capital ships ratio of 5-5-3 as agreed on by the Washington Disarmament Conference is being maintained on the part of the United States or is being exceeded by the other powers to the agreement; the actual number of cruisers, destroyers, submarines, dirigibles, airplanes, and other auxiliary naval craft in the naval establishments of the other powers signatory to such agreement but not subject to such ratio; the number, class, and description of such auxiliary craft as may be regarded as adequate and necessary to the defense of the country; whether adequate attention has been given by the Navy Department to the construction of submarines, airplanes, and other auxiliary craft; the reasons for delay in completing the V-boats now under construction; why no fleet submarines have been constructed; whether the submarines constructed have been efficient; why more airplanes have not been constructed and whether those constructed are effective and of types comparable to those employed by naval powers; whether the General Board of the Navy is committed to archaic naval plans and archaic types of vessels and is preventing the proper development and perfection of such submarines, airplanes, and auxiliary craft as may be required for the defense of the country; whether a change should be made in the manner of appointing the General Board of the Navy; whether the administration of the Navy Department has tended to the bureaucratic domination of the expert and technical officers of the Navy or has prevented the development of officers of such expert qualifications as are required for the technical work of the Navy; whether the recent accidents to naval vessels off the coast of California and recent casualties to submarines have been due to deficient official and other personnel or to lack of adequate sea training in the navigation of submarines and auxiliary craft; the number of navy yards, naval bases, and shore stations which should be maintained; the organization of the Navy Department, including the functions of the separate bureaus in the department, their interrelations, and their relation to the office of the Secretary of the Navy; whether the Navy Department is effectively and prudently expending the moneys appropriated for the Naval Establishment to the advantage of the Government and the potential defense of the country; and whether or not the acts of Congress respecting the organization of the Navy Department should be amended or supplemented by new legislation to secure a more effective expenditure of naval appropriations and to promote the orderly coordination and functioning of the department, and to make recommendations to Congress concerning the question in the premises set forth.

Such committee as a whole or by subcommittee is authorized to hold hearings, to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Sixty-ninth Congress at such times and places, to employ such experts and accountants, and clerical, and other stenographic assistants 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. Subpoenas for witnesses shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee thereof. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be liable to the penalties provided by section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

ALICE N. KELLER

Mr. CURTIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 54), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Alice N. Keller, widow of Thomas W. Keller, the late Acting Assistant Door-keeper of the Senate, one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. WARREN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 55), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Sixty-ninth 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 on any subject before said committee,

the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING

Mr. ODDIE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 56), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mines and Mining, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-ninth 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.

COMPILATION FOR THE INDIAN COMMITTEE

Mr. HARRELD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 57), which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to have prepared for the use of the Senate a compilation of the laws, agreements, Executive orders, proclamations, etc., relating to Indian affairs passed and proclaimed since December 1, 1913, to be known as Laws and Treaties Relating to Indian Affairs, volume 4.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR LADD

Mr. FRAZIER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 58), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. Edwin F. Ladd, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE

Mr. FESSION submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 59), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That clause 1 of Rule XIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"1. When a Senator desires to speak he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. When a bill or resolution is under consideration a Senator shall confine his remarks to the immediate question under debate. When no bill or resolution is under consideration no Senator shall proceed to address the Senate without leave first obtained by unanimous consent. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer; no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate; and during the last six days of any session of Congress no Senator shall speak more than 30 minutes upon any one question without leave of the Senate obtained by unanimous consent."

2. That clause 1 of Rule XX of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. On a question of order submitted to the Senate, or on an appeal, no Senator shall speak more than once nor more than 20 minutes. When an appeal is taken, any subsequent question of order which may arise before the decision of such appeal shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer."

INVESTIGATION OF WHEAT, FLOUR, AND BREAD PRICES

Mr. CAMERON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 60), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Whereas it appears from the public press that preparations are under way to increase the price of bread to the consumer; and

Whereas the high price of wheat is given as the reason for increasing the price of bread: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That for the purpose of providing the Congress with information to serve as a basis for such legislation, as in its opin-

ion may be found necessary for the regulation of improper practices in the manipulation of prices of wheat, flour, and bread, the Federal Trade Commission is authorized and directed to investigate (in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by subdivision (d) of section 6 of the act entitled "An act to create a Federal trade commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914, as amended, and in pursuance of any other power conferred upon it by such act) the facts relating to (a) alleged corporate violations of the antitrust laws in respect of operations in wheat, flour, and bread; and (b) the relation of such antitrust-law violations to the demand for and the supply of wheat, flour, and bread, prices of and profits in wheat, flour, and bread, and the methods of marketing wheat, flour, and bread in interstate and foreign commerce. The commission is directed to report to the Senate as soon as practicable the results of its investigations in pursuance of this resolution.

The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture are requested to furnish the Senate as soon as practicable such information as they may have concerning the world's supply of wheat.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. SMOOT submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 61), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Sixty-ninth Congress at such times and places as they may deem advisable; to make investigations into internal revenue, customs, currency, and coinage matters, and other matters within its jurisdiction, and to compile and prepare statistics and documents relating thereto as directed from time to time by the Senate and as may be necessary; and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof; to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ such expert, stenographic, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary; and all of the expenses of such committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and the committee is authorized to order such printing and binding as may be necessary for its use.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

Mr. LENROOT submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 62), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. Robert M. La Follette, late a Senator from the State of Wisconsin, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR RALSTON

Mr. WATSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 63), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. Samuel M. Ralston, late a Senator from the State of Indiana, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Mr. NORRIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 64), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Sixty-ninth 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 on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR SPENCER

Mr. REED of Missouri submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 65), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon.

Selden P. Spencer, late a Senator from the State of Missouri, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Mr. JONES of Washington submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 66), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-ninth 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 hearing 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.

ADDITIONAL TELEPHONE OPERATORS

Mr. KEYES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 67), 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 hereby is authorized and directed to employ during the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress two telephone operators to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,200 per annum.

AFFAIRS IN HAITI

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 68), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is requested to advise the Senate as to what powers and functions Brig. Gen. John H. Russell is exercising in Haiti or in relation to the Haitian Government, under or by authority of the Secretary of State, including the number of troops under the command of General Russell in Haiti and the military powers exercised by him for or on behalf or under the direction of the Secretary; that the Secretary transmit to the Senate the text of all instructions issued by him to General Russell and the text of all correspondence between the Haitian Government and General Russell and between the Haitian Government and any other officer or agent of the State Department respecting loans to the Haitian Government by American banks; and that the Secretary further transmit to the Senate any and all correspondence between the Secretary and General Russell and between General Russell and any officials of the Haitian Government respecting the holding of the election of the Legislature and Government of Haiti which is fixed by the Constitution of Haiti to be held in January next, and to advise the Senate whether or not General Russell has been instructed to take steps or to use his influence to prevent the holding of such election or to postpone the same or to retain the present President of Haiti in power in default of the election of a successor upon the date fixed.

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 69), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the relations between the United States and the Republic of Haiti have assumed a condition which is unsatisfactory to the inhabitants of said country and otherwise disadvantageous to the United States, which condition is due in large measure to the presence of the naval forces of the United States in said country and the exercise by the United States of the control of the finances and revenues of said country; and

Whereas the purpose of the intervention by the United States in the political affairs of said country, the direction of their revenues and finances, and the police of the same by the United States naval forces has been accomplished, and there is no further advantage either to the United States or said country from any continued intervention in its affairs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the President should withdraw the naval forces of the United States now in Haiti and should arrange an abrogation of any treaty, protocol, or other agreement providing for the control of the revenues of Haiti by the United States, or providing for the intervention of the United States in the political affairs of said country, and that it is the sense of the Senate that Haiti should be free from any external interference with its domestic policies or internal administration.

THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 70), 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 interests 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.

ACTS OF THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 71), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That a select committee of five Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate, which committee is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the acts of the Alien Property Custodian and the administration of the Alien Property Custodian's office, and particularly to investigate the following matters and things: (a) The seizure and appraisal of property, the care of the property seized, whether or not waste has been permitted in relation thereto, and the costs and fees allowed paid for such care; (b) the sale and conversion of property by the Alien Property Custodian, whether or not authorized by law; (c) whether such conversions have been by public sale or through private negotiations; (d) whether or not the moneys received by such conversions were adequate and represent the real value of the properties converted; (e) whether or not sales have been made to agents, officials, attorneys, or other persons having fiduciary relations to such property; (f) the sale of patents, trade-marks, and trade names to the so-called Chemical Foundation, a corporation of Delaware, or to any other persons or corporations, and the sale of properties of the Bosch Magneto Co.; (g) and further to investigate the relations of the Department of Justice to the business and affairs of the Alien Property Custodian, whether there has been any influence or pressure exerted by any Government official or officials, or other persons, to prevent criminal or civil proceedings in relation to any of such transactions; and generally to investigate all matters touching the legality, good faith, and necessity of all transactions and conversions affecting the property held in trust by the Alien Property Custodian.

The committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to sit during the session or during any recess of the Senate and at such places as may be deemed advisable. Any subcommittee duly authorized thereto shall have the same powers as are conferred upon said select committee by this resolution.

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS

Mr. MCKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 72), which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable moment (1) the names of all first, second, and third class postmasters appointed in the United States since March 4, 1921, who were appointed when there were ex-service men on the eligible list; (2) the names of all ex-service men appointed postmasters; and (3) the names of all ex-service men appointed postmasters where they stood second or third on the eligible list.

ELEVATION OF BATTLESHIP GUNS

Mr. MCKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 73), which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Whereas it has been stated on the floor of the Senate by the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs that "a protest has been made by another power to this country against elevating the guns of our battleships, and until that protest has been settled I do not believe we should take affirmative action and vote to appropriate for the elevation of guns"; and

Whereas it is admitted by all competent naval authorities, as well as by the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, that the American

Navy can not attain or maintain the 5-5-3 ratio accorded to it under the limitation-of-arms agreement, without elevating the guns on these 13 battleships; and

Whereas it has been reported by the Secretary of State that there is no legal reason under the disarmament conference agreement of 1922 why our guns should not be elevated; and

Whereas it has been asserted that the protest against our elevating guns on these 13 battleships was made to this country on April 15, 1923, nearly two years ago; and

Whereas Article II of the limitation of armament treaty provides in part that: "The British Empire may, in accordance with the replacement table in Chapter II, part 3, construct two new capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons), standard displacement each"; and

Whereas in Article VII of said treaty it is provided: "The total tonnage for aircraft carriers of each of the contracting powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for the British Empire 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons)"; and

Whereas Article IX of the treaty is as follows:

"No aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the contracting powers.

However, any of the contracting powers may, provided that its total tonnage allowance of aircraft carriers is not thereby exceeded, build not more than two aircraft carriers, each of a tonnage of not more than 33,000 tons (33,528 metric tons) standard displacement, and in order to effect economy any of the contracting powers may use for this purpose any two of their ships, whether constructed or in course of construction, which would otherwise be scrapped under the provisions of Article II. The armament of any aircraft carriers exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be in accordance with the requirements of Article X, except that the total number of guns to be carried in case any of such guns be of a caliber exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters), except antiaircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimeters), shall not exceed 8"; and

Whereas Article X of the treaty provides in part as follows: "No aircraft carrier of any of the contracting powers shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of 8 inches (203 millimeters)"; and

Whereas it has been stated on the floor of the Senate and in the public print that the new British ships called the *Nelson* and *Rodney* are vessels supposed to be the latest thing in battleships; that they will carry nine 16-inch guns, and that these guns will be placed forward, and that the after deck will be used for an airplane platform upon which they can carry airships, and that there will be no stacks: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, First. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, what steps, if any, have been taken by the executive department to have said protest against the elevation of guns on 13 of our battleships settled and determined; whether any suggestion has been made by the protesting nation or by the United States that the matter be submitted for arbitration; and at what time a decision in reference to the protest may be expected.

Second. That the President of the United States is hereby further respectfully requested to obtain the information from Great Britain as provided under the terms of said treaty and inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether said ships, *Nelson* and *Rodney*, conform to the provisions of said treaty; whether the same are battleships or aircraft carriers; if combined battleships and aircraft carriers, whether or not such ships, as aircraft carriers, do not violate Article X of the treaty by carrying guns in excess of the caliber therein permitted; whether the said ships, as aircraft carriers, do not violate Section IX of the treaty in reference to tonnage and in reference to the number of guns carried.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate, under the order previously entered, adjourned until Thursday, December 10, 1925, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 8, 1925

SECRETARY OF WAR

Dwight F. Davis, of Missouri, to be Secretary of War, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John W. Weeks, resigned.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR

Hanford MacNider, of Iowa, to be Assistant Secretary of War, vice Dwight F. Davis, of Missouri.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Robert E. Olds, of Minnesota, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Van A. MacMurray, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China.

SOLICITOR OF STATE DEPARTMENT

Green H. Hackworth, of the District of Columbia, to be Solicitor of the Department of State, vice Charles Cheney Hyde, resigned. (Mr. Hackworth is now serving under a recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Lincoln C. Andrews, of New York, N. Y., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in place of Eliot Wadsworth, resigned. (Mr. Andrews is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER

Miss Jessie Dell, of Georgia, to be a civil service commissioner, to which office she was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, deceased.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

The following-named persons for appointment to the offices in the Diplomatic Service of the United States to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY

Charles MacVeagh, of New Hampshire, to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Japan.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

Charles C. Hart, of the District of Columbia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Albania.

John Van A. MacMurray, of New Jersey, formerly an Assistant Secretary of State, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China.

Evan E. Young, of South Dakota, formerly a Foreign Service officer of class 1, detailed as chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, Department of State, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic.

Alfred J. Pearson, of Iowa, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Finland.

John B. Stetson, jr., of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Poland.

William S. Culbertson, of Kansas, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Rumania.

William W. Russell, of the District of Columbia, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Siam.

DIPLOMATIC AGENT AND CONSUL GENERAL

Maxwell Blake, of Missouri, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to act as diplomatic agent and consul general at Tangier, Morocco.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Frank P. Lockhart, of Texas, formerly Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 4 of the United States of America, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

James E. McKeena, of Massachusetts, formerly a drafting officer in the Department of State, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 8 of the United States of America, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

The following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States to the offices to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:

From Foreign Service officer of class 3 to Foreign Service officer of class 2

Ferdinand L. Mayor, of Indiana.

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3

R. Henry Norweb, of Ohio.

George A. Gordon, of New York.

L. Lanier Winslow, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer of class 5 to Foreign Service officer of class 4

Frank C. Lee, of Colorado.

James B. Stewart, of New Mexico.

Edwin C. Wilson, of Florida.

Alan F. Winslow, of Illinois.

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 5

Wainwright Abbott, of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Flack, of Pennsylvania.

Frederic D. K. LeClercq, of South Carolina.

William C. Burdett, of Tennessee.

H. Merle Cochran, of Arizona.

John P. Hurley, of New York.

Joseph E. Jacobs, of South Carolina.

George A. Makinson, of California.

Benjamin Reath Riggs, of Pennsylvania.

Merritt Swift, of the District of Columbia.

Harold H. Tittmann, jr., of Missouri.

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 6

Harold M. Deane, of Connecticut.

Edward M. Groth, of New York.

Edmund B. Montgomery, of Illinois.

John F. Simons, of New York.

Clarence J. Spiker, of the District of Columbia.

R. A. Wallace Treat, of Ohio.

From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 7

S. Bertrand Jacobson, of New York.

Samuel H. Wiley, of North Carolina.

Robert S. Burgher, of Texas.

Leon H. Ellis, of Washington.

Waldemar J. Gallman, of New York.

Donald F. Bigelow, of Minnesota.

Edward S. Crocker, 2d, of Massachusetts.

Nathaniel P. Davis, of New Jersey.

Donald R. Heath, of Kansas.

Jack Dewey Hickerson, of Texas.

Robert D. Murphy, of Wisconsin.

George P. Shaw, of California.

John Stambaugh, 2d, of Ohio.

From Foreign Service officer, unclassified, at \$3,000, to Foreign Service officer of class 8

Conger Reynolds, of Iowa.

Thomas H. Robinson, of New Jersey.

Leslie E. Woods, of Massachusetts.

Gilson G. Blake, jr., of Maryland.

James Hugh Keeley, jr., of the District of Columbia.

Carl D. Meinhardt, of New York.

Hugh S. Miller, of Illinois.

Sydney B. Redecker, of New York.

Harry L. Troutman, of Georgia.

CONSULS GENERAL

Charles B. Curtis, of New York, a Foreign Service officer of class 2, and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service with the rank of counselor of legation, to be also a consul general of the United States of America (recess appointment).

Frank P. Lockhart, of Texas, formerly Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, to be a consul general of the United States of America (recess appointment).

CONSULS

Walter C. Thurston, of Arizona, a Foreign Service officer of class 3, and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service with the rank of first secretary, to be also a consul of the United States of America (recess appointment).

Harold M. Deane, of Connecticut, a Foreign Service officer of class 6, and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service with the rank of second secretary, to be a consul of the United States of America (recess appointment).

James E. McKenna, of Massachusetts, formerly a drafting officer in the Department of State, to be a consul of the United States of America (recess appointment).

VICE CONSUL

J. Holbrook Chapman, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service with the rank of third secretary, to be a vice consul of the United States of America (recess appointment).

SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Dana G. Munro, of New Jersey, a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a consul, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America (recess appointment).

Hamilton G. Claiborne, of Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a consul, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America (recess appointment).

Ernest L. Ives, of Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of class 4 and a consul, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America (recess appointment).

R. A. Wallace Treat, of Ohio, a Foreign Service officer of class 6 and a consul, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America (recess appointment).

Clifton R. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America (recess appointment).

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers, unclassified, of the United States of America, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Clayson W. Aldridge, of New York.

Robert L. Buell, of New York.

Selden Chapin, of Pennsylvania.

Charles Henry Coster, of New York.

Miss Pattie H. Field, of Colorado.

Franklin B. Frost, of Rhode Island.

Harvey S. Gerry, of the District of Columbia.

Durward Grinstead, of Massachusetts.

Julius C. Holmes, of Kansas.

Royal R. Jordan, of Massachusetts.

David McK. Key, of Tennessee.

J. Hall Paxton, of Virginia.

Angus I. Ward, of Michigan.

Clifton R. Wharton, of Massachusetts.

David Williamson, of Colorado.

Stanley Woodward, of Pennsylvania.

Roy W. Baker, of New York.

Allan Dawson, of Iowa.

John Carter Vincent, of Georgia.

John W. Bailey, jr., of Texas.

William E. Beitz, of New York.

Julian F. Harrington, of Massachusetts.

Ellis O. Briggs, of New York.

David K. E. Bruce, of Maryland.

Augustus S. Chase, of Connecticut.

Early B. Christian, of Louisiana.

Lewis Clark, of Alabama.

Harry L. Franklin, of Kentucky.

Eugene M. Hinkle, of New York.

Edward P. Lawton, jr., of Georgia.

John H. Lord, of Massachusetts.

William H. T. Mackie, of New Jersey.

John H. Morgan, of Massachusetts.

W. Mayo Newhall, jr., of California.

Lloyd D. Yates, of the District of Columbia.

McCeney Werlich, of the District of Columbia.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion in rank from vice consul of career to consul, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Conger Reynolds, of Iowa.

Thomas H. Robinson, of New Jersey.

Leslie E. Woods, of Massachusetts.

Gilson G. Blake, jr., of Maryland.

James Hugh Keeley, jr., of the District of Columbia.

Carl D. Meinhardt, of New York.

Hugh S. Miller, of Illinois.

Sydney B. Redecker, of New York.

Harry L. Troutman, of Georgia.

The following-named persons to be vice consuls of career of the United States of America, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Clayson W. Aldridge, of New York.

Robert L. Buell, of New York.

Selden Chapin, of Pennsylvania.

Charles Henry Coster, of New York.

Pattie H. Field, of Colorado.

Franklin B. Frost, of Rhode Island.

Harvey S. Gerry, of the District of Columbia.

Durward Grinstead, of Massachusetts.

Julius C. Holmes, of Kansas.

Royal R. Jordan, of Massachusetts.

David McK. Key, of Tennessee.

J. Hall Paxton, of Virginia.

Angus I. Ward, of Michigan.

David Williamson, of Colorado.

Stanley Woodward, of Pennsylvania.

Roy W. Baker, of New York.

Allan Dawson, of Iowa.

John Carter Vincent, of Georgia.

George R. Paschal, jr., of Florida.

John W. Bailey, jr., of Texas.

William E. Beitz, of New York.

Julian F. Harrington, of Massachusetts.

John H. Lord, of Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Capt. Martin E. Trench, 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, vice Capt. Philip Williams.

MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

C. F. McIntosh, of Indiana, to be a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education for a term of three years from July 17, 1925, to which office he was reappointed during the last recess of the Senate.

MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Harry Bassett, of Indiana, to be a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for a term of six years, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John J. Keegan, term expired.

COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Frederick A. Fenning, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia for a term of three years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James F. Oyster, deceased.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

William J. Kerby, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities for the District of Columbia, for a term of three years from July 1, 1925. (A reappointment.)

DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF MINES

Scott Turner, of Michigan, to be Director Bureau of Mines, vice H. Foster Bain, resigned.

DIRECTOR OF THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

Floyd R. Harrison, of the District of Columbia, to be a director of the War Finance Corporation for the unexpired term of four years from May 24, 1922, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frank W. Mondell.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

C. Rogers Arundell, of Oregon, to be a member of the Board of Tax Appeals for a term expiring June 1, 1926, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. Raymond A. Vonderlehr to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from April 10, 1925.

Dr. Paul W. Bailey to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from April 13, 1925.

Asst. Surg. Ralph D. Lillie to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from May 14, 1925.

Passed Asst. Surg. Harry E. Trimble to be surgeon, to rank as such from July 16, 1925.

Passed Asst. Surg. Mark V. Ziegler to be surgeon, to rank as such from August 2, 1925.

Passed Asst. Surg. James E. Faris to be surgeon, to rank as such from August 1, 1925.

Dr. Derrick A. Hoxie to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 22, 1925.

Dr. Jack H. Ayers to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 25, 1925.

Dr. Everett B. Archer to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 29, 1925.

Dr. Fletcher C. Stewart to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 30, 1925.

Dr. John F. Gates to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from August 8, 1925.

Asst. Surg. Kenneth F. Maxcy to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from October 8, 1925.

Surg. Claude H. Lavinder to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1925, in place of Senior Surg. B. W. Brown, placed on "waiting orders."

Asst. Surg. LeGrand B. Byrington to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from October 15, 1925.

Dr. James B. Ryon to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from October 14, 1925.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Byron Williams, of Kentucky, to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, with relative rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, vice George H. Dell, resigned.

To be aid (with relative rank of ensign in the Navy), by promotion from deck officer

Paul Albert Smith, of Michigan, vice K. G. Crosby.

David Hearn Askew, of Texas, vice Daniel Fivel.

Carl Fred Ehlers, of Iowa, vice H. A. Karo.

William Murel Gibson, of Colorado, vice H. B. Brown.

William Francis Malnate, of Massachusetts, vice R. L. Anderson.

Frank Gerard Johnson, of Massachusetts, vice G. W. Tatchell.

Ralph Leslie Pfau, of Texas, vice C. L. Nyman.

Alvin Cecil Thorson, of North Dakota, vice R. C. Wilson.

Joe Charles Partington, of Nebraska, vice E. H. Deily.

To be aid (with relative rank of ensign in the Navy), by promotion from junior engineer

Newmann Breedon Smith, of New Mexico, vice G. E. Booth.

SUPERINTENDENT OF UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE

Niles R. Becker, of New York, to be superintendent of the United States Assay Office at New York, in place of Isaac H. Smith, resigned.

ASSAYER OF THE MINT

Clarence C. Malmstrom, of Denver, Colo., to be assayer in the Mint of the United States at Denver, Colo., in place of Ambrose E. Moynahan, superseded.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

SOLICITOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Alexander W. Gregg, of Texas, to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue, vice Nelson T. Hartson, resigned. (Mr. Gregg is now serving under a recess appointment.)

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Edwin A. Brast, of Parkersburg, W. Va., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia, in place of Albert B. White, superseded.

John R. Towles, of Phoenix, Ariz., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Arizona, in place of Frank R. Stewart.

Lee Brock, of Nashville, Tenn., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Tennessee, in place of Louis P. Brewer.

Thomas W. White, of Newton, Mass., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Massachusetts, in place of Malcolm E. Nichols, resigned.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Marion O. Dunning, of Savannah, Ga., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 17, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga., in place of George V. Denny, resigned.

Eddie McCall Priest, of Huntingdon, Tenn., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 43, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., in place of Charles C. Hinkle, whose term of office expired August 31, 1925.

Willfred W. Lufkin, of Boston, Mass., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 4, with headquarters at Boston, Mass. Reappointment.

COMPTROLLERS OF CUSTOMS

Dwight Hall, of Dover, N. H., to be comptroller of customs in customs collection district No. 4, with headquarters at Boston, Mass., in place of Harry W. Spaulding, resigned.

Collins B. Allen, of Salem, N. J., to be comptroller of customs in customs collection district No. 11, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., to fill an existing vacancy.

APPRASIER OF MERCHANDISE

Ivil O. Price, of Tampa, Fla., to be appraiser of merchandise in customs collection district No. 18, with headquarters at Tampa, Fla., to fill an existing vacancy.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

Boatswain (life-saving) Eugene T. Osborn to be a district superintendent, with the rank of ensign, to rank as such from April 6, 1925.

District superintendent, with the rank of lieutenant, John S. Cole to be district superintendent, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to rank as such from March 24, 1925, in place of District Superintendent William E. Tunnell, retired.

District superintendent, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), Simon R. Sands to be district superintendent, with the rank of lieutenant, to rank as such from March 24, 1925, in place of District Superintendent John S. Cole, promoted.

Temporary Lieut. Commander William K. Scammell to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from March 24, 1925, in place of Lieut. Commander John P. Gray, resigned.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ephraim Zoole to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 24, 1925, in place of Lieut. William K. Scammell, promoted.

Lieut. John Trebes, jr., to be temporarily a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from March 24, 1925, in place of temporary Lieut. Commander William K. Scammell, promoted.

Harry T. Gower to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from June 8, 1925.

Gordon A. Littlefield to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from May 29, 1925.

Kenneth A. Coler to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from May 28, 1925.

Llewellyn Roberts to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from May 29, 1925.

George C. Whittlesey to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from May 29, 1925.

Beverly E. Moodey to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from May 28, 1925.

Richard L. Horne to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from June 15, 1925.

John A. Fletcher to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from June 1, 1925.

William K. Chandler to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from June 23, 1925.

Richard P. Hodsdon to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from May 29, 1925.

Frank Tomkiel to be temporarily an ensign (engineering), to rank as such from June 21, 1925.

Walter S. Anderson to be temporarily an ensign (engineering), to rank as such from June 1, 1925.

William C. Dryden to be temporarily an ensign (engineering), to rank as such from June 2, 1925.

Michael B. Singer to be temporarily an ensign (engineering), to rank as such from June 1, 1925.

Philip E. Shaw to be temporarily an ensign (engineering), to rank as such from June 1, 1925.

Leonard E. Parker to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from June 3, 1925.

Henry J. Betzner to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from June 6, 1925.

Paul E. Purdy to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from June 9, 1925.

George N. Bernier to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from June 13, 1925.

Charles C. Plummer to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from June 15, 1925.

District superintendent, with the rank of ensign, Howard Wilcox to be district superintendent, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from June 30, 1925.

Lieut. Lyndon Spencer to be temporarily a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from July 10, 1925, in place of temporary Lieut. Commander Clement J. Todd, resigned.

Machinist Charles Anderson to be temporarily a chief machinist, to rank as such from August 1, 1925.

Charles L. Duke to be temporarily an ensign, to rank as such from August 26, 1925.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Paul K. Perry to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from July 10, 1925, in place of Lieut. C. J. Todd, resigned.

Ensign Albert M. Martinson to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from June 8, 1925.

Ensign Edward H. Fritzsche to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from June 8, 1925.

Ensign Raymond J. Mauerman to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from June 9, 1925.

Ensign Robert C. Jewell to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from June 8, 1925.

Ensign Lee H. Baker to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from June 8, 1925.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Merlin O'Neil to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Norman H. Leslie to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Carleton T. Smith to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Norman R. Stiles to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Carl H. Hilton to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Lloyd O. Hammarstrom to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Joseph S. Rosenthal to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Frank M. Meals to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Roy F. Gilley to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Frank D. Higbee to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) John McCann to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Wellington S. Morse to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Charles Etzweiler to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) William W. Storey to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Philip A. Short to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) John F. Kinnaly to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign Donald G. McNeil to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Ensign Harley E. Grogan to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Ensign William S. Shannon to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Ensign Walter S. Fish to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Robert H. Furey to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Norman M. Nelson to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Chester McP. Anderson to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Robert E. Hunter to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Ernest B. Johnson to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Ray W. Dierlam to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Glenn E. Trester to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Paul B. Cronk to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Clarence C. Paden to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) LeRoy M. McCluskey to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Niels S. Haugen to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Frank E. B. Stuart to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Vincent J. Charte to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Harold B. Adams to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Harold L. Connor to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) James F. Brady to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Arthur W. Davis to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Horace D. Glover to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Chester C. Childs to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Frank H. Nelson to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Jerome J. Buskin to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Angus S. MacIntyre to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Stewart P. Mehlman to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Kenneth L. Young to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Ralph R. Hayes to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Arthur G. Morrill to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (engineering, temporary) John W. Kelliher to be temporarily a lieutenant (engineering), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (engineering, temporary) Emetto B. Smith to be temporarily a lieutenant (engineering), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (engineering, temporary) Ozro H. Hunt to be temporarily a lieutenant (engineering), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (engineering) Charles W. Harwood to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade) (engineering), to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Ensign (engineering) Frederick R. Baily to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade) (engineering), to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Ensign (engineering) John P. Murray, jr., to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade) (engineering), to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Ensign (engineering) Severt A. Olsen to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade) (engineering), to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Ensign (engineering) Robert C. Sarratt to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade) (engineering), to rank as such from October 1, 1925.

Ensign (engineering, temporary) Edward S. Moale to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade) (engineering), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (engineering, temporary) Jarvis B. Wellman to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade) (engineering), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (engineering, temporary) Eugene S. Endom to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade) (engineering), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Donald G. Jacobs to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) William L. Foley to be temporarily a lieutenant, to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (engineering, temporary) Ben C. Wilcox to be temporarily a lieutenant (engineering), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Carl E. Guisness to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Ensign (temporary) Chester B. Kirkpatrick to be temporarily a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from October 2, 1925.

Temporary Commander William J. Wheeler to be a commander, to rank as such from September 10, 1925, in place of Commander George C. Carmine, promoted.

Commander Francis S. Van Boskerck to be temporarily a captain, to rank as such from September 10, 1925, in place of temporary Capt. George C. Carmine, promoted.

Temporary Capt. George C. Carmine to be captain, to rank as such from September 10, 1925, in place of Capt. Byron L. Reed, retired.

Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Molloy to be temporarily a commander, to rank as such from September 10, 1925, in place of temporary Commander William J. Wheeler, promoted.

Ensign (engineering) Herman H. Curry to be a lieutenant (junior grade) (engineering), to rank as such from September 30, 1925.

Temporary Lieut. Commander Russell L. Lucas to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from September 10, 1925, in place of Lieut. Commander William J. Wheeler, promoted.

These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ensign George E. McCabe to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from June 5, 1925. This officer has served the required time in his present grade and has passed the necessary examination for promotion.

ASSISTANT CLERK UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Louis T. Kenake, of California, to be assistant clerk of the United States Court for China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate to fill an original vacancy.

SOLICITOR, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

William D. Mitchell, of Minnesota, to be Solicitor General, vice James M. Beck, resigned. (Mr. Mitchell is now serving under a recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL

John Marshall, of West Virginia, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice Rush L. Holland, resigned. (Mr. Marshall is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Charles D. Lawrence, of New York, to be Assistant Attorney General, Customs Division, vice William W. Hoppin, resigned. (Mr. Lawrence is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Oscar R. Luhring, of Indiana, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice William J. Donovan, appointed assistant to the Attorney General. (Mr. Luhring is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Bertice M. Parmenter, of Oklahoma, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice Ira K. Wells, transferred to United States district judge, Porto Rico. (Mr. Parmenter is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES

John J. Parker, of North Carolina, to be United States circuit judge, fourth circuit, vice Charles A. Woods, deceased. (Mr. Parker is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Wallace McCamant, of Oregon, to be United States circuit judge, ninth circuit, vice Erskine M. Ross, retired. (Mr. McCamant is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

Ira K. Wells, of Kansas, to be United States district judge, Porto Rico, vice Arthur F. Odlin, term expired. (Mr. Wells is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Fred M. Raymond, of Michigan, to be United States district judge, western district of Michigan. An additional appointment under the act approved February 17, 1925. (Mr. Raymond is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Albert W. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge, middle district of Pennsylvania, vice Charles B. Witmer, deceased. (Mr. Johnson is now serving under a recess appointment.)

William Clark, of New Jersey, to be United States district judge, New Jersey, vice Charles F. Lynch, resigned. (Mr. Clark is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Edward J. Henning, of California, to be United States district judge, southern district of California, vice Benjamin F. Bledsoe, resigned. (Mr. Henning is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Merrill E. Otis, of Missouri, to be United States district judge, western district of Missouri, vice A. S. VanValkenburgh, pro-

moted to circuit judge. (Mr. Otis is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Louis H. Burns, of Louisiana, to be United States district judge, eastern district of Louisiana, vice Charlton R. Beattie, deceased. (Mr. Burns is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Harry B. Anderson, of Tennessee, to be United States district judge, western district of Tennessee, vice J. W. Ross, deceased. (Mr. Anderson is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Roy St. Lewis, of Oklahoma, to be United States district attorney, western district of Oklahoma, vice W. A. Maurer, term expired. (Mr. St. Lewis is now serving under a recess appointment.)

William A. DeGroot, of New York, to be United States district attorney, eastern district of New York, vice Ralph C. Greene, term expired. (Mr. DeGroot is now serving under a recess appointment.)

George J. Hatfield, of California, to be United States district attorney, northern district of California, vice Sterling Carr, appointed by court. (Mr. Hatfield is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Wayne G. Borah, of Louisiana, to be United States district attorney, eastern district of Louisiana, vice Louis H. Burns, term expired. (Mr. Borah is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Hoyt E. Ray, of Idaho, to be United States district attorney, Idaho, vice Edwin G. Davis, resigned. (Mr. Ray is now serving under a recess appointment.)

John D. Myer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district attorney, western district of Pennsylvania, vice Walter Lyon, term expired. (Mr. Myer is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Andrew B. Dunsmore, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district attorney, middle district of Pennsylvania. A reappointment, his term having expired. (Mr. Dunsmore is now serving under a recess appointment.)

George W. Coles, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district attorney, eastern district of Pennsylvania. A reappointment, his term having expired. (Mr. Coles is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

W. Frank Mathues, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal, eastern district of Pennsylvania. A reappointment, his term having expired. (Mr. Mathues is now serving under a recess appointment.)

John H. Glass, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal, middle district of Pennsylvania. A reappointment, his term having expired. (Mr. Glass is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Irvin M. Lieser, of Iowa, to be United States marshal, Canal Zone, vice Horace D. Ridenour, resigned. (Mr. Lieser is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Ewers White, of Oklahoma, to be United States marshal, western district of Oklahoma, vice Alva McDonald, term expired. (Mr. White is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Frederick C. Schneider, of New Jersey, to be United States marshal, New Jersey, vice James B. Mulheron, deceased. (Mr. Schneider is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Alfred J. Chretien, of New Hampshire, to be United States marshal, New Hampshire, vice Perley B. Phillips, appointed by court. (Mr. Chretien is now serving under a recess appointment.)

William J. Keville, of Massachusetts, to be United States marshal, Massachusetts. A reappointment, his term having expired. (Mr. Keville is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Walter S. Money, of Delaware, to be United States marshal, Delaware. A reappointment, his term having expired. (Mr. Money is now serving under a recess appointment.)

James E. Harris, of Wisconsin, to be United States marshal, western district of Wisconsin, vice William R. Chellis, term expired. (Mr. Harris is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Charles Kloster, of Iowa, to be United States marshal, northern district of Iowa, vice Fred Davis, term expired.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS, RESERVE

Albert Hazon Blanding to be major general, Florida National Guard, from September 9, 1925.

Creed Cheshire Hammond to be major general, reserve, from June 29, 1925.

John Francis O'Ryan to be major general, reserve, from December 15, 1925.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS, RESERVE

Perry Harrison to be brigadier general, Minnesota National Guard, from March 19, 1925.

Wilbur Moses Lee to be brigadier general, Wisconsin National Guard, from March 19, 1925.

Frank Thomas Hines to be brigadier general, reserve, from September 7, 1925.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE COLONELS

Lieut. Col. Will H. Point, Quartermaster Corps, from March 28, 1925.

Lieut. Col. William Murray Connell, Cavalry, from April 4, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Burnett Taylor, Cavalry, from April 19, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Henry Ashley Ripley, Infantry, from May 24, 1925.

Lieut. Col. William Harrison Monroe, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 18, 1925.

Lieut. Col. William Albert Kent, Adjutant General's Department, from June 18, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Schultz, Finance Department, from June 21, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Alvan Cullom Gillem, Cavalry, from July 10, 1925.

Lieut. Col. William Benton Cowin, Quartermaster Corps, from July 11, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Richard Ten Broeck Ellis, Quartermaster Corps, from July 26, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Frederick William Stopford, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 2, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Henry Holden Sheen, Quartermaster Corps, from August 12, 1925.

Lieut. Col. John Wiley Gulick, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 19, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Homer Blaikie Grant, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 28, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Frank Edward Hopkins, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Fred Thaddeus Austin, Field Artillery, from September 17, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Greig, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from October 11, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Allen Dwight Raymond, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 20, 1925.

Lieut. Col. James Robert Pourie, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1925.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Maj. Myron Sidney Crissy, Coast Artillery Corps, from March 28, 1925.

Maj. Oscar Foley, Cavalry, from April 4, 1925.

Maj. Frederick Dudley Griffith, Jr., Cavalry, from April 19, 1925.

Maj. Albert Bowdre Dockery, Cavalry, from May 24, 1925.

Maj. Henry Edmiston Mitchell, Cavalry, from June 18, 1925.

Maj. Charles McHenry Eby, Quartermaster Corps, from June 18, 1925.

Maj. William Henry Cowles, Cavalry, from June 21, 1925.

Maj. Henry Meredith Nelly, Infantry, from July 10, 1925.

Maj. Frederick Frasier Black, Infantry, from July 11, 1925.

Maj. William Alexander McCain, Quartermaster Corps, from July 18, 1925.

Maj. John Knowles Herr, Cavalry, from July 26, 1925.

Maj. Joseph Fulton Taulbee, Quartermaster Corps, from August 2, 1925.

Maj. David Henry Bower, Infantry, from August 12, 1925.

Maj. Hiram Marshall Cooper, Infantry, from August 19, 1925.

Maj. Troup Miller, Cavalry, from August 28, 1925.

Maj. Benjamin Franklin Miller, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1925.

Maj. William Waller Edwards, Cavalry, from September 5, 1925.

Maj. John Alexander Barry, Cavalry, from September 16, 1925.

Maj. William Whitelaw Gordon, Cavalry, from September 17, 1925.

Maj. Walter Osgood Boswell, Infantry, from October 1, 1925.

Maj. Raymond Sidney Bamberger, Adjutant General's Department, from October 11, 1925.

Maj. Malcolm Peters Andruss, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 20, 1925.

Maj. Gulielmus Villard Heidt, Infantry, from October 20, 1925.

Maj. Albert Hecker Mueller, Cavalry, from November 1, 1925.

Maj. Samuel James Sutherland, Infantry, from November 5, 1925.

TO BE MAJORS

Capt. Reese Maughan Howell, Field Artillery, from March 12, 1925.

Capt. Henry Jervis Friese Miller, Air Service, from March 17, 1925.

Capt. Alfred Schrieber Balsam, Infantry, from March 18, 1925.

Capt. Howard Donnelly, Infantry, from March 28, 1925.

Capt. John Nicholas Robinson, Infantry, from April 17, 1925.

Capt. Victor Vaughan Taylor, Cavalry, from April 19, 1925.

Capt. Tom Fox, Infantry, from May 8, 1925.

Capt. Thomas James Hanley, Jr., Air Service, from May 24, 1925.

Capt. Jacob John Gerhardt, Infantry, from June 18, 1925.

Capt. Leo Andrew Walton, Air Service, from June 18, 1925.

Capt. Ralph Pittman Cousins, Air Service, from June 21, 1925.

Capt. William Putnam Cherrington, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 26, 1925.

Capt. John Franklin Stevens, Cavalry, from July 2, 1925.

Capt. Charles Robert Finley, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 10, 1925.

Capt. Vernon Edwin Prichard, Field Artillery, from July 11, 1925.

Capt. Adlai Howard Gilkeson, Air Service, from July 18, 1925.

Capt. Gilbert Smith Brownell, Infantry, from July 26, 1925.

Capt. Richard Carlton Stickney, Infantry, from August 2, 1925.

Capt. Edward James Dwan, Cavalry, from August 2, 1925.

Capt. Jesse Beeson Hunt, Field Artillery, from August 5, 1925.

Capt. John Ross Mendenhall, Infantry, from August 12, 1925.

Capt. Norman Randolph, Infantry, from August 16, 1925.

Capt. Joseph Monroe Murphy, Infantry, from August 19, 1925.

Capt. George Edward Stratemeyer, Air Service, from August 28, 1925.

Capt. Eustis Lloyd Hubbard, Cavalry, from September 1, 1925.

Capt. Frederic William Boye, Cavalry, from September 2, 1925.

Capt. Leroy Hugh Watson, Infantry, from September 5, 1925.

Capt. Henry Harold Dabney, Infantry, from September 5, 1925.

Capt. Arthur Arnim White, Field Artillery, from September 16, 1925.

Capt. John Keliher, Field Artillery, from September 17, 1925.

Capt. Benjamin Willis Mills, Infantry, from September 21, 1925.

Capt. Thomas Fenton Taylor, Infantry, from October 1, 1925.

Capt. Marshall Henry Quesenberry, Infantry, from October 2, 1925.

Capt. Richard Wilmer Cooksey, Cavalry, from October 2, 1925.

Capt. Daniel Allman Connor, Field Artillery, from October 6, 1925.

Capt. George Mayo, Corps of Engineers, from October 11, 1925.

Capt. Paul Theodore Bock, Air Service, from October 20, 1925.

Capt. Herbert Spencer Struble, Field Artillery, from October 20, 1925.

Capt. Francis Jewett Baker, Finance Department, from October 21, 1925.

Capt. Eugene Owen Hopkins, Finance Department, from November 1, 1925.

Capt. Dana Woods Morey, Finance Department, from November 5, 1925.

TO BE CAPTAINS

First Lieut. Harry Ogle Tunis, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1925.

First Lieut. Helmer Swenolt, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1925.

First Lieut. Samuel Laird Karrick, Corps of Engineers, from March 17, 1925.

First Lieut. Grosvenor Liebenau Wotkyns, Ordnance Department, from March 18, 1925.

First Lieut. Adel Curry Harden, Finance Department, from March 22, 1925.

First Lieut. Guy Hill, Signal Corps, from March 25, 1925.

First Lieut. George Moseley Chandler, Quartermaster Corps, from March 26, 1925.

First Lieut. Irving Alvan Oppermann, Infantry, from March 28, 1925.

First Lieut. William Waite, Infantry, from March 28, 1925.

First Lieut. George Eugene Lamb, Quartermaster Corps, from April 4, 1925.

First Lieut. Harold Ogier Godwin, Quartermaster Corps, from April 5, 1925.

First Lieut. Robert Burdette Woolverton, Signal Corps, from April 7, 1925.

First Lieut. Jacob Ramser McNeil, Finance Department, from April 9, 1925.

First Lieut. Henry Clyde Clark, Judge Advocate General's Department, from April 15, 1925, subject to examination required by law.

First Lieut. Jacob Herman Osterman, Quartermaster Corps, from April 17, 1925.

First Lieut. John Joseph Devery, jr., Air Service, from April 19, 1925.

First Lieut. John Andrews MacLaughlin, Chemical Warfare Service, from May 1, 1925.

First Lieut. Samuel Houston Ware, Quartermaster Corps, from May 2, 1925.

First Lieut. Edward Bernard Schlant, Judge Advocate General's Department, from May 8, 1925.

First Lieut. Richard James Sothern, Field Artillery, from May 17, 1925.

First Lieut. James Briggs Haney, Ordnance Department, from May 24, 1925.

First Lieut. Milo Cooper Pratt, Quartermaster Corps, from May 25, 1925.

First Lieut. Harry Stockton Farish, Finance Department, from May 28, 1925.

First Lieut. Albert Jordan Brandon, Quartermaster Corps, from June 2, 1925.

First Lieut. James Laban Alverson, Quartermaster Corps, from June 7, 1925.

First Lieut. Charles Edward Ehle, Quartermaster Corps, from June 9, 1925.

First Lieut. John Robert Bailey, Quartermaster Corps, from June 18, 1925.

First Lieut. Elmer Edward Adler, Air Service, from June 18, 1925.

First Lieut. Joseph Evan Smith, Quartermaster Corps, from June 19, 1925.

First Lieut. Robert Joseph Kennedy, Finance Department, from June 21, 1925.

First Lieut. Francis Camillus Beebee, Finance Department, from June 23, 1925.

First Lieut. Guy Russell Hartrick, Ordnance Department, from June 24, 1925.

First Lieut. Edward Joseph Riordan, Quartermaster Corps, from June 25, 1925.

First Lieut. Voler V. Viles, Finance Department, from June 26, 1925.

First Lieut. Edwin Vivian Dunstan, Quartermaster Corps, from June 27, 1925.

First Lieut. Hubert Albert Stecker, Quartermaster Corps, from June 30, 1925.

First Lieut. Samuel Clinton Payne, Infantry, from June 30, 1925.

First Lieut. Hugh Pigott Oram, Corps of Engineers, from July 2, 1925.

First Lieut. Arthur William Beer, Judge Advocate General's Department, from July 3, 1925.

First Lieut. Lewis Mitchell McBride, Chemical Warfare Service, from July 4, 1925.

First Lieut. Thomas Bayton McGill, Quartermaster Corps, from July 10, 1925.

First Lieut. Robert Stanley Beard, Quartermaster Corps, from July 11, 1925.

First Lieut. Rowan Adams Greer, Judge Advocate General's Department, from July 16, 1925.

First Lieut. Chalmers Dale, Field Artillery, from July 18, 1925.

First Lieut. William James Allen, Quartermaster Corps, from July 21, 1925.

First Lieut. Henry Spencer Evans, Quartermaster Corps, from July 26, 1925.

First Lieut. Ernest Walter Wilson, Finance Department, from August 2, 1925.

First Lieut. Vaughan Morris Cannon, Cavalry, from August 2, 1925.

First Lieut. Wilson Stuart Zimmerman, Field Artillery, from August 5, 1925.

First Lieut. Graeme Gordon Parks, Infantry, from August 12, 1925.

First Lieut. Edwin Paul Ketchum, Corps of Engineers, from August 16, 1925.

First Lieut. Frank Lee McCoy, Infantry, from August 18, 1925.

First Lieut. Cyril Clifton Chandler, Infantry, from August 19, 1925.

First Lieut. Fred Harold Norris, Infantry, from August 21, 1925.

First Lieut. James Francis Clark Hyde, Corps of Engineers, from August 24, 1925.

First Lieut. Robert James Kirk, jr., Infantry, from August 24, 1925.

First Lieut. Leo Alexander Bessette, Infantry, from August 24, 1925.

First Lieut. Kent Clayton Mead, Infantry, from August 25, 1925.

First Lieut. James Wellington Younger, Quartermaster Corps, from August 28, 1925.

First Lieut. Amory Vivion Eliot, Signal Corps, from August 28, 1925.

First Lieut. James Clarence Reed, Infantry, from September 1, 1925.

First Lieut. Oliver Wendell Broberg, Air Service, from September 1, 1925.

First Lieut. Richard Sylvester Gessford, Infantry, from September 2, 1925.

First Lieut. Benjamin Mills Crenshaw, Infantry, from September 2, 1925.

First Lieut. Alexander Garrett Olsen, Cavalry, from September 4, 1925.

First Lieut. Robert Kauch, Air Service, from September 5, 1925.

First Lieut. Arthur Riehl Wilson, Field Artillery, from September 5, 1925.

First Lieut. John Major Reynolds, Field Artillery, from September 6, 1925.

First Lieut. Basil Vernon Fields, Infantry, from September 15, 1925.

First Lieut. Bickford Edward Sawyer, Cavalry, from September 16, 1925.

First Lieut. Irwin Samuel Dierking, Infantry, from September 16, 1925.

First Lieut. Donald Boyer Rogers, Field Artillery, from September 17, 1925.

First Lieut. Clinton Fisk Woolsey, Air Service, from September 17, 1925.

First Lieut. Joseph Bartholomew Conmy, Infantry, from September 17, 1925.

First Lieut. William Randolph Watson, Infantry, from September 18, 1925.

First Lieut. George Curtis McFarland, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 21, 1925.

First Lieut. Collin Stafford Myers, Infantry, from September 26, 1925.

First Lieut. John Peter Neu, Quartermaster Corps, from September 29, 1925.

First Lieut. William Herschel Middleswart, Quartermaster Corps, from October 1, 1925.

First Lieut. Frank Sims Mansfield, Infantry, from October 1, 1925.

First Lieut. Ralph C. G. Nemo, Infantry, from October 1, 1925.

First Lieut. Ross Franklin Cole, Air Service, from October 2, 1925.

First Lieut. John Pinnix Lake, Infantry, from October 2, 1925.

First Lieut. Heston Rarick Cole, Corps of Engineers, from October 6, 1925.

First Lieut. Russel Burton Reynolds, Infantry, from October 6, 1925.

First Lieut. Harold Douglas Dinsmore, Infantry, from October 8, 1925.

First Lieut. Paul Clarence Boylan, Field Artillery, from October 11, 1925.

First Lieut. Ralph Floyd Love, Infantry, from October 17, 1925.

First Lieut. William Irving Sherwood, Infantry, from October 17, 1925.

First Lieut. Charles Wilkes Christenberry, Infantry, from October 18, 1925.

First Lieut. Charles Andrew Beaucond, Infantry, from October 20, 1925.
 First Lieut. Stewart Franklin Miller, Field Artillery, from October 20, 1925.
 First Lieut. Hugh Campbell Parker, Infantry, from October 20, 1925.
 First Lieut. Loyal Moyer Haynes, Field Artillery, from October 21, 1925.
 First Lieut. Floyd Marshall, Infantry, from October 27, 1925.
 First Lieut. William Carey Lee, Infantry, from October 27, 1925.
 First Lieut. Cecil John Gridley, Infantry, from November 1, 1925.
 First Lieut. Leonard Henderson Sims, Infantry, from November 3, 1925.
 First Lieut. John Edwin Ray, Field Artillery, from November 5, 1925.
 First Lieut. Roy Thomas Barrett, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 5, 1925.
 First Lieut. Clyde Lloyd Hyssong, Infantry, from November 7, 1925.
 First Lieut. Raymond Jay Williamson, Infantry, from November 12, 1925.
 First Lieut. Vere Painter, Quartermaster Corps, from November 24, 1925.
 First Lieut. Walter Julius Ungethuem, Chemical Warfare Service, from November 27, 1925.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Second Lieut. Richard Clare Partridge, Field Artillery, from March 6, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Edward John McGaw, Field Artillery, from March 10, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Harold Thomas Miller, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Tyree Rivers Horn, Field Artillery, from March 13, 1925.
 Second Lieut. William Chamberlain Coe, Coast Artillery Corps, from March 17, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Leo Langevin, Field Artillery, from March 17, 1925.
 Second Lieut. William Hardy Hill, Field Artillery, from March 18, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Louis Jacob Claterbos, Corps of Engineers, from March 22, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Auguste Rhu Taylor, Field Artillery, from March 22, 1925.
 Second Lieut. James Kenneth Mitchell, Cavalry, from March 25, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Frank Andrew Henning, Field Artillery, from March 26, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Ewart Gladstone Plank, Corps of Engineers, from March 28, 1925.
 Second Lieut. James Malcolm Lewis, Field Artillery, from March 28, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Bernard Linn Robinson, Corps of Engineers, from March 28, 1925.
 Second Lieut. John Robert Culleton, Field Artillery, from March 31, 1925.
 Second Lieut. James Goodrich Renno, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 2, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Charles Steinhart Whitmore, Field Artillery, from April 2, 1925.
 Second Lieut. James Hobson Stratton, Corps of Engineers, from April 4, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Lee Armstead Denson, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from April 5, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Lawrence Granger Smith, Cavalry, from April 7, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Edward Haviland Lastayo, Field Artillery, from April 9, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Alexander Romeyn MacMillan, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 11, 1925.
 Second Lieut. George DeGraaf, Field Artillery, from April 15, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Lathrop Ray Bullene, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 17, 1925.
 Second Lieut. James Alexander Samoue, Field Artillery, from April 19, 1925.
 Second Lieut. William Wallace Ford, Field Artillery, from April 26, 1925.
 Second Lieut. George Dewey Vanture, Field Artillery, from April 28, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Harry Earl Fisher, Corps of Engineers, from May 2, 1925, subject to examination required by law.

Second Lieut. Donald Sylvester Burns, Corps of Engineers, from May 8, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Donald James Leehey, Corps of Engineers, from May 10, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Carl Edwin Berg, Field Artillery, from May 12, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Eugene Harriman, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 16, 1925.
 Second Lieut. George Joseph Loupret, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 17, 1925.
 Second Lieut. William Squires Wood, Field Artillery, from May 24, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Arnett Roberts, jr., Field Artillery, from May 25, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Verne Donald Mudge, Cavalry, from May 28, 1925.
 Second Lieut. John Loren Goff, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 29, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Francis Henry Morse, Field Artillery, from June 2, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Edward Macon Edmonson, Field Artillery, from June 5, 1925.
 Second Lieut. William Gordon Holder, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 7, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Halstead Clotworthy Fowler, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 7, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Lyman Louis Lemnitzer, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 9, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Leslie Burgess Downing, Field Artillery, from June 9, 1925.
 Second Lieut. William Ignatius Brady, Field Artillery, from June 11, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Eugene Martin Link, Field Artillery, from June 12, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Charles Himmier, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 16, 1925.
 Second Lieut. John States Seybold, Corps of Engineers, from June 17, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Cornelius Garrison, Field Artillery, from June 18, 1925.
 Second Lieut. William Harry Bartlett, Field Artillery, from June 18, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Donald Breen Herron, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 18, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Edward Clinton Gillette, jr., Field Artillery, from June 19, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Russell Owen Smith, Field Artillery, from June 21, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Freeman Grant Cross, Field Artillery, from June 23, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Rex Van Den Corput, jr., Field Artillery, from June 24, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Homer Watson Kiefer, Field Artillery, from June 25, 1925.
 Second Lieut. James Myron McMillin, Chemical Warfare Service, from June 26, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Harris, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 27, 1925.
 Second Lieut. John George Howard, Field Artillery, from June 30, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Ford Trimble, Field Artillery, from June 30, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Robert Hugh Kreuter, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Laurence Wood Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 2, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Donald Frank Stace, Air Service, from July 2, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Reynolds Johnston Burt, jr., Corps of Engineers, from July 3, 1925.
 Second Lieut. John Dickerson Mitchell, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 3, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Clarence Henry Schabacker, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 4, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Ewart Jackson Strickland, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 6, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Fred Lebbeus Hamilton, Cavalry, from July 10, 1925.
 Second Lieut. John Francis Cassidy, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 11, 1925.
 Second Lieut. John Foxhall Sturman, jr., Field Artillery (transferred from Coast Artillery Corps during the recess of the Senate), from July 16, 1925.
 Second Lieut. Joseph Jacob Billo, Infantry, from July 16, 1925.

Second Lieut. Wilbert Engdahl Shallene, Cavalry, from July 16, 1925.

Second Lieut. Clarence Clemens Clendenen, Cavalry, from July 18, 1925.

Second Lieut. William Carleton McFadden, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 21, 1925.

Second Lieut. Eugene Collum Johnston, Cavalry, from July 23, 1925.

Second Lieut. Hugh Whitaker Winslow, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 24, 1925.

Second Lieut. James Hess Walker, Cavalry, from July 24, 1925.

Second Lieut. Claude Eugene Haswell, Infantry, from July 24, 1925.

Second Lieut. Lyman Lincoln Judge, Cavalry, from July 26, 1925.

Second Lieut. Frank Needham Roberts, Infantry, from July 28, 1925.

Second Lieut. Francis Henry Lanahan, jr., Field Artillery, from August 2, 1925.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Edward Schick, Cavalry, from August 2, 1925.

Second Lieut. Courtney Parker Young, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 5, 1925.

Second Lieut. Henry Chester Hine, jr., Cavalry, from August 7, 1925.

Second Lieut. John Donald Robertson, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 16, 1925.

Second Lieut. William Price Withers, Cavalry, from August 18, 1925.

Second Lieut. Frederick Robert Pitts, Cavalry, from August 18, 1925.

Second Lieut. Sherman Vitus Hasbrouck, Infantry, from August 19, 1925.

Second Lieut. Arthur Kenley Hammond, Cavalry, from August 21, 1925.

Second Lieut. Crump Garvin, Infantry, from August 21, 1925.

Second Lieut. Martin Charles Casey, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 24, 1925.

Second Lieut. Hamilton Peyton Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 24, 1925.

Second Lieut. Thomas Dresser White, Infantry, from August 24, 1925.

Second Lieut. Frederick Mixon Harris, Infantry, from August 25, 1925.

Second Lieut. Dwight Acker Rosebaum, Infantry, from August 27, 1925.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Gilpin Hoge, Cavalry, from August 28, 1925.

Second Lieut. Donald Robert Van Sickler, Field Artillery, from August 28, 1925.

Second Lieut. Richard Candler Singer, Field Artillery, from August 28, 1925.

Second Lieut. John Henry Hoffecker Hall, Infantry, from August 29, 1925.

Second Lieut. Aladin James Hart, Cavalry, from August 29, 1925.

Second Lieut. Robert Edwards, Cavalry, from September 1, 1925.

Second Lieut. Jefferson Denman Box, Infantry, from September 1, 1925.

Second Lieut. William Richter Tomey, Infantry, from September 2, 1925.

Second Lieut. Joseph Honore Rousseau, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from September 2, 1925.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Joseph Carr, Air Service, from September 2, 1925.

Second Lieut. Maurice Wiley Daniel, Field Artillery, from September 4, 1925.

Second Lieut. Alexander Hamilton Perwein, Infantry, from September 5, 1925.

Second Lieut. Clovis Ethelbert Byers, Cavalry, from September 5, 1925.

Second Lieut. Oscar Raymond Johnston, Infantry, from September 6, 1925.

Second Lieut. George Andrew Rehm, Cavalry, from September 11, 1925.

Second Lieut. Edward Carl Engelhart, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 13, 1925.

Second Lieut. Charles Whitney West, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 15, 1925.

Second Lieut. Park Brown Herrick, Field Artillery, from September 16, 1925.

Second Lieut. Herbert Carl Reuter, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 16, 1925.

Second Lieut. Helmer William Lystad, Infantry, from September 17, 1925.

Second Lieut. Harold Edward Smyser, Infantry, from September 17, 1925.

Second Lieut. Esher Clafin Burkart, Cavalry, from September 17, 1925.

Second Lieut. Thomas Eginton Whitehead, Cavalry, from September 18, 1925.

Second Lieut. Alexander George, Cavalry, from September 21, 1925.

Second Lieut. Charles Kenon Gailey, jr., Infantry, from September 26, 1925.

Second Lieut. Mortimer Frederick Wakefield, Field Artillery, from September 26, 1925.

Second Lieut. Francis William Farrell, Infantry, from September 29, 1925.

Second Lieut. Wilmer Brinton Merritt, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 29, 1925.

Second Lieut. Harry Clark Wisehart, Air Service (transferred from Coast Artillery Corps during the recess of the Senate), from September 30, 1925.

Second Lieut. John Irvin Gregg, jr., Cavalry, from October 1, 1925.

Second Lieut. Charles Merton Adams, jr., Infantry, from October 1, 1925.

Second Lieut. Frank Hoben Blodgett, Infantry, from October 1, 1925.

Second Lieut. John Ferraal McBlain, Air Service, from October 2, 1925.

Second Lieut. Richard Meade Costigan, Field Artillery, from October 2, 1925.

Second Lieut. Gustave Harold Vogel, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 2, 1925.

Second Lieut. Basil Girard Thayer, Cavalry, from October 6, 1925.

Second Lieut. Edward Joseph Sullivan, Chemical Warfare Service, from October 6, 1925.

Second Lieut. James Perrine Barney, jr., Field Artillery, from October 8, 1925.

Second Lieut. Wilbur Sturtevant Nye, Field Artillery, from October 9, 1925.

Second Lieut. Charles Harlan Swartz, Field Artillery, from October 11, 1925.

Second Lieut. Leland Stuart Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 17, 1925.

Second Lieut. Carl Frederick Duffner, Infantry, from October 17, 1925.

Second Lieut. Millard Pierson, Field Artillery, from October 17, 1925.

Second Lieut. Harold Oliver Sand, Cavalry, from October 18, 1925.

Second Lieut. Harlan Thurston McCormick, Air Service, from October 20, 1925.

Second Lieut. Ray Olander Welch, Infantry, from October 20, 1925.

Second Lieut. John Lamont Davidson, Air Service, from October 20, 1925.

Second Lieut. Julian Erskine Raymond, Infantry, from October 21, 1925.

Second Lieut. George Honnen, Infantry, from October 27, 1925, subject to examination required by law.

Second Lieut. Charles Porter Amazeen, Cavalry, from October 27, 1925.

Second Lieut. Edward Thomas Williams, Field Artillery, from October 30, 1925.

Second Lieut. Frank Thweatt Searcy, Infantry, from November 1, 1925.

Second Lieut. George William Bailey, jr., Cavalry, from November 3, 1925.

Second Lieut. Henry Kirk Williams, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from November 5, 1925.

Second Lieut. Alan Lockhart Fulton, Cavalry, from November 5, 1925.

Second Lieut. Terrence John Tully, Infantry, from November 5, 1925.

Second Lieut. Paul Clarence Kelly, Infantry, from November 7, 1925.

Second Lieut. James Miller Rudolph, Cavalry, from November 8, 1925.

Second Lieut. William Earl Crist, Infantry, from November 12, 1925.

Second Lieut. Claude Monroe McQuarrie, Infantry, from November 13, 1925.

Second Lieut. William Lemuel Mitchell, Infantry, from November 19, 1925.

Second Lieut. Escalus Emmert Elliott, Field Artillery, from November 23, 1925.

Second Lieut. Milton Cogswell Shattuck, Infantry, from November 24, 1925.

Second Lieut. Joseph Vincent de Paul Dillon, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 24, 1925.

Second Lieut. Hayden Adriance Sears, Cavalry, from November 24, 1925.

Second Lieut. John Thomas Lynch, Infantry, from November 28, 1925.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

To be major

Capt. Anastacio Quevedo Ver, Philippine Scouts, from April 4, 1925.

To be first lieutenant

Second Lieut. Pastor Martelino, Philippine Scouts, from May 1, 1925.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Earl Harvey Bruns, Medical Corps, from May 1, 1925.

Maj. Herbert Charles Gibner, Medical Corps, from May 1, 1925.

To be captain

First Lieut. Hubert Maurice Nicholson, Medical Corps, from July 11, 1925.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Robert Julian Foster, Veterinary Corps, from August 30, 1925.

Maj. George Alexander Hanvey, jr., Veterinary Corps, from September 6, 1925.

To be majors

Capt. George Henry Koon, Veterinary Corps, from September 27, 1925.

Capt. Ralph Maurice Buffington, Veterinary Corps, from September 29, 1925.

Capt. Daniel Buchter Leininger, Veterinary Corps, from September 29, 1925.

To be captains

First Lieut. Herbert Kelly Moore, Veterinary Corps, from April 2, 1925.

First Lieut. Raymond Thomas Seymour, Veterinary Corps, from June 17, 1925.

First Lieut. Oscar Charles Schwalm, Veterinary Corps, from June 18, 1925.

First Lieut. Claude Francis Cox, Veterinary Corps, from June 28, 1925.

First Lieut. Harry Lawrence Watson, Veterinary Corps, from July 18, 1925.

First Lieut. James Earl Noonan, Veterinary Corps, from August 6, 1925.

First Lieut. Gardiner Bouton Jones, Veterinary Corps, from August 11, 1925.

First Lieut. Edwin Kennedy Rogers, Veterinary Corps, from August 20, 1925.

First Lieut. John Richard Ludwigs, Veterinary Corps, from September 26, 1925.

First Lieut. Nathan Menzo Neate, Veterinary Corps, from November 24, 1925.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be captains

First Lieut. Pinkney Lavater Ogle, Medical Administrative Corps, from July 1, 1925.

First Lieut. William Hunter, Medical Administrative Corps, from July 1, 1925.

First Lieut. Edward Dwight Sykes, Medical Administrative Corps, from July 1, 1925.

First Lieut. John Werry Cleave, Medical Administrative Corps, from July 1, 1925.

First Lieut. Frederick Samuel Simmons, Medical Administrative Corps, from July 1, 1925.

First Lieut. Charles Spaulding Sly, Medical Administrative Corps, from July 1, 1925.

First Lieut. Lewis Llewellyn Tanney, Medical Administrative Corps, from July 1, 1925.

First Lieut. Harry Greeno, Medical Administrative Corps, from July 1, 1925.

To be first lieutenant

Second Lieut. Thomas Pinkney Brittain, Medical Administrative Corps, from April 12, 1925.

CHAPLAINS

To be chaplains with the rank of captain

Chaplain Frank Lewis Miller from July 16, 1925.

Chaplain Ralph Conrad Deibert from August 16, 1925.

Chaplain Ralph Winfred Rogers from August 29, 1925.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maj. Gen. Eli Alva Helmick, inspector general, to be inspector general, with the rank of major general, for the period of four years beginning November 18, 1925, with rank from November 7, 1921.

AIR SERVICE

Maj. Gen. Mason Mathews Patrick, Chief of the Air Service, to be Chief of the Air Service, with the rank of major general, for the period of four years beginning October 5, 1925, with rank from October 5, 1921.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

GENERAL OFFICERS

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. William Sidney Graves, from July 11, 1925, vice Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, retired from active service July 10, 1925.

Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, from August 2, 1925, vice Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, retired from active service August 1, 1925.

Brig. Gen. William Durward Connor, from September 1, 1925, vice Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, retired from active service August 31, 1925.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Andrew Poore, from October 11, 1925, vice Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan, retired from active service October 10, 1925.

Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, from October 20, 1925, vice Maj. Gen. William H. Johnston, retired from active service October 19, 1925.

Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, from December 10, 1925, vice Maj. Gen. André W. Brewster, who will be retired from active service December 9, 1925.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Henry Carpenter Smither, Cavalry, from June 18, 1925, vice Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, appointed major general June 18, 1925.

Col. Paul Alexander Wolf, Infantry, from July 11, 1925, vice Brig. Gen. William S. Graves, appointed major general July 11, 1925.

Col. Charles Dudley Rhodes, Cavalry, from August 2, 1925, vice Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, appointed major general August 2, 1925.

Col. William Mackey Cruikshank, Field Artillery, from September 1, 1925, vice Brig. Gen. William D. Connor appointed major general September 1, 1925.

Col. Michael Joseph Lenihan, Infantry, from October 11, 1925, vice Brig. Gen. Benjamin A. Poore, appointed major general October 11, 1925.

Col. Lucius Roy Holbrook, Field Artillery, from October 20, 1925, vice Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, appointed major general October 20, 1925.

Col. Merch Bratt Stewart, Infantry, vice Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, nominated for appointment as major general with rank from December 10, 1925.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 12, 1925

Cadet Charles Henry Barth, jr.

Cadet Standish Weston.

Cadet Charles Eskridge Saltzman.

Cadet Raymond Burkholder Oxrieder.

Cadet Gerald Edward Galloway.

Cadet Charles Hare Nason.

Cadet Louis Charles Scherer, jr.

Cadet George Kenyon Withers.

Cadet Arleigh Todd Bell.

Cadet Edgar William Garbisch.

Cadet Leland Berrel Kuhre.

Cadet Colby Maxwell Myers.

Cadet Amos Tappan Akerman.

Cadet Everett Sprague Emerson.

Cadet Olive Cass Torbett.

Cadet Albert Harvey Burton.

Cadet Bruce Cooper Clarke.
 Cadet Carl William Meyer.
 Cadet David Henry Tolley.
 Cadet Miles Merrill Dawson.
 Cadet Timothy Lawrence Mulligan.
 Cadet Finis Ewing Dunaway, jr.
 Cadet Charles Woodruff Scovel, jr.
 Cadet Benjamin Cobb Fowlkes, jr.
 Cadet Stanley James Horn.
 Cadet Frank Andrew Pettit.
 Cadet Ralph Augustus Lincoln.

SIGNAL CORPS

Cadet Harrod George Miller.
 Cadet Oscar Carl Maier.
 Cadet Paul Maurice Slein.
 Cadet John Halliday McCormick.
 Cadet Milton Taylor Hankins.
 Cadet David Evans Bradford.
 Cadet James Keller De Armond.

CAVALRY

Cadet John William Bowman.
 Cadet Thomas Leonard Harrold.
 Cadet Robert Lee Howze, jr.
 Cadet Ralph Tibbs Garver.
 Cadet Allen Annesley Cavenaugh.
 Cadet Rogers Alan Gardner.
 Cadet Frank Gilbert Fraser.
 Cadet William Henry Nutter.
 Cadet Ronald Montgomery Shaw.
 Cadet Conrad Stanton Babcock, jr.
 Cadet John Ignatius Brosnan.
 Cadet William Francis McLaughlin.
 Cadet Roland Ainslee Browne.
 Cadet Milo Howard Matteson.
 Cadet Henry Randolph Westphalinger.
 Cadet Gustavus Wilcox West.
 Cadet George Peter Berilla, jr.
 Cadet William Albert Fuller.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Cadet Kenneth William Treacy.
 Cadet William Ludlow Ritchie.
 Cadet James Albert Channon.
 Cadet Richard Thomas Clark.
 Cadet Charles Parsons Nicholas.
 Cadet Ernest Victor Holmes.
 Cadet Harold Shaffer Gould.
 Cadet Willard Lamborn Wright.
 Cadet John Loomis Chamberlain, jr.
 Cadet Frank John Hierholzer.
 Cadet Charles Pearre Cabell.
 Cadet James Joseph Deery.
 Cadet Archer Frank Freund.
 Cadet Alfred Boyce Devereaux.
 Cadet Wilmer George Bennett.
 Cadet Hubert Merrill Cole.
 Cadet George Joseph Deutermann.
 Cadet George Arthur Grayeb.
 Cadet Hayden Young Grubbs.
 Cadet Norman Holmes Smith.
 Cadet Robert Milchrist Cannon.
 Cadet Arthur Anton Ruppert.
 Cadet Charles Cavelli, jr.
 Cadet Thomas Byrd Whitted, jr.
 Cadet George Henry McManus, jr.
 Cadet John Murphy Willems.
 Cadet John Franklin Bird.
 Cadet Claude Franklin Burbank.
 Cadet John Frederic Powell.
 Cadet William Nelson Gillmore.
 Cadet Raymond Kimball Quekemeyer.
 Cadet Littleton Adams Roberts.
 Cadet Harry Clifton Larter, jr.
 Cadet Harry Jean Harper.
 Cadet Robert Pepper Clay.
 Cadet William Leon Kost.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Cadet Carl Rueben Dutton.
 Cadet Kyrl Leighton-Faxford de Gravelines.
 Cadet Warren Nourse Underwood.
 Cadet Carl Warren Holcomb.
 Cadet Armand William Walter Hopkins.
 Cadet John Wilson Huyssoon.
 Cadet Alvin Truett Bowers.

Cadet Harold Foster Wiley.
 Cadet John Frederick Gamber.
 Cadet Carl Frederick Tischbein.
 Cadet Allen Ward DeWees.
 Cadet John Stephan Henn.
 Cadet William Holmes Wood.
 Cadet Henry Ewell Strickland.
 Cadet James Wilbur Mosteller, jr.
 Cadet Donald Janser Bailey.
 Cadet Emmor Graham Martin.
 Cadet John William Davis.
 Cadet Robert Matheny Sampson.
 Cadet Paul LeRoy Weitfle, jr.

INFANTRY

Cadet William Adgate Lord, jr.
 Cadet Aubrey Strode Newman.
 Cadet William Henry Bigelow.
 Cadet Ernest Andrew Barlow.
 Cadet John Salisbury Fisher.
 Cadet William John Carne.
 Cadet Ralph Frederick Bartz.
 Cadet James Wentworth Clinton.
 Cadet Arthur Bliss.
 Cadet Lucien Eugene Bolduc.
 Cadet John Daniel, jr.
 Cadet Daniel Hamilton Robertson, jr.
 Cadet Ralph Edmund Tibbets.
 Cadet Stanely Meservey Plaister.
 Cadet Edwin Lynds Johnson.
 Cadet Clyde Eugene Steele.
 Cadet Ernest Holmes Wilson.
 Cadet John Wingo Dansby.
 Cadet William Harrison Morford, jr.
 Cadet Meredith Cornwell Noble.
 Cadet Leo Francis Kengla, jr.
 Cadet John Amos Hall.
 Cadet Nicholas Joseph Robinson.
 Cadet Gerard William Kelley.
 Cadet Henry Beane Margeson.
 Cadet Donald Elwood Mitchell.
 Cadet William Lloyd Burbank.
 Cadet Wallace Hallock Honnold.
 Cadet Walter Scott Strange.
 Cadet Graham Kirkpatrick.
 Cadet Marcel Gustave Crombez.
 Cadet John William Gaddis.
 Cadet William Everton Pheris, jr.
 Cadet Alexander Andrew Dobak.
 Cadet John Howard Bennett.
 Cadet Wayne Carleton Smith.
 Cadet Godwin Ordway, jr.
 Cadet Edward Clement Mack.
 Cadet Ira Kenneth Evans.
 Cadet John Widder Bryan.
 Cadet Samuel Adrian Dickson.
 Cadet Dwight Harvey.
 Cadet William Eldred Long.
 Cadet John Llewellyn Lewis.
 Cadet Edwin Bascum Kearns, jr.
 Cadet Rinaldo Van Brunt.
 Cadet George Patrick Lynch.
 Cadet John Francis Holland.
 Cadet John Porter Kidwell.
 Cadet Clarence Harwood Smith.
 Cadet Waldemar Noya Damas.
 Cadet James Durward Barnett.
 Cadet Claude Aubrey Black.
 Cadet Joe Oriel McMahan.
 Cadet Harry Wells Crandall.
 Cadet Joseph Pringle Cleland.
 Cadet Enoch Joseph Skalandzunas.
 Cadet John Robert McGinness.
 Cadet Edward Daniel McLaughlin.
 Cadet William Griffith Stephenson.
 Cadet Thomas Quinn Ashburn, jr.
 Cadet Samuel Selden Lamb.
 Cadet Curtis D. Renfro.
 Cadet James Edward Boudreau.
 Cadet Joseph Blair Daugherty.
 Cadet Haskell Hadley Cleaves.
 Cadet Albert Aaron Horner.
 Cadet Louis Quarles McComas.
 Cadet Leif Neprud.
 Cadet Theodore Lamar Dunn.

Cadet Elliott Bickley Gose.
 Cadet John Irené Soulé.
 Cadet Floyd Ellsworth Dunn.
 Cadet Michael John Geraghty.
 Cadet Donald Dunford.
 Cadet Arthur Superior Peterson.
 Cadet Ralph Randolph Sears.
 Cadet John Miller Brabson.

AIR SERVICE

Cadet Harry Gordon Spillinger.
 Cadet Vincent Joseph Esposito.
 Cadet John Henry Dulligan.
 Cadet Walter Grant Bryte, Jr.
 Cadet Russell Edward Randall.
 Cadet William O'Connor Heacock.
 Cadet Walter William Hodge.
 Cadet William Frank Steer.
 Cadet Wiley Thomas Moore.
 Cadet Thomas Elton Smith.
 Cadet William Gardner Plummer.
 Cadet Raymond Cecil Conder.
 Cadet John William Black.
 Cadet Arthur Charles Boll.
 Cadet Clifford Palmer Bradley.
 Cadet Branner Pace Purdue.
 Cadet Robert Emmett Burns.
 Cadet Joseph Cyril Augustin Denniston.
 Cadet Nathaniel Claiborne Hale.
 Cadet Raymond Miller Barton.
 Cadet Welborn Barton Griffith, Jr.
 Cadet Hubert Whitney Ketchum, Jr.
 Cadet Earl Walter Barnes.
 Cadet Porter Bush Fuqua.
 Cadet Thaddeus Elmer Smyth.
 Cadet Russell Thomas Finn.
 Cadet John Laing De Pew.
 Cadet George Bateman Peploe.
 Cadet Charles Henry Caldwell.
 Cadet Mitchell Alonzo Giddens.
 Cadet George Wellington Madison Dudley.
 Cadet Theodore Anderson Baldwin, 3d.
 Cadet Judson MacIvor Smith.
 Cadet Edgar Turner Noyes.
 Cadet Ernest Avner Suttles.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

To be second lieutenants, with rank from June 13, 1925
 Cadet Pierre Bacot Denson.

INFANTRY

Cadet Samuel Mason Lansing.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE BRANCHES OF THE REGULAR ARMY
To be second lieutenants with rank from June 15, 1925

Corpl. Harvey Lyon Boyden, Cavalry.
 Sergt. Carl William Westlund, Infantry.
 Corpl. George Randall Heinick, Field Artillery.
 Master Sergt. Walter Llewellyn Wheeler, Air Service.
 Staff Sergt. Norme D. Frost, Air Service.
 Technical Sergt. Linus Dodge Frederick, Air Service.
 Flying Cadet Willard Lynn Harris, Air Service.
 Corpl. James Gordon Pratt, Cavalry.
 Staff Sergt. Milton Miles Murphy, Air Service.
 Staff Sergt. Lee Quintus Wasser, Air Service.
 Technical Sergt. George Charles McGinley, Air Service.
 Flying Cadet Otto Wienecke, Air Service.
 Private (First Class) Howard Knowles Vail, Infantry.
 Master Sergt. Benjamin Thomas Starkey, Air Service.
To be second lieutenants with rank from June 30, 1925

Percy Walter Thompson, Field Artillery.
 Lawrence Daniel Solomonson, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Aaron Jackson Yauger, Air Service.
 Clarence McCurdy Virtue, Infantry.
 Ralph Finch, Infantry.
 Charles Howard Valentine, Air Service.
 Julian Henry Baumann, Infantry.
 Joseph Kerr Gibson, Air Service.
 Michael Joseph Tierney, Infantry.
 Frank Gilmore Irvin, Infantry.
 Oscar Price Nutter, Coast Artillery Corps.
 George Vernon Holloman, Infantry.
 George Henry Dietz, Infantry.
 Donald Hubbell Smith, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Richard Hodgson Bridgman, Cavalry.
 Luther Gordon Causey, Infantry.
 John Meade, Field Artillery.

William Andrew Weddell, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Bluford Faris Hayes, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
 John Randolph Jeter, Infantry.
 John Mulford Evans, Infantry.
 Theodore Anderson Seely, Infantry.
 James Thomas Dawson, Field Artillery.
 Burgo Doyle Gill, Field Artillery.
 William Wheeler O'Connor, Infantry.
 William Lewers Cornelius, Field Artillery.
 Walter Hoyt Kennett, Field Artillery.
 George Paul Harrison, Field Artillery.
 Edward Campbell Franklin, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Franklin Leslie Lichtenfels, Infantry.
 William Frederick Niethamer, Infantry.
 Harold Victor Roberts, Infantry.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

To be second lieutenant with rank from June 14, 1925
 Emilio Molina Bataga, graduate United States Naval Academy.

To be second lieutenant with rank from August 7, 1925
 Jesus Airan, graduate United States Military Academy.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants

First Lieut. Richard Emmons Elvins, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from May 28, 1925.

First Lieut. Otis Blaine Schreuder, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from June 30, 1925.

First Lieut. Clifton Earl High, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from June 30, 1925.

First Lieut. Henry August Roust, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from June 30, 1925.

First Lieut. Douglas Sheldon Kellogg, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from June 30, 1925.

First Lieut. John Paul Russell, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from July 18, 1925.

First Lieut. John Morris Hargreaves, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 1, 1925.

First Lieut. William Frank DeWitt, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1925.

First Lieut. Berna Thomas Bowers, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 22, 1925.

First Lieut. Walter Steen Jensen, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from October 22, 1925.

DENTAL CORPS

To be first lieutenants

First Lieut. James Melvin Epperly, Dental Corps Reserve, with rank from July 6, 1925.

First Lieut. James Harvey Pence, Dental Corps Reserve, with rank from July 6, 1925.

First Lieut. Everette Favor Arnold, Dental Corps Reserve, with rank from July 15, 1925.

First Lieut. Mackey Joseph Real, Dental Corps Reserve, with rank from September 10, 1925.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be second lieutenants

Second Lieut. Harry Raymond Leighton, Veterinary Corps Reserve, with rank from August 17, 1925.

Second Lieut. Verne Clifford Hill, Veterinary Corps Reserve, with rank from August 17, 1925.

Second Lieut. Elmer William Young, Veterinary Corps Reserve, with rank from August 17, 1925.

Second Lieut. Lewis Ellis Schweizer, Veterinary Corps Reserve, with rank from October 27, 1925.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be second lieutenant

Staff Sergt. Seth Overbaugh Craft, Medical Department, with rank from April 18, 1925.

CHAPLAINS

To be chaplains, with the rank of first lieutenant

Rev. Edward Robert Martin, of New York, with rank from October 3, 1925.

Rev. Edmund Emmanuel N. Savageau, of Wisconsin, with rank from November 9, 1925.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Lieut. Col. William Lay Patterson, Infantry, July 9, 1925, with rank from July 19, 1924.

Maj. John Flowers Crutcher, Cavalry, November 24, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Lieut. Col. Edmund Clarence Abbott, Infantry, June 25, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lieut. Col. Leonard Lyon Deltrick, Finance Department, June 4, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Maj. Henry Roland Smalley, Cavalry, March 31, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. James William Howder, Infantry, May 5, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. John Edward Adamson, Infantry, September 2, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Second Lieut. Gilbert Edward Linkswiler, Field Artillery (appointed second lieutenant of Field Artillery during the recess of the Senate), August 29, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1925.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. Raymond Marsh, Field Artillery, September 1, 1925, with rank from April 3, 1924.

Capt. Ittai Albert Luke, Field Artillery, September 15, 1925, with rank from February 4, 1920.

Capt. Leland Adrian Miller, Coast Artillery Corps, March 24, 1925, with rank from June 27, 1920.

First Lieut. Harry Niles Rising, Infantry (detailed in Ordnance Department), August 20, 1925, with rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922.

First Lieut. William Clair Atwater, Corps of Engineers, August 17, 1925, with rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922.

First Lieut. Arthur Dale Rothrock, Infantry (detailed in Ordnance Department), March 30, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

SIGNAL CORPS

Maj. Clyde Leslie Eastman, Field Artillery, June 12, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Harry Lee Bennett, jr., Infantry (detailed in the Signal Corps), November 19, 1925, with rank from October 12, 1917.

Capt. John Cheney Platt, jr., Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), October 22, 1925, with rank from October 12, 1917.

Capt. Richard Bartholomew Moran, Infantry, June 26, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. William Oliver Reeder, Field Artillery, April 11, 1925, with rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922.

First Lieut. Robert Alston Willard, Infantry, May 7, 1925, with rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922.

First Lieut. Randolph Piersol Williams, Corps of Engineers, May 15, 1925, with rank from August 2, 1919.

First Lieut. Robert Robinson, Infantry, September 1, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. John Carl Green, Infantry, October 23, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. John Kennedy Buchanan, Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), April 14, 1925, with rank from February 15, 1923.

First Lieut. Wiley Vinton Carter, Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), July 7, 1925, with rank from March 2, 1923.

First Lieut. Arthur Pulsifer, Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), March 19, 1925, with rank from March 5, 1923.

CAVALRY

Maj. Frederick Gilbreath, Quartermaster Corps, March 31, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Clyde Massey, Air Service, May 28, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. John Harold Claybrook, jr., Air Service, June 3, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. Paul Ready Greenhalgh, Air Service, July 13, 1925, with rank from June 15, 1924.

Second Lieut. Donald Hudson Bratton, Air Service (appointed second lieutenant of Air Service during the recess of the Senate), December 3, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1925.

Second Lieut. August William Farwick, Air Service (appointed second lieutenant of Air Service during the recess of the Senate), December 3, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1925.

Second Lieut. Glenn Oscar Barcus, Field Artillery (appointed second lieutenant of Field Artillery during the recess of the Senate), September 30, 1925, with rank from June 30, 1925.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Col. Clarence Richmond Day, Cavalry, December 1, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Lieut. Col. William Kern Moore, Quartermaster Corps, August 14, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Edward Raymond Coppock, Cavalry, March 19, 1925, with rank from February 27, 1921.

Lieut. Col. Robert Davis, Signal Corps, March 31, 1925, with rank from May 16, 1924.

Lieut. Col. George Percy Hawes, jr., Quartermaster Corps, April 1, 1925, with rank from June 2, 1924.

Maj. Frank Keet Ross, Adjutant General's Department, November 11, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Richard Mars Wightman, Infantry, May 20, 1925, with rank from July 18, 1919.

Capt. Laurence Henry Hanley, Infantry, March 19, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Paul Ward Beck, Ordnance Department, May 19, 1925, with rank from September 21, 1919.

First Lieut. Ivan Downes Yeaton, Infantry, June 23, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Charles Roderick Mize, Ordnance Department, April 11, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Lafayette Johnson, Infantry, November 3, 1925, with rank from July 3, 1923.

Second Lieut. Eugene Barber Ely, Air Service, June 23, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. Conrad Lewis Boyle, Cavalry, June 4, 1925, with rank from June 15, 1924.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Capt. Coleman Ferrell Driver, Infantry, July 28, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. Dean Stanley Ellerthorpe, Air Service, May 19, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. Leo Douglas Vichules, Air Service, June 11, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. George Almond Ford, Air Service, June 8, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. Will Knox Stennis, Field Artillery, June 2, 1925, with rank from June 15, 1924.

Second Lieut. George Avery Chester, Field Artillery (appointed second lieutenant of Field Artillery during the recess of the Senate), September 30, 1925, with rank from June 30, 1925.

INFANTRY

Maj. Cassius McClellan Dowell, Judge Advocate General's Department, June 25, 1925, with rank from May 15, 1917.

Capt. Walter Carey Rogers, Cavalry, June 9, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. George DeVere Barnes, Quartermaster Corps, June 2, 1925, with rank from July 3, 1924.

Second Lieut. John Walker Childs, Signal Corps, October 23, 1925, with rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922.

Second Lieut. Edward Harvey Clouser, Air Service, March 24, 1925, with rank from July 3, 1923.

Second Lieut. Joseph Aloysius Kiely, Air Service, March 19, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. Washington Mackey Ives, jr., Air Service, May 26, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. Rupert Davidson Graves, Air Service, May 16, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. George Edward Lightcap, Air Service, April 18, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. David Marshall Ramsay, Air Service, July 28, 1925, with rank from June 15, 1924.

Second Lieut. Frank Riley Loyd, Air Service, June 19, 1925, with rank from June 15, 1924.

Second Lieut. Harry William Miller, Air Service, June 16, 1925, with rank from June 15, 1924.

Second Lieut. Lewis Ackley Riggins, Air Service (appointed second lieutenant in the Air Service during the recess of the Senate), November 24, 1925, with rank from June 12, 1925.

Second Lieut. Maximilian X. Ware, Coast Artillery Corps (appointed second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps during the recess of the Senate), September 30, 1925, with rank from June 30, 1925.

AIR SERVICE

Maj. Charles Janvrin Browne, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Service), September 18, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Jack Clemens Hodgson, Infantry (detailed in Air Service), October 19, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Charles Backes, Infantry (detailed in Air Service), September 29, 1925, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Nathan Farragut Twining, Infantry (detailed in Air Service), November 16, 1925, with rank from November 20, 1923.

Second Lieut. Arnold Hoyer Rich, Infantry (detailed in Air Service), September 16, 1925, with rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922.

Second Lieut. Harvey Kenneth Greenlaw, Cavalry (detailed in Air Service), November 7, 1925, with rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922.

Second Lieut. Homer Wilbur Ferguson, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Service), October 23, 1925, with rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

George M. Baker to be postmaster at Wilsonville, Ala., in place of W. A. Daniel. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1924.

Ira L. Sharbutt to be postmaster at Vincent, Ala., in place of I. L. Sharbutt. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Emma E. Yarbrough to be postmaster at Monroeville, Ala., in place of O. O. Bayles. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Benjamin R. Alison to be postmaster at Minter, Ala., in place of B. R. Alison. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

Joseph Loranz to be postmaster at Jackson, Ala., in place of Joseph Loranz. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

William F. Barnard to be postmaster at Gordo, Ala., in place of W. F. Barnard. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

Ella L. Rentz to be postmaster at Gilbertown, Ala., in place of E. L. Rentz. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

Jesse L. McKay to be postmaster at Faunsdale, Ala., in place of J. L. McKay. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

James A. Stallworth to be postmaster at Crichton, Ala., in place of J. A. Stallworth. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

Effie Jordan to be postmaster at Chatom, Ala., in place of Effie Jordan. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

Stella M. Stallworth to be postmaster at Chapman, Ala., in place of S. M. Stallworth. Incumbent's commission expired October 5, 1925.

Skipwith C. Taylor to be postmaster at Calvert, Ala., in place of S. C. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

W. Vester Walker to be postmaster at Tuscumbia, Ala., in place of H. H. Hughston, resigned.

Nannie M. King to be postmaster at Midway, Ala., in place of D. N. Cartledge, deceased.

Lewis A. Easterly to be postmaster at Hayneville, Ala., in place of S. M. Salley, resigned.

Ethel Liddell to be postmaster at Butler, Ala., in place of M. D. Ulmer, resigned.

ARIZONA

J. Fred Reeves to be postmaster at Clemenceau, Ariz. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Harry H. Hiener to be postmaster at Superior, Ariz., in place of H. H. Hiener. Incumbent's commission expired August 17, 1925.

CALIFORNIA

Fred Herring to be postmaster at Rio Linda, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Henry Barnbrock to be postmaster at Pacific Palisades, Calif. Office became presidential April 1, 1925.

Van R. Majors to be postmaster at Heber, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Charles W. Spalding to be postmaster at Floriston, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Laura W. McNeil to be postmaster at El Cerrito, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Ella M. Freeman to be postmaster at Cisco, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Charles P. Hoffman to be postmaster at Cement, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Byron N. Marlott to be postmaster at Alhambra, Calif. Office became presidential January 1, 1925.

Archie R. Beckes to be postmaster at Wasco, Calif., in place of A. R. Beckes. Incumbent's commission expired October 8, 1925.

Susan M. Sigler to be postmaster at Universal City, Calif., in place of S. M. Sigler. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Frank J. Klindera to be postmaster at Tipton, Calif., in place of F. J. Klindera. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Dollie L. Carr to be postmaster at Templeton, Calif., in place of D. L. Carr. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

Ollie D. Way to be postmaster at San Dimas, Calif., in place of O. D. Way. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Ashley L. Smith to be postmaster at Ryde, Calif., in place of A. L. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Frederick C. Huntemann to be postmaster at Ripon, Calif., in place of F. C. Huntemann. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

James N. Long to be postmaster at Richmond, Calif., in place of J. N. Long. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1925.

Josephine Purcell to be postmaster at Represa, Calif., in place of Josephine Purcell. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

James F. Wheat to be postmaster at Redlands, Calif., in place of J. F. Wheat. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1925.

Wat Tyler to be postmaster at Puente, Calif., in place of Wat Tyler. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Annie M. Lepley to be postmaster at Plymouth, Calif., in place of A. M. Lepley. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Elizabeth A. Follett to be postmaster at Pixley, Calif., in place of E. A. Follett. Incumbent's commission expired October 8, 1925.

Fred C. Skinner to be postmaster at Pine Knot, Calif., in place of F. C. Skinner. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Edna B. Hudson to be postmaster at Perris, Calif., in place of E. B. Hudson. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Edith B. Smith to be postmaster at Patton, Calif., in place of E. B. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Frank Fesler to be postmaster at Owensmouth, Calif., in place of Frank Fesler. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

David I. Roth to be postmaster at Orosi, Calif., in place of F. E. McPherson. Incumbent's commission expired July 13, 1925.

William L. Robbins to be postmaster at Orange Cove, Calif., in place of W. L. Robbins. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

William O. Hart to be postmaster at Orange, Calif., in place of W. O. Hart. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Clara C. King to be postmaster at Ojai, Calif., in place of C. C. King. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Georgia Regester to be postmaster at Oakley, Calif., in place of Georgia Regester. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Mati E. Bole to be postmaster at Newark, Calif., in place of M. E. Bole. Incumbent's commission expired October 8, 1925.

Oliver W. Miller to be postmaster at Murrieta, Calif., in place of O. W. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired October 8, 1925.

George V. Beane to be postmaster at Mojave, Calif., in place of G. V. Beane. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1925.

David W. Morris to be postmaster at Modesto, Calif., in place of D. W. Morris. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1925.

Ralph H. Read to be postmaster at Middletown, Calif., in place of R. H. Read. Incumbent's commission expired October 1, 1925.

Charles E. Wells to be postmaster at Maxwell, Calif., in place of C. E. Wells. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

John W. Platt to be postmaster at Manteca, Calif., in place of J. W. Platt. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Anthony F. Sonka to be postmaster at Lemongrove, Calif., in place of A. F. Sonka. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

William B. Barber to be postmaster at Live Oak, Calif., in place of W. B. Barber. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

John P. Dickey to be postmaster at La Verne, Calif., in place of J. P. Dickey. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

William R. Darling to be postmaster at Lakeside, Calif., in place of W. R. Darling. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Brayton S. Norton to be postmaster at Laguna Beach, Calif., in place of B. S. Norton. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

John A. Liggett to be postmaster at Korbel, Calif., in place of J. A. Liggett. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

John H. Tucker to be postmaster at Kennett, Calif., in place of J. H. Tucker. Incumbent's commission expired October 8, 1925.

Edna F. Grant to be postmaster at Hopland, Calif., in place of E. F. Grant. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Grace M. Leuschen to be postmaster at Highland, Calif., in place of G. M. Leuschen. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Carlos H. Salinas to be postmaster at Hermosa Beach, Calif., in place of D. S. Devine. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1925.

Louisa A. Cobden to be postmaster at Groveland, Calif., in place of L. A. Cobden. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

George W. Turner to be postmaster at Fresno, Calif., in place of G. W. Turner. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Marguerite J. Decions to be postmaster at Fort Bidwell, Calif., in place of M. J. Decions. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

Bertha V. Eaton to be postmaster at Florin, Calif., in place of B. V. Eaton. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Bert Woodbury to be postmaster at Fall Brook, Calif., in place of Bert Woodbury. Incumbent's commission expired September 24, 1925.

Bessie L. Rogers to be postmaster at Esparto, Calif., in place of B. L. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

John C. Neblett to be postmaster at Elsinore, Calif., in place of J. C. Neblett. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Walter E. White to be postmaster at Dos Palos, Calif., in place of W. E. White. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Brock Dickie to be postmaster at Dixon, Calif., in place of Brock Dickie. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Huron B. Brown to be postmaster at Denair, Calif., in place of H. B. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Winfield S. Smith to be postmaster at Del Rey, Calif., in place of W. S. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

Emma Dodge to be postmaster at Danville, Calif., in place of Emma Dodge. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Ida M. Fink to be postmaster at Crows Landing, Calif., in place of I. M. Fink. Incumbent's commission expired October 8, 1925.

Roscoe J. Johnson to be postmaster at Corona, Calif., in place of C. D. McNeil. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

John A. Perry, jr., to be postmaster at Chowchilla, Calif., in place of J. A. Perry, jr. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Stanton K. Helsley to be postmaster at Ceres, Calif., in place of S. K. Helsley. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Abraham Clevenger to be postmaster at Caruthers, Calif., in place of Abraham Clevenger. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

Earl Van Gorden to be postmaster at Cambria, Calif., in place of Earl Van Gorden. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1925.

Harry A. Hall to be postmaster at Bigpine, Calif., in place of H. A. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

William E. Mack to be postmaster at Banning, Calif., in place of W. E. Mack. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Alice C. Webster to be postmaster at Antioch, Calif., in place of A. C. Webster. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1925.

Albert Norris to be postmaster at Alvarado, Calif., in place of Albert Norris. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Lester S. Clark to be postmaster at Albion, Calif., in place of L. S. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Carl K. Mabie to be postmaster at Redwood City, Calif., in place of W. J. Dusel, removed.

Martha A. Smith to be postmaster at Winton, Calif., in place of A. E. Smith, resigned.

William Kinney to be postmaster at San Quentin, Calif., in place of Jennie Kinney, deceased.

Idessa G. Moody to be postmaster at Quincy, Calif., in place of H. P. Rogers, removed.

Earl W. Jonas to be postmaster at Palms, Calif., in place of B. E. Kelley, resigned.

Harry A. Kaufman to be postmaster at Lynwood, Calif., in place of C. N. Alexander, resigned.

Gertrude A. Bryan to be postmaster at Isleton, Calif., in place of S. W. Green, resigned.

Margaret Allen to be postmaster at Indio, Calif., in place of C. E. French, resigned.

Robert Robertson to be postmaster at Gardena, Calif., in place of C. W. Jessup, removed.

Gladys McDonald to be postmaster at Firebaugh, Calif., in place of C. J. McDonald, resigned.

Helen E. Weir to be postmaster at Fairfield, Calif., in place of C. I. Pfau, deceased.

Tracy H. McPherson to be postmaster at Escalon, Calif., in place of C. E. Murlin, removed.

Claude D. Tribble to be postmaster at Elk Grove, Calif., in place of C. E. Polhemus, resigned.

May Brown to be postmaster at Earlimart, Calif., in place of F. H. Vaughn, resigned.

James E. Van Matre to be postmaster at Downey, Calif., in place of W. T. Van Matre, deceased.

John P. Wymer to be postmaster at Delhi, Calif., in place of Alice Warner, resigned.

Arthur A. Shirley to be postmaster at Bishop, Calif., in place of A. E. Burkhardt, removed.

COLORADO

Vernet A. Kauffman to be postmaster at West Portal, Colo. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Sylvester E. Hobart to be postmaster at Nunn, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Ralph W. Bidwell to be postmaster at Briggsdale, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Hubbard I. Boyd to be postmaster at Weldona, Colo., in place of H. I. Boyd. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Samuel Coen to be postmaster at Walden, Colo., in place of Samuel Coen. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

M. Gladys Quinn to be postmaster at Stratton, Colo., in place of M. G. Quinn. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

Ella B. Montgomery to be postmaster at Salida, Colo., in place of E. B. Montgomery. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Siegfried Salomon to be postmaster at Platteville, Colo., in place of Siegfried Salomon. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Reno H. Auld to be postmaster at Otis, Colo., in place of R. H. Auld. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

Chester L. Snyder to be postmaster at New Raymer, Colo., in place of C. L. Snyder. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

John H. Cunningham to be postmaster at Loveland, Colo., in place of J. H. Cunningham. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

Clarence E. Wright to be postmaster at Lake City, Colo., in place of C. E. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Edward L. Boillot to be postmaster at Fort Morgan, Colo., in place of E. L. Boillot. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

May D. Thomas to be postmaster at Eagle, Colo., in place of M. D. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expires December 15, 1925.

John H. McDevitt, Jr., to be postmaster at Durango, Colo., in place of J. H. McDevitt, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1925.

George W. Heflin to be postmaster at De Beque, Colo., in place of G. W. Heflin. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Edgar A. Buckley to be postmaster at Crook, Colo., in place of E. A. Buckley. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

Melissa H. Hayden to be postmaster at Breckenridge, Colo., in place of M. H. Hayden. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1925.

Frank M. Shedd to be postmaster at Aurora, Colo., in place of F. M. Shedd. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Leona E. Backus to be postmaster at Two Buttes, Colo., in place of M. J. Fuller, resigned.

James Donaldson to be postmaster at Sopris, Colo., in place of D. J. Phillips, resigned.

Robert E. Taylor to be postmaster at Grover, Colo., in place of W. D. Woodard, resigned.

Hal Parmeter to be postmaster at Byers, Colo., in place of H. D. McCashin, deceased.

CONNECTICUT

William T. McKenzie to be postmaster at Yalesville, Conn., in place of W. T. McKenzie. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

John L. Davis to be postmaster at Wilton, Conn., in place of J. L. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Edward F. Schmidt to be postmaster at Westbrook, Conn., in place of E. F. Schmidt. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Gertrude W. Tracy to be postmaster at Wauregan, Conn., in place of G. W. Tracy. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Robert J. Benham to be postmaster at Washington, Conn., in place of R. J. Benham. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Lewis B. Brand to be postmaster at Versailles, Conn., in place of L. B. Brand. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Rollin S. Paine to be postmaster at Stony Creek, Conn., in place of R. S. Paine. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Benjamin D. Parkhurst to be postmaster at Sterling, Conn., in place of B. D. Parkhurst. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Wilbur C. Hawley to be postmaster at Stepney Depot, Conn., in place of W. C. Hawley. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Willis Hodge to be postmaster at South Glastonbury, Conn., in place of Willis Hodge. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Louis M. Phillips to be postmaster at South Coventry, Conn., in place of L. M. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Dexter S. Case to be postmaster at Sound View, Conn., in place of D. S. Case. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Elbert W. Scobie to be postmaster at Orange, Conn., in place of E. W. Scobie. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Claude M. Chester to be postmaster at Noank, Conn., in place of C. M. Chester. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Manley J. Cheney to be postmaster at Milford, Conn., in place of M. J. Cheney. Incumbent's commission expired October 25, 1925.

Edna M. Jenkins to be postmaster at Middlefield, Conn., in place of E. M. Jenkins. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Ethel B. Sexton to be postmaster at Hazardville, Conn., in place of E. B. Sexton. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Joseph Brush to be postmaster at Greenwich, Conn., in place of Joseph Brush. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

Moses G. Marcy to be postmaster at Falls Village, Conn., in place of M. G. Marcy. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Alfred W. Jeynes to be postmaster at Ansonia, Conn., in place of A. W. Jeynes. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1925.

S. Howard Bishop to be postmaster at Yantic, Conn., in place of W. E. Manning, deceased.

Joseph V. Serena to be postmaster at Saugatuck, Conn., in place of F. J. Serena, resigned.

Ellis Sylvernale to be postmaster at Norfolk, Conn., in place of L. J. Curtiss, deceased.

William H. Gould to be postmaster at Fairfield, Conn., in place of J. M. Donaldson, resigned.

DELAWARE

Clarence T. Esham to be postmaster at Frankford, Del., in place of C. T. Esham. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Richard F. McClure to be postmaster at Claymont, Del., in place of R. F. McClure. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1925.

FLORIDA

Bessie T. Austin to be postmaster at Sulphur Springs, Fla. Office became presidential August 1, 1925.

Abraham H. Lasher to be postmaster at Safety Harbor, Fla. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Wylie L. Buchanan to be postmaster at Hopkins, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Walter O. Brooks, to be postmaster at Gulfport, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Lonie M. Watkins to be postmaster at Webster, Fla., in place of L. M. Watkins. Incumbent's commission expired October 7, 1925.

Arthur L. Stevens to be postmaster at Waldo, Fla., in place of A. L. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired September 27, 1925.

Dudley H. Morgan to be postmaster at River Junction, Fla., in place of D. H. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired October 19, 1925.

Louis B. Ritch to be postmaster at Raiford, Fla., in place of L. B. Ritch. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Henry A. Drake to be postmaster at Port St. Joe, Fla., in place of H. A. Drake. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1925.

Goldie B. Helm to be postmaster at Oneco, Fla., in place of G. B. Helm. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Harriet R. Bishop to be postmaster at Tampashores, Fla., in place of R. E. L. Pryor. Incumbent's commission expired October 7, 1925.

Charlotte E. Henry to be postmaster at Nocatee, Fla., in place of C. E. Henry. Incumbent's commission expired October 7, 1925.

Nathan J. Lewis to be postmaster at Newberry, Fla., in place of N. J. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired October 7, 1925.

Edna L. Goss to be postmaster at Mulberry, Fla., in place of E. L. Goss. Incumbent's commission expired October 7, 1925.

David S. Simpson to be postmaster at Mount Dora, Fla., in place of D. S. Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired September 27, 1925.

John H. Collins to be postmaster at Milton, Fla., in place of J. H. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired October 7, 1925.

Daniel H. Laird to be postmaster at Millville, Fla., in place of D. H. Laird. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1925.

Florence M. Wackerle to be postmaster at Melbourne, Fla., in place of F. M. Wackerle. Incumbent's commission expired September 27, 1925.

Daniel H. Petteys to be postmaster at McIntosh, Fla., in place of D. H. Petteys. Incumbent's commission expired September 27, 1925.

John F. Stunkel to be postmaster at Leesburg, Fla., in place of J. F. Stunkel. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

James L. Richbourg to be postmaster at Laurelhill, Fla., in place of J. L. Richbourg. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

William L. Bryan to be postmaster at Jasper, Fla., in place of W. L. Bryan. Incumbent's commission expired July 27, 1925.

William H. Downing to be postmaster at High Springs, Fla., in place of W. H. Downing. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Emma S. Fletcher to be postmaster at Havana, Fla., in place of E. S. Fletcher. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1925.

James T. Phillips to be postmaster at Greenville, Fla., in place of J. T. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Jesse E. Franklin to be postmaster at Glen St. Mary, Fla., in place of J. E. Franklin. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Elwyn B. C. Nichols to be postmaster at Ellenton, Fla., in place of E. B. C. Nichols. Incumbent's commission expired October 7, 1925.

Glenna J. Pedrick to be postmaster at Dunnellon, Fla., in place of G. J. Pedrick. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Edna F. Hope to be postmaster at Dunedin, Fla., in place of E. F. Hope. Incumbent's commission expired September 27, 1925.

Charles A. Miller to be postmaster at Crystal River, Fla., in place of C. A. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1925.

Grace M. Mashburn to be postmaster at Caryville, Fla., in place of G. M. Mashburn. Incumbent's commission expired September 27, 1925.

Charles W. Pierce to be postmaster at Boynton, Fla., in place of C. W. Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired September 27, 1925.

John H. McLain to be postmaster at Auburndale, Fla., in place of J. H. McLain. Incumbent's commission expired October 7, 1925.

Walter R. McLeod to be postmaster at Apopka, Fla., in place of W. R. McLeod. Incumbent's commission expired October 7, 1925.

George W. Smith to be postmaster at West Palm Beach, Fla., in place of C. W. Campbell, resigned.

Annie B. Locke to be postmaster at Titusville, Fla., in place of S. D. Holmes, removed.

Charles M. Loy to be postmaster at Stuart, Fla., in place of J. R. Pomeroy, resigned.

Ethel C. McPherson to be postmaster at Passagrille, Fla., in place of E. E. Williams, resigned.

Walter N. Gray to be postmaster at Okeechobee, Fla., in place of O. J. Price, resigned.

John H. Hildreth to be postmaster at Live Oak, Fla., in place of C. N. Hildreth, jr., resigned.

Louis F. Randall to be postmaster at Hialeah, Fla., in place of G. R. Millard, resigned.

Wesley S. Moe to be postmaster at Fort Pierce, Fla., in place of W. C. Russell, resigned.

Fred W. Jacques to be postmaster at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in place of M. K. Wright, resigned.

Pauline F. Colley to be postmaster at Florence Villa, Fla., in place of F. W. Oren, removed.

Frank Dean to be postmaster at Delray, Fla., in place of L. T. Hirth, resigned.

Fred Brett to be postmaster at Crestview, Fla., in place of J. H. Nelson, resigned.

Latrelle W. Greason to be postmaster at Brewster, Fla., in place of C. O. Gerber, resigned.

James E. Still to be postmaster at Bonifay, Fla., in place of C. G. Evans, resigned.

Fred H. Gibbons to be postmaster at Archer, Fla., in place of L. G. Morper, removed.

GEORGIA

Daniel M. Proctor to be postmaster at Woodbine, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

John E. Jones to be postmaster at Lula, Ga. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Sara F. Greene to be postmaster at Junction City, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1923.

Frank R. Rountree to be postmaster at Egypt, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Rolland H. Freeman to be postmaster at Dover, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Roxie B. Goza to be postmaster at Chamblee, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Will P. Tate to be postmaster at Trion, Ga., in place of W. P. Tate. Incumbent's commission expired October 4, 1925.

Edmund R. Mathews to be postmaster at Talbotton, Ga., in place of E. R. Mathews. Incumbent's commission expired October 7, 1925.

Robert N. Trimble to be postmaster at Summerville, Ga., in place of H. M. McWhorter. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1924.

Jessie Gunter to be postmaster at Social Circle, Ga., in place of Jessie Gunter. Incumbent's commission expired September 26, 1925.

Loyd W. English to be postmaster at Pelham, Ga., in place of L. W. English. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Janie Pinkston to be postmaster at Parrott, Ga., in place of Janie Pinkston. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

George C. Bamberg to be postmaster at Omega, Ga., in place of G. C. Bamberg. Incumbent's commission expired October 4, 1925.

Elisha A. Meeks to be postmaster at Nicholls, Ga., in place of E. A. Meeks. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1925.

Ida Wyatt to be postmaster at Menlo, Ga., in place of Ida Wyatt. Incumbent's commission expired October 4, 1925.

Venter B. Godwin to be postmaster at Lenox, Ga., in place of V. B. Godwin. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Jefferson D. Stalvey to be postmaster at Lake Park, Ga., in place of J. D. Stalvey. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1925.

Henry J. Claxton to be postmaster at Kite, Ga., in place of H. J. Claxton. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1925.

Hugh C. Register to be postmaster at Hahira, Ga., in place of H. C. Register. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Robert L. Williams to be postmaster at Griffin, Ga., in place of R. L. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Acquilla M. Warnock to be postmaster at Brooklet, Ga., in place of A. M. Warnock. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1925.

Eldon A. McCollum to be postmaster at Baconton, Ga., in place of E. A. McCollum. Incumbent's commission expired October 4, 1925.

Fox D. Stephens to be postmaster at Macon, Ga., in place of Hillyer Rudisill, deceased.

GUAM

James H. Underwood to be postmaster at Guam, Guam, in place of J. H. Underwood. Incumbent's commission expired July 19, 1925.

HAWAII

John Lennox to be postmaster at Ewa, Hawaii, in place of John Lennox. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

IDAHO

Walter E. Gorrie to be postmaster at Deary, Idaho. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Grace Eubanks to be postmaster at Winchester, Idaho, in place of Grace Eubanks. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

Benjamin E. Weeks to be postmaster at Shoshone, Idaho, in place of B. E. Weeks. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Kathryn M. Boss to be postmaster at Rogerson, Idaho, in place of K. M. Boss. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Esmeraldo C. Taylor to be postmaster at Rockland, Idaho, in place of E. C. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Lewis N. Balch to be postmaster at Potlatch, Idaho, in place of L. N. Balch. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Ralph M. Castater to be postmaster at Parma, Idaho, in place of R. M. Castater. Incumbent's commission expired August 10, 1925.

Hugh H. Hamilton to be postmaster at New Plymouth, Idaho, in place of H. H. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

George S. Mitchell to be postmaster at New Meadows, Idaho, in place of G. S. Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Francis M. Winters to be postmaster at Montpelier, Idaho, in place of F. M. Winters. Incumbent's commission expired October 17, 1925.

Frederick J. Rodgers to be postmaster at Midvale, Idaho, in place of F. J. Rodgers. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Oren M. Laing to be postmaster at Meridian, Idaho, in place of O. M. Laing. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Lillie B. Young to be postmaster at Kuna, Idaho, in place of L. B. Young. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

William S. Dunn to be postmaster at Hazleton, Idaho, in place of W. S. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Owen D. Wilson to be postmaster at Hansen, Idaho, in place of O. D. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired October 26, 1925.

Dalton C. Rogers to be postmaster at Culdesac, Idaho, in place of D. C. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Charles B. Mirgon to be postmaster at Cascade, Idaho, in place of C. B. Mirgon. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

George Alley to be postmaster at Bancroft, Idaho, in place of George Alley. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Willard G. Sweet to be postmaster at Arco, Idaho, in place of W. G. Sweet. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Paul Bulfinch to be postmaster at American Falls, Idaho, in place of Paul Bulfinch. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Willis M. Sears to be postmaster at Albion, Idaho, in place of W. M. Sears. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Clarence M. Oberholtzer to be postmaster at Burley, Idaho, in place of J. M. Butler, deceased.

ILLINOIS

Edwin L. Gries to be postmaster at Northbrook, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Samuel E. Shelton to be postmaster at Nason, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Emily M. Erickson to be postmaster at Mount Greenwood, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Anna C. Boyer to be postmaster at Logan, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1923.

George F. Dickson to be postmaster at Little York, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

William E. Ford to be postmaster at Karnak, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Lora Johnson to be postmaster at Hudson, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Myrtle A. Blackward to be postmaster at Bush, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

William C. Ohse to be postmaster at Yorkville, Ill., in place of W. C. Ohse. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1925.

Jay B. Hollibaugh to be postmaster at Waynesville, Ill., in place of C. M. Spelbring. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Fred E. Schroeder to be postmaster at Warrensburg, Ill., in place of F. E. Schroeder. Incumbent's commission expired October 6, 1925.

Roy C. Tarrant to be postmaster at Versailles, Ill., in place of J. E. Heffin. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1924.

Hervey E. Broaddus to be postmaster at Varna, Ill., in place of H. E. Broaddus. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Olin L. Browder to be postmaster at Urbana, Ill., in place of O. L. Browder. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1925.

Ellis H. Jones to be postmaster at Minooka, Ill., in place of E. H. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired September 24, 1925.

William L. Beebe to be postmaster at Manito, Ill., in place of W. L. Beebe. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

Bailey H. West to be postmaster at Makanda, Ill., in place of B. H. West. Incumbent's commission expired September 24, 1925.

James M. Pace to be postmaster at Macomb, Ill., in place of J. M. Pace. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Lela Killips to be postmaster at Lyons, Ill., in place of Lela Killips. Incumbent's commission expired September 24, 1925.

Anna E. Paramore to be postmaster at Loraine, Ill., in place of A. E. Paramore. Incumbent's commission expired August 17, 1925.

Clyde F. Clester to be postmaster at Loda, Ill., in place of C. F. Clester. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Robert T. Husband to be postmaster at Litchfield, Ill., in place of B. A. Thorp. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1925.

James F. Harrison to be postmaster at Leaf River, Ill., in place of J. F. Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Leslie K. Valentine to be postmaster at Hinckley, Ill., in place of L. K. Valentine. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

James F. Mill to be postmaster at Hillsdale, Ill., in place of J. F. Mill. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1925.

William H. Pease to be postmaster at Harvey, Ill., in place of W. H. Pease. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Maurice E. Murrie to be postmaster at Grayslake, Ill., in place of M. E. Murrie. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Lewis M. Crow to be postmaster at Grand Tower, Ill., in place of L. M. Crow. Incumbent's commission expired September 24, 1925.

Charles W. Meier to be postmaster at Freeport, Ill., in place of C. W. Meier. Incumbent's commission expired July 13, 1925.

William W. Harbert to be postmaster at Findlay, Ill., in place of W. W. Harbert. Incumbent's commission expired August 17, 1925.

Nellie T. Lindstrom to be postmaster at Fairview, Ill., in place of N. T. Lindstrom. Incumbent's commission expired August 17, 1925.

Chalon T. Land to be postmaster at Enfield, Ill., in place of C. T. Land. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Mercy Thornton to be postmaster at Elkville, Ill., in place of Mercy Thornton. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Joseph D. Nutt to be postmaster at East Alton, Ill., in place of J. D. Nutt. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Bertha I. Askey to be postmaster at Dakota, Ill., in place of B. I. Askey. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Mae E. Laughery to be postmaster at Cuba, Ill., in place of M. E. Laughery. Incumbent's commission expired August 17, 1925.

Charles A. Cline to be postmaster at Clinton, Ill., in place of C. A. Cline. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

John A. Bateman to be postmaster at Clay City, Ill., in place of J. A. Bateman. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

John Reineke to be postmaster at Cissna Park, Ill., in place of John Reineke. Incumbent's commission expired October 19, 1925.

James E. Voorhees to be postmaster at Bushnell, Ill., in place of J. E. Voorhees. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Harold M. Brown to be postmaster at Brownstown, Ill., in place of H. M. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Tice D. Mason to be postmaster at Browns, Ill., in place of T. D. Mason. Incumbent's commission expired September 24, 1925.

Fred Wilson to be postmaster at Broughton, Ill., in place of Fred Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

Matthew G. Yarnell to be postmaster at Bowen, Ill., in place of M. G. Yarnell. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Nancy Jamison to be postmaster at Biggsville, Ill., in place of Nancy Jamison. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Fred S. Edwards to be postmaster at Troy, Ill., in place of F. S. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired September 24, 1925.

Arthur W. Shinn to be postmaster at Toulon, Ill., in place of A. W. Shinn. Incumbent's commission expired August 16, 1925.

Elijah Williams to be postmaster at Tonica, Ill., in place of Elijah Williams. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1925.

John E. Miller to be postmaster at Tamms, Ill., in place of J. E. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1925.

Polona H. Callaway to be postmaster at Tallula, Ill., in place of P. H. Callaway. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

John W. Vangilder to be postmaster at Sumner, Ill., in place of J. W. Vangilder. Incumbent's commission expired August 16, 1925.

Katherine Maloy to be postmaster at Summit, Ill., in place of Katherine Maloy. Incumbent's commission expired September 24, 1925.

William Faster to be postmaster at Strasburg, Ill., in place of William Faster. Incumbent's commission expired August 17, 1925.

William H. Conkling to be postmaster at Springfield, Ill., in place of W. H. Conkling. Incumbent's commission expired July 13, 1925.

Fred H. Wood to be postmaster at Sidney, Ill., in place of F. H. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Harry E. Gemmill to be postmaster at Shannon, Ill., in place of H. E. Gemmill. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Forrest E. Mattix to be postmaster at St. Elmo, Ill., in place of F. E. Mattix. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Charles G. Brainard to be postmaster at Round Lake, Ill., in place of C. G. Brainard. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Willis J. Huston to be postmaster at Rochelle, Ill., in place of W. J. Huston. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Edna G. Mallette to be postmaster at Reynolds, Ill., in place of E. G. Mallette. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Emma H. Howe to be postmaster at Ravinia, Ill., in place of E. H. Howe. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1925.

Willis M. Hoag to be postmaster at Princeville, Ill., in place of W. M. Hoag. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Ralph R. Larkin to be postmaster at Prairie du Rocher, Ill., in place of R. R. Larkin. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Jefferson Louk to be postmaster at Prairie City, Ill., in place of Jefferson Louk. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Albert S. Tavenner to be postmaster at Polo, Ill., in place of A. S. Tavenner. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Mary E. Lister to be postmaster at Percy, Ill., in place of M. E. Lister. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

James W. Alexander to be postmaster at Patoka, Ill., in place of J. W. Alexander. Incumbent's commission expired August 17, 1925.

Robert B. Ritzman to be postmaster at Orangeville, Ill., in place of R. B. Ritzman. Incumbent's commission expired October 19, 1925.

Edzard Johnson to be postmaster at Oglesby, Ill., in place of Edzard Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

William D. Abbaduska to be postmaster at Odell, Ill., in place of W. D. Abbaduska. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Joseph L. Przyborski to be postmaster at North Chicago, Ill., in place of J. L. Przyborski. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

Harvie D. Harris to be postmaster at New Boston, Ill., in place of H. D. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

William J. Thornton to be postmaster at Nebo, Ill., in place of W. J. Thornton. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

Junius A. Beger to be postmaster at Nauvoo, Ill., in place of J. A. Beger. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Ruth J. Hodge to be postmaster at Mundelein, Ill., in place of R. J. Hodge. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Priscilla Crandal to be postmaster at Ursa, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Homer J. Spangler to be postmaster at Stanford, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

William C. Kelley to be postmaster at Simpson, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Herman B. Schmidt to be postmaster at Roselle, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1925.

Carl M. Crowder to be postmaster at Bethany, Ill., in place of C. M. Crowder. Incumbent's commission expired August 16, 1925.

John P. Kopp to be postmaster at Baldwin, Ill., in place of J. P. Kopp. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1925.

Henry E. Petersen to be postmaster at Ashkum, Ill., in place of H. E. Petersen. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Charles C. Hamilton to be postmaster at Arthur, Ill., in place of C. C. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1925.

Lizzie M. Burch to be postmaster at Western Springs, Ill., in place of J. H. Farquharson, resigned.

August Treu to be postmaster at Villa Park, Ill., in place of L. F. Meehan, resigned.

Harry L. Johnson to be postmaster at Rockport, Ill., in place of M. S. Roosa, resigned.

Frank P. Cowing to be postmaster at Homewood, Ill., in place of N. S. Cowing, resigned.

J. H. Schaefer to be postmaster at Cross Point, Ill., in place of Paul Bleser, resigned.

Elizabeth Titter to be postmaster at Glen Carbon, Ill., in place of W. B. Rasplica, removed.

William C. Borgen to be postmaster at Freeburg, Ill., in place of J. C. Reuter, resigned.

Edward J. Tabor to be postmaster at Earlville, Ill., in place of Edward B. Taber, resigned.

Ralph W. Colver to be postmaster at Cherry, Ill., in place of John Cahill, resigned.

Joseph J. Janda to be postmaster at Berwyn, Ill., in place of Emil Straka, resigned.

Hazel Hayes to be postmaster at Armington, Ill., in place of J. D. Allen, resigned.

INDIANA

Henry Chapman to be postmaster at Woodburn, Ind., in place of Henry Chapman. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Edgar Spencer to be postmaster at Wolcott, Ind., in place of Edgar Spencer. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

James B. King to be postmaster at Star City, Ind., in place of J. B. King. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

William F. Kahler to be postmaster at Winamac, Ind., in place of W. F. Kahler. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

Russell C. Wood to be postmaster at West Lebanon, Ind., in place of R. C. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Jesse F. McGehee to be postmaster at Washington, Ind., in place of J. F. McGehee. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Andrew S. Blaine to be postmaster at Walkerton, Ind., in place of A. S. Blaine. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Hollice C. Brown to be postmaster at Silver Lake, Ind., in place of H. C. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Cyrus V. Norman to be postmaster at Sheridan, Ind., in place of C. V. Norman. Incumbent's commission expired October 6, 1925.

Lowell D. Smith to be postmaster at Sellersburg, Ind., in place of L. D. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 17, 1925.

Jacob F. Ruxer to be postmaster at St. Meinrad, Ind., in place of J. F. Ruxer. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1925.

Alfonso L. Riggs to be postmaster at Rushville, Ind., in place of A. L. Riggs. Incumbent's commission expired August 17, 1925.

Loren N. McCloud to be postmaster at Royal Center, Ind., in place of L. N. McCloud. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

Charles W. Burkett to be postmaster at Otterbein, Ind., in place of C. W. Burkett. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Fred J. Merline to be postmaster at Notre Dame, Ind., in place of F. J. Merline. Incumbent's commission expired October 6, 1925.

Ira F. Poling to be postmaster at Nashville, Ind., in place of I. F. Poling. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Charles H. Callaway to be postmaster at Milton, Ind., in place of C. H. Callaway. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Harold D. Johnson to be postmaster at Milroy, Ind., in place of H. D. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired August 11, 1925.

Lee G. Corder to be postmaster at Merom, Ind., in place of L. G. Corder. Incumbent's commission expired October 4, 1925.

Jesse A. McCluer to be postmaster at Marshall, Ind., in place of J. A. McCluer. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

John G. Sloan to be postmaster at Marengo, Ind., in place of H. W. Key. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1924.

Homer O. Hart to be postmaster at Linton, Ind., in place of H. O. Hart. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Lyman R. Rainforth to be postmaster at Leavenworth, Ind., in place of L. R. Rainforth. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Nellie C. Beard to be postmaster at Larwill, Ind., in place of N. C. Beard. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

Elhel J. Pinney to be postmaster at La Crosse, Ind., in place of E. J. Pinney. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Albert Honehouse to be postmaster at Kouts, Ind., in place of Albert Honehouse. Incumbent's commission expired August 17, 1925.

Edward B. Spohr to be postmaster at Jamestown, Ind., in place of E. B. Spohr. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Homer E. Hostettler to be postmaster at Henryville, Ind., in place of H. E. Hostettler. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Herbert A. Marsden to be postmaster at Hebron, Ind., in place of H. A. Marsden. Incumbent's commission expired October 17, 1925.

Cyrus B. Dirrim to be postmaster at Hamilton, Ind., in place of C. B. Dirrim. Incumbent's commission expired October 17, 1925.

Kent A. Brewer to be postmaster at Greenwood, Ind., in place of K. A. Brewer. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

Alfred S. Hess to be postmaster at Gary, Ind., in place of A. S. Hess. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

Mollie P. Askren to be postmaster at French Lick, Ind., in place of M. P. Askren. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Harold H. Brinkley to be postmaster at Fountain City, Ind., in place of H. H. Brinkley. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Charles H. Ruple to be postmaster at Earl Park, Ind., in place of C. H. Ruple. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

Mary W. Lawrence to be postmaster at Earlham, Ind., in place of M. W. Lawrence. Incumbent's commission expired July 27, 1925.

Roscoe N. Shroyer to be postmaster at Daleville, Ind., in place of R. N. Shroyer. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Marion L. Medcalf to be postmaster at Dale, Ind., in place of M. L. Medcalf. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1925.

Fred Y. Wheeler to be postmaster at Crown Point, Ind., in place of F. Y. Wheeler. Incumbent's commission expired October 17, 1925.

Glenn Zell to be postmaster at Connersville, Ind., in place of Glenn Zell. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Forrest Oilar to be postmaster at Chalmers, Ind., in place of Forrest Oilar. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

John P. Switzer to be postmaster at Bryant, Ind., in place of J. P. Switzer. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1925.

Carl McKinley to be postmaster at Borden, Ind., in place of Carl McKinley. Incumbent's commission expired October 24, 1925.

Ralph C. Thomas to be postmaster at Bluffton, Ind., in place of C. A. Van Horn. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Ivan C. Morgan to be postmaster at Austin, Ind., in place of I. C. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Mary J. Haines to be postmaster at Amboy, Ind., in place of M. J. Haines. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

Edith B. Smith to be postmaster at Ambia, Ind., in place of E. B. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Grover H. Oliver to be postmaster at Monroe, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Mary E. Hopewell to be postmaster at Linden, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Durward F. Bailey to be postmaster at Lakeville, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

William A. Carson to be postmaster at Glenwood, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Roy M. Nading to be postmaster at Flat Rock, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Homer E. Wright to be postmaster at Crandall, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Thomas Jensen to be postmaster at Wheatfield, Ind., in place of G. H. Williams, resigned.

Aldo M. Baker to be postmaster at Saint Joe, Ind., in place of S. W. Armstrong, resigned.

Philip E. Rowe to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ind., in place of A. W. Mackey, deceased.

IOWA

Pauline W. Hummel to be postmaster at Yale, Iowa, in place of P. W. Hummel. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Elsie Lowe to be postmaster at Woodburn, Iowa, in place of Elsie Lowe. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Seth B. Cairy to be postmaster at Whittemore, Iowa, in place of S. B. Cairy. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

Roy O. Kelley to be postmaster at Westside, Iowa, in place of R. O. Kelley. Incumbent's commission expired August 4, 1925.

Henry A. Falb to be postmaster at West Bend, Iowa, in place of H. A. Falb. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

Charles W. Tyrrell to be postmaster at Waverly, Iowa, in place of C. W. Tyrrell. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

B. Frank Jones to be postmaster at Waukeee, Iowa, in place of B. F. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Donald C. Gearhart to be postmaster at Washta, Iowa, in place of D. C. Gearhart. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Howard D. Peckham to be postmaster at Villisca, Iowa, in place of H. D. Peckham. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

Clifford C. Clardy to be postmaster at Valley Junction, Iowa, in place of C. C. Clardy. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Mayme L. Petersen to be postmaster at Titonka, Iowa, in place of M. L. Petersen. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Howard W. Edwards to be postmaster at Tingley, Iowa, in place of H. W. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Leona B. Garrison to be postmaster at Swea City, Iowa, in place of L. B. Garrison. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

Arthur T. Briggs to be postmaster at Sutherland, Iowa, in place of A. T. Briggs. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Eric L. Ericson to be postmaster at Story City, Iowa, in place of E. L. Ericson. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

William N. Horn to be postmaster at South English, Iowa, in place of W. N. Horn. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Elsie N. Morgan to be postmaster at Smithland, Iowa, in place of E. N. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Andrew Maland to be postmaster at Slater, Iowa, in place of Andrew Maland. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

William H. Jones to be postmaster at Sioux City, Iowa, in place of W. H. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired October 25, 1925.

Allan Muilenburg to be postmaster at Sioux Center, Iowa, in place of Allan Muilenburg. Incumbent's commission expired August 4, 1925.

William H. Moore to be postmaster at Shelby, Iowa, in place of W. H. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Alfred Jones to be postmaster at Shenandoah, Iowa, in place of Alfred Jones. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

George J. Bloxham to be postmaster at Sheldon, Iowa, in place of G. J. Bloxham. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

William W. Simkin to be postmaster at Salem, Iowa, in place of W. W. Simkin. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Nettie Lund to be postmaster at St. Ansgar, Iowa, in place of Nettie Lund. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Matilda Johnson to be postmaster at Ridgeway, Iowa, in place of Matilda Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

George A. Bennett to be postmaster at Redfield, Iowa, in place of G. A. Bennett. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Alva V. Gillette to be postmaster at Randolph, Iowa, in place of A. V. Gillette. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

George A. Fox to be postmaster at Quimby, Iowa, in place of G. A. Fox. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Oscar M. Green to be postmaster at Prescott, Iowa, in place of O. M. Green. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Oscar Smith to be postmaster at Plainfield, Iowa, in place of Oscar Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Fred H. Seabury to be postmaster at Pisgah, Iowa, in place of F. H. Seabury. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Theodore E. Templeton to be postmaster at Pafon, Iowa, in place of T. E. Templeton. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

James E. Graves to be postmaster at Osceola, Iowa, in place of J. E. Graves. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

George W. Graham to be postmaster at Oakville, Iowa, in place of G. W. Graham. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Everett H. Moon to be postmaster at New Providence, Iowa, in place of E. H. Moon. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Bruce C. Mason to be postmaster at New Market, Iowa, in place of B. C. Mason. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Charles P. McCord to be postmaster at Nevada, Iowa, in place of C. P. McCord. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Hugh L. Smith to be postmaster at Montezuma, Iowa, in place of H. L. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

W. Serenus Peterson to be postmaster at Missouri Valley, Iowa, in place of W. S. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

George Kraft to be postmaster at Melvin, Iowa, in place of George Kraft. Incumbent's commission expired August 4, 1925.

Roy L. Day to be postmaster at Melrose, Iowa, in place of R. L. Day. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

John P. McNeill to be postmaster at Melcher, Iowa, in place of J. P. McNeill. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

Purley Jennison to be postmaster at Maynard, Iowa, in place of Purley Jennison. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Charles F. Brobell to be postmaster at Lytton, Iowa, in place of C. F. Brobeil. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

Thomas E. Halls to be postmaster at Lucas, Iowa, in place of T. E. Halls. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Walter E. Prouty to be postmaster at Lockridge, Iowa, in place of W. E. Prouty. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Benjamin F. Shirk to be postmaster at Linn Grove, Iowa, in place of B. F. Shirk. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

Winfield Cash to be postmaster at Leon, Iowa, in place of Winfield Cash. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Irene Goodrich to be postmaster at Lehigh, Iowa, in place of Irene Goodrich. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

Lillian M. Cochran to be postmaster at Lake City, Iowa, in place of L. M. Cochran. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Jesse O. Parker to be postmaster at Keosauqua, Iowa, in place of J. O. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Fred O. Parker to be postmaster at Ireton, Iowa, in place of F. O. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

Louis H. Severson to be postmaster at Inwood, Iowa, in place of L. H. Severson. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

Nettie B. Mullan to be postmaster at Hopkinton, Iowa, in place of N. B. Mullan. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

William S. Ferree to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Iowa, in place of W. S. Ferree. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Clyde E. Wheelock to be postmaster at Hartley, Iowa, in place of C. E. Wheelock. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

Walter B. Luke to be postmaster at Hampton, Iowa, in place of W. B. Luke. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

Arthur M. Burton to be postmaster at Grinnell, Iowa, in place of A. M. Burton. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

E. Ray Morrell to be postmaster at Grand River, Iowa, in place of E. R. Morrell. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

John A. Martin to be postmaster at Floyd, Iowa, in place of J. A. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Charles S. Parker to be postmaster at Fayette, Iowa, in place of C. S. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

James E. Carr to be postmaster at Farmington, Iowa, in place of J. E. Carr. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

Dean Taylor to be postmaster at Fairfield, Iowa, in place of Dean Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Amel F. Wunn to be postmaster at Everly, Iowa, in place of A. F. Wunn. Incumbent's commission expired November 22, 1925.

Andrew N. Jensen to be postmaster at Elk Horn, Iowa, in place of A. N. Jensen. Incumbent's commission expired August 4, 1925.

Edwin T. Davidson to be postmaster at Duncombe, Iowa, in place of E. T. Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Herman Ternes to be postmaster at Dubuque, Iowa, in place of Herman Ternes. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1925.

William C. Rolls to be postmaster at Dow City, Iowa, in place of W. C. Rolls. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Ernest T. Greenfield to be postmaster at Douds, Iowa, in place of E. T. Greenfield. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Edna B. Wylie to be postmaster at Derby, Iowa, in place of E. B. Wylie. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Robert B. Light to be postmaster at Deep River, Iowa, in place of R. B. Light. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Edward W. Teale to be postmaster at Davis City, Iowa, in place of E. W. Teale. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Earle Miller to be postmaster at Cantril, Iowa, in place of Earle Miller. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

Wheaton A. MacArthur to be postmaster at Burt, Iowa, in place of W. A. MacArthur. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

Henry W. Pitstick to be postmaster at Boyden, Iowa, in place of H. W. Pitstick. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Gayle A. Goodman to be postmaster at Birmingham, Iowa, in place of G. A. Goodman. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Harry R. Grim to be postmaster at Belle Plaine, Iowa, in place of H. R. Grim. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1925.

Arthur A. Dingman to be postmaster at Aurelia, Iowa, in place of A. A. Dingman. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Harriette Olsen to be postmaster at Armstrong, Iowa, in place of Harriette Olsen. Incumbent's commission expired August 4, 1925.

Oltman A. Voogd to be postmaster at Aplington, Iowa, in place of O. A. Voogd. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Frank J. Wuamett to be postmaster at Alvord, Iowa, in place of F. J. Wuamett. Incumbent's commission expired October 11, 1925.

John Daly to be postmaster at Alta Vista, Iowa, in place of John Daly. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Grace Severson to be postmaster at Soldier, Iowa, in place of G. E. Olson, resigned.

Carroll A. Richardson to be postmaster at Renwick, Iowa, in place of S. P. Figi, deceased.

Austin C. McKinsey to be postmaster at Maquoketa, Iowa, in place of B. R. Mowery, resigned.

Joseph F. Higgins to be postmaster at Keswick, Iowa, in place of A. T. Parke, resigned.

John H. Nicoll to be postmaster at Harris, Iowa, in place of G. P. Reeves, removed.

Ole A. Cragwick to be postmaster at Ellsworth, Iowa, in place of I. L. Hanson, resigned.

Gustav H. Hackmann to be postmaster at Clermont, Iowa, in place of M. A. Kneeland, resigned.

Anton C. Jaeger to be postmaster at Brandon, Iowa, in place of G. C. Briggs, resigned.

Jessaline M. Weinberger to be postmaster at Ledyard, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

KANSAS

William T. Brown to be postmaster at Wilsey, Kans., in place of W. T. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

Stewart M. Young to be postmaster at Wichita, Kans., in place of S. M. Young. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

J. Raymond E. Simmons to be postmaster at Wellsville, Kans., in place of J. R. E. Simmons. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1925.

Louis W. Wapler to be postmaster at Wakefield, Kans., in place of L. H. Wapler. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Fred W. Arnold to be postmaster at Vermillion, Kans., in place of F. W. Arnold. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Cora L. McMurry to be postmaster at Turon, Kans., in place of C. L. McMurry. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Leroy C. Sandy to be postmaster at Troy, Kans., in place of L. C. Sandy. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

David H. Pugh to be postmaster at Tampa, Kans., in place of D. H. Pugh. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1925.

Bruce W. Ruthrauff to be postmaster at South Haven, Kans., in place of B. W. Ruthrauff. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Ola G. Canfield to be postmaster at Scranton, Kans., in place of O. G. Canfield. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Nannie Bingham to be postmaster at Sabetha, Kans., in place of R. W. Moorhead. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

James R. Robison to be postmaster at Riley, Kans., in place of J. R. Robison. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Walter H. Polley to be postmaster at Republic, Kans., in place of W. H. Polley. Incumbent's commission expired July 29, 1925.

Willis E. Baker to be postmaster at Pleasanton, Kans., in place of W. E. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

John F. Nuttmann to be postmaster at Paxico, Kans., in place of J. F. Nuttmann. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Milton H. Herrington to be postmaster at Olpe, Kans., in place of B. A. C. Winter. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Homer M. Limbird to be postmaster at Olathe, Kans., in place of H. M. Limbird. Incumbent's commission expired September 27, 1925.

Howard L. Stevens to be postmaster at Norton, Kans., in place of H. L. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired September 27, 1925.

Anna W. Lowe to be postmaster at Moscow, Kans., in place of A. W. Lowe. Incumbent's commission expired October 4, 1925.

Robert E. Anderson to be postmaster at Meriden, Kans., in place of R. E. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

John C. Braden to be postmaster at Meade, Kans., in place of J. C. Braden. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Olive Clements to be postmaster at Maplehill, Kans., in place of Olive Clements. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Hollis L. Caswell to be postmaster at McDonald, Kans., in place of H. L. Caswell. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

Sarah Lee to be postmaster at Louisburg, Kans., in place of Sarah Lee. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

Ethel I. Starr to be postmaster at Long Island, Kans., in place of E. I. Starr. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1925.

William S. Lyman to be postmaster at Lewis, Kans., in place of W. S. Lyman. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Ray Bartlett to be postmaster at La Harpe, Kans., in place of Ray Bartlett. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

John E. Scruggs to be postmaster at Kincaid, Kans., in place of J. E. Scruggs. Incumbent's commission expired October 25, 1925.

Douglas M. Dimond to be postmaster at Kensington, Kans., in place of D. M. Dimond. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

William B. Trembley to be postmaster at Kansas City, Kans., in place of W. B. Trembley. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

LeRoy F. Heston to be postmaster at Kanorado, Kans., in place of L. F. Heston. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1925.

Harry E. Simpson to be postmaster at Jennings, Kans., in place of H. E. Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired October 25, 1925.

Edna N. Carlile to be postmaster at Jamestown, Kans., in place of E. N. Carlile. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Mano M. McKinney to be postmaster at Hoxie, Kans., in place of M. M. McKinney. Incumbent's commission expired October 20, 1925.

Herbert W. Chittenden to be postmaster at Hays, Kans., in place of H. W. Chittenden. Incumbent's commission expired September 27, 1925.

Charles M. Tinkler to be postmaster at Gypsum, Kans., in place of C. M. Tinkler. Incumbent's commission expired July 29, 1925.

Grant D. Bollinger to be postmaster at Everest, Kans., in place of G. D. Bollinger. Incumbent's commission expired July 29, 1925.

Jacob W. Wright to be postmaster at Elk City, Kans., in place of J. W. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1925.

Edwin A. Boyd to be postmaster at Dwight, Kans., in place of E. A. Boyd. Incumbent's commission expired September 27, 1925.

Rollin J. Conderman to be postmaster at Chetopa, Kans., in place of R. J. Conderman. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1925.

Francis M. Bowman to be postmaster at Bushton, Kans., in place of F. M. Bowman. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Ezra D. Bolinger to be postmaster at Bucklin, Kans., in place of E. D. Bolinger. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Pitt H. Halleck to be postmaster at Abilene, Kans., in place of P. H. Halleck. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Lawrence J. Barrett to be postmaster at Admire, Kans., in place of L. J. Barrett. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Solomon L. Crown to be postmaster at Agra, Kans., in place of S. L. Crown. Incumbent's commission expired November 2, 1925.

Ralph A. Ward to be postmaster at Alden, Kans., in place of R. A. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1925.

Gertrude M. Blair to be postmaster at West Mineral, Kans., in place of William Russell, resigned.

Chester E. Messler to be postmaster at Russell Springs, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

William S. Smith to be postmaster at Rozel, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Byram L. Sams to be postmaster at Offerle, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Fred Carlson to be postmaster at Lost Springs, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Anna E. Waterman to be postmaster at Healy, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Paul H. Quinn to be postmaster at Geuda Springs, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Lizzie N. Reaburn to be postmaster at Allen, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

KENTUCKY

John S. Jones to be postmaster at West Point, Ky., in place of J. S. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Peter H. Butler to be postmaster at Smiths Grove, Ky., in place of P. H. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

William E. Ashby to be postmaster at Shepherdsville, Ky., in place of W. E. Ashby. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Verda Grimes to be postmaster at Salem, Ky., in place of Verda Grimes. Incumbent's commission expired October 5, 1925.

James M. Wolfinbarger to be postmaster at Ravenna, Ky., in place of J. M. Wolfinbarger. Incumbent's commission expired August 9, 1925.

Eli G. Thompson to be postmaster at Providence, Ky., in place of E. G. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Herbert C. Miller to be postmaster at Pembroke, Ky., in place of H. C. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Mattie B. Mullins to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ky., in place of M. B. Mullins. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Otis C. Thomas to be postmaster at Liberty, Ky., in place of O. C. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

William Blades to be postmaster at Island, Ky., in place of William Blades. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Leonas C. Starks to be postmaster at Hardin, Ky., in place of L. C. Starks. Incumbent's commission expired October 5, 1925.

Marvin W. Barnes to be postmaster at Elizabethtown, Ky., in place of M. W. Barnes. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1924.

George A. Seiler to be postmaster at Covington, Ky., in place of G. A. Seiler. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Bennie Robinson to be postmaster at Corinth, Ky., in place of W. G. Dorman. Incumbent's commission expired October 3, 1922.

David Johnson to be postmaster at Clinton, Ky., in place of David Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Anna M. Seaton to be postmaster at Buechel, Ky., in place of A. M. Seaton. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Ray R. Allen to be postmaster at Weeksbury, Ky., in place of Leander Johnson, deceased.

Dea Whitaker to be postmaster at New Castle, Ky., in place of H. B. Duncan, removed.

Effie S. Basham to be postmaster at Leitchfield, Ky., in place of C. H. Boone, removed.

Mary A. Cage to be postmaster at Lakeland, Ky., in place of M. R. Huston, resigned.

Ernest B. Mullins to be postmaster at Greasy Creek, Ky., in place of Morris Browning, resigned.

Harlan M. Hatfield to be postmaster at Glendale, Ky., in place of J. R. Botts, resigned.

Belle Gray to be postmaster at Corbin, Ky., in place of R. C. Tipton, resigned.

Emma A. Ellis to be postmaster at Campbellsville, Ky., in place of G. R. Holt, resigned.

Fanny B. Gordon to be postmaster at Auburn, Ky., in place of M. L. Harris, resigned.

Mildred A. Day to be postmaster at Whitesville, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Mary K. Diersing to be postmaster at Shively, Ky. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Benjamin F. Wright to be postmaster at Seco, Ky. Office became presidential April 1, 1924.

Minnie O. Tschiffely to be postmaster at Pewee Valley, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Roy J. Blankenship to be postmaster at Hitchins, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Nell Hooker to be postmaster at Hickory, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Fannie M. Long to be postmaster at Gracey, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

MAINE

Majorie R. Dudley to be postmaster at West Enfield, Me., in place of M. R. Dudley. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Edgar J. Brown to be postmaster at Waterville, Me., in place of E. J. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Freeman L. Roberts to be postmaster at Vinalhaven, Me., in place of F. L. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Maybelle Medeiros to be postmaster at Vanceboro, Me., in place of Maybelle Medeiros. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1925.

Ernest L. Bartlett to be postmaster at Thorndike, Me., in place of E. L. Bartlett. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Everett W. Gamage to be postmaster at South Bristol, Me., in place of E. W. Gamage. Incumbent's commission expired October 5, 1925.

Nellie O. Gardner to be postmaster at Smyrna Mills, Me., in place of N. O. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1925.

William R. Elliott to be postmaster at Skowhegan, Me., in place of W. R. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1925.

Isaac T. Maddocks to be postmaster at Sherman Mills, Me., in place of I. T. Maddocks. Incumbent's commission expired October 6, 1925.

George H. Blethen to be postmaster at Rockland, Me., in place of G. H. Blethen. Incumbent's commission expired October 6, 1925.

Ernest E. Pike to be postmaster at Princeton, Me., in place of E. E. Pike. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

George P. Pulsifer to be postmaster at Poland, Me., in place of G. P. Pulsifer. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

James L. Simpson to be postmaster at North Vassalboro, Me., in place of J. L. Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

William D. Murphy to be postmaster at Newcastle, Me., in place of W. D. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Bertha D. Redonnett to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Me., in place of B. D. Redonnett. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

George M. Jackson to be postmaster at Millbridge, Me., in place of G. M. Jackson. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1925.

Ralph W. Chandler to be postmaster at Machias, Me., in place of R. W. Chandler. Incumbent's commission expired October 5, 1925.

Amelia A. Swasey to be postmaster at Limerick, Me., in place of A. A. Swasey. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Henry H. Walsh to be postmaster at Kennebunk Beach, Me., in place of H. H. Walsh. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Kathryn E. Cantello to be postmaster at Hebron, Me., in place of K. E. Cantello. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Joseph B. Lewis to be postmaster at Hampden Highlands, Me., in place of J. B. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Archie D. Clark to be postmaster at East Corinth, Me., in place of A. D. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Flavie Fournier to be postmaster at Eagle Lake, Me., in place of Flavie Fournier. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Julia E. Lufkin to be postmaster at Deer Isle, Me., in place of J. E. Lufkin. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

David H. Smith to be postmaster at Darkharbor, Me., in place of D. H. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired October 5, 1925.

Pearl Danforth to be postmaster at Castine, Me., in place of Pearl Danforth. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1925.

Harvard M. Armstrong to be postmaster at Cape Cottage, Me., in place of H. M. Armstrong. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Burton A. Hutchinson to be postmaster at Buckfield, Me., in place of B. A. Hutchinson. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Geneva A. Berry to be postmaster at Brownville Junction, Me., in place of G. A. Berry. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Edmund O. Collins to be postmaster at Bridgewater Center, Me., in place of E. O. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

George L. Baker to be postmaster at Bingham, Me., in place of G. L. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired October 6, 1925.

Henry W. Owen, jr., to be postmaster at Bath, Me., in place of H. W. Owen, jr. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Fred A. Manter to be postmaster at Anson, Me., in place of F. A. Manter. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Lewis H. Lackee to be postmaster at Addison, Me., in place of L. H. Lackee. Incumbent's commission expired October 5, 1925.

Parker S. Adams to be postmaster at Topsham, Me., in place of H. A. Pennell, removed.

Edna G. Chase to be postmaster at Limestone, Me., in place of H. S. Chase, resigned.

Wesley A. Stratton to be postmaster at East Millinocket, Me., in place of P. M. Hanson, resigned.

Fred M. Cole to be postmaster at Bryant Pond, Me., in place of N. I. Swan, removed.

Althea F. Smith to be postmaster at Mattawamkeag, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Hattie M. Higgins to be postmaster at Mapleton, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Byron E. Lindsay to be postmaster at Kingman, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

George A. Turner to be postmaster at Freedom, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

M. Estelle Goldthwaite to be postmaster at Biddeford Pool, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

MARYLAND

Willis B. Burdette to be postmaster at Rockville, Md., in place of H. A. Dawson. Incumbent's commission expired July 6, 1925.

Charles Roemer, jr., to be postmaster at Owings Mills, Md., in place of Charles Roemer, jr. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Calvin S. Duvall to be postmaster at Gaithersburg, Md., in place of C. S. Duvall. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Charles W. Miles to be postmaster at Forest Glen, Md., in place of C. W. Miles. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Edwin S. Worthington to be postmaster at Darlington, Md., in place of E. S. Worthington. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

Howard F. Owens to be postmaster at Betterton, Md., in place of H. F. Owens. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Paul M. Coughlan to be postmaster at Silver Spring, Md., in place of C. J. Benedict, resigned.

Thomas W. Jones to be postmaster at Ridgely, Md., in place of J. C. Hammons, resigned.

Joseph S. Haas to be postmaster at Mount Rainier, Md., in place of I. S. Callaway, resigned.

Gordon Durst to be postmaster at Barton, Md., in place of H. K. Dennison, resigned.

Charles S. Houghton to be postmaster at Halethorpe, Md. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

John E. Shaver to be postmaster at Freeland, Md. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Minnie L. Wilson to be postmaster at Eden, Md. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

MASSACHUSETTS

Samuel Highley to be postmaster at Woburn, Mass., in place of Samuel Highley. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Everett A. Thurston to be postmaster at Swansea, Mass., in place of E. A. Thurston. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

C. Edgar Searing to be postmaster at Stockbridge, Mass., in place of C. E. Searing. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Jesse W. Crowell to be postmaster at South Yarmouth, Mass., in place of J. W. Crowell. Incumbent's commission expired August 23, 1925.

Raymond J. Gregory to be postmaster at Princeton, Mass., in place of R. J. Gregory. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Myra H. Lambert to be postmaster at Pocasset, Mass., in place of M. H. Lambert. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

James B. Logan to be postmaster at North Wilbraham, Mass., in place of J. B. Logan. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

William J. Sullivan to be postmaster at North Reading, Mass., in place of W. J. Sullivan. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Addison T. Winslow to be postmaster at Nantucket, Mass., in place of A. T. Winslow. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Frank M. Reynolds, jr., to be postmaster at Nantasket Beach, Mass., in place of F. M. Reynolds, jr. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Perez H. Phinney to be postmaster at Monument Beach, Mass., in place of P. H. Phinney. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Harry D. Whitney to be postmaster at Milford, Mass., in place of H. D. Whitney. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1925.

Harry T. Johnson to be postmaster at Medway, Mass., in place of H. T. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1925.

Alliston S. Barstow to be postmaster at Marshfield, Mass., in place of A. S. Barstow. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Toiston F. Phinney to be postmaster at Hyannis Port, Mass., in place of T. F. Phinney. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Josephine E. Worster to be postmaster at Hull, Mass., in place of J. E. Worster. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Mary E. Rathbun to be postmaster at Hinsdale, Mass., in place of M. E. Rathbun. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Harry F. Zahn to be postmaster at Hingham Center, Mass., in place of H. F. Zahn. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Benjamin C. Kelley to be postmaster at Harwich Port, Mass., in place of B. C. Kelley. Incumbent's commission expired October 5, 1925.

William J. Williams to be postmaster at Great Barrington, Mass., in place of W. J. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1925.

Winona G. Craig to be postmaster at Falmouth Heights, Mass., in place of W. G. Craig. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Clarence S. Perkins to be postmaster at Essex, Mass., in place of C. S. Perkins. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Thomas J. Drummond to be postmaster at East Pepperell, Mass., in place of T. J. Drummond. Incumbent's commission expired October 1, 1922.

Leo D. Glynn to be postmaster at East Long Meadow, Mass., in place of L. D. Glynn. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Charles L. Goodspeed to be postmaster at Dennis, Mass., in place of C. L. Goodspeed. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Lillian M. Allen to be postmaster at Deerfield, Mass., in place of L. M. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired October 5, 1925.

J. Wentworth Earle to be postmaster at Cohasset, Mass., in place of J. W. Earle. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

Ralph L. Getman to be postmaster at Cheshire, Mass., in place of R. L. Getman. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Frank W. Niles to be postmaster at Charlemont, Mass., in place of F. W. Niles. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1925.

Augusta M. Meigs to be postmaster at Centerville, Mass., in place of A. M. Meigs. Incumbent's commission expired October 6, 1925.

Thomas F. Lyons to be postmaster at Billerica, Mass., in place of T. F. Lyons. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Hannah E. Pfeiffer to be postmaster at Bedford, Mass., in place of H. E. Pfeiffer. Incumbent's commission expired November 15, 1925.

Matthew D. E. Tower to be postmaster at Becket, Mass., in place of M. D. E. Tower. Incumbent's commission expired October 5, 1925.

George C. Henry to be postmaster at Ashfield, Mass., in place of G. C. Henry. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Arthur J. Polmatier to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Mass., in place of E. W. Polmatier, resigned.

Gladys Roberts to be postmaster at North Scituate, Mass., in place of F. W. Brown, resigned.

J. Amy Prouty to be postmaster at North Middleboro, Mass., in place of E. H. Johnson, resigned.

Herman L. Peinze to be postmaster at Northboro, Mass., in place of C. M. Brigham, resigned.

Augustus A. Hadley to be postmaster at Marion, Mass., in place of F. M. Tripp, resigned.

Benjamin S. Newhall to be postmaster at Danvers, Mass., in place of F. C. Damon, resigned.

Bruce A. Crocker to be postmaster at South Walpole, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

Frank B. Hood to be postmaster at Somerset, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1925.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, December 8, 1925

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou in whom we have our being, again we turn toward Thee as our blessed heavenly Father with praise and gratitude. We thank Thee that we are still the objects of Thy love and in the counsels of Thy infinite heart. May this day bring to us duty with wisdom and grace. In our failures rebuke, chaste, and forgive us. If impulsive, restrain us; if we lack knowledge, O do Thou inspire it. Make us strong in faith, clear in vision, and immovable in our allegiance to every vital interest of our country. We pray in the name of Jesus. Amen.

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

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. CROWTHER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, your committee, consisting of Messrs. GREEN of Iowa, GARRETT of Tennessee, and myself, appointed as a committee on the part of the House, joining with a like committee of the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that a majority of each House had assembled and was ready to receive such communications as he desired to make, have performed that duty and now beg leave to report that the President has signified his intention of sending forthwith a message in writing to the Congress.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 2)

A message in writing from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk.

(See Senate proceedings for message of the President at page 457.)

On motion of Mr. TILSON, the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business of Calendar Wednesday to-morrow may be dispensed with. There will probably be no business on the calendar, but the formality ought to be complied with.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that business on Calendar Wednesday to-morrow be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE REVENUE BILL OF 1926

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1) to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes. Pending that motion, I desire to present a request for unanimous consent with reference to the time for general debate and the control thereof. After consulting various Members on both sides I think I am able to make a request that will be satisfactory to all parties. I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill close not later than 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next; that general debate be confined to the bill; and that the time be controlled one half by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] and the other half by myself.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that general debate on House bill No. 1 close not later than 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, debate to be confined to the bill, and the time to be equally divided between himself and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER]. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, may I ask if Members who are not at present affiliated with either the majority or minority party, or Members who happen not to be in their good graces, will be cared for in the allotment of time.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I will take care of all gentlemen on this side, and I think the gentleman from New York has never found any trouble in that regard.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I am speaking in behalf of my colleagues who are not now in the Chamber.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. There are only two, are there?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. There are only two, and the gentleman knows it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The motion of Mr. GREEN of Iowa was then agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. MADDEN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the bill H. R. 1, which the Clerk will read by title.

The Clerk read the title as follows:

H. R. 1. To reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I shall not object, but of course we expect the bill to be read in its entirety under the five-minute rule.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, for the first time in the history of this Nation, when Congress convenes it finds ready for its consideration a great revenue measure. That this unprecedented result has been accomplished is largely due to the spirit of cooperation manifested on the part of members of the committee, the lack of any disposition to insist unyieldingly upon personal views, and the general purpose to render a service to the whole country in the preparation of the bill. I desire at this time to publicly express my thanks to all of the committee for their kindly consideration and assistance in the preparation of the measure which I now present.

Last spring, during the Sixty-eighth Congress, it became evident that the revenues which would be received under the act of 1924 would be far larger than were necessary to carry on the proper functions of the Government. The Treasury then estimated, as I recollect, that \$250,000,000 surplus would be produced for the fiscal year 1925, although the original estimate has been only \$67,884,000 and a surplus of about \$250,000,000 for the fiscal year 1926. Please keep in mind that I am speaking now of the fiscal year, which should not be confused with the calendar years. At that time I estimated that the surplus would be about \$300,000,000, and gentlemen who have been here