

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, March 26, 1926

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

In Thy glorified cross, O Saviour, we behold the heartbreak of the Father of us all. We can not, we would not escape Thy love and compassion. Open Thou our spiritual eyes that we may behold marvelous things. Shine through the darkness of our understanding; break through our mental delusions; strive with our divided hearts; and stay the mistaken longings of our breasts. Convince us forever of the redeeming love of the great God of the eternities. Help us to respect ourselves so much that we shall think of the things that are pure, read the things that are good, and do the things that are right. O Master of men, tell us Thy secret, that we may bear the strain of toil, the fret of care, and stay our feet in the ways of truth. Thus we would spend our days and at the last fall in Thy arms. Through Christ our Saviour. Amen.

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

MINORITY VIEWS, ENGLISH IMPEACHMENT CASE

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, in the matter of the charges in respect to the impeachment of Judge English, yesterday permission was granted by unanimous consent to the minority to file views. I desire permission, if it is necessary, to file some dissenting views in the nature of a minority report, and I understand that others will do the same thing. I therefore ask unanimous consent that I may have that privilege.

Mr. TILSON. At what time?

Mr. YATES. Right now. We have until 12.30 o'clock, but the Speaker is of the opinion that the minority views should be called to the attention of the House as well as the majority views.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to file his views upon the English impeachment case. Is there objection?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman make that request in behalf of all Members?

Mr. YATES. No.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I thought the gentleman said that others would do the same?

Mr. YATES. Others will file minority views.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Why not make the request general?

Mr. KING. That was done yesterday.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Not for minority views.

Mr. YATES. Yes; that covered it.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday permission was granted to certain Members to file minority views. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] wishes permission to file individual views.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman from Illinois is asking unanimous consent to file his individual views. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS POTOMAC RIVER BETWEEN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., AND FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be asked to return the bill (H. R. 7823) providing for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent that the Senate be requested to return the bill H. R. 7823. Is there objection?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, to what bridge does the gentleman refer?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. This is a bridge to be constructed across the Potomac River between Montgomery County, Md., and Fairfax County, Va.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

PENSION BILL

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, this being the day on which private pension bills are in order I call up the bill H. R. 10314 an omnibus pension bill, and ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up the bill H. R. 10314, and asks unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I further ask unanimous consent that the formal committee amendments may be offered en bloc after the reading of the bill has been completed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10314) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war

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

The name of Mary E. McVee, widow of Daniel McVee, late of Company M, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Abner L. Phillips, late of Company E, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Helen L. Roberts, former widow of George B. Cross, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and unassigned, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Florence Clemans, widow of Wilson M. D. Clemans, late of Company C, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sophia C. Gregg, helpless and dependent daughter of Philip Tracy, late of Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ollie B. Griffin, widow of Thomas Griffin, late of Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Louisa Musgrove, widow of John Musgrove, late of Company C, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adaline Poole, helpless and dependent daughter of Josiah Poole, late of Company C, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Eliza J. Pate, widow of John Pate, late of Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Jones, widow of Richard W. Jones, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Cunningham, former widow of Elisha Black, late of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Morris, former widow of Jordan Keen, late of Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melissa Elfritz, widow of George W. Elfritz, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment, and Company E, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samantha A. Williams, widow of Austin M. Williams, late of Company E, Eightieth Regiment, and Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samantha Elliston, widow of Bennett Elliston, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Rosa Elliston, helpless and dependent daughter of said Samantha and Bennett Elliston, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Samantha Elliston the name of said Rosa Elliston shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Samantha Elliston.

The name of Amelia C. Roberts, widow of Gardner S. Roberts, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Bowles, widow of Thomas A. Bowles, late of Company L, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William A. Bruce, late of Capt. John G. Musick's Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Sarah Hiddeson, widow of Christian Hiddeson, late of Company F, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella C. Martin, widow of Benjamin F. Martin, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura Myers, widow of Murray Myers, late of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda B. Nyce, widow of William Nyce, late of Company F, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva A. Porter, widow of Francis M. Porter, late of Company C, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Celia Shreve, widow of Ezra D. Shreve, late of Company C, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Webb, widow of William Webb, alias Calvin Clizer, late of Company D, Third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Millan, widow of John M. Millan, late of Battery A, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Quintilla Chambers, helpless and dependent daughter of James A. Chambers, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Mary Teague, widow of Jasper N. Teague, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lenora Paine, widow of America Paine, late of Company I, Thirty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary M. Waltman, widow of Hiram M. Waltman, late of Company D, Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Abigail Nicholson, widow of James M. Nicholson, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida A. Chapman, widow of Charles A. Chapman, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie K. Mensing, widow of Thomas H. Mensing, Jr., late of Company H, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Pickett, widow of Edward Pickett, late of Company K, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Jones, widow of Allen Jones, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Phillips, widow of Isaiah Phillips, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Austin, widow of George H. Austin, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa A. Bates, widow of Charles H. Bates, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Agnes Putman, widow of Stewart Putman, late of Company E, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria Hall, widow of John H. Hall, late of Company E, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry,

and Company F, Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Esther E. Hanner, widow of Albon Hanner, late of Company E, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Platt, widow of John Platt, Jr., late of Company D, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillian M. Stoddard, widow of Benjamin C. Stoddard, late of Company A, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Manviller, widow of John Manviller, late of Company K, One hundred and sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Klapp, widow of Percival Klapp, late of Company K, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment, and Company K, One hundred and tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida May Hassler, widow of Calvin M. Hassler, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Malott, former widow of Lorenzo D. Malott, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Biggs, widow of Edward J. Biggs, late of Company B, Brackett's battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nellie Barrett, widow of Whitmore H. Barrett, late of Company G, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma P. Poyer, former widow of Albert E. Locke, late of Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine Stalker, widow of William H. Stalker, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John M. Johnson, late of Company A, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Lottie C. Bell, widow of George W. Bell, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida L. Fay, former widow of Clinton B. Fay, late of Company G, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie M. Noble, widow of Peter Noble, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Gilmore, widow of Thomas Gilmore, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment, and Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Tyler, widow of Eugene V. Tyler, late of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lizzie Forkey, widow of Edward Forkey, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louise Prouty, widow of George B. Prouty, late of Company C, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie L. Miller, widow of Thomas J. Miller, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katie Busby, widow of Alonzo Busby, late of Thirtieth Unattached Company, Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lurana Silsby, widow of Charles Silsby, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ann W. Mills, widow of Henry C. Mills, late of Company M, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Larimore, widow of George W. Larimore, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Abbie M. Rogers, widow of Edward T. Rogers, late of Company K, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Crommett, widow of James S. Crommett, late of Company K, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Nelligan, widow of John Nelligan, alias Andrew Donovan, late of Battery D, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura Moore, widow of Richard V. Moore, late of Company I, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Christina Wickey, widow of Casmier Wickey, late of Company H, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia A. McJimsey, widow of John F. McJimsey, late of Company L, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah E. Wright, now Copeland, former widow of John V. Wright, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie E. Martin, helpless and dependent daughter of Daniel K. Martin, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Catharina Hegner, widow of Henry Hegner, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice Root, widow of Joseph Root, late of Companies K and G, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara Jordan, widow of William Jordan, late of Company F, One hundred and third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louise Holden, widow of Charles N. Holden, late of Company C, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ann E. Woodworth, widow of Alanson Woodworth, late of Company G, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Sturgis, widow of William H. H. Sturgis, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Belle H. Compton, widow of John E. Compton, late of Company B, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Bradley, widow of Sylvester C. J. Bradley, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Kerr, widow of Charles B. Kerr, late of Company D, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Pugh, widow of Ephraim Pugh, late of Company H, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Ringler, widow of Peter Ringler, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Agnes Atkinson, widow of Charles H. Atkinson, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa J. Bates, widow of Origen Bates, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Peter E. Clarity, late of Company G, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Rebecca Septer, former widow of Simeon L. Downer, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Izadorrer A. Lunceford, widow of William H. Lunceford, late of Company G, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abby J. Marsh, helpless and dependent daughter of Luther H. Marsh, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Anna Germain, widow of John H. Germain, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Christina Ernest, widow of Frederick J. Ernest, late of Company G, Third Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Rupert, widow of Joseph Rupert, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Retta C. Howe, widow of John C. Howe, late of Company C, One hundred and second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet G. Wheeler, widow of Curtis G. Wheeler, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Horton, widow of James B. Horton, alias Berlin Orton, late of Seventeenth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company K, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Leocadia L. Montoya, widow of Donaciano Montoya, late of Company F, First Regiment New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry, and Company D, Battalion, New Mexico Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Grace M. Ormsby, widow of Henry J. Ormsby, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bodalice LeClair, widow of Michael LeClair, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rocena F. Gilchrest, widow of William H. Gilchrest, late of Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henrietta A. Goldsmith, widow of Charles B. Goldsmith, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet K. Gordon, widow of Sylvanus Gordon, late of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sara A. Haskell, widow of Frank W. Haskell, late first lieutenant and adjutant, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anglett C. Jones, widow of William H. Jones, late of Company C, Second Regiment, and Company I, Twentieth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lovina E. Parker, former widow of Eben D. Work, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet E. A. Stevens, widow of John Stevens, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda M. Ricker, widow of Isaiah Ricker (and former widow of William E. Barrows), late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah A. Wilson, widow of James A. Wilson, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Weaver, widow of Asber Weaver, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, and Company L, Twelfth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Tallitha J. Holeyfield, widow of Somers B. Holeyfield, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fredonia Gentry, widow of James P. Gentry, late of Company K, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Letitia D. Wheeler, widow of Alfred M. Wheeler, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Terwilliger, widow of Meeker G. Terwilliger, late of Company E, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ada I. Murphy, widow of John Murphy, late of Company I, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Hendricks, widow of William A. Hendricks, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza M. Young, widow of Joseph H. Young, late of Company D, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amy Nidey, helpless and dependent daughter of Timothy Nidey, late of Company E, Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Margaret C. Tryon, widow of Samuel J. Tryon, late of Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie Dunham, widow of Alfred G. Dunham, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine A. Bihler, widow of Anthony Bihler, late of First Independent Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Deborah Burris, widow of Job H. Burris, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda J. Henderson, widow of James W. Henderson, late of Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy C. Young, widow of William B. Young, late of Seventeenth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Esther E. Marsh, widow of Edwin T. Marsh, late of Company I, One hundred and fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Harvey, widow of Thomas Harvey, late of Company H, One hundred and eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Joan Crosby, widow of Lawrence L. Crosby, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and private, first class, Signal Corps, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Alexander, widow of Frank Alexander, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Rieck, widow of August Rieck, late of Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Leila Gillan Loupe, widow of Raphael C. Loupe, late of Battery E, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella O. Rice, widow of Hiram Rice, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruth A. Wright, widow of William H. Wright, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Spiers, widow of Harrison Spiers, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna E. Jones, widow of Joseph C. Jones, late of Company F, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Blanche E. Underwood, widow of Charles E. Underwood, late of Company K, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Spooner, helpless and dependent daughter of William B. Spooner, late of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Catherine Mount, widow of William H. Mount, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Almira J. Brown, widow of Ezra B. Brown, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Phelps, widow of George W. Phelps, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary McGowan, widow of Patrick McGowan, late of Twenty-sixth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucena Cory, widow of William C. Cory, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Gertrude H. Connell, widow of John T. Connell, late of Company A, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Sliter, widow of Orlando Sliter, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucina O. Tamblin, widow of Jackson Tamblin, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Vinler, former widow of Francis Vinler, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Wilder, widow of George D. Wilder, late of Company E, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Berry, widow of Riley Berry, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida E. Tyson, widow of William Tyson, late of Company I, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Eudora E. Black, widow of Isaac Black, late of Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and unassigned detachment First Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Wells, widow of Lemuel H. Wells, late of Company B, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and unassigned Third Regiment Ohio Veteran Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mattie L. Bailey, widow of Benjamin E. Bailey, late of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mitta Foley, widow of John Foley, late of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Malvina Leonard, widow of Luther B. Leonard, late of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Ruth Cahoe, widow of Horace W. Cahoe, late of Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Cravens, widow of Zachariah Cravens, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Belle Harper, widow of William Harper, late of Company C, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of James Allen Wood, helpless and dependent son of Oliver Wood, late of Company F, First Battalion Louisville Provost Guards, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Walker, widow of James Walker, late of Company A, First Regiment Pennsylvania Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Grace E. Maddox, widow of Lewis S. Maddox, late of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret R. Dunbar, widow of Simon F. C. Dunbar, late of Company L, Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary O. Whitcomb, widow of John B. Whitcomb, late of Company D, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Longmire, widow of James Longmire, late of Company A, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frederica M. Abers, widow of Otto F. Abers, late of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eunice V. Brown, widow of Abel D. Brown, late of Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marion S. Davis, widow of George W. Davis, late of Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eldora B. Harkness, widow of William E. Harkness, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ann Quinn, widow of Felix Quinn, late of Company K, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria Rogers, former widow of Robert P. Morgan, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline M. Plaus, widow of Milo J. Plaus, late of Company A, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma F. Harmon, widow of Edward P. Harmon, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eunice A. Ingraham, widow of Isaac J. Ingraham, late of Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Hinckley, widow of Alphonso J. Hinckley, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura E. Feighery, widow of Charles Feighery, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia Mathews, widow of Culbert W. Mathews, late of Company E, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Ethell, widow of George F. Ethell, late of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, and Company A, Twentieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Leonard, widow of John F. Leonard, late of Company D, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy E. Gum, widow of Erasmus Gum, late of Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Needham, widow of William Needham, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Brandyberry, widow of Jesse Brandyberry, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda J. Gates, former widow of John M. Thornburg, late of Company B, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Celena M. Reed, widow of Samuel S. Reed, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laurica A. Bitters, widow of John N. Bitters, late of Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie H. Schuler, widow of David A. Schuler, late of general service, United States Army, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Kepler, widow of Levi F. Kepler, late of Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza J. Creighton, widow of Frederick Creighton, alias Gilkenck, late first-class boy, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nora M. Howell, widow of Peter Howell, alias John Kimmerley, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amelia J. Edle, widow of William H. Edle, late of Company L, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Duncan, late of Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Provisional Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of John H. Frick, late of John W. Younger's company of Clay and Clinton Counties, Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Malinda Cannon, widow of Isaac W. Cannon, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Garner, widow of Hardin Garner, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of John C. Garner, helpless and dependent son of said Sarah J. and Hardin Garner, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah J. Garner, the name of said John C. Garner shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah J. Garner.

The name of Sarah Vanness, widow of Brittin Vanness, late of Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mattie G. Slader, widow of Charles L. Slader, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Nutt, widow of Thomas Nutt, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Company A, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline S. Hewitt, widow of Joseph Hewitt, late of Companies C and B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Green, widow of James E. Green, late of Company L, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and

pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret A. Brown, widow of John E. Brown, late of Company C, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophia D. Ashpole, widow of Josiah Ashpole, late of Company B, One hundred and tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dillah Shepherd, widow of William C. Shepherd, late of Company G, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Baber, widow of Burgess Baber, late of Company B, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Perley, widow of George Perley, late of Company K, Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma F. Horn, widow of John W. Horn, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melissa Couch, widow of Joseph H. Couch, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie E. Myers, widow of Francis H. Myers, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amelia Gilbert, widow of Jonathan Gilbert, late of Company K, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy A. Brunsteter, widow of Henry Brunsteter, late of Company F, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha M. Gardiner, widow of John G. Gardiner, late of Company H, Second Regiment Rhode Island Infantry, and Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Phillip Weller, late of Company D, Sixty-third Regiment Missouri Infantry (Enrolled Militia), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Lavina Hardy, widow of Isam Hardy, late of Battery B, West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah Fillingger, widow of Stephen Fillingger, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Sell, widow of William A. Sell, late of Company K, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Morris, former widow of James M. Morris, late of Company A, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Farmer, widow of Shepherd Farmer, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Howard Farmer, helpless and dependent son of said Sarah A. and Shepherd Farmer, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah A. Farmer, the name of said Howard Farmer shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah A. Farmer.

The name of Mary J. Watkins, widow of James Watkins, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Dora Evans, helpless and dependent daughter of David R. Evans, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Esther F. Wheeler, former widow of William Millard, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophia Wren, widow of Henry Wren, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer In-

fantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella Hager, widow of William Hager, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora A. Nichols, widow of Lewis B. Nichols, late of Company G, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen Watkins, former widow of Homer Winters, late of Company K, One hundred and sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida C. Moss, widow of James Moss, late of Company E, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice E. Demorest, widow of Cornelius Demorest, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adella McManamy, widow of Alexander P. McManamy, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Stanton, widow of Howard Stanton, late of Company E, One hundred and eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily A. Stone, widow of William H. Stone, late of Company L, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruth Blaisdell, widow of Edgar Blaisdell, late of Company A, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah W. McPherson, widow of James McPherson, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of America Pace, widow of David Pace, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Broderick, widow of John Broderick, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ada Z. Murdock, widow of David Murdock, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Dennis, widow of Robert J. Dennis, late of Company B, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah S. Badger, widow of William A. Badger, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Iva Augusta Badger, helpless and dependent daughter of said Sarah S. and William A. Badger, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah S. Badger the name of said Iva Augusta Badger shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah S. Badger.

The name of Eliza J. Stout, widow of John J. Stout, late of Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marcella Griffis, widow of Evan E. Griffis, late of Company G, One hundred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Whitmarsh, widow of David Whitmarsh, late of Company H, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Janet West, widow of William West, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Joan Lonkey, widow of Francis Lonkey, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Miller, widow of Manoah Miller, late of Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Pearce, widow of James Pearce, late unassigned, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Permanent Party, Harts Island, United States of America, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Guthrie, widow of John A. Guthrie, late of Capt. Isaac S. Bow's Company A, South Cumberland Battalion, Kentucky State Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Celicia M. Hale, widow of Dan W. Hale, late of Company D, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Arabelle E. Lyon, widow of Charles W. Lyon, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lavisia Baldwin, widow of Eli Baldwin, late of Company G, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mida Maria Crompton, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas Crompton, late of Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Susie Weatherington, helpless and dependent daughter of Leroy C. Weatherington, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Lizzie B. Collins, widow of John D. Collins, late of Company K, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rachel A. Price, widow of John Price, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, First Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Michael, widow of Daniel Michael, late of Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Blanche Chilcoat, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph F. Chilcoat, late of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Margaret Gress, widow of Adam Gress, late of Company H, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Stevenson, late of Company A, Second Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Eliza Williams, widow of Joel Williams, late of Company G, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Millicent S. Cisney, widow of Stephen Cisney, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie M. Merrill, widow of George W. Merrill, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Stotts, widow of John Stillman Stotts, alias Stillman Stotts, late of Company G, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Hogue, widow of John T. Hogue, late first lieutenant and quartermaster, First Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy Quackenbush, widow of John E. Quackenbush, late of Company M, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Evans, widow of Christmas Evans, late of Company L, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Florence Bond, widow of Luther L. Bond, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Caroline Thie, widow of Anton Thie, late of Company K, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary U. Brown, widow of Jesse R. Brown, late assistant surgeon, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth M. Marples, widow of John Marples, late of Company E, One hundredth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Olivia Veal, widow of Enos Veal, late of Company D, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy Bond, widow of Charles A. Bond, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. Dill, widow of William F. Dill, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment, and Company E, Fifty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy C. Niday, widow of John A. Niday, late of Company A, Second Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Nies, widow of James H. Nies, late of Company D, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Wood, widow of Edwin W. Wood, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isaac W. Carson, late of Company A, Thirty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary J. Leatham, widow of William W. Leatham, late of Company G, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Taylor, widow of John Taylor, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Lincoln, widow of Mordica Lincoln, late of Company E, Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Candacy McDaniel, widow of Jackson V. B. McDaniel, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Barbara Skaggs, widow of James Skaggs, late of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William A. Jordan, late of Capt. John Bridgewater's Company A, Hall's Gap Battalion, Kentucky State Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Tripp, widow of John H. Tripp, late of Company G, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elmer B. Pool, helpless and dependent son of Thornton Pool, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel C. Hassler, late of Capt. William G. Douglass's Company D, Fifth Regiment, Second Division, Missouri State Militia (Colonel Fagg), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Francis M. Brewer, late of Capt. Jacob Bane's Cavalry Company E, Mercer Battalion Missouri State Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Lucy Schoonmaker, widow of Leonard S. Schoonmaker, late of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth A. Crandall, widow of Thomas H. Crandall, late of Company M, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Della A. Baker, widow of Lewis Baker, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Esther D. Demaris, widow of William F. Demaris, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances J. McQuaid, widow of Francis McQuaid, late first-class fireman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Luther L. Funkhauser, helpless and dependent son of William H. Funkhauser, late of Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Mary E. Rhodes, widow of Henry L. H. Rhodes, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of James A. Holsinger, helpless and dependent son of William C. Holsinger, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Violet Bush, widow of Charles B. Bush, late of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Bunnell, widow of David K. Bunnell, late of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Hausner, widow of Jacob Hausner, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary H. Butler, widow of John A. Butler, late of Company A, Fifty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Sagar, widow of Willard J. Sagar, late of Company A, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nettie Shaw, widow of Joseph B. Shaw, late of Company G, First Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Middaugh, widow of John Middaugh, late of Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte R. Thornton, widow of Richard Thornton, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Catlin, widow of John Catlin, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jessie M. Wilder, widow of Edward C. Wilder, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Grubb, widow of James J. Grubb, late of Company I, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine Light, widow of George B. Light, late of Company A, Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Hitchcock, widow of George I. L. Hitchcock, late of Company C, One hundred and fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda J. Huffman, widow of John Huffman, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza J. Benedict, widow of Albert G. Benedict, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Cunningham, widow of Michael Cunningham, late of Company F, First Regiment United States Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elnora West, widow of Charles J. West, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Northup, widow of George W. Northup, late lieutenant colonel, Twenty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Lane, widow of John E. Lane, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company F, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry, and pay her a

pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Simpson, widow of Robert M. Simpson, alias Robert Mitchell, late a private, United States Marines, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Goodrich, former widow of Daniel B. Sadler, late of Company H, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Alexander, widow of Theodore Alexander, late of Company L, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Barbara Apple, widow of Adam Apple, late of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Dennis, widow of Peter Dennis, late of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza M. Holcomb, widow of Homer G. Holcomb, late of Company G, One hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio (National Guard) Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Jones, widow of Huston M. Jones, late of Company K, One hundred and first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Malony, widow of Thomas H. Malony, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lavinia R. Porter, widow of Emmitt Porter, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillie E. Spaulding, widow of Charles A. Spaulding, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ruby A. Snowden, widow of John W. Snowden, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Tucker, widow of Charles H. Tucker, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Depew, widow of James E. Depew, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. McCauley, widow of John McCauley, late of Company B, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marilla Couse, widow of Theodore Couse, late of Company H, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma I. Fowler, widow of Charles H. Fowler, late pay steward, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Page, widow of Anderson S. Page, late of Company B, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma J. Cummins, widow of Joel B. Cummins, late of Company I, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria Horton, widow of James S. Horton, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cindrella Bowen, widow of Thomas Bowen, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Kendall, widow of Richard M. Kendall, late of Company A, Thirty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Stewart, widow of Robert A. Stewart, late of Company F, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and

pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lottie Nugent, widow of James C. Nugent, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura Sisk, widow of Miles S. Sisk, late of Company D, Second Regiment North Carolina Mounted Infantry, and Company B, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Caroline W. Read, widow of John M. Read, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie L. Hall, widow of Joseph W. Hall, late of Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rose A. Strawman, widow of John G. Strawman, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Gilbert, widow of James M. Gilbert, late of Company A, Forty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary H. Burleigh, widow of John H. Burleigh, late of Company K, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Letitia A. Clifford, widow of Emery W. Clifford, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nettie Larkins, helpless and dependent daughter of Alfred Larkins, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Mary Hausker, widow of Angel Hausker, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Alfred Hausker, helpless and dependent child of said Mary and Angel Hausker, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary Hausker, the name of said Alfred Hausker shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary Hausker.

The name of Josie Atkins Pillsbury, widow of Richmond L. Pillsbury, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah K. Marshall, widow of James I. Marshall, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances M. Gooding, widow of William T. Gooding, late acting master's mate, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rhodema Cornell, widow of John Cornell, late of Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Twelfth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Virginia H. Smith, widow of William H. Smith, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and Company I, One hundred and ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Callahan, widow of Michael Callahan, late of Sixteenth Unattached Company, Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and Unassigned Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Linna L. Johnson, helpless and dependent daughter of Daniel B. Johnson, late of Company I, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Raymond R. Hammond, helpless and dependent son of Royal Hammond, late of Company C, Second Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Smith, widow of James H. Smith, late of Company A, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Brown, widow of Ivory Brown, late of Company M, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia C. Lewis, widow of Miles K. Lewis, late of Company A, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ada M. Smith, widow of Lewis J. Smith, late drummer, Martin's Guards, New Hampshire Militia Infantry, and Company K, First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza J. Eastman, widow of Aquilla D. Eastman, late of Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret M. Stratton, widow of John M. Stratton, late of Companies M and C, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mille Ann Greer, helpless and dependent daughter of John M. Greer, late of Company M, Twelfth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Julia A. Mason, widow of Charles R. Mason, late of Company I, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Aber, widow of Caleb Aber, late of Companies C and F, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Companies D and H, Seventy-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes B. Heckard, widow of John Heckard, late of Companies E and A, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet M. Loomis, now Shaw, former widow of Alexander Loomis, late of Company I, Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy J. Spring, widow of Henry E. Spring, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia L. Robinson, widow of Thomas Robinson, late of Company C, One hundred and fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Utley, widow of Daniel C. Utley, late of Company D, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phebe E. Puntney, widow of Charles Puntney, late of Company A, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Angeline Schofield, widow of James L. Schofield, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa T. Littler, widow of Eleazar Littler, late of Company I, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha C. Glenn, widow of James M. Glenn, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy L. Stone, former widow of John W. Stone, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Sherman, widow of John Sherman, late of Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda Alexander, widow of Henry Alexander, late of Company B, Sixty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Eschelmann, widow of Reuben R. Eschelmann, late of Company G, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet E. Root, widow of Timothy C. Root, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Hoary, widow of Joseph Hoary, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melissa C. Lewis, former widow of Eugene Risley, late of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan M. Leffel, widow of Archibald G. Leffel, late of Company K, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Sharp, widow of Levi Sharp, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Florinda Pavey, widow of William W. Pavey, late of Company E, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Cox, widow of Willis Cox, late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Vilomena George, widow of John George, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Johnson, helpless and dependent son of Levi Johnson, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Josephine Marks, widow of George A. Marks, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Mitchell, widow of James H. Mitchell, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Shmitten, helpless and dependent son of Christian Shmitten, late of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Ann Guntel, widow of Lenhart Guntel, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susannah Wyman, widow of John T. Wyman, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ambrosia Robinson, widow of George W. C. Robinson, late of Company H, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mahalla A. Roberson, helpless and dependent daughter of Harvey Roberson, late of Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Margaret A. Kennison, widow of William T. Kennison, late of Companies L and E, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Gilliatt, widow of Samuel B. Gilliatt, late of Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Grace D. Clark, helpless and dependent daughter of George W. Clark, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Margaret I. Hauk, widow of Fred Hauk, late of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura O'Brian, widow of William F. O'Brian, late of Company B, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charles B. Ring, helpless and dependent son of Noah Ring, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Susan Bryson, widow of Jacob L. Bryson, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Jones, widow of Levi Jones, late of Company K, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Morrow, widow of Thomas B. Morrow, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Barrow, widow of Peter Barrow, late of Company A, Sixty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Steele, widow of James A. Steele, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clifford Hines, helpless and dependent son of Jacob Hines, late of Company E, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Mary M. Hayes, widow of Jeremiah Hayes, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Addie St. Clair Hubbell, widow of George L. Hubbell, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Forty-first Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine McLaughlin, widow of Peter McLaughlin, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet C. McAfee, widow of William McAfee, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Gallup, widow of Anson H. Gallup, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Zoe Rodd, widow of Alexander Rodd, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Cole, widow of Hartshorn Cole, late of Companies A and G, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Moore, widow of Charles Moore, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Odell, widow of William L. Odell, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frederick Linneman, late of John A. Vance's company, Chariton County Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Captain William Forbes's company, Howard County Volunteers, Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Martha Braidwood, widow of George S. Braidwood, late of Company I, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Blanton, widow of John W. Blanton, late of Company H, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Burden, helpless and dependent daughter of James E. Burden, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Elizabeth F. Weaver, widow of John W. Weaver, sr., late of Company C, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucinda Dye, widow of George W. Dye, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaretta E. Mower, widow of Henry W. Mower, late of Company G, First Regiment Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ulalia W. Barnes, widow of Wallace W. Barnes, late of Company D, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Terrissa M. Crawford, widow of Henry G. Crawford, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Porter, widow of James S. Porter, late of Company F, One hundred and first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa J. Lorch, widow of David C. Lorch, late of Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Day, widow of Robert Day, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Bunner, widow of Isaac W. Bunner, late of Company F, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Pauline C. Barenfanger, widow of Christian W. Barenfanger, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca McRoberts, widow of Reuben McRoberts, late of Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan F. Austin, widow of Samuel H. Austin, late of Company H, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Violet Purnell, widow of Joseph Purnell, late of Company F, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucinda Young, widow of Daniel Young, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Witter, helpless and dependent daughter of Jacob E. Witter, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Sarah A. Hellig, widow of Simon P. Hellig, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Schram, widow of Hiram Schram, late of Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amelia M. Felt, widow of James M. Felt, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Smith, widow of Porter D. Smith, late of Company F, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Starn, widow of James Starn, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet McGrady, widow of Daniel McGrady, late of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie E. Bloom, widow of John C. Bloom, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Goss, widow of John Goss, late of Troop C, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie E. Brantner, widow of Stewart F. Brantner, late of Company F, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline G. Dixon, widow of William J. Dixon, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances M. Smith, widow of John Smith, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary McMahon, widow of Peter McMahon, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay

her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fannie J. Clements, widow of Arthur M. Clements, late acting second assistant engineer, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John H. Jacobs, helpless and dependent son of William Jacobs, late of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Elizabeth Day, widow of John W. Day, late of Company G, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet J. White, widow of Roderick White, late of Companies I and E, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Arthur Boyd, helpless and dependent son of Barrett Boyd, late of unassigned Fiftieth Regiment, and Company K, Fifteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Caroline Worden, widow of John V. Worden, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company M, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Augusta Ninestine, widow of Edward Ninestine, late of Company I, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Johanna L. Blush, former widow of George V. Harris, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Hitchcock, helpless and dependent daughter of Richard Hitchcock, late of Company A, Seventy-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Delilah Brown, widow of James R. Brown, late of Company B, Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Dorleski V. Ide, widow of Ezra B. Ide, late of Company M, First Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia E. Jenkins, widow of Joseph Jenkins, late of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John H. Riley, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieut. Franklin Luther's company, Platte County Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary A. Sinclair, widow of Asa Sinclair, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Miles, widow of John S. Miles, late of Company E, One hundred and seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Jordan, widow of Thomas J. Jordan, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Marshall, widow of John W. Marshall, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda J. Gee, widow of Champness Gee, late of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Burton, widow of Ira Burton, late of Company K, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, First Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Voorheis, widow of Joseph J. Voorheis, late of Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Talitha C. Hoke, widow of Henry Hoke, late of Light Battery H, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery,

and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan M. Stevenson, widow of Hiram S. Stevenson, late of Company I, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Texas Hall, widow of Josiah D. Hall, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anastasia E. Smith, widow of William H. Smith, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Hannah E. Gosline, widow of Albert L. Gosline, late of Battery I, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and Company K, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Simpson, widow of Jeremiah Simpson, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ada L. Hartley, widow of Curtis R. Hartley, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah H. G. Moore, widow of George A. Moore, late of Company F, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susannah Rhoades, widow of Benjamin Rhoades, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Delbert Rhoades, helpless and dependent son of said Susannah and Benjamin Rhoades, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine; *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Susannah Rhoades, the name of said Delbert Rhoades shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Susannah Rhoades.

The name of Mary Edna Peirce, helpless and dependent daughter of Edgar Peirce, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of David C. Ulrich, helpless and dependent son of Jacob Ulrich, late of Company D, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Mary E. Corliss, widow of John S. Corliss, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and eighty-seventh Company, First Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cordelia C. Campbell, widow of William Campbell, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment, and Company E, Eighth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma R. Morrill, widow of John R. Morrill, late of Company A, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. DuRoy, widow of John B. DuRoy, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy E. Davis, widow of Henry Davis, late of Company A, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia M. McQuown, widow of William L. McQuown, late of Company C, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John P. Carges, helpless and dependent son of Hemrad Carges, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Julia A. Bush, widow of Lewis Bush, late of Company F, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachael Walters, widow of Michael Walters, late of Company D, One hundred and fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Williamson, late of Company F, Second Regiment, and Company M, Second Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Grover Stansberry, helpless and dependent son of John F. Stansberry, late of Company F, One hundred and seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Elizabeth Stansberry, helpless and dependent daughter of John F. Stansberry, late of Company F, One hundred and seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Milley Shrewsbury, widow of Joseph Shrewsbury, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lurissa J. Barker, widow of James H. Barker, late of Company G, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lulu B. Trimble, widow of Jasper Trimble, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sabina J. Martin, former widow of William H. Ogg, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie P. Spencer, widow of William W. Spencer, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Steinmetz, widow of William Steinmetz, late of Company G, Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Ninety-seventh Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Christy, widow of John T. Christy, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Howard, widow of John J. Howard, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan L. Emery, widow of James S. Emery, late seaman and coal heaver, U. S. S. *Vandalia*, *San Jacinto*, and *Magnolia*, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice Potcet, widow of James W. Potcet, late of Companies G and D, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of T. Gilbert Floyd, helpless and dependent son of Joel G. Floyd, late of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, and Company H, Sixty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Addie A. Green, helpless and dependent daughter of James F. Green, late of Company D, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Hagan, widow of John A. Hagan, late of Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Alexander, widow of Thomas B. Alexander, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Rudel, widow of Gottlieb F. Rudel, late of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Stroube, widow of David M. Stroube, late of Company C, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia A. Raynor, widow of James Raynor, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret J. Williamson, widow of Samuel B. Williamson, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura E. Perkins, widow of William J. Perkins, late of Company M, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Harper, widow of Simeon Harper, late of Company G, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie M. Baker, widow of Nathaniel P. Baker, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rhoda Swords, widow of John C. Swords, late of Company A, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maggie E. Anderson, widow of John N. Anderson, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie Roark, widow of Martin V. Roark, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Hurley, helpless and dependent daughter of Lewis Hurley, late of Company F, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Johannah F. Paulin, widow of Jesse J. Paulin, late of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie E. Whitten, widow of Hiram Whitten, late of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isa Landers, helpless and dependent daughter of George L. Landers, late of Company G, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Isaac Pierce, alias Isaac Pearce, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Louisa Bell, widow of Joseph G. Bell, late of Company J, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Finley, widow of Andrew W. Finley, late of Company K, Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bessie A. Deems, widow of Isaac Deems, late of Company H, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha C. Morrison, widow of James L. Morrison, late of Capt. John B. Kennamer's Company, Alabama Scouts and Guides, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane M. Keeler, widow of Henry Keeler, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Agnes Bucher, widow of John K. Bucher, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Walterhouse, widow of Israel Walterhouse, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adaline E. Potts, widow of Joseph S. Potts, late of Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Jennings, widow of John H. Jennings, late of Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edward Dzenoglewski, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Julia Ryan, widow of James Ryan, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dacey E. Smith, widow of Job Smith, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James P. Cornes, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary Knight, widow of Frederick Knight, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and

Company A, Third Regiment New York Provisional Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of S. Nettie House, widow of John M. House, late of Company D, One hundred and tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster One hundred and tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy Oliver, widow of James Oliver, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Dahlhammer, widow of Peter F. Dahlhammer, late of Company K, One hundred and sixty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret A. Hole, widow of Richard Hole, late of Company C, Ninety-seventh Regiment, and Company C, Ninety-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lavina Smith, widow of John W. Smith, late of Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda J. Oxley, widow of Eli Oxley, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Switzer, widow of John Switzer, late of Company G, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate M. McArthur, widow of Allen D. S. McArthur, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Briggs, widow of Samuel J. Briggs, late of Company K, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret E. Liff, widow of John Liff, late of Company B, One hundred and ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Aid, widow of Christian Aid, late of Company F, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Dawley, widow of Harrison Dawley, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Beavers, widow of Abraham Beavers, late of Company I, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Victoria Sanders, widow of Spencer S. Sanders, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary B. Palm, widow of John G. Palm, late of Company H, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia Duston, widow of James Duston, alias Dusty, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria Buchanan, widow of Charles R. Buchanan, late of Ninth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Gallagher, widow of James B. Gallagher, late of Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Christine M. Mayhugh, widow of Charles R. Mayhugh, late of Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy A. Bradford, widow of Fennimore L. Bradford, late of Company A, Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rena M. Pierce, helpless and dependent daughter of Franklin Pierce, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Laura A. Keeling, widow of Harlin Keeling, late of Company B, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elisabeth Everhart, widow of Christopher Everhart, late of Company A, First Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas M. Frazier, late of Capt. Nicholas S. Burckhart's Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. Charles F. Mayo's Company C, Forty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. William A. Sear's Company G, Forty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Margaret E. Hughes, widow of Milton Hughes, late of Company I, Third Regiment, and Company M, Seventh Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Keith, widow of Jacob D. Keith, late of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William H. Key, late of Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. David A. Calvert's Company E, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. William Beatty's Company, Provisional Carroll County Guards Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Emma Lamboy, widow of William Lamboy, late of Company H, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of John W. Lamboy, helpless and dependent son of said Emma and William Lamboy, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Emma Lamboy, the name of said John W. Lamboy shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Emma Lamboy.

The name of Judah Montgomery, former widow of William M. Atkinson, late of Capt. David A. Calvert's Company E, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maria B. Twiggs, widow of Benjamin F. Twiggs, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Mary L. Twiggs, helpless and dependent daughter of said Maria B. and Benjamin F. Twiggs, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Maria B. Twiggs, the name of said Mary L. Twiggs shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Maria B. Twiggs.

The name of John W. Beardmore, late of Company G, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Alma Halbrooks, widow of Sylvester Halbrooks, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hannah Good, widow of John W. Good, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Vizzard, widow of George Vizzard, late of Company D, Fifty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

The name of Sophia A. Brassfield, widow of Granville M. Brassfield, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Rhoads, alias Jacob Minick, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of America Truax, widow of Francis M. Truax, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Companies D and E, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ophelia C. McKnight, widow of Edwin H. H. McKnight, late of Company B, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Miller, widow of William H. Miller, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Belle Boerstler, widow of George W. Boerstler, late of Companies H and I, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary B. Chitwood, widow of John E. Chitwood, late acting assistant surgeon, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna P. Vesey, widow of William Vesey, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment, and Company E, One hundred and eighty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Vickery, widow of John H. Vickery, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillian Sherman, widow of Joshua A. Sherman, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Joseph Boulds, helpless and dependent son of Joseph Boulds, late of Company E, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary E. Mansfield, widow of Patrick Mansfield, late of Company K, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Murdock, widow of Jacob H. Murdock, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Roxanna Mellander, widow of Joseph Mellander, late of Company F, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and Company E, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abigail McCreery, widow of Robert McCreery, late of Company I, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. McLaughlin, widow of Edward H. McLaughlin, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ann Cole, now Maguire, former wife of Mathew Cole, late of Companies G and I, Fifty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet Bissonett, widow of John Bissonett, late of Company E, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie Sands, widow of George Sands, late of Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Samantha E. Warren, widow of Walter W. Warren, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Iblia J. Campbell, widow of James J. Campbell, late of Companies A and B, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isaac N. Cook, late of Capt. Wakefield Standley's Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. William Beatty's company, Carroll County Guards, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Lucinda F. Benson, widow of Henry F. Benson, late of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Bishop, widow of Thomas S. Bishop, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza J. Ott, widow of Edmond R. Ott, late of Company K, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henrietta M. Spears, widow of Matthew Spears, late of Company A, Sixty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phoebe E. Alexander, widow of Randolph Alexander, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda Gomes, widow of Manuel Gomes, late of Company I, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Loucinda Spencer, widow of John D. Spencer, late of Company F, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria F. Wright, widow of George A. Wright, late of Company B, Forty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Ames, widow of William M. Ames, late of Company D, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Farnsworth, widow of Albert J. Farnsworth, late of Company G, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth J. Duley, widow of Joseph S. Duley, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Philenia Martin, widow of John F. Martin, late of Company D, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisiana Anderson, widow of George P. Anderson, late of Company C, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Malissa J. Stuckey, widow of William Stuckey, late of Company I, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Evaline Stuart, widow of Eliada O. Stuart, late of Company D, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Wray, widow of William J. Wray, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susanna Conner, widow of Barnard A. Conner, late of Company I, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Lawler, widow of John Lawler, late of Companies E and D, Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Galpin, widow of Daniel B. Galpin, late of Company I, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie F. Landen, widow of John Landen, late of Company K, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Malita C. Hicks, widow of Asbury E. Hicks, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Electa Monical, widow of Amos Monical, late of Company I, Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hannah L. Jannings, widow of Jonathan B. Jannings, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Gray, widow of Loftus Gray, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susanna Berry, widow of Daniel M. Berry, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Moore, widow of Scott E. Moore, late of Company A, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Asenath D. Curtiss, widow of John L. Curtiss, late of Seventh Battalion New York Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of De Ette Kelly, widow of Henry Kelly, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Scott Myers, widow of Winslow S. Myers, late of Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katie S. Hendricks, widow of William H. Hendricks, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment, and Company H, First Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel Williams, widow of Bob Williams, late of Companies F and C, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Bolen, widow of Thomas J. Bolen, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alma Barrere, widow of Milton Barrere, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Francina Huntley, widow of Frederick K. Huntley, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jeannette A. Howland, widow of Alexander A. Howland, late of Company H, Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and commissary sergeant, Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Calista Sylyea, widow of William H. Sylyea, late of Companies L and D, First Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of De Etta Burdick, widow of George W. Burdick, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennette Eldridge, widow of Abraham Eldridge, late sergeant major, Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah P. Hall, former widow of William W. Parks, late of Company C, First Regiment, and Company G, Eighteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophronia O'Neil, former widow of John W. Porter, late of Company K, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances M. Rounds, widow of Henry Rounds, late of Company B, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving for herself and Pearl Rounds; and, also, the name of Pearl Rounds, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Rounds, late of Company B, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, at the rate of \$20 per month in her own right and under a separate certificate, in lieu of pension now being paid to her through her stepmother, Frances M. Rounds.

The name of Nancy J. Longcor, widow of Isaac Longcor, late of Captain Rosberry's company, First Regiment Northeast Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Green, widow of Frederick W. Green, late of Company F, Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie Beadle, widow of David S. Beadle, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and forty-eighth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adella H. Merwin, widow of Hugh P. Merwin, late of Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Albert C. Kinsey, helpless and dependent son of Peter Kinsey, jr., late of Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Maria J. Allison, widow of Daniel W. Allison, late of Company L, Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Bossart, widow of Albert Bossart, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henrietta R. Hill, widow of Andrew R. Hill, late of Company I, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie E. Buckingham, widow of Lemuel Buckingham, late of Company F, Purnell Legion Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine V. Hensel, widow of Solomon W. Hensel, late of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company H, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. English, widow of Samuel English, late second-class fireman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura A. Allen, widow of Abner B. Allen, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John Vars, helpless and dependent son of Frank A. Vars, late master's mate, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Henson, widow of William Henson, late of Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Jarrett, widow of John W. Jarrett, late of Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet Taber, widow of Stephen D. Taber, late of Company H, One hundred and twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna M. Scofield, widow of Joseph P. Scofield, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Matsh, widow of Lawrence Matsh, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen O. Monroe, widow of Charles E. Monroe, late assistant surgeon, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Demaree, widow of John M. Demaree, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Donnelly, widow of Thomas Donnelly, late of Thirtieth Independent Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily A. Botts, widow of Benjamin W. Botts, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lizzie Shuman, widow of Luke Shuman, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and third assistant engineer, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza A. Goss, widow of John G. Goss, late of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marion A. Hey, widow of James S. Hey, late of Company K, Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah L. Kishler, widow of Nelson M. Kishler, late of Company C, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan J. Ward, widow of Joseph Ward, late of Company E, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth L. Edler, widow of Adolphus S. Edler, late of Company B, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah H. Layton, widow of William Layton, late of Company G, Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Ertel, widow of David Ertel, late of Company K, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella G. Knox, widow of Alanson Knox, late of Company I, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment, and Company A, One hundred and eighty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bertie C. Nields, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry C. Nields, late lieutenant commander, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Bridget Crinigan, widow of Patrick Crinigan, late of Company K, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet S. Grove, widow of Valentine S. Grove, alias Charles S. Grover, late of Company E, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Shoemaker, widow of Adam S. Shoemaker, late of Company G, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Barbara Wolf, widow of Peter Wolf, late of Company G, One hundred and sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Sixth Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eveline Joehnk, widow of Hans Joehnk, alias Hans Jancks, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie Kell, widow of William Kell, late of Company A, Second Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maryette G. Moon, widow of Daniel H. Moon, late of Company F, Eighty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna E. Price, widow of John W. Price, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Hahn, widow of Paul T. Hahn, late of Company B, One hundred and sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah R. Sparrow, widow of William E. Sparrow, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucretia J. Cathcart, widow of Burt Cathcart, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susanna Winter, widow of Burton Winter, late of Company D, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma M. Sawdey, widow of John H. Sawdey, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella Whitaker, helpless and dependent daughter of Levi Whitaker, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Amanda M. Frothingham, widow of Thomas Frothingham, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice M. Fairchild, widow of Samuel R. Fairchild, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Craver, widow of Charles P. Craver, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry,

and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hester A. Brier, widow of George Brier, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adaline Addis, widow of William H. Addis, late of Company H, Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Pegram, widow of Hardin Pegram, late of Company L, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Cochrane, widow of John Cochrane, late of Company A, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Runyan, widow of Chauncey A. Runyan, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Tonia Mock, widow of Leopold Mock, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda T. Fuller, widow of David Fuller, late of Company C, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minerva J. Cassady, widow of Peter Cassady, late of Company F, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Robinson, former widow of Francis W. Johnston, late drummer, band, Fifteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Zemmer, widow of John Zemmer, late of Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Stowell, widow of Jehial Stowell, late of Company B, One hundred and eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Payne, widow of Philemon R. Payne, late of Twenty-third Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Cline, widow of Martin V. Cline, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucy A. Smith, widow of John H. Smith, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of A. Elizabeth Brinker, widow of Simon Brinker, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie M. Mort, widow of Harrison Mort, late of Company B, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Fitzgerald, widow of John Fitzgerald, late of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella Swinburn, widow of William Swinburn, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan A. Owens, widow of Charles Owens, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elia F. Buzzell, widow of Henry G. Buzzell, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia Blanche Griffin, widow of Thaddeus Griffin, late of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amy M. Heath, widow of Warren C. Heath, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Gelger, former widow of David M. Carter, late of Company K, Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel A. Lough, widow of George W. Lough, late of Company H, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Oscar E. Lough, helpless and dependent son of said Rachel A. and George W. Lough, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Rachel A. Lough, the name of said Oscar E. Lough shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Rachel A. Lough.

The name of Matilda J. Jarvis, widow of William H. Jarvis, late of Company D, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary K. Dellow, widow of William R. Dellow, late of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cora A. Vibbert, widow of Ephraim Vibbert, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment, and Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Palmetto Dodson, widow of Charles M. Dodson, late of Company A, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Withers, widow of John Withers, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Reuben E. Kerns, alias Rhuben Kearns, late of Capt. John N. Smith's Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Margaret B. Kerr, widow of Samuel C. Kerr, late of Companies D and F, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cecilia Quinlan, widow of James Quinlan, late captain, Engineer Company New York State Militia, and lieutenant colonel, Eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan B. Fisher, widow of Edward Fisher, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Walker, widow of Jesse Walker, late of Company E, Seventy-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ann Eliza Byrne, widow of Bradford F. Byrne, late of Company F, One hundred and tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and sixty-fourth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy J. Welch, widow of John H. Welch, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John M. Chambers, helpless and dependent son of Samuel H. Chambers, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Melvina Marshall, widow of Cyrus Marshall, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Bowman, widow of Ephraim Bowman, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Juliann Bomgardner, widow of Israel Bomgardner, late of Company E, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Bower, widow of Linfred Bower, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Hassmann, widow of Louis Hassmann, late of Companies C and A, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Kate H. Griffith, widow of George E. Griffith, late commissary sergeant Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Bailey, widow of William T. Bailey, late of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of William Paul Bailey, helpless and dependent son of said Mary J. and William T. Bailey, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary J. Bailey, the name of said William Paul Bailey shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary J. Bailey.

The name of Olive A. Haney, widow of James M. Haney, late of Company G, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lovina E. Becker, widow of Adam F. Becker, late of Company G, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine B. Raffensperger, widow of George M. Raffensperger, late of Company L, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Justina Wanner, widow of Pius W. Wanner, late of Company D, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Ziegler, widow of George W. Ziegler, late of Company G, Two hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Markle, widow of Aaron Markle, late of Captain McClellan's company, One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. McIntosh, widow of William H. McIntosh, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Watson, widow of George W. Watson, alias Martin W. Moore, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Alice Emery, widow of Parker A. Emery, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and fourteenth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ettie L. Allen, helpless and dependent daughter of Albert B. Allen, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Madeliene Brokaw, widow of Ephraim S. Brokaw, late of Company G, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. DeDeimer, widow of Lewis N. DeDeimer, jr., late of Company E, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Blum, widow of Henry Blum, late of Company K, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and band, First Brigade, Third Division Ninth Army Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca Buntz, widow of Emanuel Buntz, late of Company G, Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca Fritz, widow of Jacob Fritz, late of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Dellinger, widow of Jonathan Dellinger, late of Company H, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucinda Flinchbaugh, widow of Levi S. Flinchbaugh, late of Company K, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma J. Dubs, widow of William G. Dubs, late of Company K, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Coonradt, widow of William A. Coonradt, late of Company K, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Virginia W. Reed, widow of James M. Reed, late of Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Will, widow of Friedrich Will, late of Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Smootz, widow of Josiah Smootz, late of Company E, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Copp, widow of Thomas H. Copp, late of Company K, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Chapman, widow of Henry K. Chapman, late of Company A, First Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie E. Rayburn, widow of John F. Rayburn, late of Company C, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma C. Elmore, widow of Andrew J. Elmore, late of Company D, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fannie E. Appleman, widow of William Appleman, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mariah Schauer, widow of Henry Schauer, late of Company C, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Walter, widow of William Walter, late of Company E, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elsevan B. McMillan, helpless and dependent son of James R. McMillan, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Malinda J. Dotson, widow of William H. Dotson, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie E. Lawrence, widow of Stillman C. Lawrence, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment, and Company G, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy J. Schwizer, widow of Herman C. Schwizer, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary H. Spring, widow of John O. Spring, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lydia A. Cleaveland, widow of William H. Cleaveland, late of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melissa J. Ricketts, widow of John W. Ricketts, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Companies B and A, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Best, late of Capt. Charles A. Bate's Company B, of Kimball's Regiment Missouri State Volunteer Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Emma J. Hayward, widow of James S. Hayward, late of Battery D, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah L. Jones, widow of Virgil A. Jones, late first lieutenant and quartermaster, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Neal, widow of Charles T. Neal, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Atness E. Chapman, widow of Robert J. Chapman, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary B. Bechtel, widow of William H. Bechtel, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Hiatt, widow of John Hiatt, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Malissa F. Hall, widow of Barton Hall, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samantha J. Vincent, widow of Almond Vincent, late of Second Company, Independent Sharpshooters, attached to Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Angie H. Skinner, widow of Andrew A. Skinner, late unassigned, Twenty-eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda J. Crisp, widow of Joseph B. Crisp, late of Company C, Third Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Phillips, former widow of Orren W. Stanford, late of Company A, Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Simmons, helpless and dependent son of Wesley Simmons, late of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Mary E. Flippo, widow of George J. Flippo, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Janette R. Decker, widow of Artemas L. M. Decker, late of Company F, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna E. Golden, widow of John W. Golden, late of Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. Hess, former widow of Thomas K. Hess, late of Company K, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Nicholson, widow of Levi P. Nicholson, late of Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet E. Huntley, widow of John H. Huntley, late of Company H, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Wardell B. French, helpless and dependent son of Wesley M. French, late of Company H, Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Addie I. Davis, helpless and dependent daughter of Silas W. Davis, late of Company K, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Sarah C. J. Harper, widow of James B. Harper, late of Company I, Thirty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marion Vandermade, helpless and dependent son of John Vandermade, late of Company E, First Regiment Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elmira Robinson, widow of Thomas Robinson, late of Company A, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah G. Dawdy, widow of James A. Dawdy, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan G. Whiteman, widow of Thomas J. Whiteman, late of Company B, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Illinois

Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Ninety-third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Hammond, widow of Charles Hammond, alias Hiram W. Kirkpatrick, late of Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Freeman, widow of James Freeman, late of Company D, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Mills, widow of Cornelius Mills, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Lawson, widow of Anthony S. Lawson, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy A. Irwin, widow of James A. Irwin, late of Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Kyler, widow of Jesse Kyler, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucretia Sandlin, widow of William H. Sandlin, late of Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Fletcher, widow of Daniel E. Fletcher, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harry S. Spangler, helpless and dependent son of William H. Spangler, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Gabbert, helpless and dependent daughter of Eli B. Gabbert, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Sophia Robinson, widow of George Robinson, late of Company A, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Howland, widow of William A. Howland, late of Company I, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy Hemlinger, former widow of John Knestrick, late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Kuney, widow of Lee Kuney, late of Company C, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nellie King, helpless and dependent daughter of Daniel King, late coal heaver, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Jane Edens, widow of James Edens, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Virginia Trester, widow of Levi P. Trester, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet I. Gardiner, widow of Asa B. Gardiner, late captain, Twenty-second Regiment New York Militia; second lieutenant, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry; and first lieutenant, First Regiment United States Artillery; and major and judge advocate, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lelia Holmes, widow of Leslie C. Holmes, late of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$70 a month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Opal Holmes, helpless and dependent daughter of said Lelia and Leslie C. Holmes, \$20 of the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided*, That in the event of the death of Carroll Holmes, helpless and dependent son of said Lelia and Leslie C. Holmes, \$20 of the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Lelia Holmes, the names of Opal Holmes and Carroll Holmes shall be placed on the

pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month to each of them from and after the death of said Lelia Holmes. Pay on individual voucher.

The name of Elizabeth M. Kerr, widow of Thomas D. Kerr, late of Company E, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Celestine Haggerty, widow of John E. Haggerty, late of Company D, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abby J. Cadwell, widow of Frank L. Cadwell, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Camilla M. Geary, widow of George C. Geary, late of Company D, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Ann Adams, former widow of David Kelly, late of Company C, One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Asilee Armstrong, helpless and dependent daughter of Robert Armstrong, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Mary A. Anthony, widow of Rinard S. Anthony, late of Company M, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria Silkworth, widow of Melvin Silkworth, alias Nelvin Worth, late of Companies H and K, First Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella Q. Whitehouse, widow of Germaine E. Whitehouse, late of First Battery, Minnesota Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth LeClaire, former widow of George W. Latourelle, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy L. S. Lambert, widow of William T. Lambert, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Beitzell, widow of Marcellus Beitzell, late of Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. File, widow of John F. File, late of Company E, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Tisinger, widow of Peter M. Tisinger, late of Company B, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Amonett, widow of James P. Amonett, late of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie Coughlin, widow of Martin Coughlin, alias Martin Larkin, late of Company D, Sixty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and second-class fireman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. Morton, widow of Thomas Morton, late of Company F, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Stites, widow of John J. Stites, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Ferguson, widow of William G. Ferguson, late of Company H, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Creswell, widow of Samuel A. Creswell, late of Company G, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Louise Shepard, widow of George S. Shepard, late of Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John F. Dewire, helpless and dependent son of Thomas Dewire, late of Company C, One hundred and first Regiment Pennsyl-

vania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Phoebe Cook, widow of Alfred Cook, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Truman, now Watson, former widow of Hays Truman, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucinda Lenhart, widow of Isaiah Lenhart, late of Company A, One hundred and third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maggie Ohaver, widow of Solomon Ohaver, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jeanette Keim, widow of John M. Keim, alias James M. Kerney, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Spence, widow of James Spence, late of Company I, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. McDaniel, helpless and dependent daughter of George W. McDaniel, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah C. Hazen, widow of Melvin M. Hazen, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Power, widow of James R. Power, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan R. Adams, widow of Henry O. Adams, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cassandra P. Dyer, widow of Ambrose L. Dyer, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Cansler, widow of William H. Cansler, late of Company A, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia Hofeld, widow of Philip Hofeld, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Pike, widow of Davis Pike, late of Company G, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Hays, widow of Samuel C. Hays, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ernest Reed, helpless and dependent son of James W. Reed, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ellen E. Hermens, widow of Herman T. Hermens, late of Company F, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John A. Smith, late of Captain Ambrose Powell's Company B, Harlan County Battalion Kentucky State Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Abbie E. Buck, widow of Augustus Buck, late of Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, and Company D, Sixteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy E. Carter, widow of Wilson Carter, late of Company A, Second Regiment North Carolina Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cynthia Smith, widow of Ross B. Smith, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine Logan, widow of Charles Logan, late of Company D, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Burke, former widow of Jerome Burke (known as Jerome Frank Burke), late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Henrietta B. Youngs, widow of Rufus B. Youngs, late of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lydia L. Shepler, widow of John I. Shepler, late of Company C, One hundred and seventy-second Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Estella Bolster, widow of George W. Bolster, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen L. Porter, widow of Ira Porter, late of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Gregory, widow of Elnathan Gregory, late of Company H, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Son, late of Captain Calhoun's company of Moneau and Cooper Counties Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Charity Maynard, widow of George W. Maynard, late of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment and Unassigned Fifty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily J. Cambron, widow of Wesley Cambron, late of Company K, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza A. Hill, widow of Horace L. Hill, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Vermont Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Joanna Bidwell, widow of George M. Bidwell, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Crawford, widow of Hiram H. Crawford, late of Company A, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen M. Dudley, widow of James Dudley, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Gaskins, widow of John R. Gaskins, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah I. Dow, widow of Alexander Dow, late of Company C, First Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susanna Funk, widow of John L. Funk, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Ferguson, widow of William W. Ferguson, late of Company B, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jessie B. Hodge, widow of William H. Hodge, late of Company H, Fifty-second Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Bartlett, widow of William L. Bartlett, late of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maggie E. Diver, widow of Andrew T. Diver, late of Company E, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Two hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah E. Ward, widow of Samuel A. Ward, late of Company K, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha C. McBride, widow of Lanson H. McBride, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Orpha I. McBride, helpless and dependent daughter of said Martha C. and Lanson H. McBride, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Martha C. McBride, the name of said Orpha I. McBride shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Martha C. McBride.

The name of Martha E. Gifford, widow of Owen Gifford, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Chafin, widow of William Chafin, late of Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Drummond, widow of Lewis Drummond, late of Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah Colson, now Whitmarsh, former widow of Joseph Colson, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Sawyer, helpless and dependent son of John D. Sawyer, late of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hannah S. Link, widow of Cornelius Link, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie B. Darby, widow of George L. Darby, late of Company E, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Bartlett, widow of Eugene Bartlett, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie I. Priest, former widow of Almon W. Ensign, late of Company F, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia M. Hall, widow of Isaac S. Hall, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Coffin, widow of Levi M. Coffin, late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Orra M. Barnes, widow of John T. Barnes, late of Companies C and E, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abigail B. Decker, widow of Hiram E. Decker, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances Kennedy, widow of John J. Kennedy, late of Company D, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Zimmerman, alias John Logan, late of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Sophia Elder, widow of Harvey Eldef, late of Company G, First Regiment Pennsylvania Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Evans, widow of Raymond R. Evans, late of Company G, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company C, Fourth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah D. Dewit, widow of George S. Dewit, late of Company K, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jeanette Collins, widow of James M. Collins, late of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay

her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adelaide J. Balcom, widow of George W. Balcom, late of Company E, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Armstrong, former widow of James Clark, late of Companies I and D, Forty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna B. Fay, widow of George H. Fay, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment, and Company B, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy E. Miller, widow of Dudley W. Miller, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas K. Moore, late of Company K, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Nancy J. Fisher, widow of Thomas C. Fisher, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary I. Deabler, widow of Henry J. Deabler, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of America Postelwait, widow of William Postelwait, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances Robinson, widow of Samuel W. Robinson, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment, and Company M, Twelfth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret L. Russell, widow of John F. Russell, late unassigned recruit, first congressional district of Indiana, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza J. Saxon, widow of William L. Saxon, late of Thirteenth Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Angeline De Shetler, widow of Joseph De Shetler, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna B. Wolff, widow of Levi M. Wolff, late of Company C, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. McGinnis, widow of Uriah W. McGinnis, late of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline M. Smith, widow of Benajah E. Smith, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth W. Perkins, widow of Edwin Perkins, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Zimmerman, widow of John Zimmerman, late of Company G, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Witman, widow of Peter Witman, late of Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Arsula Bagley, widow of Eason R. Bagley, late of Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida O. Southwick, widow of Homer H. Southwick, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Guidea Stoppelkam, widow of Augustus Stoppelkam, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Mueller, widow of David Mueller, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a

pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Hand, widow of Thomas Hand, late of Twenty-first Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Jane Looper, widow of Granville Looper, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Collins, widow of Nelson Collins, late of Company I, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Carroll, widow of John M. Carroll, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Blackstone, widow of Horace Blackstone, late of Company C, Sixty-second Regiment, and Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine E. Gregory, widow of Oliver C. Gregory, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Conner, widow of George Conner, late of Company D, Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie Bassett, widow of Samuel Bassett, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Daisy E. L. Fillow, widow of Jesse B. Fillow, late of Companies H and E, Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Myers, widow of Samuel H. Myers, late of Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Benson, widow of Eugene Benson, late of Fourth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Robbins, widow of Henry Robbins, late of Company E, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, First Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abble R. Snow, widow of Benjamin Snow, late of Company A, Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William M. Holt, late of Capt. H. L. Keese's Company B, North Cumberland Battalion, Kentucky State Volunteers, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Clara H. Bailey, widow of Varanus S. Bailey, late of Companies E and A, Battalion, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Dunlap, widow of John Q. Dunlap, late of Company C, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Heinz, widow of Edward Heinz, late leader of band, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, unassigned, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ann E. Krewson, widow of John W. Krewson, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, and Company A, Residuary Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine J. Campbell, widow of Andrew J. Campbell, late of Company I, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Willis R. Libby, helpless and dependent son of Richard L. Libby, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Sarah E. Fitch, widow of Leonard S. Fitch, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Indiana V. Wall, widow of Israel Wall, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a

pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katie R. Pond, widow of Henry Pond, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mettie Sanders, widow of Henry Sanders, late of Company H, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Caskey, widow of William Caskey, late of Company G, Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Snurpus, widow of Frank Snurpus, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura Bordell, widow of Israel Bordell, late of Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan K. Mapes, widow of David H. Mapes, late of Company L, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Kean, helpless and dependent daughter of Julius J. Kean, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Frances M. Collins, widow of James E. Collins, late first-class boy, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret E. Snagg, widow of Samuel C. Snagg, late of Company C, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Esther Horth, widow of Charles H. Horth, late of Company H, Seventy-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Sheets, widow of John W. Sheets, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ambrose Marion, helpless and dependent son of John J. Marion, late coal heaver, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Susan D. McChesney, widow of Harmon McChesney, late of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sadie McClure, widow of Jacob S. McClure, late of Company L, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carrie Norton, widow of Luman M. Norton, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Christena Lash, widow of Levi R. Lash, late of Companies D, E, and I, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rose D. Lottinville, widow of Thomas Lottinville, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Gribben, widow of Elias K. Gribben, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Burlingame, widow of Harry I. Burlingame, late of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Malone, widow of James Malone, late of Company M, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cora J. Church, helpless and dependent daughter of Alexander W. Church, late of Company G, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. McCulloh, widow of George W. McCulloh, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Tatro, widow of Louis Tatro, late of Company E, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adelaide Snively, widow of William R. Snively, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Forbes, helpless and dependent daughter of Edwin Forbes, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Amanda T. Riggs, widow of Chasbe Riggs, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Sullivan, widow of Henry F. Sullivan, late of Company C, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Murphy, widow of Simon Murphy, late of Company B, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Eighth Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Flora E. Stevens, helpless and dependent daughter of Ivory Murray, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Nancy Spanton, widow of John Spanton, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Seely, widow of Thomas Seely, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Funk, widow of Joseph Funk, late of Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emer J. Whittleton, widow of Robert J. Whittleton, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia Gabriel, widow of William Gabriel, late of Company G, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura V. Croll, widow of William H. Croll, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lois M. Croft, widow of Stephen H. Croft, late of Company G, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah H. Bigelow, widow of Benjamin F. Bigelow, late of Company B, First Battalion, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Diehl, widow of Martin Diehl, late of Company C, First Regiment Potomac Home Guard Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emelina Grim, widow of Hamilton S. Grim, late of Company B, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas C. Tinsley, late of Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Minnie Woodworth, widow of Lansing Woodworth, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida May Allen, helpless and dependent daughter of Davidson May, late of Company G, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of George L. Crawford, helpless and dependent son of Isaac D. Crawford, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Emma Coonrod, widow of John A. Coonrod, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna D. Arrowsmith, widow of Albert Arrowsmith, late of Company H, Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katharine Kremer, widow of August Kremer, late of Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and

pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Deillah Potter, widow of Isaac C. Potter, late of Company I, First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna F. Gourlay, widow of William D. Gourlay, late of Company B, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary M. Fisher, widow of George Fisher, late of Company C, One hundred and second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Moore, widow of Clayborn Moore, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Bald, widow of John Bald, late of Company E, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Risley, widow of Mortimer C. Risley, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Ruff, widow of Lawrence Ruff, late of Company I, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy A. Thornton, widow of Charles G. Thornton, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa B. Higgins, widow of Alfred J. Higgins, late of Company I, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annaliza St. John, widow of Edward B. St. John, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Spiese, widow of Lewis Spiese, late of Company A, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie M. Howard, widow of Andrew J. Howard, late of Company L, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia Condit, widow of Francis Condit, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret E. McCarthy, widow of William McCarthy, alias William Donegan, late of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha L. Houston, widow of John B. Houston, late of Troop L, Eleventh Regiment, and Troop M, Twelfth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah L. Herrmann, widow of Adolph Herrmann, late of Company B, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sophia M. Morris, widow of Levi R. Morris, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Colby, widow of Reuben P. Colby, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Hikes, widow of George W. Hikes, late of Company L, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company L, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah E. Toombs, widow of Anson C. Toombs, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia K. Dwinell, now Lane, former widow of George H. Dwinell, late of Company B, Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isabella M. Ingham, widow of Joseph S. Ingham, late of Company K, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dell V. Taylor, widow of William Taylor, late assistant surgeon, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nelle J. Brown, helpless and dependent daughter of George S. Brown, late of Company L, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Juliette Emberson, widow of John Emberson, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Bogert, widow of Albert J. Bogert, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Pierce, widow of Henry Pierce, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Emery, widow of Conrad Emery, late of Company L, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cecella Shaughnessy, widow of William Shaughnessy, late of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Morgan, widow of George W. Morgan, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth A. Davis, widow of William L. Davis, late of Company P, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Borden, widow of Warren Borden, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amella Bradley, widow of John Bradley, late of Company K, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane H. Trim, widow of George W. Trim, late of Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucinda Banks, widow of Reuben H. Banks, late of Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clarinda Cooper, widow of William C. Cooper, late of Company A, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza J. Williams, widow of John H. Williams, late of Company H, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie E. Howard, now Terry, former widow of Charles N. Howard, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Marion White, widow of Samuel K. White, late of Company E, Fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Seph J. Jones, widow of Hubbard F. Jones, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Dory, widow of George W. Dory, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Gimason, widow of Daniel C. Gimason, late of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Furgeson, widow of Bishop Furgeson, late of Fifth Independent Battery, Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

H. R. 7850. Adelaide J. Balcom.
 H. R. 7858. Sarah C. Armstrong.
 H. R. 7859. Anna B. Fay.
 H. R. 7864. Nancy E. Miller.
 H. R. 7877. Thomas K. Moore.
 H. R. 7887. Nancy J. Fisher.
 H. R. 7923. Mary I. Deabler.
 H. R. 7927. America Postelwait.
 H. R. 7932. Frances Robinson.
 H. R. 7933. Margaret L. Russell.
 H. R. 7934. Eliza J. Saxon.
 H. R. 7941. Angeline De Shetler.
 H. R. 7954. Anna B. Wolf.
 H. R. 7959. Mary E. McGinnis.
 H. R. 7989. Caroline M. Smith.
 H. R. 7991. Elizabeth W. Perkins.
 H. R. 8003. Sarah Zimmerman.
 H. R. 8004. Susan Witman.
 H. R. 8016. Arsula Bagley.
 H. R. 8030. Ida O. Southwick.
 H. R. 8061. Guidea Stoppelkam.
 H. R. 8062. Mary Mueller.
 H. R. 8068. Margaret Hand.
 H. R. 8075. Amanda Jane Looper.
 H. R. 8089. Mary E. Collins.
 H. R. 8099. Sarah Carroll.
 H. R. 8110. Sarah A. Blackstone.
 H. R. 8145. Catherine E. Gregory.
 H. R. 8149. Sarah Conner.
 H. R. 8157. Lizzie Bassett.
 H. R. 8159. Daisy E. L. Fallow.
 H. R. 8161. Sarah A. Myers.
 H. R. 8170. Elizabeth Benson.
 H. R. 8216. Sarah M. Robbins.
 H. R. 8230. Abbie R. Snow.
 H. R. 8234. William M. Holt.
 H. R. 8242. Clara H. Bailey.
 H. R. 8247. Mary E. Dunlap.
 H. R. 8248. Mary Heinz.
 H. R. 8251. Ann E. Krewson.
 H. R. 8252. Catharine J. Campbell.
 H. R. 8325. Willis R. Libby.
 H. R. 8332. Sarah E. Fitch.
 H. R. 8349. Indiana V. Wall.
 H. R. 8352. Katie R. Pond.
 H. R. 8355. Mettie Sanders.
 H. R. 8356. Mary J. Caskey.
 H. R. 8359. Anna Snurpus.
 H. R. 8403. Laura Bordell.
 H. R. 8404. Susan K. Mapes.
 H. R. 8406. Mary Kean.
 H. R. 8410. Frances M. Collins.
 H. R. 8417. Margaret E. Snagg.
 H. R. 8425. Esther Horth.
 H. R. 8441. Sarah A. Sheets.
 H. R. 8471. Ambrose Marion.
 H. R. 8476. Susan D. McChesney.
 H. R. 8479. Sadie McClure.
 H. R. 8480. Carrie Norton.
 H. R. 8493. Christina Lash.
 H. R. 8494. Rose D. Lottinville.
 H. R. 8503. Anna M. Gribben.
 H. R. 8559. Mary A. Burlingame.
 H. R. 8555. Jane Malone.
 H. R. 8530. Cora J. Church.
 H. R. 8605. Sarah J. McCulloh.
 H. R. 8606. Martha A. Tatro.
 H. R. 8619. Adelaide Sutvely.
 H. R. 8620. Eliza Forbes.
 H. R. 8627. Amanda T. Riggs.
 H. R. 8659. Mary E. Sullivan.
 H. R. 8665. Sarah Murphy.
 H. R. 8673. Flora E. Stevens.
 H. R. 8676. Nancy Spanton.
 H. R. 8736. Mary Seely.
 H. R. 8737. Mary J. Funk.
 H. R. 8738. Emer J. Whittleton.
 H. R. 8751. Julia Gabriel.
 H. R. 8753. Laura V. Croll.
 H. R. 8847. Lois M. Croft.
 H. R. 8857. Sarah H. Bigelow.
 H. R. 8863. Catherine Diehl.
 H. R. 8864. Emelina Grim.
 H. R. 8868. Thomas C. Tinsley.
 H. R. 8870. Minnie Woodworth.
 H. R. 8873. Ida May Allen.
 H. R. 8875. George L. Crawford.
 H. R. 8881. Emma Coonrod.
 H. R. 8929. Anna D. Arrowsmith.
 H. R. 8973. Katharine Kremer.
 H. R. 8977. Delilah Potter.
 H. R. 9012. Anna F. Gourlay.
 H. R. 9023. Mary M. Fisher.
 H. R. 9026. Mary J. Moore.
 H. R. 9072. Elizabeth Bald.
 H. R. 9074. Mary C. Risley.
 H. R. 9085. Anna Ruff.
 H. R. 9094. Nancy A. Thornton.
 H. R. 9145. Louisa B. Higgins.
 H. R. 9147. Annaliza St. John.
 H. R. 9152. Annie Spiese.
 H. R. 9186. Carrie M. Howard.
 H. R. 9188. Lydia Condit.
 H. R. 9189. Margaret E. McCarthy.
 H. R. 9191. Martha L. Houston.
 H. R. 9194. Sarah L. Herrmann.
 H. R. 9235. Sophia M. Morris.
 H. R. 9240. Margaret Colby.
 H. R. 9242. Catharine Hikes.
 H. R. 9250. Hannah E. Toombs.
 H. R. 9254. Lydia K. Dwinell, now Lane.
 H. R. 9374. Isabella M. Ingham.
 H. R. 9375. Dell V. Taylor.
 H. R. 9410. Nellie J. Brown.
 H. R. 9414. Juliette Emberson.
 H. R. 9443. Martha Bogert.
 H. R. 9445. Mary Pierce.
 H. R. 9447. Sarah E. Emery.
 H. R. 9486. Cecelia Shaughnessy.
 H. R. 9554. Mary Morgan.
 H. R. 9647. Elizabeth A. Davis.
 H. R. 9675. Sarah A. Borden.
 H. R. 9679. Amelia Bradley.
 H. R. 9681. Jane H. Trim.
 H. R. 9703. Lucinda Banks.
 H. R. 9807. Clarinda Cooper.
 H. R. 9882. Eliza J. Williams.
 H. R. 9923. Hattie E. Howard, now Terry.
 H. R. 9934. Marion White.
 H. R. 10011. Seph J. Jones.
 H. R. 10042. Anna M. Dory.
 H. R. 10096. Mary J. Gimason.
 H. R. 10139. Mary A. Furgeson.
 H. R. 10181. Addie I. Parsons.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments. The Clerk read the amendments, as follows:

Page 24, line 8, after the name "William," strike out the remainder of the line and insert in lieu thereof the initial "H."

Page 37, line 11, after the name "Henry," add the initial "H."

Page 43, line 21, after the word "States," strike out the words "of America" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Army."

Page 60, strike out lines 13 to 16, inclusive. (The claimant is dead.)

Page 91, strike out lines 14 to 17, inclusive. (The claimant is dead.)

Page 151, line 18, strike out the name "Cynthia" and insert in lieu thereof the name "Cyntha."

Page 172, line 5, inclose the words "Eighth Cavalry" in parenthesis, so as to read "(Eighth Cavalry)."

Page 157, strike out lines 13 to 16, inclusive. (The claimant is dead.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I call up H. J. Res. 53, and ask unanimous consent that this resolution be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 53) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of the said war," approved December 23, 1924

Whereas by an error in printing the report of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions on the bill H. R. 1964 Mary A. Ramsey and James Albert Ramsey, widow and dependent son of Samuel Ramsey, late private in Company D, One hundred and sixtieth National Guard Infantry, the name of the proposed beneficiary, James Albert Ramsey, was changed to read Samuel Ramsey: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the paragraph in H. R. 1964, omnibus bill 6941, Private No. 70, Sixty-eighth Congress, second session, granting increase in pension to Mary A. Ramsey and Samuel Ramsey, be amended so as to read as follows:

"The name of Mary A. Ramsey, widow of Samuel Ramsey, late private, Company D, One hundred and sixtieth National Guard Infantry, be placed on the pension roll at the rate of \$50 a month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of James Albert Ramsey, helpless and dependent son of Mary A. and Samuel Ramsey, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. Ramsey, the name of James Albert Ramsey shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 a month from and after the death of Mary A. Ramsey.

"The increase in pension of the widow herein named shall commence from the date of the approval of said act, December 23, 1924."

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FULLER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

MINORITY VIEWS, IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE ENGLISH

Mr. HICKEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to file minority views in the matter of the impeachment of Judge George W. English according to permission granted yesterday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to file minority views in relation to the impeachment of Judge English.

Mr. HICKEY. And I ask unanimous consent they be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Without objection, the minority views will be printed together with the majority views—

Mr. BOWLING. And we want those views printed in the RECORD also.

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. BOWLING. The majority views have already been printed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The matter referred to is as follows:

MINORITY VIEWS IN THE CASE OF GEORGE W. ENGLISH

We regret our inability to agree with the majority of the committee in regard to the facts and law arising upon the evidence taken by the special investigating committee appointed under House resolution.

Having dissented from the majority view, we feel it our duty to outline to our colleagues some reasons for not joining in the majority report. The evidence in the case is voluminous, covering nearly 1,000 printed pages, and necessarily all the Members of the House will not have the time or opportunity to study this evidence and judge of its probative character and force.

In the majority report the committee undertakes to set out as the basis of the articles of impeachment, which are proposed, certain matter entitled "Facts," and in this expression of the minority we will undertake to follow the arrangement of the report of the majority upon each of these separate statements of fact.

It is, of course, admitted that Judge English was appointed United States judge and took the oath of office on May 9, 1918, and has since that time served as judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois.

DISBARMENT OF WEBB

The evidence shows that Thomas M. Webb was a practicing attorney of good standing in the court of Judge English. He himself states in his testimony that there had never been any unpleasantness between him/they, and that Judge English had always treated him fairly. Upon the occasion in question Judge English had tried a noted criminal known as "Dressed Up Johnnie" Gardner. Gardner was acquitted because of the failure of evidence sufficient to convict. He was not discharged, but the marshal was ordered to hold the prisoner because of certain telegrams from State officials having charges against Gardner. The marshal by mistake turned over the prisoner to one of the local State officers, and he was held in the State or city jail. About a day

later Judge English called for the prisoner to discharge him, as no one had appeared to demand him. It developed that Mr. Webb, as attorney for Gardner, had taken out habeas corpus proceedings before a city judge of East St. Louis, who had discharged the prisoner. Some time later Judge English, evidently believing that Webb had concealed from the State court the fact that Gardner was a Federal prisoner in the habeas corpus proceedings, called Mr. Webb before him and in a statement, which appears in the record, requested that Webb make a statement as to his conduct in connection with the release of this prisoner, and until he did so that he was suspended as a practicing attorney. Later this statement was filed, and in about a month or six weeks Mr. Webb was reinstated. No animus or corrupt purpose is even indicated in the evidence.

DISBARMENT OF CHARLES A. KARCH

The evidence as to the disbarment of this attorney, which occurred at about the same time as the Webb suspension, is voluminous. It grew out of an unfortunate difficulty between Judge English and Karch. Attention is called to the evidence of Assistant District Attorney Wolcott. It is well established by the evidence that Karch greatly disliked English; that he had frequently spoken disrespectfully of him and had referred to him in vile epithets (which will not be repeated here, as this report will be printed); that he had stated that certain persons had threatened to assassinate English, and that he, Karch, had kept them from doing so, and that he had made a mistake in preventing them, and that if other members of the bar had as much nerve as he had, that English would not remain on the bench. This statement, in all its harshness, had been communicated to Judge English. Judge Bandy, a well-known lawyer, had also told Judge English of remarks of the same general character that Karch had made in regard to English; and Cooper Stout, former deputy marshal, had also talked with Karch about these matters and that Karch had at first denied making these statements but subsequently admitted making them. There is clear proof of this feeling of Karch toward English in the statements which he had made, and of which Judge English had been advised.

On the day on which Karch was disbarred he appeared before Judge English to defend certain persons for contempt, charged with violating an injunction issued by Judge English in a shopmen's strike. At this time and other previous times Karch had requested jury trials. At the time in question there was no jury present and the next jury term would be at the Danville term, a month later. Judge English told Karch that if he desired a jury trial to make a motion therefor on behalf of his clients and his case would be continued until the Danville term in September. Notwithstanding, Karch continued to make arguments for a jury trial after the Judge had told him his views about it. After he had heard Karch, Karch sat down in the court room and Judge English took up other matters. He sat down in a menacing and contemptuous mood, and thereupon Judge English asked him if he had further business in the court. He said that he had not, and Judge English asked him to retire. He demurred to this, saying that he had a right to stay in the court room, and it led to a colloquy between him and Judge English, which led to his disbarment. Later Judge English appointed a committee of three lawyers to make a report to him on Karch's application for reinstatement. This was made, and appears in the printed record, on page 179, in which Karch admitted his misconduct. About a year later Karch was restored to practice. While this was an unfortunate occurrence, evidence is lacking that Judge English proceeded therein with any wicked purpose or bad motive, and that the incident is totally insufficient to maintain a charge of impeachment under the Constitution.

The attention of the House is called to the fact that it was claimed that Judge English refused to allow jury trials in these contempt proceedings, and this was made the subject of attack in an editorial in the Post-Dispatch, a great newspaper of St. Louis, in an editorial entitled "Judge English un-American." They attacked him for not permitting jury trials.

Judge English had, on several occasions, expressly told Mr. Karch that he did not think under the law that defendants in these cases cited for contempt of court for violating the court's injunction against picketing, etc., were entitled to jury trial, but in each instance he told Karch to file his motion and it would be passed on at the Danville term.

It is further of interest to note that the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit, presided over by Judge Alschuler, in a case pending before that court, had held under the Clayton Act, defendants in cases of this kind were not entitled to jury trial. It is true that this case was recently overruled by the Supreme Court, but this fact is referred to for the purpose of showing the views of the appellate court upon this question at the time of Karch's disbarment.

As a matter of fact, the evidence shows, however, that Judge English did not deny jury trials, but, in fact, allowed jury trials in each instance where it was demanded or requested. In regard to the disbarment of Karch and the suspension of Webb attention at this point may be called to the impeachment case against Judge James H. Peck, of Missouri, *Hind's Precedents*, volume 3, page 772. Judge

Peck was impeached by the House of Representatives and tried by the Senate in 1826 for oppression and tyranny growing out of the conviction for contempt and imprisonment of an attorney at law. Judge Peck had tried a case and rendered an opinion which had been criticized by the public. In defense of this opinion Judge Peck published an article in a St. Louis newspaper. The case at the time was on appeal to the appellate court. When this article by Judge Peck was published the attorney in the case published a reply, most deferential in every respect. Judge Peck cited him before him for contempt for the publication of this article, confined him in jail for 24 hours, and disbarred him for 18 months.

No corrupt motive being shown, the Senate acquitted Judge Peck, evidently upon the ground that no corrupt motive was shown. Certainly the Peck case was subject to far more unfavorable inferences against Judge Peck than the two incidents mentioned against Judge English.

THREATS AND CENSURE OF STATE OFFICIALS

We respectfully dissent from the statement of facts contained in the majority report on this matter. The evidence does not sustain the charge that the court unlawfully used the process of the court to summons State sheriffs and State attorneys before him in the Federal court. This incident occurred in August, 1922, also. At that time there was much unrest growing out of the strike. The massacre at Herrin, Ill., had just occurred, and this was about 50 or 60 miles away from East St. Louis. Judge English had issued certain injunctions relating to picketing, etc., in and around the railroad shops at Centralia, which was near the city of Wamac. In fact, Wamac was situated partly in three counties—Washington, Marion, and Clinton—and it got its name from the first letter of each of these counties. A deputy sheriff had reported to the judge that there were grave disorders there; that there was shooting in and out of the barracks by the strikers and strike breakers. One man had just been killed the night before. It was a time of tenseness. Excitement and apprehension were in the minds of everyone. A repetition of the Herrin massacre was threatened. A fair conclusion of all the evidence is that Judge English told the marshal to ask the State's attorneys and the sheriffs for the three counties mentioned to come to his court or offices for a conference with him in regard to maintaining order. They came, but the records show no summons issued. If subpoenas had been issued they would have been a matter of record and readily produced. They are not found in the record of the evidence. On the morning in question there was no jury present and no trial of cases going on. English signed some orders, the court recessed, and he retired to his chambers. He came out on being advised that attorneys and sheriffs were present, and went on the bench and asked the State attorneys and sheriffs to come around to the jury box, when he did proceed to lecture them. He charged them with no offense, but did urge them in vehement language to help him maintain order, and stated that if they were not willing to do this that he could send sufficient forces there to enforce his injunction. Some of these men stated that he used profane and obscene language. One of them states that he did not hear such language except the word "damn." Other witnesses who were present state that he did not use any vulgar or profane language. We submit that any fair reading of the fact and interpretation of this incident does not justify the facts alleged in the proposed articles of impeachment, but that on the contrary the facts establish beyond a doubt that in a time of great excitement and stress English was undertaking to maintain law and order. He may have done it brusquely, probably vehemently, and probably in a way that was distasteful, but we submit that he did no unlawful act, and that his conduct on this occasion is entirely susceptible of the best and most honest motives, if not commendation.

THREATENING JURY IN COURT

We most respectfully submit that this is an incident attempted to be used in this case that is not worthy of consideration. One Wayne Ely appeared in the trial of the case of *United States v. Hall*. When the jury was being selected he persisted in asking each member of the jury the question as to whether, if Judge English should charge the jury in the case, expressing his view of the evidence, such juror, if he disagreed with the judge's view of the evidence, would acquit the defendant. The witness testified that Judge English thereupon used the language set out in the majority report. Judge English states that he does not recall the instance and that the assistant district attorney did not recall it. Judge English states that he never expressed an opinion upon the evidence in any case and in the particular case the defendant was acquitted. We submit that this was not a high crime and misdemeanor under the Constitution, even if the statement of this witness should be taken as entirely true.

UNLAWFUL AND OPPRESSIVE TREATMENT OF KARCH

This statement is but a phase of the Karch disbarment. Thomas W. Webb, the same attorney above referred to, and Karch appeared in a case against one Keller for trial in the Danville court. Webb testified that Judge English continued the case and that at chambers told him that he continued it because Karch was an attorney in it; that he did this because of the recent trouble he had with him he feared he

might not be just to Karch's clients. Judge Walter C. Lindley had at that time been appointed as an additional judge for the same district, and Judge English said that he preferred that Judge Lindley should try the case.

We utterly fail to see how any corrupt conduct amounting to a high crime or misdemeanor under the Constitution can be attached to this incident.

TYRANNOUS ATTACK ON LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

This is a high-sounding title with nothing to support it. Karch had filed an application in the nature of a mandamus with the circuit court to secure reinstatement as an attorney.

This application was passed upon in the ordinary course of business, but before final determination Judge English, upon his own motion, reinstated Karch. A statement filed by a committee of lawyers of this court is a part of the record. While mild in its statements, there is sufficient matter to show that in the opinion of these disinterested attorneys Karch was worthy of blame. The fact is that he was reinstated and that, although the procedure in the matter of his disbarment may be said to have been irregular, yet no corrupt or improper motive on the part of Judge English is shown, and this is admitted by a majority of this committee not to support an article of impeachment.

PROFANITY AND OTHER MISBEHAVIOR

In answer to this alleged "finding of fact," it is stated with all confidence that the evidence fails to support it. The witnesses, upon whose testimony this conclusion is drawn, declared that Judge English used violent, profane, and obscene words, but they irreconcilably differ among themselves as to the phraseology of Judge English. As opposed to this is the evidence of an attorney above reproach, sitting in court at the time, who heard all that was said, and who testifies that he heard no obscene language.

APPOINTMENT OF THOMAS SOLE REFEREE IN BANKRUPTCY

The facts are that Mr. Thomas was the sole referee in Judge English's district, also that this district consisted of 45 counties, nearly 300 miles long, and that there was a large volume of bankruptcy business in said district. The imputation is that because Judge English appointed only one referee there should be therefrom an inference of malconduct, but the testimony discloses that there had never been but one referee in bankruptcy in this district, and that although a new judge was authorized for this district in the year 1922, and in pursuance of this act of Congress an additional judge was appointed with concurrent jurisdiction in all matters.

There has not been, since the appointment and confirmation of this judge, an additional referee in bankruptcy.

There has never been even a suggestion that more than one referee was necessary. The fact that Judge English appointed only one referee in bankruptcy in his district is not an impeachable offense.

CHANGE IN RULES OF COURT

Upon being inducted into office, Judge English found upon the records an order intended to control the activities of referees in bankruptcy, and shortly after his assumption of office he wrote a new rule, dated the 7th of June, 1919. A comparison of these two rules, concerning which much is attempted to be made by the majority report, discloses that there is no difference whatever in the real purport and order of the ministration of the rule. It may reasonably be said that they are the same rule, couched in different phraseology, but each the same in their purport and effect. Both of said rules being set out in the majority report and in such juxtaposition that they may be easily compared; further comment is unnecessary, but in connection with the rule made by Judge English on the date aforesaid, it is charged that this rule was made for the purpose of preferring Mr. Thomas, his referee in bankruptcy, and giving him an opportunity to control the bankruptcy deposits and thereby secure benefits to himself and to his family by reason of the operation and application of this rule. This inference is wholly unwarranted from the testimony, and we emphatically declare that any such inference is without foundation.

BANKRUPTCY RING

Under the general heading "Bankruptcy ring," Judge English is charged with various acts which are classed as misdemeanors in the majority report, which said acts are the official acts of Charles B. Thomas, referee in bankruptcy. There is a substantial volume of testimony which relates to and illustrates the various official activities of Mr. Thomas as referee. It is charged that Mr. Thomas established a bankruptcy ring, and that under the operation of the alleged ring he and members of his family received unlawful and improper gains in money arising from the bankruptcy court. It is further charged that Judge English corruptly and improperly handled and regulated the bankruptcy funds of his district and so manipulated their deposit and disposition that he and members of his family received substantial financial benefit from the handling of these funds.

In complete answer to this alleged "finding of fact," it is sufficient to say that all of the testimony in this case shows that Judge English established five depositories in his district, where, before he became Federal judge, there was but one depository; that the bankruptcy

funds were equitably distributed among these banks, depositories; that at no time did any one given depository hold an unusual excess of bankruptcy funds; that in every instance the amount of bankruptcy funds on hand were proportional to the bond required and filed for the protection of such funds and consistent in every instance with the natural amount of funds arising from the administration of bankruptcy estates in the vicinity of the several depositories. In fact, that Coulterville, where Judge English is charged with having designated a bank as depository in which his brother-in-law was cashier, the evidence shows that this bank at all times had the smallest amount of any bank in the district, the deposits running from \$7,000 to \$13,000.

FAVORITISM, PARTIALITY, AND UNLAWFUL APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS

Under this heading various allegations are made, the purport of which is that C. B. Thomas, in that Judge English appointed him to receiverships, is not only not supported by the evidence but is refuted by the evidence. Judge English was appointed judge in 1918. For the following two years of his judgeship Judge Thomas was not appointed to any receivership. In 1920 certain parties representing the matter of the appointment of receivers in the case of the East St. Louis & Suburban Co. v. Alton, Granite City & St. Louis Traction Co. came before Judge English. This property involved a number of suburban lines of railroad, difficult of operation and involving a large amount of assets. The parties in interest suggested the appointment of two receivers who had been agreed upon. Both of these receivers lived outside of the State of Illinois. Judge English agreed to the appointment of the receivers but later suggested that Mr. Thomas should be named as attorney for these receivers because of the fact that he had confidence in Mr. Thomas; that Mr. Thomas lived in the district and could keep him advised of the receivership. This was agreed upon by the parties in interest, and Thomas was appointed at a salary of \$200 per month.

This was the temporary receivership. A few months later the matter came up for the appointment of permanent receivers. These receivers appeared in court and filed a petition setting out the valuable service that Mr. Thomas had rendered them, and petitioned the court to appoint Thomas as attorney at a monthly salary which they named as adequate compensation. This petition is set out in full in the record. Judge English merely acted upon this petition, and Judge Thomas continued as attorney upon the request of the receivers themselves, made in open court. He continued to occupy this position from that time until 1925; and this constitutes one of the charges for impeachment.

It will be noted that Mr. Thomas was merely attorney for the receivers, and it is difficult to see where Judge English did anything in this instance that was of an impeachable nature.

The next act of favoritism charged is the appointment of Judge Thomas as receiver in the Southern Gem Coal Co. case. This appointment, it will be noted, was not made until January, 1924; so that a period of four years intervened between his first appointment as attorney in the Alton Granite City, etc., case and his appointment as receiver in the Southern Gem Coal Co. case, the evidence as to this point being undisputed.

The Southern Gem Coal Co. was a large concern, with headquarters in Chicago. It had a very large overhead expense, amounting to about \$100,000 a year. The parties in interest asked for the appointment of two receivers in this instance, to which Judge English was ready to agree, when attorneys for miners who had been employed by the coal company intervened and opposed the appointment of one of the men suggested as receiver upon the ground that he was responsible for the condition of the property. The attorneys for the miners argued the matter in open court and stated that their clients desired the appointment of Judge C. B. Thomas as one of the receivers. The coal company at that time owed to the miners substantially \$300,000 of wages. The property was appraised at an amount in excess of \$3,200,000. Acting upon the request made by the attorneys for the miners, and made openly in court, and for reasons stated in writing in the application, Judge English upon this request appointed Judge Thomas. Judge Thomas immediately took charge of the property as receiver, went to Chicago, got rid of a large number of clerks or executives of the company who had been receiving salaries of \$10,000, \$15,000, and \$25,000 a year, and reduced the exorbitant overhead charges from \$100,000 a year to less than \$25,000 a year. No person connected with this receivership has ever complained of any maladministration of this property—neither receiver, attorneys for receivers, attorneys for creditors, stockholders, claimants, bondholders, or any person having an interest in the property. The only complaint is in this report, that he was given for a short while what was recommended to him as adequate compensation for his services.

The next appointment of Judge Thomas was also made in 1924, on the 10th day of July, in the case of Handleson v. Chicago Fuel Co. The facts set out in the majority report state that Judge English improperly and unlawfully appointed Charles B. Thomas as one of the receivers in this case. As a matter of fact, undisputed, as shown in the evidence, this appointment was made not by Judge English but

by Judge Walter C. Lindley, who had been appointed as additional judge for this same district in which Judge English presided. Judge Lindley himself testified that the parties in this case came before him and asked that Judge Thomas be appointed and that he did appoint him upon their recommendation and urgent request. They stated that they did it because of some interrelation of the Chicago Fuel Co. with the Gem Coal Co., and they thought Judge Thomas was the best-fitted man to handle the situation with his coreceiver.

The only other receiverships were in the cases of the Egyptian Coal Co. and the Shedd Coal Co. These companies, so far as the evidence shows, were concerns without assets and probably connected with the other coal companies, and the evidence shows that no fees or emoluments whatever were paid to Judge Thomas on account of such receiverships.

These appointments to receiverships were in 1924, running from January to July or August. The facts in each instance fail to show anything that even indicated an impeachable offense on the part of Judge English. In each important receivership Thomas was appointed at the specific request of the parties in litigation. Evidently Thomas managed them with discretion and ability, as no parties in interest complained in this record. But if a further and more complete answer were desired, it also appears in the undisputed evidence in this case.

On August 19, 1924, the entire records of the office of the referee in bankruptcy were examined by an examiner from the Department of Justice, which in fact and in law has jurisdiction over these matters. This report was presented to the Attorney General of the United States in accordance with the law. In this report the examiner referred to the fact that Thomas, the referee, had been appointed to certain receiverships. He did not complain of it as unlawful, but as probably interfering with the time which was to be given to bankruptcy estates. Upon this report the Assistant Attorney General directed a letter to Judge English, dated November 19, 1924, calling his attention to a number of matters contained in this report, including the matter of receiverships. Immediately Judge English transmitted a copy of the report with the letter of the Assistant Attorney General to Thomas, calling his attention to this criticism of the department. In the record appears the official reply of Thomas to this letter, in which he thoroughly answers each criticism and upon the subject of receiverships stated that before he accepted these receiverships he had consulted with a number of attorneys, who had advised him that no reason existed why a referee should not act as receiver in appointments made in equity cases pending in Federal courts; but that he had always had the deepest respect for Judge English and his court and for all Federal courts, and if it was thought or even suspected that a referee should not be appointed receiver in equity cases arising in the court, he would gladly and immediately resign his office. His resignation followed in January, 1925.

This evidence is clear and undisputed that upon the first official information that any matters were subject to criticism against Thomas, both in handling the office of referee and in these appointments to receiverships, Judge English immediately and promptly brought it to the attention of Thomas, with the results above stated. This report containing all the facts is fully set out in the record.

Under the power of positive proof an impeachment upon the grounds of these receiverships can not be justly sustained.

UNLAWFUL AND CORRUPT CONDUCT IN HANDLING OF BANKRUPTCY FUNDS

George W. English assumed the duties of judge of the eastern district of Illinois May 9, 1918. It was the custom in this district prior to his appointment to have one referee in bankruptcy and one depository for bankruptcy funds. The custom of one referee for the district was continued by Judge English in the appointment of Charles B. Thomas, East St. Louis, Ill. Thomas is a lawyer of ability, integrity, and highly respected by the bar and people generally. Prior to his appointment as referee in bankruptcy he had served by election as judge of a State court for eight years—two terms. Five banks were designated as depositories for bankruptcy funds, namely, Merchants' State Bank, of Centralia, Ill.; First National Bank, of Coulterville, Ill.; Union Trust Co., of East St. Louis, Ill.; Drivers' National Bank, East St. Louis, Ill.; and National Bank of Carmi, Ill. The funds in these depositories were protected by good and sufficient personal and surety bonds.

Judge English was a stockholder in the Centralia Bank before coming to Washington to accept employment as attorney in the income-tax department, Washington, D. C. On his coming to Washington he disposed of 12 shares of stock which he owned in said bank. After his appointment as Federal judge and on his return to Illinois he purchased, on February 3, 1919, 12 shares of stock in this bank, of the par value of \$1,200. The total capital stock of the bank at the time of this purchase was \$100,000. Later he disposed of this stock. For a short time Judge English owned 21 shares, of a total of 250 shares, of the First National Bank, of Coulterville, Ill. This stock was disposed of in January, 1925. Judge English carried a personal account in the Union Trust Co., of East St. Louis, Ill. (R. pp. 255-262.) His balances rarely exceeded \$1,000 and were usually not above \$400.

Under the law Federal district judges are authorized to appoint and remove referees in bankruptcy, to pass upon questions of appeal from the referee to the court, approve final reports, and grant discharges to bankrupts on proper application and showing. The administration of the bankruptcy law is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice maintains a corps of special examiners who examine and audit the accounts of referees in the several Federal districts of the United States and report thereon to the United States Attorney General. The records of the office of Referee Thomas were examined from time to time, and these examinations show that the office was properly and efficiently managed; that all funds received were carefully handled and properly distributed; that the bankrupt estates under the jurisdiction of Referee Thomas were handled at a cost below that which prevails in most of the districts in the country. There is no evidence in the record showing collusion between the referee in bankruptcy, Thomas, Judge English, and the depository banks. The banks designated as depositories have the confidence of the communities where they are located and are rated as financially sound. They are operated by the leading citizens of their respective communities:

Many bankrupt asset and nonasset estates were administered by Charles B. Thomas during the time he was referee in the eastern district of Illinois and, so far as is disclosed by the record, no complaint was ever made to George W. English with respect to the administration and settlement of these estates. The record does show affirmatively that proper distribution was made of all funds received by Referee Thomas. The depositories paid no interest on bankrupt funds. No interest is charged on bankrupt funds in any district in the country. The fact that it is an ever-changing fund, and estates are being liquidated, makes it impractical for interest to be charged. On November 19, 1924, on order of Hon. Rush L. Holland, Assistant Attorney General, an exhaustive and thorough audit and analysis of the books and records in Referee Thomas's office was made by Plato Mountjoy, an examiner for the Department of Justice. (R. pp. 682-710.) This examiner's report is full and complete, and is to the effect that the bankrupt estates have been honestly, prudently, and competently administered by Referee Thomas. On this he gives the following statement:

" CONDUCT AND DISPATCH OF BUSINESS

"All work is done that can be done as soon as the papers come in to him. Meetings are held promptly. Adjudications are made and notices sent out at once. Sometimes county trustees delay the work for a while. He has efficient clerks who send out notices promptly. Trustees' accounts are checked up through Mr. Oscar Hooker, the chief clerk, who is a practical accountant. Dividends are declared promptly and final meetings are always held in all cases and upon proper notice." (R. p. 684.)

He concludes his report with this statement:

"Judge Thomas is universally allowed to be a man of ability, and since he has been referee he has not practiced as attorney and counselor at law in bankruptcy proceedings. He has not purchased, directly or indirectly, any property of an estate in bankruptcy, nor was he guilty of any other acts of impropriety or any violation of law in connection with the discharge of his official duties, nor, as far as I know, is there any evidence of collusion among referee, trustees, and attorneys. He has published two pamphlets for attorneys and trustees in bankruptcy, and those pamphlets seem to have real merit." (R. p. 688.)

Referee C. B. Thomas resigned in the early part of 1925. His successor is Hon. J. G. Burnside, former United States district attorney for eastern district of Illinois, admitted by all to be a man of ability and integrity. Some time in 1922 Hon. Walter C. Lindley was appointed associate judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois. Judge Lindley has equal control with Judge English in the management of bankruptcy matters. Judge Lindley is conceded to be an upright, capable judge, a man against whom nothing can be urged. No doubt Judge Lindley had full knowledge touching the bankruptcy situation in this district, and the fact that no change was made after he became judge or during the years since he has been judge is persuasive proof that there was no mismanagement of bankruptcy affairs in the district and no misconduct on the part of Referee Thomas.

In connection with the general charge of the corrupt use of bankruptcy funds there is alleged a specification that Judge English and Judge Thomas borrowed from Merchants State Bank of Centralia, Ill., a sum of money in total equal to the surplus, assets, and capital of said bank at a low rate of interest and without security.

In reply to this allegation it is declared, first, that any amount under any terms borrowed by Thomas without the knowledge or solicitation of Judge English constitutes no matter for which he should be called upon to answer. Second, the evidence specifically shows that Judge English borrowed from time to time the sum of \$17,200 from this bank. The evidence further shows that the officers and stockholders of this bank had been lifelong personal friends and neigh-

bers of Judge English, with whom he was accustomed to do business and who were competent to form a correct judgment as to the moral and financial risk involved in any loan made to Judge English. The principal item in the grand total of \$17,200 is the sum of \$12,000, which sum was borrowed for the specific purpose of buying a home in East St. Louis; that this money was to be so invested was well known to the officers of the bank, and one of them inspected the house and lot which Judge English was proposing to buy and reported favorably upon it as an investment. Judge English offered to give a mortgage on the property, but this was declared unnecessary by the bank. However, Judge English's wife signed the note for the loan, and a policy on the life of Judge English in the sum of \$10,000 was taken out by him as additional protection for the repayment of the loan. Furthermore, upon this loan Judge English paid monthly interest at the rate of 5 per cent; thus we see that instead of this money being loaned without security it was fully and completely secured: first, in the honor and integrity of Judge English; second, in the property itself; and, third, in the \$10,000 life insurance policy. The fact that Judge English, when needing a substantial sum of money, was by reason of his reputable conduct able to borrow the same from those who knew him best and longest, should not be held against him and made a basis for a charge of misconduct as a judge of the Federal court.

ALLEGED IMPROPER SOLICITATION OF JUDGE LINDLEY

In the fifth article of impeachment Judge English is charged with having made improper overtures to Judge Walter C. Lindley to appoint his son, George W. English, jr., to receiverships, etc., upon the implied promise of Judge English to appoint a cousin of Judge Lindley to like positions.

A proper consideration of the testimony bearing upon this specification wholly dispels and refutes any such conclusion. The facts are fully set forth without dispute in a letter from Judge English to Judge Lindley, which is printed in the record; the letter speaks for itself and is susceptible of but one reasonable construction and that is this, that in a conversation with parties who requested the appointment of George W. English, jr., as receiver in a case in which they were interested parties Judge English made the remark that he could not appoint his own son to such position, but that Judge Lindley might have the authority to do it. It is evident that later, upon reflection, Judge English realized that he was probably in error in this statement with respect to the power of Judge Lindley in the premises and thereupon addressed the letter aforesaid, in which it is clearly shown that Judge English desired merely to call the attention of Judge Lindley to the remark of Judge English and to state that upon reflection he did not think that Judge Lindley had such authority. This is all that happened; nobody was appointed, no damage is alleged, no complaint was made, and no corrupt or improper motive is shown.

The charge is made that bankruptcy funds were improperly manipulated so that Judge English and friends, especially his son, Farris English, profited thereby. This charge is made in connection with the fact that the Union Trust Co., an East St. Louis bank that had been designated a depository by Judge English in 1918, paid to Farris English, a son of Judge English, from April, 1924, to December of that year about \$2,700 as interest on bankruptcy funds.

Whatever may be said in regard to this matter, the fact remains that not only did Judge English not know of this until after the employment of Farris English terminated, but the fact was carefully concealed from him during the time it was being paid. Farris English, the son, was 25 or 26 years of age and had a wife and family. He had worked some in the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D. C., had taken a special course in the University of Illinois to prepare himself for the career of a banker, and had been cashier of the Drovers Trust Co., an East St. Louis bank, until he had a misunderstanding with some of the officials.

Being out of employment, it was but natural that his father would be interested in securing a position for him. The matter was suggested by Mr. Ackerman, not an official of the Union Trust Co., but a solicitor of new accounts and afterwards employed in the bond department on a commission basis. Ackerman was an old friend of Judge English, and later the matter was talked over and Judge English specifically stated that if Farris went into the bank he wanted him considered on his own merits.

Farris was hired by the bank officials at a salary of \$150 per month. After about three months his salary was raised to \$200 per month. Farris was dissatisfied, thinking he was not progressing rapidly enough, and, wanting more money, was considering a change. The bank officials, to induce him to stay, arranged to pay him 3 per cent on the monthly balances on bankruptcy funds in addition to his regular salary. This arrangement was concealed from Judge English, as shown by the undisputed evidence. Neither was it shown by the evidence that there was a shifting of funds from one bank to the other by the order, or with the knowledge, consent, or approval of Judge English. A district judge has nothing to do with designating that funds go into any particular depository. He simply designates the depository

and the referee alone has the right to direct the trustees to place the money in a particular depository. If there was a shifting of funds from one depository to another, certainly Judge English, who did not direct or countenance it and who was absolutely ignorant of its being done, should not be held to answer an impeachment charge.

So far as Judge English is concerned, it did not constitute corruption or improper conduct on his part, however indefensible the practice may be as to those who indulged in it.

ALLOWING MR. THOMAS TO PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY CASES

Mr. Thomas was referee in bankruptcy, and the Federal statutes declare that no referee in bankruptcy should be allowed to practice as an attorney and counsel at law in any bankruptcy proceedings. The facts with reference to this case are as follows:

There was pending in the Federal court a petition in bankruptcy entitled Heuffman et al. v. Hawkins Mortgage Co. It was an involuntary petition that the Hawkins Mortgage Co. should be adjudged a bankrupt. Wholly ancillary to this proceeding a petition was filed in the Federal court sitting at Indianapolis, Ind., praying for an order to prevent waste or disposition of assets by the defendant. As a matter of law it is at best a close question whether this proceeding to prevent waste was a bankruptcy proceeding. If it was not, this averment of judicial misconduct on the part of Judge English necessarily fails, but, at any rate, the court proceedings were wholly outside Judge English's district in another State. Judge English was especially appointed by Judge Alschuler, of Chicago, to sit and hear and determine the motion. Upon this petition heard in Indianapolis Judge English presided. Judge Thomas appeared as attorney for one of the parties in interest. The cause was heard, an interlocutory decree was entered, and, because Judge Thomas was at this time a referee in bankruptcy in another State, Judge English is charged with having permitted Mr. Thomas to practice in bankruptcy courts in violation of the law.

THE SKYE CASE

Judge English is further charged with having vacated a sentence of imprisonment imposed upon one F. J. Skye, and merely for the reason, as disclosed by the evidence, that Thomas was Skye's attorney and received a fee of \$2,500, an inference of corruption is drawn against Judge English. As disclosed by the testimony the facts are as follows: Upon the trial of Skye a fine of \$500 was imposed by Judge English and a sentence of four months' jail imprisonment. Upon two former separate occasions application was made to Judge English for the remission of the jail sentence, but because of insufficiency of proof the application was denied.

Upon the incident occasion upon the testimony of two reputable physicians, who made affidavit that Skye was suffering from pericarditis and that a jail sentence would endanger his life. The assistant district attorney brought the matter up, read the affidavits to Judge English, and, in view of the fact that the fine of \$500 had been paid, Judge English remitted the jail sentence. There is not one word of testimony that in any way Judge English received any benefit, financial or otherwise, by reason of his order in this case, and the inference that he acted corruptly is wholly without foundation.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF JUDGE ENGLISH TO THOMAS

Judge English is charged with having received from Charles B. Thomas the sum of \$1,435, which sum was applied toward the purchase of an automobile by Judge English. The facts in this case, as disclosed by the evidence, are that one of the sons of Judge English traded in an old automobile for a new one, promising to pay \$1,435 difference. This amount was advanced by Mr. Thomas. It was afterwards repaid to Mr. Thomas by Judge English in full.

IN CONCLUSION

We wish to refer to the proposed article 5 of the impeachment charges. This purports to be an omnibus charge and includes all of the charges formerly preferred. The attempt is made by pleading to establish "a course of conduct," as the majority term it, showing tyranny and oppression and habitual official misbehavior.

This charge is wholly unsupported by the testimony. The evidence of the clerk of the district court, testifying from the records of the court, shows that during his service as judge in the eastern district of Illinois Judge English disposed of more than 3,000 criminal cases and about 3,500 civil cases. He was beyond question a busy judge. In addition, he was called upon to hold court in other jurisdictions during this period which occupied months of his time. We find from this record that in all of this enormous volume of litigation Judge English had controversies with but two lawyers, Thomas M. Webb and Charles A. Karch, and we submit that the conduct of these two attorneys was open to criticism and was of such a nature as to be subject of inquiry from the bench. Instead of establishing a course of tyrannical conduct we submit that a fair mind can draw from this evidence only the conclusion that English was apt in the discharge of business and had fewer difficulties with lawyers than the average judge, State or Federal. In this record no lawyer other than the two mentioned and one Ely, a nonresident of the district, have complained of his conduct; and yet we are asked in face of this substantive proof, establishing a

remarkable record of efficiency, to draw the conclusion that Judge English was tyrannical, oppressive, and corrupt.

As to bankruptcy matters it is evident from a consideration of the many duties that Judge English had to perform it was a physical and mental impossibility for him to superintend each bankruptcy case, nor did the law charge him with any such duty. But even in bankruptcy cases, cases handled by Mr. Thomas, amounting to some four or five hundred annually for a period of seven years, there is not the slightest evidence of any wrongful administration of a single estate; no person in interest in any of these hundreds of cases has complained in this record; and the affirmative evidence of the two examiners, Zimmerman and Mountjoy, which are set out in this record completely exonerate Judge Thomas from any charge of wrongful conduct in connection with the administration of these estates.

Certainly if there had been any wrongful handling of these estates by any supposed bankruptcy ring, or otherwise, Judge Walter C. Lindley, who was appointed judge for this district in 1922, with authority concurrent with Judge English, would have interposed and would have been appealed to for relief.

Neither do we find any evidence on this record of any attorney or litigant outside his district, either in New York or elsewhere where Judge English held court, complaining of his conduct as a judge.

We will not discuss the law applicable to this case at any length, because upon the facts the impeachment can not be sustained and for the further reason that the law applicable to impeachment is well known and well settled and accessible in the third volume of *Hind's Precedents*.

We do, however, wish the House to consider the well-established principle that every defendant has thrown around him the presumption of innocence until his guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt. And further that if from a given state of facts there may be drawn two inferences, the one favorable and the other unfavorable, it is the duty of him who sits in judgment to adopt that inference favorable to the accused.

ANDREW J. HICKEY,
W. B. BOWLING,
ZEBULON WEAVER.

In re the impeachment of Judge George W. English, of Illinois

MINORITY VIEWS OF CONGRESSMAN RICHARD YATES

To my great regret I find myself unable to agree with my colleagues who constitute the majority of the Committee on the Judiciary in the case of George W. English, judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Illinois. It is sought to impeach this officer of high crimes and misdemeanors. It is well settled, as all must concede, that an official can not be impeached on general principles or simply because it is charged he is unfit or because of the accumulation of acts of misconduct which do not themselves, individually and separately, constitute high crimes or misdemeanors. I have studied this record thoroughly, have read and reread every word of the testimony and of the briefs, and have listened attentively to the arguments of counsel and the opinions presented by the members of the committee. Upon the whole record I can not satisfy myself that this judge has been proven guilty of such acts as would justify the House of Representatives in preparing articles of impeachment and in appointing managers upon the part of the House to prosecute those articles before and in the Senate. Believing profoundly, as I do, that this extraordinary proceeding should be invoked only in cases of extreme gravity, and that it is a proceeding of such supreme solemnity that it ought not to be begun without proof before this House sufficient to command the attention and concurrence of the Senate, and so can not vote for the majority committee report. I propose to vote no.

I say this without intending to cast any reflection upon the distinguished and industrious and conscientious subcommittee and without any admiration for the mistakes of the judge.

RICHARD YATES,
Congressman at Large from Illinois.

MARCH 25, 1926.

PENSIONS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 9966, a bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BYRNS. What is the bill?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Minnesota, who is the ranking minority member on the committee?

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. UPSHAW. I will say this is unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. DAVIS. No opposition?

Mr. KNUTSON. None whatever.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9966) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors

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

The name of Mollie Rauchman, widow of Charles Rauchman, late of Troop M, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Agnes Kimble, dependent mother of George L. Kimble, late apprentice seaman United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida M. Whitmore, widow of Thomas L. Whitmore, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Eldoris Y. Green, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles S. Simmers, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month.

The name of Frank R. DeLany, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and Troop I, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary A. McKay, widow of Robert McKay, late seaman of the U. S. S. *Independence*, United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Cronin, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel L. Fiste, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Edith Hampel, widow of Edward J. Hampel, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name John McDonald, late fireman, second class, U. S. S. *St. Paul*, United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of James Surrige, late of Capt. C. W. Case's company, Idaho Volunteers of 1878, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Frederick Kull, late of Company H, First Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Everett W. Fuller, late of Troop D, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dovillo Warner, late of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Columbus A. Bearden, late of Troop K, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Philippine insurrection, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Rebecca J. Hertslet, widow of Henry T. Hertslet, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Montgomery, alias James Youns, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan C. Glidden, widow of Stephen B. Glidden, late blacksmith, second class, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, with \$6 per month additional for each minor child of the sailor until they reach the age of 16 years, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Hixon, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Vineyard, late of Company M, Third Regiment Georgia Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oscar C. Settle, late of the United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James W. Dougherty, late of Fourth Battery, New York Light Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of Harry E. Pangborn, late of Company F, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James Carroll, late of Company C, First Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Raymond E. Daniels, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harry W. Feldman, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank A. Klein, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Elsser, former widow of Valentine Stell, late of Battery C, First Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James B. Pitcher, alias James Pritchard, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph H. Cote, late of Company G, First Regiment Maine Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Paul C. Stoval, who served under the name of Paul C. Skubovis, late of the Twelfth Company United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henry H. C. Meinshausen, late of Troop H, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Trevesick, alias William J. Treflick, or Treppick, late of the United States Navy, U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Jacob Amberg, late of Troop D, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel W. Van Riper, late of Company E, Thirty-second Regiment, and Company E, Twenty-first Regiment, United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert McCleary, late of Troop L, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Bowen, late of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Agnes I. Harris, dependent mother of Millard F. Harris, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rollin P. Ham, late of Company L, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William N. Bamforth, late of Troop G, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Robert H. Walsh, late of Company C, Second Regiment Wisconsin National Guards, Regular Establishment, border defense, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Robert H. Johnson, late of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert L. Bates, late of Company M, Third Regiment Georgia Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of Vincent Skosky, late of Battery K, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harry W. Clark, late of Company L, Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Infantry, Philippine Insurrection, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Archie H. Wright, late of Company I, Thirty-third Regiment Michigan Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Frances O. McFarland, widow of Munroe McFarland, late captain, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and brigadier

general National Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Albert McAllister, late of Troop M, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Heim, late of Company E, First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edward Lee, late of Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Arthur K. Stearns, late of Troop F, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Baker, dependent mother of Henry Baker, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William S. Nevius, late of Companies C and M, Second Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month.

The name of James A. Berry, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rudolph Allmers, late of Company B, Two-hundred and third Regiment New York Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month.

The name of Kate Urell, widow of Michael E. Urell, alias Charles Welsh, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Parker, widow of Moses Parker, late of Company D, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Mounted Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Ann Griffin, widow of William M. Griffin, late of Capt. John F. Miller's company, Oregon Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Root, widow of John F. Root, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Sublett, widow of Linneus B. Sublett, late of Company C, First Regiment Missouri Volunteers (Mounted Infantry), Mexican War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Irvin Barrett, dependent father of James Barrett, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Matthew McCabe, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Oliver T. Butler, late of Company L, Second Regiment Texas Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of Lewis C. Sparkman, late of Company H, Second Regiment Texas Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of John Sence, late of Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Helen A. Dougherty, widow of John J. Dougherty, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Timothy Jordan, late of Company I, Third Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of August Fischer, late of Lieutenant Schwethelm's Second Company, Kerr County Texas Minute Men, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Katherine F. Candee, widow of Ralph Candee, late of Company F, First Regiment Connecticut Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fannie S. Skinner, widow of Samuel G. Skinner, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, with \$15 per month additional on account of the soldier's helpless and dependent child, William W. Skinner, in lieu of that she is now receiving, the additional pension to continue during the period of helplessness of the child.

The name of Mitchell Lenoir, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Estes, late of Troop I, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard Haggerty, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Alvah C. Frank, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Jane Johnson, widow of Robert Johnson, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Peter Schoendorff, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram Colwell, late of Company M, Twelfth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sara de Russey Murray, widow of Arthur Murray, late major general, United States Army, retired, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$70 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice L. Shumate, dependent mother of Ora B. Shumate, late of Company L, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elizabeth J. Shafer, widow of George W. Shafer, late of Captain Foster's Company D, Colonel Bee's volunteer battalion, Utah Expedition, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Eva Hudson, former widow of John J. Rench, late of Troop E, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary F. Croucher, widow of Carl Croucher, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas J. Brickert, late of Battery C, First Regiment United States Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Amanda J. Kirkpatrick, widow of William Kirkpatrick, late of B Battalion, Eighteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Millie Lawson, widow of Walter Lawson, alias Walker Lawson, late of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Joseph P. Crider, late of Company A, Blanco County Texas Minute Men, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard Mackadew, late of Troop C, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary E. Hackett, widow of Ira A. Hackett, late of Company B, Third Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nelson B. Marshall, late of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Kansas Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Mae Brownlee, widow of Peter Brownlee, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, with \$2 per month additional for each of the sailor's children under 18 years of age, in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The name of Francis A. Lick, alias Augustus Lick, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Oelgardt, late musician, Third Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Juliana Macmanus, widow of Charles Macmanus, late assistant surgeon, Third Regiment Louisiana Militia Infantry, Mexican War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie C. Leydet, widow of Joseph Leydet, late of Battery L, Third Regiment United States Artillery, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Belle Opdycke, widow of George Opdycke, late of Troop F, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James Shanley, alias James Croley, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Scott, late of Company H, First Regiment Colorado Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Frank Siddall, late of Troop F, First Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Winnie Turner, widow of Wallace Turner, late of Troop L, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary St. Clair, widow of Caleb St. Clair, late of Company B, Eleventh, and Company B, Sixteenth, Regiments United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John C. Clark, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ella S. McCaleb, widow of Thomas J. McCaleb, late of Company E, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Mexican War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Robert P. Leach, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James W. Fisher, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Tide Owens, late unassigned recruit, Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of Anna S. Givens, widow of Hiram M. Givens, late private, band, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida B. Davis, dependent mother of Jesse W. Davis, late of Troop A, Twelfth Regiment United States Cavalry, Philippine insurrection, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Arthur Egleston, late of Company M, First Regiment Ohio Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary A. Wilson, widow of Jay Wilson, late of Troop D, Third Regiment United States Dragoons, Mexican War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Matjoy, late of Troop H, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jeremiah Fite, late of Troop A, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles A. Cherry, late of One hundred and twenty-first Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Godfrey Müller, alias John Maier, late of Troop A, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward A. Junck, late of Capt. Theodore Tuschinsk's Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Texas Militia, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James A. Patton, late of Capt. Buck Robert's Company, Texas Minute Men, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Gomer J. Davis, alias Gomer J. Parry, late of Company B, Thirty-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas S. Garen, late of U. S. S. *Vermont*, United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret M. Baxter, widow of William J. Baxter, late commodore, United States Navy, retired, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Corbett, widow of James Corbett, late of Company H, Second Battalion, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William McCoy, late of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Anna M. Myers, widow of Richard Myers, late of Battery M, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George H. Walker, late seaman, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Michael Dugan, late of Battery E, Second Regiment United States Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Marion M. Woollum, late of the Eightieth Company United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Honora Hunt, widow of Patrick Hunt, late of Battery F, First Regiment United States Artillery, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John A. C. Hazel, late of Company E, Second Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ernest W. Raper, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Curtis R. Wheeler, late of One hundred and sixty-third Company United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Louis F. Plummer, late of Troop H, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Porter, widow of Samuel Porter, late of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jasper Traver, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Downes, dependent mother of James A. Downes, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Margaret Hiller, widow of Rudolph Hiller, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Oscar L. Hughes, late of Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Infantry, Philippine Insurrection, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henry Smith, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Myrtle C. Harrison, widow of Emory Harrison, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and \$4 per month additional on account of the minor child of the soldier until she reaches the age of 16 years, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma McGowen, dependent mother of Charles E. McGowen, late of Troop D, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry P. Logsdon, dependent father of Mathias Logsdon, late of Troop G, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Vona Dickerson, widow of James William Dickerson, late of Troop H, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Pearl Elizabeth Worley, widow of Walter Worley, late of Thirty-fifth Company United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, with \$4 per month additional for each child of the soldier under 16 years of age.

The name of George H. Klein, jr., late of Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Fred Bronson, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elizabeth M. Hinds, widow of James R. Hinds, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, with \$2 per month additional for each child of the sailor under 16 years of age.

The name of William B. Raper, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ruth S. Gleaves, widow of Benjamin F. Gleaves, late of Captain Hill's company, Tennessee Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James S. Black, late of Company H, Third Regiment Tennessee Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Helen R. Cantwell, widow of Edward Cantwell, late second lieutenant of Company G, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Bartlett, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month.

The name of Emma R. Payne, widow of Robert N. Payne, late of Troop G, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George Eliff, late of Company M, Sixth Regiment, and Company M, Eighteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Andrew Hammond, dependent father of William A. Hammond, late of Seventeenth Battery United States Field Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Miller, late of United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Jessie Clemens, widow of Maxwell Clemens, late of the United States Navy, Philippine Insurrection, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Jane Kerr, widow of James Kerr, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, Mexican war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edward Wilson, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William V. Schwoyer, late of Company M, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Katie O'Rourke, widow of James O'Rourke, late of the United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Simeon B. Card, late of the United States Marine Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Carrie Estella Robinson, former widow of Alvin W. Collier, late of Troop H, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William C. Blevins, late of Company C, Texas Frontier Battalion, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Henry G. Jones, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of Susanna Vernon, foster mother of James B. Heacock, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Ohio Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Richard C. James, late of Company D, First Regiment Nebraska Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$80 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Esther Schwab, widow of Edwin Schwab, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harry Brown, late of Company H, First Regiment Wyoming Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John H. Crim, late of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas A. Brassfield, late of Thomas C. Galloway's company, Idaho Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hannah J. Clark, widow of William H. Clark, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James M. Allen, late of Company M, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$6 per month.

The name of Lillard Collins, late of Company M, Second Regiment Tennessee Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Sophia Rasenbrack, widow of Henry Rasenbrack, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Daniel Castator, late of Troop D, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Quo-tasch Aquisse, widow of Choir Aquisse, alias Cheroquis, late of Company B, Battalion First Regiment Arizona Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Christina Stenger, widow of Ferdinand Stenger, late of Troop K, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William E. McElroy, alias Edward W. McElroy, late of Company H, First Regiment North Carolina Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month.

The name of Mary C. Crowder, widow of Thomas E. Crowder, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria J. Harms, widow of Thomas Harms, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John W. Payne, late of One hundred and sixty-fifth Company United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of Isaac Blake, late of Troop I, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Frederick A. Emery, late of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mattie Jackson, widow of Richard J. Jackson, late of Company C, Second Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Leonia Rice, widow of Noah H. Rice, late of Company K, First Regiment North Carolina National Guard, border defense, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, with \$2 per month additional on account of each child of the soldier under 16 years of age.

The name of Ellen E. Spiller, former widow of Meredith Spiller, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Louisiana Militia Infantry, Mexican War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anton Muller, late of Companies A and D, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Herbert E. Poynter, late of the United States submarine S-37, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Atwood P. Latham, late acting hospital steward, Hospital Corps, United States Army, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of William A. Rogers, late of Twenty-second Company United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$6 per month.

The name of Albert Long, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$18 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Hare Mason, widow of Charles Field Mason, late brigadier general, Medical Corps, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of the compensation that she is now receiving.

The name of Richard Sullivan, late of Battery A, Sixth Regiment United States Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of Michael Keenan, late of Troop A, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ida J. Hitt, widow of Amos F. Hitt, late of Capt. Thomas C. Galloway's company, Idaho Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Ida L. Von Harten, widow of William H. E. Von Harten, late of the United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Anna McKenzie, former widow of Griffin Holbrook, late of Company B, United States Mounted Rifles, Mexican War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Junius Peak, late captain Company B, Frontier Battalion Texas Rangers, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Richard T. Basye, late of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Herbert W. Morris, late of Company C, Thirty-first Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Benjamin F. Krouse, late of Company C, Third Regiment Illinois Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$10 per month.

The name of Ora Horton Wyeth, widow of Marlborough C. Wyeth, late major and lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John S. Ormsby, late of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James N. McNew, late of Company H, Third Regiment Tennessee Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William F. Pohl, late of Company M, Thirteenth Regiment Minnesota Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Malinda Crouch, widow of Washington H. Crouch, late of Company I, Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva J. Miller, widow of Hurley S. Miller, late of the One hundred and thirty-second Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, with \$2 per month additional for each of the soldier's minor children until the age of 16 years is attained.

The name of Cordelia Green, dependent mother of James J. Green, late of Company B, Fifty-eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, with the proviso that no part of this pension shall be deducted on account of compensation erroneously granted her.

The name of Anton Aggermann, late of Troop A, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Eliza Tobin, dependent mother of Frank T. Carroll, late gunner's mate, third class, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William J. Webb, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emily Jane Mills, widow of Cyrus Mills, late of Company F, Twenty-third Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Zachary T. Anthony, late of Company K, First Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Conrad E. Nelson, late of Fifth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Tena Allard, widow of Silas J. Allard, late of Troop B, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Willoughby, widow of Thomas Willoughby, late of Company E, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, Indian wars, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Stephen H. Lovett, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Forrest E. Andrews, late of Battery I, Sixth Regiment United States Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank G. Lind, late of Troop H, Twelfth Regiment United States Cavalry, Philippine insurrection, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John C. Ballmann, late of Company K, First Regiment Ohio Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Tazeler, late of Troop F, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Francis Shetals, alias Frank Stay, late scout, Renville Minnesota Rangers, Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rupert C. Richards, insane, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month during the continuance of his mental incompetency.

The name of Susan M. Williams, widow of George W. Williams, late rear admiral, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

H. R. 517. Mollie Rauchman.
H. R. 538. Agnes Kimble.
H. R. 542. Ida M. Whitmore.
H. R. 639. Eldoris Y. Green.
H. R. 645. Charles S. Simmers.
H. R. 652. Frank R. DeLany.
H. R. 682. Mary A. McKay.
H. R. 695. John Cronin.
H. R. 737. Samuel L. Fiste.
H. R. 740. Edith Hampel.
H. R. 750. John McDonald.
H. R. 805. James Surridge.
H. R. 810. Frederick Kull.
H. R. 834. Everett W. Fuller.
H. R. 930. Dovolito Warner.
H. R. 942. Columbus A. Bearden.
H. R. 977. Rebecca J. Hertslet.
H. R. 1052. James Montgomery.
H. R. 1091. Susan C. Glidden.
H. R. 1098. Joseph Hixon.
H. R. 1099. George W. Vineyard.
H. R. 1081. Oscar C. Settle.
H. R. 1096. James W. Dougherty.
H. R. 1143. Harry E. Pangborn.
H. R. 1152. James Carroll.
H. R. 1153. Raymond E. Daniels.
H. R. 1156. Harry W. Feldman.
H. R. 1157. Frank A. Klein.
H. R. 1160. Mary Elieser.
H. R. 1206. James B. Pitcher.
H. R. 1219. Joseph H. Cote.
H. R. 1234. Paul C. Stoval.
H. R. 1389. Henry H. C. Meinschausen.
H. R. 1473. William J. Trevisick.
H. R. 1489. Jacob Amberg.
H. R. 1551. Samuel W. Van Riper.
H. R. 1572. Robert McCleary.
H. R. 1651. Frank Bowen.
H. R. 1829. Agnes I. Harris.
H. R. 1912. Rollin P. Ham.
H. R. 1914. William N. Bamforth.
H. R. 1915. Robert H. Walsh.
H. R. 1948. Robert H. Johnson.
H. R. 1951. Robert L. Bates.
H. R. 1955. Vincent Skosky.
H. R. 1967. Harry W. Clark.
H. R. 1982. Archie H. Wright.
H. R. 1995. Frances O. McFarland.
H. R. 2021. Albert McAllister.
H. R. 2055. John C. Helm.
H. R. 2076. Edward Lee.
H. R. 2163. Arthur K. Stearns.
H. R. 2211. Sarah E. Baker.
H. R. 2257. William S. Nevius.
H. R. 2259. James A. Berry.
H. R. 2271. Rudolph Allmers.
H. R. 2282. Kate Urell.
H. R. 2287. Mary C. Parker.
H. R. 2307. Mary Ann Griffin.
H. R. 2354. Emma Root.
H. R. 2396. Caroline Sublett.
H. R. 2490. Irvin Barrett.
H. R. 2564. Matthew McCabe.
H. R. 2570. Oliver T. Butler.
H. R. 2571. Lewis C. Sparkman.
H. R. 2574. John Sence.
H. R. 2576. Helen A. Dougherty.
H. R. 2578. Timothy Jordan.
H. R. 2644. August Fischer.
H. R. 2657. Katherine P. Candee.
H. R. 2708. Fannie S. Skinner.
H. R. 2736. Mitchell Lenoir.
H. R. 2748. William Estes.
H. R. 2791. Richard Haggerty.
H. R. 2806. Alvah C. Frink.
H. R. 2811. Sarah Jane Johnson.
H. R. 2828. Peter Schoendorff.
H. R. 2841. Hiram Colwell.
H. R. 2874. Sara de R. Murray.
H. R. 2937. Alice L. Shumate.
H. R. 2938. Elizabeth J. Shafer.
H. R. 2978. Eva Hudson.
H. R. 3062. Mary F. Croucher.
H. R. 3080. Thomas J. Brickert.
H. R. 3083. Amanda J. Kirkpatrick.
H. R. 3115. Millie Lawson.
H. R. 3192. Joseph P. Crider.
H. R. 3134. Richard Mackadew.
H. R. 3194. Mary E. Hackett.
H. R. 3336. Nelson B. Marshall.
H. R. 3503. Mae Brownlee.
H. R. 3535. Francis A. Lick.
H. R. 3536. Henry Oelgardt.
H. R. 3689. Julianna Macmanus.
H. R. 4118. Jennie C. Leydet.
H. R. 4258. Eelle Opydecke.
H. R. 4284. James Shanley.
H. R. 4332. John Scott.
H. R. 4555. Frank Siddall.
H. R. 4557. Winnie Turner.
H. R. 4634. Mary St. Clair.
H. R. 4839. John C. Clark.
H. R. 4859. Ella S. McCaleb.
H. R. 4861. Robert P. Leach.
H. R. 4866. James W. Fisher.
H. R. 4918. Tide Owens.
H. R. 4945. Anna S. Glvens.
H. R. 4965. Ida B. Davis.
H. R. 5088. Arthur H. Eggleston.
H. R. 5091. Mary A. Wilson.
H. R. 5101. James Matjoo.
H. R. 5102. Jeremiah Eire.
H. R. 5119. Charles A. Cherry.
H. R. 5135. Godfrey Muller.
H. R. 5265. Edward A. Junck.
H. R. 5267. James A. Patton.
H. R. 5288. Gomer J. Davis.
H. R. 5329. Thomas S. Garen.
H. R. 5340. Margaret M. Baxter.
H. R. 5419. Mary C. Corbett.
H. R. 5423. William McCoy.
H. R. 5438. Anna M. Myers.
H. R. 5469. George H. Walker.
H. R. 5475. Michael Dugan.
H. R. 5508. Marion M. Woodlum.
H. R. 5600. Honora Hunt.
H. R. 5603. John A. C. Hazel.
H. R. 5615. Ernest W. Raper.
H. R. 5670. Curtis R. Wheeler.
H. R. 5676. Louis F. Plummer.
H. R. 5712. Eliza Porter.
H. R. 5713. Jasper Traver.
H. R. 5720. Mary Downes.
H. R. 5749. Margaret Hiller.
H. R. 5753. Oscar L. Hughes.
H. R. 5784. Henry Smith.
H. R. 5867. Myrtle C. Harrison.
H. R. 5892. Emma McGowen.
H. R. 5898. Henry P. Logsdon.
H. R. 5908. Vona Dickerson.
H. R. 5912. Pearl Elizabeth Worley.
H. R. 6029. George H. Klein, jr.
H. R. 6065. Fred Brouson.
H. R. 6076. Elizabeth M. Hinds.
H. R. 6083. William B. Raper.
H. R. 6135. Ruth S. Gleaves.
H. R. 6159. James S. Black.
H. R. 6278. Helen R. Cantwell.
H. R. 6280. William Bartlett.
H. R. 6433. Emma R. Payne.
H. R. 6447. George Elliff.
H. R. 6459. Andrew Hammond.
H. R. 6470. Frank Miller.
H. R. 6476. Jessie Clemens.
H. R. 6592. Jane Kerr.
H. R. 6802. Edward Wilson.
H. R. 6818. William V. Schwoyer.
H. R. 6839. Katie O'Rourke.
H. R. 6947. Simeon B. Card.
H. R. 6958. Carrie E. Robinson.
H. R. 7023. William C. Blevins.
H. R. 7053. Henry G. Jones.
H. R. 7218. Susanna Vernon.
H. R. 7229. Richard C. James.
H. R. 7233. Esther Schwab.
H. R. 7342. Harry Brown.
H. R. 7345. John H. Crim.
H. R. 7350. Thomas A. Brassfield.
H. R. 7396. Hannah J. Clark.
H. R. 7425. James M. Allen.
H. R. 7427. Lillard Collins.
H. R. 7495. Sophia Rasenbrank.
H. R. 7507. Daniel Castator.
H. R. 7515. Quo-tasch Aguisse.
H. R. 7521. Christina Stenger.
H. R. 7552. William E. McElroy.
H. R. 7630. Mary C. Crowder.
H. R. 7652. Maria J. Harms.
H. R. 7653. John W. Payne.
H. R. 7728. Isaac Blake.
H. R. 7775. Frederick A. Emery.
H. R. 7867. Mattie Jackson.
H. R. 7885. Leonia Rice.
H. R. 7939. Ellen E. Spiller.
H. R. 7946. Anton Muller.
H. R. 8022. Herbert E. Poynter.
H. R. 8064. William A. Rogers.
H. R. 8081. Atwood P. Latham.
H. R. 8082. Albert Long.
H. R. 8098. Mary Hare Mason.
H. R. 8173. Richard Sullivan.
H. R. 8289. Michael Keenan.
H. R. 8416. Ida J. Hitt.
H. R. 8418. Ida L. Von Harten.
H. R. 8424. Anna McKenzie.
H. R. 8498. Junius Peak.
H. R. 8507. Richard T. Basye.
H. R. 8562. Herbert W. Morris.
H. R. 8573. Benjamin F. Krouse.
H. R. 8691. Ora Horton Wyeth.
H. R. 8734. John S. Ormsby.
H. R. 8759. James N. McNew.
H. R. 8858. William F. Pohl.
H. R. 8927. Malinda Crouch.
H. R. 8983. Eva J. Miller.
H. R. 8986. Cordelia Green.
H. R. 9016. Anton Aggerman.
H. R. 9024. Eliza Tobin.
H. R. 9058. William J. Webb.

H. R. 9075. Emily Jane Mills.
H. R. 9092. Zachary T. Anthony.
H. R. 9139. Conrad E. Nelson.
H. R. 9197. Tema AHard.
H. R. 9280. Sarah J. Willoughby.
H. R. 9329. Stephen H. Lovett.
H. R. 9376. Forrest E. Andrews.

H. R. 9418. Frank G. Lind.
H. R. 9422. John C. Ballmann.
H. R. 9439. David Tazeler.
H. R. 9535. Francis Shetals.
H. R. 9537. Rupert C. Richards.
H. R. 9742. Susan M. Williams.

During the reading of the bill the following occurred:

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last paragraph read. I want to ask the chairman of this committee in charge of this bill just how much longer is the neglect and the injustice which is shown the Spanish-American War veterans to continue? Are we to adjourn without action on May 15 and let this injustice continue and go over for another year?

Mr. KNUTSON. That is not the plan, I will say to the gentleman, of the committee.

Mr. BLANTON. Is not that more important than any other bill the gentleman may bring in from his committee now—to do justice to these Spanish-American War veterans and give them proper recognition?

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman understands this day has been set aside under the rules for the consideration of omnibus pension legislation.

Mr. BLANTON. I understand that.

Mr. KNUTSON. There has been no time we could bring in H. R. 8132.

Mr. BLANTON. The road to the front door of the chairman of the Committee on Rules is open at all times, and the gentleman surely could get in there if he tried.

Mr. KNUTSON. I want to say—

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman used to be the whip of this House on the Republican side, and surely he can get up enough influence to get to the Rules Committee room.

Mr. KNUTSON. There has been no necessity to go to the Rules Committee.

Mr. BLANTON. I have heard it rumored—

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, yes—

Mr. BLANTON. I have heard it rumored around this Chamber and in the corridors of this Capitol and in the House Office Building that it has been arranged for this Congress to adjourn without passing what is known as the Knutson bill, which is to do justice to the veterans of the Spanish-American War.

Mr. KNUTSON. I can tell the gentleman that whoever informed the gentleman to that effect is mistaken. There is nothing to it.

Mr. BLANTON. Can the gentleman promise that before adjournment we shall get that bill passed?

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman has every reason to believe that we will be able to get it up in the regular order.

Mr. BLANTON. We are now passing our last supply bill. When the Senate gets through with the supply bills we know what will happen. Congress will adjourn, and it ought to adjourn. If we do not get this Spanish-American War veterans' bill into the other Chamber pretty soon, it will not pass for another year, and for another year the veterans of the Spanish war will suffer injustice.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman is assuming full responsibility for not having asked the Committee on Rules for a rule. I want to say that I resent the way in which the Committee on Rules has been bombarded. It is absolutely without blame.

Mr. BLANTON. When the gentleman lets this Congress adjourn, and we go over for another year, with this injustice continued, we will hold the gentleman's committee responsible.

Mr. KNUTSON. You can hold the chairman of the committee responsible. His shoulders are broad.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield. I have the floor.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield a moment while I make a suggestion on that bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The Committee on Invalid Pensions under the rules of the House has authority to report at any time on general pension legislation as well as special legislation. The Committee on Pensions does not have that privilege; that is, on general legislation. I have not heard of any opposition to the bill which has been reported from the gentleman's committee dealing with the veterans of the Spanish-American War, and I am wondering if the gentleman from Minnesota would not be willing at some time, after conferring with the majority leader, as is perfectly proper, to ask unanimous consent that that particular bill have the same privileged character as a bill dealing with general legislation reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions. I merely offer that as a suggestion.

Mr. KNUTSON. May I say to the distinguished minority leader that I have not heard of any opposition to this bill from those known as either leaders, laymen, or otherwise. I shall be glad to take the gentleman's suggestion under advisement and proceed as I think the best interests of the legislation demand.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I think the gentleman could get unanimous consent to give it a privileged status.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. The Clerk will resume the reading of the bill.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last paragraph.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, while we are on the subject of pensions, I think I have some splendid assistance here this morning in the matter of making a speech. I want to read in my own time a little speech on the subject under discussion here so recently—the Spanish-American War pension bill. It is a better speech than I could make. It is an eloquent appeal to this Congress.

The man who wrote this little speech regards this Congress as the biggest thing in our American world. Listen to my constituent while he speaks to you. He is commander of Lee Forby Camp, No. 1, of United Spanish-American War Veterans, at Omaha, Nebr., and this is his appeal to this House:

HEADQUARTERS LEE FORBY CAMP, No. 1,
DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
Omaha, Nebr., March 22, 1926.

Hon. EDGAR HOWARD,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The time of adjournment of the present session of Congress is drawing near. Ourselves, as well as our friends and a very large block of the general public, are taking notice of the inactivity of the present Congress in the way of putting through certain bills that are very urgent. Among such bills are the pension bill, favorable to disabled Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents. Having been installed as commander of Lee Forby Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans of Omaha, Nebr., January 9, last, it has become my sad duty in that short time of two months and a half to take charge of the funerals of three deceased comrades. Neither one of these three departed comrades were on the pension rolls of the Government at the time of death. One of them was paralyzed in one side a long time before his death, and therefore unable to earn his living. The second one passing away was sick the greater part of two years, and bedridden the last two months, with no pension, and in extremely meager circumstances. The third one applied for State and county assistance and was buried by the aid of the Veterans' Bureau. These are three specific cases in our own city of Omaha in the short time of 70 days, and there are hundreds and perhaps thousands of similar cases in the entire country that are entitled to adequate pensions, and they should have them now—not 5, 10, or 20 years from now, as they are dying fast, and they should have the assistance while they are with us, and not wait until after they are under the sod. Remember, they were all volunteers, and they offered their all to the Government at the time the Government accepted their services. We feel certain that the majority of our Senators and Congressmen are in harmony with such legislation, as they have expressed themselves that way in letters to their constituents. Yet, what is the cause of this delay? Are they afraid of somebody higher up? permit me to ask. Personally, in the past I have been led to believe that the United States Congress was the highest power on this continent, and no one could dictate to it what to do or what not to do. I am inclined to still believe Congress is sublime; and yet, why all this inactivity? May I, as commander of Lee Forby Camp, No. 1, in all fairness to the sick and disabled Spanish War veterans and their widows, ask you as our Representative, a Member at this present Congress, to exert all your personal power and influence in the way of bringing up this bill, and to get action on same before Congress adjourns, so that we will not be left by the wayside, as we have been twice before when Congress adjourned?

Thanking you very kindly in advance for going to work and in putting this legislation over for us, I am,

Sincerely yours,

CARL A. ANDERSON,
Commander Lee Forby Camp, No. 1,
United Spanish War Veterans.

[Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman can extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. HOWARD. It is not necessary.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I presume that pension legislation is more popular in this House during election years than at any other time. There has been a great deal of activity on the outside to secure early consideration of the bill known as H. R. 8132, affecting the Spanish-American War veterans. Personally I believe there has been too much of it. We are rapidly becoming a Government by propaganda and coercion, which is a very unhealthy sign. I believe that the membership of this House should be permitted to legislate dispassionately and without outside pressure. We have altogether too much pressure from the outside on pending legislation.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] mentioned the Committee on Rules and intimated that the Rules Committee was against this legislation. I want to say that, so far as I know, every member of the Committee on Rules is in favor of this legislation.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. KNUTSON. As soon as I have made my statement I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. BLANTON. Just for a question.

Mr. KNUTSON. Well, I will yield.

Mr. BLANTON. Then the gentleman, as I understand it, is putting it all off on these poor soldiers who want relief?

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, no!

Mr. BLANTON. If everybody is in favor of it, why not pass that bill?

Mr. KNUTSON. I am not in favor of passing the buck. The Committee on Rules has not been asked for a rule. There has been no indication at any time that any special rule was necessary to bring this legislation before the House.

I want to say to my friend from Texas, who appears to be so much interested in this legislation—and I commend him for it. I presume he has a good many Spanish-American War veterans in his district?

Mr. BLANTON. No more than the gentleman has.

Mr. KNUTSON. I do not know how many I have. I never count on any particular group as a political asset.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman seems to be the only Member of the House who does not know that this bill has been sidetracked.

Mr. KNUTSON. I want to say to the gentleman that this bill has not been sidetracked. This bill has received the same consideration that all other legislation has received, and it is going to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. LAZARO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes.

Mr. LAZARO. The gentleman does not blame the veterans of the Spanish-American War—

Mr. KNUTSON. Not at all.

Mr. LAZARO. For bringing pressure to bear upon Congress to pass a bill which they are entitled to have passed?

Mr. KNUTSON. Well, let me say this to the gentleman from Louisiana, that no matter what sum we vote as a pension we would still be asked for more. Twice that I know of we have been assured that if we passed certain pension legislation no more would be asked for, but now they are getting ready to ask for more. You can never satisfy a large number. No matter what you give them in the way of pension legislation they would still come before Congress and ask for more. We have got to consider the Public Treasury; we have got to consider the taxpayers in this matter, because this money does not come out of our individual pockets.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. If I understand the gentleman correctly, it is known that there is really no opposition to the proposed legislation for the Spanish-American War veterans.

Mr. KNUTSON. None whatever.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. In order to test that out, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be a privileged bill.

Mr. BEGG. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. I thought somebody would object. I wanted to see whether there is any opposition.

Mr. BEGG. We are not going to disorganize everything in that way.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. I want to see whether there is any opposition, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be given a privileged status.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I refuse to yield any further.
The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I presume, and I think it is a correct presumption, that the gentleman from Minnesota who has just addressed you anticipated the impatience not only of these neglected Spanish-American War veterans but the impatience of their representatives in Congress, and, therefore, that what he has just said was the mature and deliberate declaration of his party after consulting with the administration leaders. Those of us who know how cool, calm, and deliberate the gentleman is, and his long experience in the House, know that he would not dare to be frank with the House without having consulted the Republican steering committee, who have a way of disciplining their lieutenants upon that side of the House if they happen to presume to speak without authority. So what is the message that is brought this morning, not alone to these Spanish-American War veterans but to their friends upon the floor of the House? It is one of impatience; that they will never be satisfied; that we do not like the method these veterans have adopted of petitioning the Congress of the United States for a redress of what they think are their neglected rights. But, gentlemen, that impatience with the exercise of the constitutional powers of the individual citizen, as expressed by this leader on pension legislation and representing our Republican friends, is but typical of the spirit of this whole administration and the present-day Republican Party. They are imbued with the old idea that the Hamiltonians had, and that is the only philosophy they know, that popular government is really a failure; that the people are incapable of governing themselves; that the Constitution of the United States, after all, was not such a sacred thing; and that there should be a chosen class to rule this Nation. And when the submerged class, those who are not among the elect, dare to express a hope and petition those in authority for anything, why, they treat them as if they were dogs that are hungry, and say, "Begone, ye curs; do not annoy us; we have got something else more important to attend to."

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. Yes.

Mr. KING. The gentleman is not now describing the rank and file of the Republican Party? [Applause.]

Mr. WINGO. No. Just those leaders who dominate and control all our actions. And that is another tragedy that I hate to see. I should not be candid if I did not say that upon that side of the House are many men who are very much depressed, and the iron collar of the Republican steering committee that is now around their necks is very galling to them, but this shrewd group that is now in control of your party deliberately disciplines those who dare to speak their innermost thoughts or dissent from the opinion of the rulers of the Republican Party. They chain them all together like a bunch of convicts, and if any dare get out of step with the leaders they treat them like the warden of a penitentiary would treat a convict who happened to get out of line.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me so that we may close debate on this bill?

Mr. SCHAFER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that all debate on this bill and all amendments thereto close in three minutes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold that a moment and yield to me for a question?

Mr. SCHAFER. I want five minutes myself.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman realizes we are really breaking in on an appropriation bill and discussing a bill that is not before the House.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The matter we are discussing is the Spanish-American War veterans' pension bill, and I just want to ask the gentleman if he can say anything about that bill.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman heard my statement the other day when the same question was asked me in regard to the bill.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman from Tennessee was not present, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin wants five minutes, and I therefore ask that all debate on this bill and all amendments thereto close in five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that all debate on this bill and all amendments thereto close in five minutes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. On the bill, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. On the bill. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, I was surprised to hear my distinguished colleague from Minnesota indicate that he would deny the right of a citizen of this Republic to petition his Government for the passage of legislation. I am deeply grieved, especially inasmuch as this intimation was brought out with respect to legislation having for its purpose the granting of increased pensions to the disabled veterans of one of the Nation's wars—the Spanish-American War.

We are told in one breath there is no opposition to the legislation, and yet we can not get the legislation out so that the membership of the House may have an opportunity to vote upon it. If there is no opposition, it will not take long to dispose of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER. In a moment. This is not the only veterans' relief legislation which is slow in coming before the House for a vote. We have a bill reported out by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation to amend the World War veterans' act and to grant increased benefits to disabled veterans of the World War. In the last two sessions of Congress legislation having for its purpose the granting of increased benefits to the disabled veterans of the World War was brought before the House in the closing days of the session under suspension of the rules without opportunity of amendment and debate under the five-minute rule. This World War veterans' legislation is very important.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to ask the gentleman to confine himself to the bill. I make the point of order that the gentleman must confine himself to the omnibus pension bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin will proceed in order.

Mr. SCHAFER. I will state that it seems to me—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER. In just a moment. They now want to confine all remarks to the bill. Therefore I think that in the consideration of all other legislation we should see that the remarks are confined to the bill under consideration in accordance with the rules of the House. At this time it seems rather peculiar and strange that on this particular legislation it is so absolutely necessary to adhere to the rules, but I will adhere to the rules upon the request of the distinguished leader of the Republican side.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The gentleman stated a moment ago that this bill should be reported out. I assume the gentleman is aware that the Pensions Committee some weeks ago reported out the Spanish-American War veterans' bill, so it is not the fault of the committee in not reporting the bill.

Mr. SCHAFER. I so understand, but think that the House should have an opportunity to vote on the legislation granting increased benefits to the disabled veterans of all the Nation's wars at an early date.

However, in view of the fact that the distinguished leader of the majority party desires that I comply strictly with the rules of the House, which request was not made of the preceding speakers and which request is not made here every day, I will close. I sincerely hope that, notwithstanding the apparent actions of unseen forces, that in the near future the House may have an opportunity to consider legislation granting increased benefits to the disabled veterans of all of our Nation's wars.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. Perhaps the gentleman a week or two ago saw a statement in the Washington papers purporting to give an interview with the majority leader, the gentleman from Connecticut, after a conference the gentleman is said to have had at the White House, in which the gentleman undertook to designate certain legislation which in all probability would not be considered at this session, and in which he said, in effect, that no general pension legislation would be considered, particularly legislation relating to the Spanish-American War veterans.

Mr. SCHAFER. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. Perhaps that is one reason why no request for the consideration of this legislation has ever been made.

Mr. SCHAFER. I saw that statement and I also saw in the papers yesterday that the chairman of the Pensions Committee had visited the President.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman from Connecticut spoke later on the floor here on that subject, directly in contradiction of what the gentleman has just said.

Mr. BYRNS. But the gentleman did give that interview.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that all time for debate has been exhausted.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. A few moments ago, by unanimous consent, debate on this bill was limited to five minutes.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I rose to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WINGO. Is it even out of order to refer to the Spanish War veterans' bill. I notice my friend, the great Republican leader from Illinois [Mr. CHINDBLOM], made a point of order when the gentleman was asked a question about it.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. My point of order was that all time for debate had expired.

The Clerk completed the reading of the bill.

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

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

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Rules, by direction of that committee, presented the following privileged report, which was read, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered printed:

The Committee on Rules, to which was referred House Resolution 189, regarding procedure in relation to the independent offices appropriation bill, submits a privileged report on said resolution, with the recommendation that the same be agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL ROADS EXPOSITION (S. DOC. NO. 88)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State concerning a request by the Department of Agriculture that legislation be obtained from Congress authorizing an appropriation of \$13,500 for participation by the United States in an International Road Exposition to be held in Milan, Italy, during September, 1926, in accordance with a budget incorporated in the report.

In view of the opinion of the Acting Secretary of Agriculture that it is highly desirable that this country should participate in the exposition, I ask of Congress the enactment of the legislation requested.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, March 26, 1926.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 3925. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States."

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 9007) granting the consent of Congress to Harry E. Bovay to construct, maintain, and operate bridges across the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers at Cairo, Ill., disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had ordered that Mr. JONES of Washington, Mr. COUZENS, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. FLETCHER, and Mr. SHEPPARD as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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

S. 68. An act 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;

S. 952. An act 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*;

S. 1223. An act for the relief of J. L. Flynn;

S. 1224. An act for the relief of John P. McLaughlin; and S. 1809. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Wabash River at the city of Vincennes, Knox County, Ind.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 8598. An act granting the consent of Congress to the police jury of Morehouse Parish, La., or the State Highway Commission of Louisiana, to construct a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew at or near Point Pleasant, in Morehouse Parish.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 10425, the legislative appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. HAWLEY in the chair.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM].

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, I was very deeply impressed with that part of the speech which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD] delivered in this House on Wednesday last, the 24th instant, wherein he referred to the fact that away back in 1886 he had been a teacher and had advocated and put into practice the teaching of the ill effects of excessive alcohol on the human system.

I have always contended, and still contend, that had our prohibition friends continued the practice of teaching and educating the people as to the ill effects of excessive alcoholic drinking they would have accomplished far more than has been accomplished by the adoption of the eighteenth amendment and the enactment of the Volstead law [Applause.]

In my speech delivered in this House on the 22d of December, 1914, upon the proposed resolution for the amendment to the Constitution as introduced by the gentleman from Alabama Mr. Hobson, I had to say as follows:

Shall we so far forget the past as to approve an amendment which in its powers and inquisitorial nature is a close parallel to the force bill?

Thousands of Federal employees would be necessary for its enforcement, expense unlimited, and trouble and annoyance untold.

I prefer to leave its solution to the people of the States and of those localities which desire it. Let good men, above reproach, who have the confidence of the community, be intrusted with the execution of the liquor laws, and with public sentiment back of them upholding and aiding in the work we will get the best results. In my judgment this is the only way to deal effectively with this important question.

You can never enforce a law of this character unless you have public sentiment behind it. You can never legislate people good. They must be trained and educated so. It has been demonstrated time and again that you seldom convict a man before a jury of 12 of his peers if the law under which he is indicted is in conflict with the public sentiment of his community. * * *

* * * Congress has already extended its jurisdiction into many fields and taken under its wing many powers not formerly exercised, and there are those to-day who believe our Government is already becoming too centralized.

Shall we centralize still further by the passage of an amendment enlarging the powers of the National Government to an extent never dreamed by the framers of our Constitution and thereby render useless the great victory won by those who believed in State rights and demanded protection for such rights in the Constitution itself?

We can not afford to abandon our solemn obligation to preserve local self-government and all the rights and cherished privileges which the people reserved for themselves when they entered into contractual relations in the beginning of our Government when we ordained and established the Federal Constitution. We have heard a great deal of talk about the initiative and referendum in order to bring popular government closer to the people, and now we are asked to adopt a proposition which would take from the people one of their strongest local powers.

No one can gainsay but that the teaching and education of the people was doing a tremendous lot of good for the cause of temperance. Great railroad companies, like the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New York Central, and other lines, had adopted the rule that their employees must not imbibe excessively in alcoholic drinks. Business interests in general were following the same lines, and the people as a whole were

realizing, through education, that their interests and the interests of the Nation lay in the line of temperance and toleration.

When we realize the vast sums of money appropriated by the National Government for the enforcement of the Volstead Act and the eighteenth amendment we are really astounded. I hold in my hand the figures which I have obtained from the appropriation bills passed by this House, to wit:

1926-27 appropriation for Coast Guard \$24,213,140, of which amount there was included for prohibition-----	\$14,560,011
Treasury Department for enforcement of prohibition----	10,635,685
Department of Justice, according to Mr. Harris, one-third of the total appropriation used for prohibition-----	8,000,000
Total-----	33,195,696

Mr. CULLEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Yes.

Mr. CULLEN. Did I understand the gentleman to say thirty-three million?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Thirty-three million one hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and ninety-six for enforcement, of which \$14,560,011 is included in the appropriation for the Coast Guard.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Has the gentleman included the cost of the new vessels?

Mr. LINTHICUM. I am about to take that up.

Investment for prohibition enforcement:	
1925-26 appropriation for new vessels and repairs for Coast Guard-----	\$19,194,900
1926-27 additional for repairs and ships-----	3,900,000
Taken over from the Navy 25 torpedo boats which cost the Government \$1,500,000 each-----	37,500,000
Total-----	53,594,900

Suppose we add to this the cost of the patrol of our boundaries to prevent the importation or entrance of liquor, the amount of money which States who are cooperating in the enforcement are expending, and a vast number of other incidental expenses necessary thereto, then try to calculate what it is costing the citizens of the United States.

We must remember that the National Government does not acquire its money through any magic power embraced in the Constitution, nor by the engraver and printing press, which turn out the various Federal notes, nor in any other imaginary way, but through the taxation of the people, and every dollar taken from the people through taxation, whether by income taxes, the tariff taxes, or otherwise, renders them less able to financially care for themselves.

Mr. LOWREY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINTHICUM. I will.

Mr. LOWREY. Would the gentleman take the same position with reference to the narcotic law—that we ought to have that attended to entirely by education?

Mr. LINTHICUM. I think that is an entirely separate matter, back of which are both education and public sentiment. I think that should be largely augmented through international action as conducted by my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. PORTER]. There is only a very, very small percentage of the population that uses narcotics.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And, besides, the force of public opinion of the whole world is against the use of narcotics.

Mr. LOWREY. If you give prohibition a fair chance, we will turn the force of public opinion against the use of liquor.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I have no desire to place my opposition to the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act upon any financial costs, but I do desire to bring to the attention of this committee the fact that had these vast appropriations been expended in the education of our people for the elimination of excessive alcoholic stimulation we would have been far better off to-day in the line of temperance. When we realize the number of arrests, the increased consumption of dangerous liquors, the deaths occurring from poisonous alcohol, we can not but behold that instead of doing us good the Volstead Act is responsible for many evils which beset us on all sides.

I am told that of the 175 Coast Guard men employed at the Narragansett service, 75 of them are under arrest. Two entire crews of the Coast Guard have gone over to the enemy, among them an officer of distinguished ability. From Cincinnati it is said that a great Pullman train carrying 40 policemen and 20 prohibition officers left for the Atlanta prison. The great service known as the Coast Guard Service, a combination of the Revenue Cutter and the Coast Guard of former years, has been so injured through the efforts to enforce the Volstead Act that no longer is it an honor to be a member thereof. Our United States district courts are so busy with the trials of prohibition cases that the court has scarcely any time for other

work. They are being largely reduced to criminal courts or police courts for the trial of such cases. The judges are so overworked that it is necessary for us to provide additional judges that the commercial and business interests of our country may have their day in court.

I know, Mr. Chairman, it is easy to criticize, and that there should be some constructive program outlined. In answer to that criticism I wish to say that it appears to me that the best method for the control of the liquor question of our land would be by some such method as that adopted by the Province of Quebec in Canada, where one can secure liquor from the Government dispensaries. If we once remove the hazard and sporting feature from the liquor question, I verily believe the hip-pocket flask will soon disappear from the young bloods of our country, that the moral condition of the land will be greatly improved, and that we shall no longer have the rum runners at our ocean front, the stills on our mountain sides and in the basements, garages, and barns of the country; that no longer will the bootleggers be removing or partially removing the poison from some 40,000,000 gallons of alcohol released by the Government supposedly for industrial purposes. We Members of this House who are discussing this question and pleading for relief and are endeavoring to find its solution are just as patriotic, home-loving, and moral as those who advocate the enforcement. [Applause.] The enforcement officials cry out for peace, peace, when there is no peace. Let us try to unitedly find some definite way in which to solve this question, which otherwise is destined to become a most serious political issue. Certainly the present situation is deplorable. Some remedy must be found. [Applause.]

From the experience of our country pending the restriction years of 1918-19 and from the experience of the Canadian Provinces, as I have mentioned that of the Province of Quebec, it would seem that a greater degree of temperance can be obtained by a wise restrictive law which will command the respect of the people and procure their sentiment for its enforcement. As has been well said, it would have the individual advantage of eliminating almost entirely the scandalous corruption and bribery of public officials, would stop the growth of bootlegging millionaire class, check disrespect for the law, and would, in addition, produce a handsome national revenue.

Mr. Chairman, one of the great arguments advanced for prohibition was the fact that this was a motor age, that whisky and gasoline would not mix, and it was absolutely necessary to have prohibition, and yet we find that while the arrests in the great city of New York from 1916 to 1919, the latter being the year in which the Volstead Act went into effect, there were but 161 arrests of drunken chauffeurs, while in 1920 it arose to 334, and in 1924 to 944—an increase of 484 per cent. In Milwaukee, where was manufactured the beer that made Milwaukee famous, there were but 10 in 1918, 11 in 1919, and by 1924 it had reached 292, or 2,554 per cent.

In our National Capital, Washington, there were but 53 arrests for drunken driving in 1918, which increased in 1924 to 616—an increase of 1,062 per cent. Atlanta, Ga., the home of our colleague Mr. UPSHAW, increased from 1919 to 1924, 500 per cent. Minneapolis, Minn., increased 916 per cent, and so it is all along the line. Some will say, however, that automobiles have increased in number to a vast extent; that is quite true. The increase from 1919, when the amendment went into effect, to 1924 was 132 per cent; whereas the average increase in drunken chauffeurs was 354 per cent.

Then, again, take the question of drunken children: I am only informed as to Washington, D. C., but I presume the same situation prevails throughout the country. Arrests for children under 22 years old averaged 44 a year from 1914 to 1917. In 1918 it arose to 73, whereas in 1924 it had reached 282—an increase of 540 per cent. Take the arrests for drunkenness in the whole land, which increased from 258,974 in 1920 to 565,026 in 1924. Let us observe the commitments to the Federal penitentiaries from June 30, 1919, to June 20, 1925, which we find to be 13,595 in 1919, which arose in 1925 to 22,292, or 64 per cent, so that the Federal penitentiaries are now overcrowded—two prisoners and sometimes three in a cell formerly occupied by one—and from an article I read recently it would appear that several months ago Leavenworth prison had guests sleeping in the corridors. I received last Christmas a menu card of the Christmas dinner, of which the warden and his guests might well feel proud.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to acknowledge that I am indebted for these figures to the Association Against Prohibition Amendment, who have used every honorable means to procure facts as to the workings of the Volstead Act. I think the figures clearly demonstrate that it is high time that not alone should

those opposed to the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act but those also in favor of it should become active in some method by which this most serious moral question can be solved. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. NELSON].

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I ask you to consider with me the problem of the farm, a matter of vital interest to all. In this connection I quote from the story of Pharaoh's dream:

And behold, there came up out of the river seven well favoured kine, and fattished; and they fed in a meadow. And behold, seven other kine came up after them out of the river, ill favoured and leanfleshed, and stood by the other kine upon the brink of the river. And the ill favoured and leanfleshed kine did eat up the seven well favoured and fat kine. So Pharaoh awoke.

Such was the prophecy of seven years of plenty, these to be followed by seven years of famine.

Six years ago, in discussing this question, I made mention of the same passages of Scripture, but dwelt upon the first of the three verses, which I have quoted. Times had been good. Never before had agriculture enjoyed such prosperity. Never had the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar been as great. There had been established also under the Wilson administration a new record in the passage of constructive legislation. This included the Federal farm loan act, under which American farmers have borrowed, at low interest rates and on the easy payment plan, more than \$2,000,000,000; the Federal reserve act, without which the financial structure of this country might have been shaken to its foundation; the agricultural extension or Smith-Lever Act; the act creating the Bureau of Markets; the Federal aid road act, and others.

A new hope had come into the heart of the husbandman, who, despite drought or deluge, has never failed to do his duty; never failed to plow, to plant, and to harvest in order that the world might not go hungry. Truly it was the fulfillment of such a vision as Pharaoh had seen:

And behold, there came up out of the river seven well favoured kine, and fattished; and they fed in a meadow.

Happy would it be were this the end of the story, but not so. It is recorded:

And behold, seven other kine came up after them out of the river, ill favoured and leanfleshed, and stood by the other kine upon the brink of the river.

This account of the vision, when considered in connection with that which follows, strikingly describes the fate of the American farmer since 1920, for we are told—

And the ill favoured and leanfleshed kine did eat up the seven well favoured and fat kine.

Still there are some who, remembering the farm prosperity of the past, dislike to confess that it is no more. Although the barren trail marking farm failures since the election of President Harding is plain as the first furrow the plowman turns in the new field, the presence of prosperity is proclaimed.

If the farmer is prosperous, if for him since 1920 there have been no years of "ill-favored and lean kine," then any argument that he has not been justly dealt with falls of its own weight, and the political party that has been in complete control should be commended rather than condemned. On the other hand, if the farmer has suffered hardships while others have prospered, the party in power can not escape responsibility.

At the opening of the Sixty-eighth Congress in December, 1923, President Coolidge, in discussing agriculture, said:

Aided by the sound principles adopted by the Government, the business of the country has had an extraordinary revival.

In the same address the President asserted:

The present tariff law has accomplished its two main objects. It has secured an abundant revenue and has been productive of an abounding prosperity.

Again, when the present Congress convened, President Coolidge told Congress, and, of course, the country:

There is every reason to suppose that a new era in agricultural prosperity lies just before us which will probably be unprecedented.

So often since 1920 has the American farmer been assured that prosperity is "just around the corner" that the stale suggestion now causes him to visualize the man who, on April 1, reaches for a fat pocketbook to which, unknown to him, is attached a string, the other end held by a mischievous lad just around the corner.

While prosperity has been proclaimed by politicians and published in newspapers, every farmer is a Missourian to the extent that he insists upon "being shown." He will believe when the cashier of the little bank from which he has been a big borrower returns the last of his notes. He wants assurances that will pass current over the bank counter. He is tired of working to get out of the hole, while down in Florida representatives of the leisure class are playing golf and trying to get into the hole.

During 1925 favored big business enterprises enjoyed a fat year, if not, in fact, the fattest of their fat years. In New York 20 trust firms earned \$51,733,000, the year's ratio being 31.8 per cent on capital. The profits of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, whose president characterized 1925 as "one of the most remarkable years in the history of the steel industry," exceeded \$25,000,000, while \$165,538,464.67 represents balance of earnings for the United States Steel Corporation. The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. enjoyed a net income of \$107,405,000. The producer of a well-known fabric reports net profits of \$58,389,000 in three years. Standard Oil dividends for 1925 were \$153,506,000, this constituting a new record. Net earnings of the railroads were \$1,137,000,000, or almost one hundred millions a month.

The prosperous year of 1925—

Says the New York Times—

brought an appreciation of \$4,907,270,138 in open-market value to the shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

In other words, there was in that one city in one year a stock-market gain exceeding one-third the value of all the livestock on all the farms of the United States. A characteristic heading over a financial column is "The great bull market of 1925." Not Shorthorn or Hereford bulls, mind you.

At the end of the year 48 New York City banks had deposits of more than \$50,000,000 each. A financial review estimates the total of capital flotations at \$6,000,000,000 for the year, and we are told that the flow of American capital into foreign and domestic investments reached unprecedented proportions.

That those who make easy chairs, as well as those who sit in such, fared well in 1925 is shown by a New England dispatch, in which it is stated that a certain chair manufacturing company had declared a 650 per cent stock dividend.

Evidences of wealth among the favored rich are indicated even in the "Lost and found" columns of New York papers, as:

One hundred dollars reward for return of platinum bowknot brooch containing small diamonds and sapphires. One thousand five hundred dollars reward for return of platinum bracelet containing nine large star-cut diamonds and numerous small diamonds. One hundred and fifty dollars reward for return of bar pin containing 6 emeralds, 7 large and 12 small diamonds. One hundred dollars reward for return of platinum diamond and emerald bowknot brooch.

Imagine, if you can, such notices appearing in a western farm paper or local weekly, the columns of which are crowded with notices of sheriff's and trustee's sales.

There is no doubt as to the great prosperity enjoyed by big business, but how has the farmer fared since 1920? Are there still fat-fleshed kine in the meadow, or have they been eaten up by the lean-fleshed kine?

At the opening of the 1926 Missouri Farmers' Week, Dean F. B. Mumford, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, referred to five years of unparalleled prosperity in business as compared with five years of unparalleled hard times in farming. He called attention to the fact that from 1920 to 1924 farm-mortgage indebtedness in Missouri increased from 29 per cent to 40 per cent of the total farm valuation; that farm values decreased a billion dollars; and that the overhead interest charge on farms is now more than double the charge before the war, while there has been an increase of 600 per cent in number of bankrupt farmers.

Depreciation in value of farm lands and buildings in the eight counties constituting the eighth congressional district of Missouri, which I have the honor to represent, is typical. In the five years, from 1920 to 1925, values of farm land and buildings fell as follows: Boone County, from \$40,313,028 to \$23,406,166; Camden, from \$6,786,940 to \$5,572,585; Cole, from \$15,120,087 to \$12,039,156; Cooper, from \$39,763,538 to \$22,722,753; Miller, from \$13,254,547 to \$7,762,725; Moniteau, from \$21,532,452 to \$13,621,620; Morgan, from \$16,064,847 to \$10,265,288; and Osage, from \$14,355,800 to \$9,463,670. So in this one district in five years of "lean kine," on land and buildings alone, there has been a loss of \$62,337,276.

William Hirth, moving spirit in the Missouri Farmers' Association, in speaking before the great farm conference held in Des Moines, said;

Ever since the agricultural depression set in, following the World War, there have been certain eminent gentlemen in Washington and elsewhere who have assured the country that the situation would work out its own solution if the farmer would only be patient; that this depression merely reflects the inexorable law of supply and demand; and that we are therefore as powerless against it as we are to stop the rising and setting of the sun. And a greater or more baseless sophistry was never foisted upon the public.

The reason why agriculture is tottering on the brink of ruin is because industry is fighting its battles from behind the highest tariff wall ever erected in the history of the Nation, and involved in the tribute of the tariff are the existing generous wage scales of organized labor, the highest in the world. On the one hand, the 40,000,000 people who live upon the farm are compelled to absorb their full share of the Fordney-McCumber tariff and the high wage scales of labor as these factors express themselves in merchandise values, while on the other hand they are compelled to face world competition on such surplus commodities as wheat, pork, beef, and cotton. Those who say that this situation will "work out its own solution" are either hopelessly ignorant of the facts, or, what is more likely, they are deliberately trying to deceive.

I have quoted from two Missouri farm leaders. There are many who are qualified to speak. G. W. Plumb, a State field man for the Missouri Farmers' Association, writes:

The cost of production to the farmer is practically as high as it was during the World War—\$245 for an 8-foot binder, \$75 for a mowing machine, \$125 for a wheat drill. An average team of horses would not sell at a forced sale for money enough to buy a new set of harness.

The president of the Federal Land Bank, St. Louis, said, in January:

Of the last 100 applications from Missouri farmers for loans on their farms 47 had to be rejected because the productive power of the farm was not sufficient to warrant the farm loan and also because farms already were too heavily mortgaged. In many instances farmers had been unable to pay their taxes the last three or four years.

At the same time Dr. Arthur W. Nelson, extensive Missouri farmer, testified that in his travels over the State he had observed that the farmers were in a miserable condition.

The buildings—

Said he—

are in a state of deterioration. The machinery is badly run down and the land is losing its value, while the taxes are going higher.

The president of the Missouri Farmers' Association, in speaking before a Missouri farmers' week gathering, declared:

Farmers are not only facing a crisis but they are in a most critical state. Hundreds and thousands of farmers would be better off financially to-day if they had ceased operations five years ago and permitted their land to remain idle. Hundreds of farms are being sold under deeds of trust, while others are taking advantage of the bankruptcy act.

The president of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association reports:

Kansas has been forced to produce wheat at a loss in the last five years. Many of the farmers come to the association's office for loans on farms that are already mortgaged to the limit.

Then, there are the United States census figures, released March 10, 1926. These further reveal what has happened "out there in Kansas," where from 1920 to 1925 the value of farm land and buildings dropped from \$424,469,454 to \$333,575,725, while during the same period the farm-mortgage debt increased from \$109,914,464 to \$130,431,331.

A report of farm conditions in the Northwest is as illuminating as depressing. Here bankruptcy of farmers in the past few years has been six times the pre-war maximum, while farm values are but 60% per cent of 1920. The great increase of bankruptcy among farmers in the four States is shown in the table here inserted:

Bankruptcy among farmers
[Cases concluded in fiscal years ending June 30]

	Minne- sota	North Dakota	South Dakota	Montana	4 States
1910.....	60	67	30	9	166
1911.....	28	41	11	9	89
1912.....	29	54	19	20	122
1913.....	32	92	25	38	187
1914.....	29	105	42	55	231
1915.....	16	111	33	71	231
1916.....	19	80	16	81	206
1917.....	50	61	17	38	259
1918.....	49	61	17	38	165
1919.....	16	37	6	62	111
1920.....	42	50	18	63	173
1921.....	57	93	24	82	266

Bankruptcy among farmers—Continued
[Cases concluded in fiscal years ending June 30]

	Minne- sota	North Dakota	South Dakota	Montana	4 States
1922.....	189	237	38	215	679
1923.....	291	615	148	366	1,420
1924.....	430	782	236	551	1,999
1925.....	369	629	352	460	1,810

Referring to bank failures in Missouri, the Missouri Farm Bureau News, of January 15, said:

Strange though it may seem, the majority of the failures did not occur in the two or three years immediately following the war. As a matter of fact, for the first four years the failures ran from 2 to 11 per year. In 1922 the total for the year jumped to 15, 1923 saw 28 failures, 1924 had 44, and the first eight months of 1925 witnessed 31 failures.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. For the information of the committee, would it not be wise to quote the authority for those extraordinary figures?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. These figures can be verified by the banking department of the State of Missouri. I wish also just here to call attention to some other figures, perhaps more illuminating, of general interest.

It might be added that Missouri bank failures for the year totaled 44, and that for 1926 they have averaged 1 each week. Most of the bank failures, not only in Missouri but throughout the country, were due to "frozen assets," a term which will long be associated with the present administration, just as was "normalcy" with that of President Harding.

The Comptroller of the Currency, under date of January 12, 1926, in response to a request, supplied figures as to bank failures in the United States for the years 1916 to 1925, inclusive. These are here inserted:

Bank failures in the United States, fiscal year ended June 30
[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Year ended June 30—	Total State and private institutions			National banks		
	Num- ber	Assets	Liabili- ties	Num- ber	Assets	Liabili- ties
1916.....	41	10,512	16,010	13	3,808	3,020
1917.....	35	6,752	11,300	7	6,885	5,282
1918.....	25	9,195	10,258	2	2,300	2,359
1919.....	42	9,611	9,611	1	535	496
1920.....	44	18,955	18,955	5	2,759	1,930
1921.....	330	96,124	96,124	28	18,806	17,301
1922.....	364	95,933	95,933	33	21,679	20,287
1923.....	237	64,550	64,550	37	21,602	20,076
1924.....	777	223,188	223,188	138	84,974	74,743
1925.....	440	119,728	119,728	102	48,743	53,315

¹ Does not include assets or liabilities of five banks.

It is shown that failures of State and private institutions during the five years, 1916 to 1920, inclusive, years of "fat kine" for the farmer, totaled but 297, with liabilities of \$94,000,000, while for the five years of "lean kine" for the farmer, 1921 to 1925, corresponding failures for like institutions number 2,148, with liabilities of \$589,253,000. It will be observed also that from 1916 to 1920, inclusive, there were but 42 national-bank failures, with liabilities totaling \$25,854,030, as against 338 failures of national banks from 1921 to 1925, inclusive, and with liabilities of \$185,722,000.

For five years, Mr. Chairman, the sheriff has been the only successful farm salesman, and no wonder, for the rate earned on farm operators' net capital investment was 3.6 per cent less than nothing for 1921, 1.7 per cent less than nothing for 1922, 1.7 per cent for 1923, 1.5 per cent for 1924, and 3.6 per cent for 1925. Get the figures, then get these words from the last Republican national platform:

The crux of the problem from the standpoint of the farmer is the net profit he receives after his outlay.

In other words, it is the purchasing power of the profit that tells the story.

Since the collapse of agriculture, since Pharaoh's dream came true, and the American farmer went broke, the value of farm property has fallen from approximately seventy-nine billions to fifty-nine billions of dollars. In other words, the loss which the farmer has sustained equals the value of all the railroads

in the United States, capital which last year returned net profits of more than a billion dollars. Or, stated in another way, what the farmer has lost since 1920 equals the entire national debt. Yet an administration spokesman advises the farmer to "let well enough alone."

If there had been no prosperity for any class, if all had shared in the same fate, it would be easy to understand the collapse of agriculture, but big business has prospered abundantly, and captains of finance, "well favored and fat fleshed," feed in metropolitan "meadows."

During the busy season the farmer has an eight-hour day—eight hours before dinner and eight hours until after dark—yet figures which fit together like the parts of a broken saucer show that he has made no money. The trouble is that other industries have been favored, while the sole effort on the part of politicians seems to have been to prove farm prosperity rather than produce or promote it. Just here I would suggest that if the farmers of America were organized they could secure almost any proper legislation, but if organized they would need but little.

Not so many years ago the farmer was told, and it seemed to be true, that when factories were busy and workers were well paid, profitable prices for farm products were assured. Now we know better. As Glenn W. Burkett, writing on "Our farming problem," says:

I have learned that people do not buy more food with more money. On the other hand, increase of wages increases the farmers' cost of production. While labor has bought more by producing less, the farmer has bought less by producing more.

Those of us who were born in the country and who remember the old days may recall a sad but not unfamiliar scene. It is midsummer; there has been sickness in a farm family. Day after day the country doctor has been seen going to and from that home. One day other doctors are called. In the group there may be a specialist from the city. Out in the shade in the yard these men are consulting over the condition of the patient.

Consultations are not held over well men. They are for the sick. Since 1920, during the years of "lean kine," the American farmer has been sick, sick nigh unto death, and almost daily the doctors have been called. There have been conferences without number.

Now, had the farmer been enjoying the best of health, financially speaking, doctors would not have been ever at his door. These doctors have been of all schools—dosing, drenching, rubbing, cutting, suggesting, and others, even of the old patent-medicine Indian "Sagwa" sort. Some there are who tell the farmer that there is nothing wrong, that all this talk to the effect that he is in a bad way is but political propaganda.

Would that we might in seriousness suggest to this farmer: "Does your local banker tell you of an overdraft or of notes past due?" Then reply that it is merely "political propaganda." Does the holder of the mortgage against your farm advise that the terms must be met or that foreclosure will follow? Answer that it is but "political propaganda." Does the tax collector warn you that taxes remain unpaid and that the usual penalty will be imposed? Suggest to him that it is only "political propaganda."

Believing with President Coolidge, when he said, "A knowledge of truth has always been a maker of freedom," I have tried to present a true picture. This picture shows, on the one hand, prosperity; on the other, poverty; on the one, wealth; on the other, want; on the one, added leisure; on the other, added labor.

Do I exaggerate? Go to the great cities and see for yourself; see the "well-favored" classes enjoying luxuries heretofore unknown. Go to the country and get the facts, first hand, from the hard-working farmer and his family. You do not have to take my word for it; do not have to accept the official figures.

In the working of natural laws there has been nothing since 1920 to cause a part of the people, principally in larger eastern cities, to enjoy great prosperity while others, especially on farms and in the smaller towns dependent upon agriculture, have been so hard hit. The trouble, then, must lie with man-made laws or in the administration of such laws.

Putting it bluntly, and in the language of Roosevelt, the farmer has not been given a "square deal."

What, then, is to be done? What, if anything, have I to suggest? My answer is that the prime need is to remove the artificial burdens, largely legislative or administrative, which bear down upon the farmer. In other words, as in ordinary illness, I would remove the cause and let nature take care of the case. This, though, may require some stimulant until strength has been partially restored.

THE TARIFF

What would I suggest in the way of legislation?

First and foremost, there should be a reduction of the high protective tariff. The present Fordney-McCumber Revenue Act of September, 1922, has been in force for three and a half years, and before it there was the so-called emergency agricultural tariff act, which might well have been described as "an act to fool the farmer." Before the passage of these acts, during the years of "well-favored kine" and of "corn rank and good," the farmer had a 100-cent dollar, but it has since looked more like 60 cents.

A protective tariff is a tax levied to benefit one class at the expense of another. It is especially burdensome to the farmer, who is thereby forced to buy in a protected market, while selling in an open market. Every protective tariff item, with the exception of those relating to raw products of which a surplus is produced, represents a form of price fixing. Every high protective tariff bill is filled with jokers. The article itself may be designated as tariff free, while the materials or parts entering into the making of it are taxed.

When a tariff bill is framed there is a pooling of special interests, all the participants being intent upon "getting theirs." Were there not some on the outside—the great unprotected public—to be preyed upon, no tariff bills with schedules so high as to be prohibitive would be written. The interests that ask for such legislation in America are in much the same position as those which control the gambling rights at Monte Carlo—they look to the public to pay.

In this connection I am reminded of an editorial in a livestock journal, which says:

There can be no Government underwriting of prosperity for citizens engaged in any vocation.

Substituting "should" for "can," I am in complete accord with the statement. But certain subsidies, including a high protective tariff, do represent Government underwriting of prosperity. The farmer, who thinks the thing through, is not demanding similar subsidies, but he is asking that the Government discontinue issuing prosperity policies to others, while compelling him to pay the big part of the premiums. Some of these "premiums," too, are paid by teachers, preachers, lawyers, and other salaried or professional people, who because of the tariff are forced to pay higher prices for what they buy.

As to the farmer, everyone who has seriously studied the question knows that in the very nature of things a protective tariff can not be made as effective for agriculture as for industry.

The Country Gentleman says, editorially:

The tariff is not able to protect the growers of wheat, cotton, corn, or any of the staples whose prices are fixed in a world market.

In the same issue the director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station says:

It has always been true that prices for American farm products which are produced in excess of home needs, such as corn, wheat, cotton, and pork, are fixed by the world price level for these products. This is because the exportable surplus must be sold in world markets, and hence fixes the prices for the entire crop.

The American Farm Bureau Weekly News Letter of January 11, 1923, contained a rather complete statement showing the result of an investigation made as to the result of the tariff, and especially as it affects agriculture. This table, which is here inserted, shows that the net loss to agriculture alone because of the tariff is estimated at \$301,000,000, almost a million dollars for each working day.

Table showing estimated results of tariffs on farm products

	Gain	Cost to farmers	Cost to all consumers
Wheat.....	\$10,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$12,000,000
Other cereals.....	1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
Sugar.....	45,800,000	48,100,000	192,400,000
Dairy and poultry products.....	3,000,000		9,000,000
Wool.....	37,500,000	27,300,000	91,000,000
Cattle.....	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,800,000
Tobacco.....	10,000,000	5,300,000	33,000,000
Flaxseed and linseed oil.....	3,500,000	2,700,000	9,000,000
Miscellaneous products:			
Lemons.....	5,000,000		
Almonds.....	500,000		
Walnuts.....	1,500,000	2,000,000	17,000,000
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.....	1,000,000		
Hemp.....	500,000		
Cloverseed.....	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total miscellaneous.....	12,500,000	7,000,000	22,000,000
Total farm products.....	124,800,000	94,900,000	391,700,000
Net gain to agriculture.....			29,900,000

Summary of benefits to farmers and minimum costs to consumers¹

	Average value of output 1917-1921	Tariff cost to all consumers	Cost to farm consumers
Farm products.....	\$19,245,000,000	\$392,000,000	\$95,000,000
Products of all other industries.....	2 65,000,000,000	1,323,000,000	331,000,000
Total.....	84,245,000,000	1,715,000,000	426,000,000

¹ U. S. Department of Agriculture.² Partly estimated.

Gross cost to farmers.....	\$426,000,000
Gains to farmers as producers.....	125,000,000
Net cost to agriculture.....	301,000,000

Not only is the cost of a high protective tariff to the American farmer represented in higher prices which he must pay for much that he buys, but there is the added loss in world markets where he would sell.

A late Paris dispatch states that the minister of commerce has prepared a bill, soon to be introduced in the chamber as a government measure, raising the French import taxes 30 per cent. This dispatch gives statistics as to the large imports from the United States for the year 1925, and adds that the effect of the tax, of course, will be to restrict imports.

The opinion—

It is stated by the French correspondent—

is expressed here that because of their protective tariff policies, Americans will have no valid objections to the change in France's import duties.

Continuing, the dispatch says:

A Paris paper to-night finds fault with the Government project on the ground that while certain French industries should be protected, a general raising of the tariff will add needlessly to the cost of living through raising the price of many domestic products. Evidently one can not justify this project by the necessity of protecting our industry and agriculture.

One of the well-known economists of America, and who was born and reared in the district which I represent, and whose parents are among my constituents, is Benjamin M. Anderson, jr., formerly professor of economics in Harvard and now economist of the Chase National Bank, in New York. In August, 1925, Doctor Anderson, writing on the subject "Who is helped and who is hurt by the protective tariff?" said in part:

A protective tariff is effective only to the extent that it reduces supplies in the domestic market. Commodities which we produce in excess of our domestic requirements, as wheat and cotton, can not be raised in price by the tariff. Of course, special grades of wheat or even special grades of cotton might be raised in price in accordance with this principle if the domestic production of these particular grades is inadequate for domestic consumption and some foreign cotton or wheat of these grades must be imported.

Continuing, Doctor Anderson says:

The rest of our industries are injured by the tariff in one or both of two ways, (1) because their costs are raised to the extent that they have to make use in the processes of production of commodities which are higher priced because of the tariffs on them or on their component parts, and (2) because in many cases the rest of our industries are dependent in a greater or less degree upon foreign markets, and their foreign markets are injured by the reduced ability of their foreign customers to sell goods in the United States and get dollars with which to buy the goods they wish to export. A typical case where both these factors apply is agriculture. * * *

On the part of those who attempt to defend the tariff, there are many amusing inconsistencies. The southern tariff advocate admits that the highest price for wheat ever known was under a tariff that admitted foreign wheat free of duty, and adds:

A low tariff does not mean low prices. The highest prices on record were in 1919 and 1920, when the low Underwood tariff was in operation.

Writing in the New York Times, Senator ARTHUR CAPPER, a leading Republican spokesman for the farmer, says:

When all is said and done, we find that Liverpool usually decides how much our farmers get for their wheat.

THE FARMERS AND OTHERS AND THE TARIFF

The statement has been made that practically everything the farmer buys is on the free list. Such a statement is, of course, without foundation in fact. Most farm machinery in the manufacture of which American firms have no competition of consequence is on the free list, but even then steel and other materials entering into the manufacture, including the lead,

oil, and coloring matter in the paint that adds to the price, is taxed. If farm buildings or machinery are to be painted, there comes a duty of 3.3 cents per pound for linseed oil and 2½ cents per pound for white lead, with much higher duties on varnishes and other paint materials.

On steel ingots the duty is from 0.2 cent per pound to 20 per cent; on wire composed of iron, steel, or other metal, 25 per cent, with 0.2 cent per pound additional on galvanized wire; galvanized wire fencing, one-half cent per pound; wire rope and wire strand, 35 per cent; wire, commonly used for bailing hay or other commodities, one-half cent per pound; horse-shoes, one-fifth to 1 cent per pound; saws, 20 per cent.

If one wishes to go fishing, he must pay a duty of 45 per cent on fishhooks, rods, and reels. On saddlery and harness hardware the duty ranges from 35 per cent to 50 per cent. Pocket-knives valued at more than \$6 per dozen bear a duty of 35 cents each and 55 per cent, and other knives in proportion.

On shears, whether used in pruning trees or shearing sheep, the duty runs up to 20 cents each and 45 per cent, and the same is true of scissors. Bags or sacks of flax, hemp, or jute are tariff taxed 1 cent per pound and from 10 to 15 per cent ad valorem; paper twine for binding wool, 35 per cent.

There is a heavy duty on guns. Even on an old-fashioned muzzle-loading shotgun the duty is 25 per cent, while on double-barrel breech-loading guns the duty runs up to \$10 and 55 per cent; in other words, \$10 and in addition more than half the first cost.

On a cheap watch having less than seven jewels the duty is 75 cents, while on one having more than 17 jewels it is \$10.75. On a cream separator valued at more than \$50 a duty of 25 per cent is imposed; on hubs for wheels, wagon blocks, and so on, 15 per cent. Furniture made with frames wholly or in part of wood, rattan, or reed must pay 60 per cent duty, while on house or cabinet furniture of wood the duty is 33½ per cent. On belting for machinery, such belting being composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, the duty is 30 per cent. Boots, shoes, or other footwear, the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool or cotton or animal hair, and so on, 35 per cent; straw hats, known as harvest hats, valued at less than \$3 per dozen, 25 per cent; all other hats composed wholly or in chief value of various materials as mentioned are tariff taxed 60 per cent.

If in the farm home there is used any kind of improved lighting system requiring use of gas, kerosene, or alcohol mantle, there must be paid a duty of 40 per cent.

The duty on automobile, motor cycle, and bicycle tires is 10 per cent; on violins, \$1 each and 35 per cent; on gut strings, 40 per cent; and if one wishes rosin for his bow, he must pay a duty of 15 per cent.

On lead pencils the duty is 45 cents per gross and 25 per cent; pipes, 60 per cent; lawn mowers, 30 per cent; sickles, grass hooks, and corn knives, 30 per cent; and the same rate applies as to shovels, spades, and scoops. On cement, of which gypsum is the component material, of several values, the tariff ranges from \$3.50 to \$14 per ton.

Glass carries a heavy duty. The church congregation which wishes an ornamental window of stained or painted glass must pay a tariff of 50 per cent. If the farmer wishes to sharpen the tools on which there has been paid a tariff tax, he does so on a tariff-taxed grindstone. Cut nails of iron or steel exceeding 2 inches in length are taxed 0.4 cent per pound, while larger nails of the same kind are taxed 15 per cent. Screws, commonly called wood screws, of iron or steel, are taxed 25 per cent; belts and beltings, 45 cents per pound and 50 per cent.

WOMEN AND THE TARIFF TAX

Women help pay the unseen tariff tax. Mrs. Harris Baldwin, national chairman on living costs of the National League of Women Voters, has referred to the "tremendous and ridiculous" increase in prices of domestic commodities that has resulted from the present tariff act. It is sufficient to quote the schedule on but a few articles. For instance, there is a duty of 25 per cent on flavoring extracts; 15 per cent on castile soap; 45 per cent on plain earthenware and crockery-ware; 55 per cent on various table and kitchen articles and utensils; spectacles, eyeglasses, and goggles, valued at 65 cents and not over \$2.50 per dozen, 60 cents per dozen and 20 per cent; kitchen utensils composed wholly or in chief value of aluminum, 11 cents per pound and 55 per cent; needle cases or needle books furnished with assortment of needles, 45 per cent; snap fasteners and clasps not mounted on tape, 55 per cent; metal buttons, 45 per cent; pearl or shelled buttons, 1¼ cents per line per gross and 25 per cent.

Even on dolls and parts of dolls for children, there is a duty of 70 per cent; while the same applies to toy balloons, toy books, and many other toys. Table knives and butcher knives

of silver or other metals other than nickel silver, iron, or steel are tariff taxed 16 cents each and 45 per cent; clocks valued at \$1.10 and not more than \$2.25 each, 70 cents and 45 per cent; sewing machines and parts valued at not more than \$75 each, 15 per cent, and above \$75, 30 per cent; spring clothespins, 3 cents per pound; chocolate and cocoa, powdered or otherwise prepared, 17½ per cent, but not less than 2 cents per pound; ground cinnamon and ground nutmegs, 5 cents per pound.

Cotton sewing thread takes a tariff tax of one-half cent per 100 yards; sheets, pillow cases, blankets, and towels composed wholly or in chief value of cotton, 25 per cent; cotton gloves, various schedules, including 50 per cent, also \$2.50 per dozen pairs; hose and half hose, 50 per cent; cotton clothing and other articles, 35 per cent; woolen gloves and mittens valued at more than \$1.75 per dozen pairs, 45 cents per pound and 50 per cent; knit underwear, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than \$1.75 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 30 per cent; ingrain carpets and rugs, 25 per cent; clothing and other articles of silk, 60 per cent.

On blankets valued at more than 50 cents per pound but not more than \$1 per pound the duty is 27 cents per pound and 32½ per cent; woolen yarn valued at more than 30 cents but not more than \$1 per pound, 36 cents per pound and 35 per cent; knit goods and ribbons of silk, 45 cents per pound and 60 per cent; matches, 8 cents per gross; hats, caps, bonnets, and hoods composed wholly or in chief value of fur of rabbit, beaver, or other animal, from \$1.50 per dozen and 25 per cent to \$16 per dozen and 25 per cent; various embroideries, 75 per cent.

Women's and children's gloves made wholly or in chief value of leather, if not over 12 inches in length, require a duty of \$4 per dozen, with 50 cents additional for each added inch in length; combs composed of horn or horn and metal, 50 per cent; various musical instruments and parts thereof, 40 per cent; umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, 40 per cent. Wood broom handles carry a tariff tax of 33½ per cent; thermos bottles, 30 cents each and 45 per cent; table linen, 40 to 55 per cent; woolen fabrics, from 24 cents per pound and 40 per cent to 45 cents per pound and 50 per cent; cotton table covers, 50 per cent; and mirrors, 50 per cent.

While school books are taxed and a revenue tax is placed upon rosaries, the joss sticks of the "heathen Chinese," like skeletons, leeches, and oakum—should be hokum—are admitted free.

WOOL

In any discussion of the tariff sheep and wool come in for consideration. It is not to be denied that a protective tariff adds somewhat to the price of wool but infinitely more to the price of clothing.

As an example as to how the tariff works in the State of Missouri, there are in that State, in round numbers, 1,000,000 sheep, an average of about 4 sheep to each of the 260,000 farms. If a farm family is made up of four people, we have an average of about one sheep for each man, woman, and child. With an average wool clip of 7 pounds and with 10 cents added to the price of each pound of wool because of the tariff, this is an apparent profit of 70 cents for each individual member of the farm family. Assuming that each member of the family buys one woolen suit, dress, or overcoat valued at \$40, the corresponding cost of the wool tariff, which may be added cost of the garment, is \$23.60. So, on this basis, the net cost to each member of the farm family, comparing wool and clothing protection, would be \$22.90, to say nothing of countless other purchases. Mark you also that the increased cost of clothing applies to every man, woman, or child in the city as well as in the country, and who receives no benefit from the tariff on wool.

The American Economist, high-tariff organ, in its issue of January 15, 1926, says that under the Underwood policy of free wool—

the farmer could do nothing but grind up his sheep to feed his hogs, because he could not sell the veal and mutton at a profit. That was in 1920—

Adds the Economist. The facts are, as shown by the United States Department of Agriculture figures, that the average price for sheep in 1920 was \$10.47 per head on farms. Think of grinding up as feed for hogs sheep worth \$10.47 per head!

Everyone acquainted with the history of the sheep and wool industry in the United States knows that wool and mutton prices have moved rather regularly through well-defined cycles. In other words, the sheep business has always had its "ups and downs." While it is true that under a low tariff prices have sometimes been low both for mutton and wool, it is also true that under a low tariff prices for both sheep and wool have been exceedingly high. In 1918, before the enactment of

the present Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, wool prices for Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois averaged 60 cents per pound, while in 1923, under a high protective tariff the average price of wool in these three States was 36 cents a pound. The best available figures indicate that for 1925 the price averaged 39 cents.

Notwithstanding the protective tariff on wool, the number of sheep in the United States, taken through a period of years, is constantly decreasing. In 1913 there were more than 51,000,000 head, while 10 years later the number had fallen to only a little more than 37,000,000 head. At present there are 40,748,000.

Should the time ever come when on American farms there is produced more wool than this country consumes a protective tariff on wool will have just about as much effect as it has on other agricultural commodities of which we now produce a surplus.

SUGAR

In an attempt to justify the tariff rate of 1.76 cents per pound on sugar, and which is included in the wholesale and retail prices of granulated sugar, reference is sometimes made to present prices. The truth, as is well known to high-tariff-on-sugar advocates, is that, due principally to underconsumption and to recent overproduction, or at least a greatly increased production, sugar is now comparatively low in price, not because of the tariff but in spite of it.

As showing the world's increased production of sugar, which is principally responsible for present low prices, I append the following table—Willett & Gray—showing comparative production of sugar:

1918-19.....	6,163,000	3,186,000	15,797,000
1919-20.....	5,535,000	2,590,000	15,495,000
1920-21.....	6,451,000	3,683,000	16,630,000
1921-22.....	6,574,000	3,984,000	17,622,000
1922-23.....	5,761,000	4,574,000	18,153,000
1923-24.....	6,635,000	5,058,000	20,115,000
1924-25.....	8,370,000	7,078,000	23,633,000
1925-26.....	8,331,000	7,422,000	24,396,000

The last figure is an estimate. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics places it at 26,139,806 short tons, an increase of about 3,500,000 short tons.

The American Economist, high-tariff advocate, recently stated that—

we now produce nearly half of the sugar we consume—

And predicts that in time the movement may be so stimulated that we will not only supply our own needs, but—

we shall become exporters of sugar.

What are the facts? A chart showing the sources of sugar in the United States credits 18.41 per cent to domestic beet and 4.51 per cent to domestic cane—in other words, less than one-fourth instead of "about one-half." So the American consumer is taxed on every pound used in order to provide a subsidy for the producers of this limited amount.

If the present tariff on sugar is retained, prices will again advance as soon as the world's supply of sugar becomes less abundant. As it is, the frugal farmer or his wife, who brings to town a case of eggs to exchange for a bag of sugar, must first pay tribute. Through the workings of the tariff, which is so high that even the President's own commission recommended a reduction, a recommendation which was never followed, the sugar baron is permitted to reach in and take out so many dozen eggs as his own. No use to argue that with a tariff of 8 cents a dozen on eggs, prices are much lower than when the tariff was less. Fresh eggs were quoted at 3 dozen for a dollar here in Washington during the past winter, while the farm price of eggs was the lowest for years. Those who "say it with sugar" ought to be satisfied to take a toll of 1 dozen eggs instead of 2 or 3 dozen, but not so. Such suggestions will avail nothing. Mr. Sugar is going to get his while the getting is good. No use for producers to protest against the practice. Any protest, to be effective, must be lodged against the law.

Under the present indefensible tariff on sugar it has been stated that it virtually costs consumers a little more than \$115,000,000 to enable the Government to collect a little more than \$132,000,000. According to the best figures available, the tariff on sugar costs each of the 40,000,000 persons living on farms \$2.15 per annum.

Before leaving the subject of sugar I wish to refer to the high prices which prevailed in 1920, before the adoption of the present tariff. During the war the sugar equalization board held down the price of sugar. A short time before the expiration of the period for which this board had been authorized,

attention was called to the advisability of legislation to continue it. Congress, then exceedingly unfriendly to President Wilson, refused to act, and an orgy of profiteering followed.

As to the flexible provision of the tariff law, unconstitutional, I believe, I am convinced that it holds no hope. In so far as it relates to sugar, for instance, we have but to recall what happened to the recommendation as made by the board, and we might even remember what happened to some of the members of the board.

A straw hat, rather than a mere straw, indicates the direction in which the 1926 wind is blowing. The President, in order further to protect American straw-hat manufacturers in the enjoyment of high prices, has authorized a raise of the tariff on straw hats from 60 to 83 per cent. Nor is this all. During the past year the Tariff Commission has acted upon cases applying to seven commodities, and in each of these cases, where requested to do so, has granted an increase, while rejecting requested decreases on paintbrush holders and cotton hosiery. As the tariff on butter has been increased from 8 to 12 cents per pound, it will be interesting to note the effect, if any, that it may have on prices of American butter. It will be remembered that when the tariff on wheat was advanced from 30 to 42 cents per bushel, lower prices followed.

Mr. CROWTHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. CROWTHER. By whom is that table prepared?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. I can not say, but I understand by someone amply qualified, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. CROWTHER. Does the gentleman have any idea himself what figures are used and upon what basis they calculate the cost of the tariff bill to the farmer?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. I can not go definitely into that, but if the gentleman will read an accompanying report he will find that it is gone into at some length.

Mr. CROWTHER. I hope the gentleman is going to go further than the tariff in his suggestions for a cure.

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. I am. However, I believe that the greatest need is to reduce the high protective tariff.

Mr. CROWTHER. That is merely a difference of opinion. When the Democrats had the Underwood tariff bill on the statute books they did not pay any attention to the farmer. They put milk and hay and oats and rye and barley and wheat and hogs and swine on the free list. Under the Underwood bill they took the farmer and skinned him alive and nailed his hide up on the barn as Exhibit A for free trade.

Mr. ROMJUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. ROMJUE. I suggest to the gentleman from New York that what they have done to him under the Fordney-McCumber Act is to skin him alive and bury him.

Mr. CROWTHER. The gentleman knows better than that. The proofs and the figures and the conditions are better than they were laboring under at that time, under the old delusion that the basic products and the raw materials should be put upon the free list.

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I must suggest that this is all in my time.

Mr. CROWTHER. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me so as to enlighten my friend from Missouri [Mr. ROMJUE].

Mr. ROMJUE. But I have not been enlightened by the gentleman from New York, I am sorry to say.

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. In reply to the gentleman from New York, I would say that at the time to which he refers the farmer was able to take care of himself. He was not a sick man; consultations were not being held over him. He was a well man and doing well. In fact, I am reminded in this connection of a political billboard which stood on the edge of my home town in 1920. It read, as I remember, "Vote for Harding and Coolidge and be rid of wiggle and wobble." The year before that billboard was put up for the purpose of influencing voters the value of the farm crops of America was \$16,579,000,000. A good many people were misled and voted to get rid of "wiggle and wobble," and the next year the value of farm crops in this country amounted to only \$7,832,000,000.

Mr. CROWTHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. CROWTHER. The majority of the people in the country did not vote at that time to be rid of wiggle and wobble; they voted to be rid of Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Regardless of what may have prompted that vote, the result was that the farmer was put on the toboggan and took a disastrous slide which landed him at the bottom, where he has since been.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Does not the gentleman think that the farmers would like to go back to the situation under the Underwood tariff bill and the eight years of Woodrow Wilson?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. I think the farmer would like to go back and get a dollar somewhat in keeping in purchasing value with the dollar of those who are benefiting to-day under the protective tariff.

Mr. GREENWOOD. According to the figures from the Agricultural Department his dollar averaged in value from \$1 to \$1.12 during that period.

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Yes; and sixty-odd cents since.

Mr. BLANTON. And is it not a fact that the American people were trying to get rid of some of the friends of Woodrow Wilson whom he took in from another party and who betrayed him?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. I do not think the question is relevant.

Mr. BLANTON. Woodrow Wilson put too much confidence in other people.

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Getting back to the question under discussion, I am firm in my conviction that the first thing we need to do is to reduce the high protective tariff, which serves, as I see it, as a subsidy to a favored class.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER. The high protective tariff was placed on the products of the textile mills, and one of the arguments was that they were going to take care of the textile workers.

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Yes; and if they will go into the State of New Jersey to-day they will see how they are "taken care of."

Mr. CROWTHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Permit me first to say this: I have already referred to some remarks made yesterday by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FORT], whose speech I enjoyed. He said that what the farmer needed was to lay another brick on the protective wall. When I hear this argument I wonder what is going to happen to the workers outside the wall, to the wage earner, to the preacher, to the teacher, to the clerk, and other salaried or professional people. Are we going to keep on subsidizing? The American farmer wants no subsidy for himself. What he objects to is to the Government under protection issuing a guaranteed paid-up policy to others while the farmer himself pays the premium. [Applause.]

Mr. ARENTZ. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. I will.

Mr. ARENTZ. The gentleman's time has not expired, and I take a great deal of interest in listening to the speeches he makes. Now, one thing he complains that does not benefit the farmer is the high protective tariff. Would he please give us something constructive, so that we can send it back to the farmers as a cure for their ills?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. I think I have made one of the most pertinent suggestions I could possibly make, and that is in regard to the farmers' tariff burden in comparison—

Mr. CROWTHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. If I had further time I would be glad to yield. My second suggestion in reference to the farmer is a reduction of freight rates. I call attention to the fact that the American farmer, in common with others, pays the bulk of the freight, because he produces bulky products, grain, and livestock. Under our present railroad rates the railroads earned more than a billion dollars last year. I voted against the Esch-Cummins Act, and I am glad I did. I remember when it was forced through this Congress under a special rule. I see sitting here before me a Member from Nebraska [Mr. SHALLENBERGER], long interested in the breeding of purebred livestock, and in this connection I want to quote from the Breeders Gazette:

It is regrettable in the highest degree, at a time when farmers need and desire to possess registered breeding stock, freight rates should be a serious obstacle to their making purchases.

Speaking of carrier costs, there is needed a thorough revision of postal rates. Now, there are 80,000,000 baby chicks hatched in commercial hatcheries annually, 5,000,000 in the district I represent, yet the Postal Department has put a so-called "handling charge" of 25 cents on a box of baby chicks. It seems to me, in view of the fact that what poultry means in the way of pin money to the agricultural housewife for the last few years, they should not take advantage of this infant industry. [Applause.]

FREIGHT RATES

As a second remedy for farm ills I suggest a reduction in freight rates. From the farm go livestock and grain, which must be sold with freight charges off, while farm purchases are

made with freight charges added. Under the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act, against which I voted, the farmers of this country have suffered severely. In many cases possible profits on grain or livestock were entirely absorbed by high freight rates.

I do not agree with President Coolidge, who in his message to Congress on December 6, 1923, said, in discussing railroads:

Should this permissive consolidation prove ineffective after a limited period, the authority of the Government will have to be directly invoked.

Gigantic mergers and consolidations of railway systems promise no relief to the public. To remove competition will not reduce freight charges, but there is every reason to believe that if it does not greatly increase such charges it will result in decreased service.

POSTAL RATES ON DAY-OLD CHICKS

Speaking of carrier costs, there is needed a thorough revision of postal rates. I have referred to the so-called "handling charge" on day-old chicks. So heavy is this charge, applied even when the destination of shipment is on same road and at next station, that many shipments are now being diverted to express companies, thus proving the folly of increased rates.

The owner of a large hatchery writes:

A box of 25 chicks that formerly cost 8 cents to ship now costs 37 cents. The 50-size and 100-size boxes have increased proportionately, and the effect is that we are shipping everything we possibly can by express, both because the express rate is cheaper and because we can insure the packages and collect the money for damage from the express company. This we can not do when shipping chicks by parcel post. For instance, when the postmaster accepts the shipments of baby chicks and insures them, it means that the additional postage paid for insurance is all the sender can possibly get, as the Government will not pay for lost shipments or damaged shipments of chicks even though they are insured.

It might be explained that this added baby chick postage charge falls finally upon the farmer who sells the eggs to the hatchery or to the purchaser of the day-old chicks. The poultry and egg business has been most important in these years of hard times on the farm, when often only the "pin money" from poultry has been available for the purchase of household needs.

THE COUNTRY PRESS

The average farm home looks to the local newspaper, to the small-town daily or country weekly, with its story of "You-all's house," a story such as the great metropolitan papers can never tell, for information which is of interest to the entire family. Yet, notwithstanding the value of the country paper, postage rates have been increased. Not satisfied with this, the Government insists upon continuing in business by supplying printed envelopes in competition with the local newspaper publisher or job printer, who pays taxes in the home community and contributes to its upbuilding.

Never has there been a time when small towns and rural communities were in such need of the leadership of well-edited papers, with vision and understanding. With the Government going in strong for uplift—at so much per uplift—it would seem that it ought to relieve the local newspaper, one of the greatest of all rural uplift agencies, of unnecessary burdens.

THE RURAL SCHOOL

Rural schoolhouses—

Says former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois—
have become but melancholy memories of better days.

I am less pessimistic, but well may we fear for the future. Fortunate will it be if the distress of agriculture is not soon reflected in our country schools, the more prosperous cities being able to pay higher salaries and to attract many of the best teachers.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The development of the inland waterways of the country is a matter vital to all and especially to the farmers of the Corn Belt. As should be the case, this Congress is making larger appropriations for river work.

Speaking of the value of Missouri River navigation to the consumers and producers of the Missouri River Valley, Sidney J. Roy said:

It has cost the wheat producers of the Missouri River Valley more than \$12,000,000 each year during the past 14 years not to have the Missouri River improved to Kansas City, Kans. This means that it has cost the wheat producers of the Missouri River Valley during the 14 years since they commenced improving the Missouri River, more than \$150,000,000 not to have the Missouri River improved. In

this calculation nothing has been said about the savings that would be made on the millions of tons of freight shipped into this vast territory on the long haul from east of the Mississippi River.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover says:

Modern forms of development have made water carriage the cheapest of all transportation for many types of goods. Broadly, 1,000 bushels of wheat can be transported 1,000 miles on the sea for \$20 to \$30, by large lake steamers for \$20 to \$30, by our modern equipped Mississippi barge service for \$60 to \$70, and by railroads for \$150 to \$200. These estimates are based not on hypothetical calculation but on actual going freight rates.

Continuing, Mr. Hoover said:

Our railways would be unable to handle the country's transport to-day without the aid of the highways. In the same way, with greater depths and with the improvements in craft, it is possible to restore our waterways. Nor will this jeopardize the prosperity of our railways as some predict.

While river improvement will benefit all, including those who live hundreds of miles from the waterways, there are those who, in the very nature of things, will receive great direct benefits. I refer to the owners of bottom farms, where the shifting currents have destroyed thousands of acres of fertile land. It is estimated that at the mouth of the Mississippi River there is deposited each year 1 cubic mile of the best soil in the world. The loss of such soil is not confined to the individual owner of the land from which it came, but indirectly concerns every purchaser of farm products. Improvement and maintenance of our rivers will prevent erosion losses which have annually amounted to vast sums.

LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION

In many fields there is need on the part of the farmer for legislation having real teeth rather than false teeth or none at all. I have in mind much of the legislation enacted to prevent gambling in grain and to regulate the packing industry. There is something radically wrong when in the space of a few days billions of bushels of wheat, many times the amount actually grown on all the earth in any one year, can be bought and sold in the form of futures. There is something wrong, too, when hog and cattle prices at the central markets go up and down more rapidly and more often than the mercury in March.

Among agricultural legislation, which should be considered, I would mention the long pending truth in fabrics bill, a measure providing for agricultural representatives in foreign countries, an act requiring the coloring of certain foreign-grown seed, and a measure which will guarantee the rights and privileges of farm cooperatives. Speaking of farmers' cooperatives, the United States Daily of March 5 said:

The period of greatest mortality was the five years—1920-1924—during which over 73 per cent of the associations reporting went out of business.

Important commissions should be taken out of politics and be permitted to serve as set forth in the acts under which they were created. There has been too much of secrecy, of partisanship, and possibility of dictation in the work or direction of some of our most important commissions.

While our Federal system of crop reporting has been improved, other changes should be made. Some of the overly optimistic guesses—for the figures can scarcely be dignified as estimates—from which conclusions are drawn, frequently do more harm than good. The importance of this work demands that it be well done.

Cheaper commercial fertilizers would represent a saving to the farmer of vast sums annually. Had the Muscle Shoals matter not so long been delayed, either through partisan politics or at the behest of great commercial fertilizer interests, some relief would even now be afforded.

The farmer, in common with others, is entitled to the immediate removal of all sale and purchase taxes on trucks and automobiles.

The abolishment of needless bureaus, departments, and commissions would tend to lower taxes; and there is no greater need, as relates to the farmer, than that his taxes be reduced as much and as rapidly as possible.

The true basis of all taxation should be ability to pay. Measured by this standard, the American farmer has for the past five years been far more heavily taxed than have others. We would do well to remember and to put into practice the advice of President Wilson, who, in addressing Congress, said:

We have found the main sources from which it (our taxation) must be drawn. I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income tax, the excess-profits tax, and the estate tax.

To relieve big business of taxes is automatically to force the collection of such taxes from others. My belief is that those most able to pay should pay most.

Enforcement of the antitrust acts is imperative if the farmer, with the general public, is to be saved from the powerful combinations which seek to control. During these years of "lean kine" as the part of the farmer the thought of many in authority seems to have been to praise and promote great mergers rather than punish those guilty of violation of the laws.

This is the behemoth age of business. Mighty mergers are looked upon as matters of small moment. For the first time in the history of the world there has been suggested a \$2,000,000,000 bread merger, in the formation of which it is proposed to mix bread and beneficence. Never before was there such a brazen proposal. Never before did greed, thinking the public gullible, dare masquerade as graciousness. I do not subscribe to the theory that the bigger a business is the better it is. Rather do I hold that a big evil is worse and more to be feared than a little evil.

On the part of those in authority, whether in Congress or in executive or administrative positions, there is needed a better understanding and more sympathy for agriculture. Incidentally, we need in Congress, on both sides of this aisle, more farmer-minded men. Lack of knowledge as to agriculture, even when there is sufficient sympathy on the part of the lawmaker, may result in abortive efforts to improve farm conditions.

Just here I would digress to say that it would help if men in official positions, if Members of this Congress, could, in an effort to aid agriculture, forget partisan politics, forget that they are Democrats, Republicans, or Progressives, and remember that all of us are employees of the greatest company on earth, the United States of America.

I have proposed some remedies in the way of farm relief. While I have not discussed an export corporation measure framed to take care of the farm surplus, I pledge my support to any sound and workable proposition which has the indorsement of the farmers of America. I am willing to go further, to try almost any plan. The farmer is like a man in a shipwreck. To save himself he must take hold of anything, rather than wait for a life-preserver of approved pattern.

But it is useless for us to discuss any of the proposed direct farm-aid plans. For in this Congress not one such bill will pass and receive the approval of the President. I make this prediction notwithstanding that the Republican national platform of 1924 pledges the party—

to take whatever steps are necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture, industry, and labor.

The Republican Party with the President, with a majority in the Senate and House, with the chairmanship of every committee—Pennsylvania with 13 committee chairman and Missouri with none—and with a majority of the membership of every committee, is in a position to recommend and pass any bill that it pleases. Not one Democratic, not one Progressive vote would be necessary to put through any agriculture relief measure. Yet such votes in large numbers there would be to help. Neither President Coolidge nor Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has given his support to the agriculture bill representing the views of the Committee of Twenty-two, whose representatives have been prominent in the hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture. Instead, the Washington Post, generally regarded as an administration organ, sarcastically comments:

This agriculture hearing has now reached the stage where it ought to be conducted from the back of a cart at a county fair.

Direct farm-relief legislation will fail, and the failure will represent more than a mere happening. It is my thorough conviction that in that failure there is hidden the hope so dear to New England and the East, that it may be possible to retain the present high-protective tariff, to save it even though the farmer may be lost. Under the impossible proposition that a tariff be so framed as to afford to agriculture benefits equal to those enjoyed by industry, it is planned to lead more farmers, blindfolded, into the high-protective tariff camp.

The farmers of America, having exhausted every resource within themselves, are looking to Washington not for special privileges, not for class legislation, but for common justice, asking merely that farming be placed on an equality with other industries. Not all agree as to all that should be done, but all agree that something must be done. The trouble is that the present administration, while helping big business, has failed to do justice to farming, the biggest of all business.

To-day, with the coming of spring, the greatest army in all the world save one, that of the children of America who hearken to the school bell, is again mobilizing. Plows and

other farming implements have been removed from sheds where stored, and teams and tractors are turning into hundreds of thousands of fields. As those who man this machinery once more take up their tasks, which for several years have been so discouraging, they are asking, What will Congress do?

The day this Congress convened there was published under a New York date line this significant statement:

The country likes its present diet of prosperity, and Members of Congress who desire to remain in public life will do nothing to change the diet.

In other words, we are threatened with defeat if we do anything to interfere with the selfish program of big business. I believe Congress should meet that challenge, and I now warn those who have enjoyed unprecedented prosperity while others have failed that the worm will turn. Destroy agriculture, and you destroy all.

Referring again to the dream which Joseph interpreted, we read:

And Pharaoh awoke.

So, too, will the American farmer awake. There will come a change. How will it be brought about?

Ages ago there was a keeper of flocks who was called upon to lead a vast company out of bondage. This plain man was Moses. He hesitated to accept the great commission that was his, for he had not the gift of speech that was his brother Aaron's. Nor had he armies or chariots of war. But in the end he won. How? You will recall that when this keeper of flocks held in his hand a shepherd's crook it was asked of him, "What is that in thine hand?" Answering in humility, but following in confidence the instructions given him, Moses saw the crooked stick become a mighty instrument for freedom.

So is it to-day with the farmer. There is given him to hold in his hand, not a shepherd's staff, but an instrument of far greater strength—the ballot. Rightly used, used in primaries and general elections, this ballot will insure the triumph of right and justice. But it must be used in time, for annually, with fewer people on farms and in the smaller towns and cities and with privilege becoming more powerful, the fight is ever more unequal.

I have spoken of farm losses, of "lean kine," and "blasted corn," but there are losses which can not be measured in money. In the words of Emerson—

Agriculture is the venerable mother of all arts.

Lower the farm standard and destroy the farm home, make it forever impossible for the farmer there to live pleasantly and profitably; compel him in time to give place to an inferior people, to those whose standards of living are low, to those who know not the greatest of all farming inspirations, a love of the land, of the green of the grass and the blue of the sky, and the sweet odor of newly turned sod, and the end of the world's greatest experiment in self-government will be in sight. But I pray that it may not be so, that here shall come no such dark shadows.

America is this year observing the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and the one hundredth anniversary of the death of that successful farmer and mighty leader in the battle for human liberty, Thomas Jefferson. Glorious, then, will it be if 1926 shall bring to the American farmer and his family a new independence. Then will the words carved high on yon Union Station in this Capital City represent not a travesty, but the truth:

The farm: Best home of the family, main source of national wealth, foundation of civilized society, the natural providence.

[Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NELSON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield me five minutes?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I might say I have had requests from forty-odd Members of the House, and I have yielded to 32 of them, and I have now 15 minutes, or something like that. Unless we can arrange to run all day to-morrow somebody has got to be cut off, and I can not very well yield—

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. If the gentleman will yield, I think we have been exceedingly liberal in discussing this bill in general debate. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. This is the last one.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. I think we ought to try to close some time to-day.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WELLER]. [Applause.]

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELLER. I would like to proceed; I have not started.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. I would ask if the gentleman had consulted the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

Mr. WELLER. I told Mr. RANKIN I was going to speak. I sent word to him.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened to many debates on the floor of the House on the subject of prohibition, and many of them illuminative, but we should be especially careful to avoid the spirit of a demagogue.

Let us debate the subject mildly and modestly with a view of ascertaining what is acceptable to the country. Caesar governed Rome with the hand of an autocrat, and as the saying is true that the best governed people are the least governed let us proceed to analyze the present situation.

Mr. BEEDY. I notice that the gentleman from Mississippi has just come in, and I thought perhaps the gentleman would give the benefit—

Mr. WELLER. I am going to be right here.

It will not serve any useful purpose for us to call each other liars. I do not wish to criticize my colleague from Georgia, but I feel that after all it was quite unworthy of his illustrious career on the floor of the House that an attack should be made and a distinguished prelate of the church called a liar because the gentleman from Georgia disagreed with a statement made by him, which possibly provoked a retort by my friend from New York, when he denounced a statement made by a minister of the Methodist Church. The denunciation by a church minister prior to January 16, 1920, prior to prohibition, calling our distinguished predecessors guilty of insobriety, is only spectacular and gets us nowhere.

There is no denying that there is a quickening of the public conscience indicating a liberative effect upon the Volstead Act—a truthful interpretation of what is intoxicating within the meaning of the constitutional provision.

Let us without rancor and in a calm, dispassionate manner analyze the effect of attempted prohibition in this country. In the edition of Collier's National Weekly, under date of March 27, 1926, at page 30, the Rev. Arthur Talmadge Abernethy, Ph. D., of Rutherford College, Burke County, N. C., writes that he had always proclaimed himself a prohibitionist and had worked and prayed for the cause—

Mr. BLANTON. What was the date?

Mr. WELLER. March 27.

Mr. BLANTON. That is to-morrow?

Mr. WELLER. Yes; we from New York are one step in advance all the time. [Laughter.]

Well, it came at last—prohibition. And you must know—perhaps even better than I know—what a pathetic disappointment it has proved. Federal authority, which once all believed was invincible, has not only failed to check liquor traffic but it has bred a new race of criminals and has given birth to manifold associated evils.

* * * A modification of the drastic measures might bring about some improvement. I have read the liquor laws of many foreign countries and some of them have outlawed distilled spirits and permitted the manufacture and sale of fermented and brewed liquors. These countries appear to have temperance. And, after all, isn't temperance far more desirable than the prohibition we have in the United States?

This clergyman, a teetotaler and preacher, finds the effects of the Volstead Enforcement Act detrimental to the morale of public life, breeding corruption in high places. After a thorough investigation he finds that attempted enforcement defeats the very purpose of prohibition.

The nation-wide poll recently conducted by the newspapers, including 375 newspapers—the Hearst News, Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News, and others—shows that there were cast 3,248,076 votes, and—

For prohibition	520,497
Against prohibition	2,727,579

and of this number 1,231,500 throughout the United States asked that Congress modify the Volstead Act.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELLER. For a question, not a speech.

Mr. BLANTON. In Seattle, Wash., newspapers reported that Seattle went 6 to 1 wet, and yet immediately thereafter Seattle elected a woman mayor who is a known prohibitionist fighting to clean up Seattle?

Mr. WELLER. Very good.

Mr. BLANTON. So that shows the situation.

Mr. WELLER. But we take the polls to show which way the wind blows.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. WELLER. Pardon me a moment.

We say there has been a change in sentiment, and there is a change. The percentages of the poll rate all the way from 5 to 1 and in some communities from 10 to 1 advocating a

change. The eighteenth amendment is the law of the land, and is entrenched just as securely in our organic law as any other part of our Constitution.

On the floor of the House the gentleman from Mississippi, for whom I have the greatest respect, on Thursday, March 25, 1926, page 6309 of the Record, states as follows:

Every man is entitled to his own opinion, but I should like for it to be understood now that the Democratic Party is not a wet party.

And in this statement I heartily concur. The great Democratic Party since its birth has always stood for liberty, the preservation of State rights, and the protection of individual rights. The Democratic Party to-day in the Nation must return to the cardinal principles as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson. We are not a wet party, but we glory in championing the cause of pure democracy. The Democratic Party is one of forbearance, temperance—and legions of our party favor a modification of the Volstead Act so that States and communities may choose for themselves. [Applause.] No other agency than Congress has the power or authority to say what shall be intoxicating, and the only relief can come from Congress.

If the action of the Democratic Party should lead to that result, then I feel that the Democratic Party will have done a great work for the country. [Applause.]

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. WELLER. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. Under the circumstances, when the Constitution says you shall not sell or manufacture intoxicating liquors I want to ask the gentleman how we are to get out of it?

Mr. WELLER. Why, we even find the Republican Party in the county of New York and in the city of New York adopting a resolution for the modification of the Volstead Act. The Republicans are following the lead, not only of the Democratic Party but of the "wets," or so-called "wets," in the Democratic Party. [Applause.] They adopted a resolution favoring a modification of the Volstead Act by permitting the manufacture, sale, and transportation of light wines and beers. A copy of this resolution has been forwarded to me by the Hon. John R. Davies, chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Another great prelate of the church, Bishop Manning, states:

I do not hold that to drink wine or any other intoxicating liquor is in itself a sin.

Moderation does not violate the law of God or the Ten Commandments, but moderate drinking of alcoholic beverages in excess of one-half of 1 per cent may become criminal by a man-made law.

The "drys" point to the excessive indulgers as horrible examples and evil effects, while the "wets" proclaim that their personal rights and liberties are being infringed upon, which causes resentment, which encourages the violation of the law, and which resorts to the bootlegger.

Every day we hear that men and women are drinking liquor, and it is said when women can not get liquor they smoke; and all through our land within the past five years we see women smoking cigarettes, something practically unheard of in this country prior to prohibition. Would the extremists recommend Congress passing an act forbidding women purchasing cigarettes or would they proclaim that the manufacture, sale, and transportation of tobacco by women constituted a crime?

Then we hear the charge by the "drys" that it is only in the large cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco—where the sentiment is "wet," but I make bold the assertion that the farmer is "wet" and that he has his hard apple cider, cherry smash, peach brandy, elderberry wine, grape juice, and so forth, in his cellar for not only his own use but for the entertainment of his friends.

If the products of fruit which may or may not of their own nature result in fermentation, and which are accessible to those who are fortunate enough to live in the country, why, then, should it be given to Congress to continue on the statute books a law which in many parts throughout the country is unpopular and does not reflect the sentiment of the country?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELLER. I will yield later, if I have time.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. The gentleman is stepping on my friend's toes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question from a practical farmer? [Laughter.]

Mr. WELLER. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. In the Volstead Act, in section 29, the Volstead Act has permitted the farmer to have anything that he has in his own house. [Laughter.]

Mr. WELLER. Does my friend from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON] wish me to yield to him?

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. WELLER. I yield.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. I associate with farmers and I have traveled among farmers, and I do not find that they have what the gentleman says. [Laughter.]

Mr. WELLER. I am surprised to learn that the gentleman from Iowa has not been entertained in a manner befitting his desires—

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman does not know the difference between cider and apple vinegar. Therefore he is mistaken. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELLER. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. After 26 States had ratified prohibition, the gentleman's State of New York came in and piled up a majority and also ratified it.

Mr. WELLER. We repealed the Mullen-Gage Act because of the double-jeopardy situation.

Mr. BLACK of New York. And the Republican Party never got over it.

Mr. McKEOWN. The gentleman is habitually very fair. Coming down now to a practical situation, if the amendment to the Constitution prohibits intoxicating liquors and the Congress should pass a law that goes beyond the Constitution, it could be set aside?

Mr. WELLER. Yes; it could be declared unconstitutional.

Mr. McKEOWN. But what relief can Congress give when the Constitution itself says you shall not sell intoxicating liquors?

Mr. WELLER. Congress can pass a law determining whether or not the beer or the wine itself is intoxicating, and not confine itself to the statement that one-half of 1 per cent is intoxicating, because that statement is not a statement of fact. We have bills here in Congress now, including one which I introduced, which, if adopted by this Congress, would permit the manufacture and sale of wine and beer within the area "nonintoxicating."

Mr. McKEOWN. Then if wine and beer should prove as a matter of fact to be intoxicating, that law would be unconstitutional?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. No. Then the individual would go to jail.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELLER. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. I was wondering what part of the gentleman's side controverted the statement made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] that New York is not in the presidential picture?

Mr. WELLER. We are in the presidential picture. I do not think the gentleman from Mississippi said that.

Mr. MADDEN. He came pretty nearly to it.

Mr. BLANTON. The courts have held that the words "whisky, beer, and wine" are intoxicating per se. The courts have held that.

Mr. WELLER. No; the gentleman will pardon me. The Supreme Court has not held that. What the courts have held is that the definition of intoxicating liquors prescribed by Congress came within the power of Congress to prescribe, and that the court in the exercise of its powers in the case would not interfere with the definition of Congress.

Mr. BLANTON. But before the passage of the Volstead Act the courts have held that whisky, beer, and wine are intoxicating per se.

Mr. WELLER. What courts?

Mr. BLANTON. All of the courts of the United States.

Mr. WELLER. We are bound now by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which has interpreted the Volstead Act and will not interfere with the definition of what is intoxicating prescribed by Congress.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELLER. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER. I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas if the courts have included ginger beer?

Mr. BLANTON. No; but they included Schlitz, the Milwaukee brand of beer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman three minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for three minutes more.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELLER. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. The gentleman recollects that in the recent case of *Eisner v. The United States*, decided by the fourth circuit court of appeals, the court stated, in an opinion rendered by Judge Webb, formerly a Member of this House, that the Congress deliberately exempted homemade cider and wine from the operation of the Volstead Act, and also the recent case where the defendant was acquitted for making 12 per cent wine under that rule.

Mr. WELLER. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. And General Andrews has approved it in a communication which is a part of the records of this House.

Mr. WELLER. And the charge of the court in the case to which the gentleman has referred has been adopted by the Department of Justice as a correct interpretation of that part of the Volstead Act.

Mr. BLACK of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELLER. Yes.

Mr. BLACK of New York. As to the political aspect of this subject there is only one thing certain, and that is this: We have a Republican President; we have a Republican Congress, and they have not enforced the law; they have wasted tons of money in an attempt to enforce the law, and they have not even modified the law. There is the responsibility right over there.

Mr. BROWNING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELLER. Yes.

Mr. BROWNING. If it is legal to make 12 per cent beer, the gentleman does not want any bigger percentage than that, does he?

Mr. WELLER. Not in beer; no.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WELLER. I will.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman referred to the poll that is being taken by a few wet newspapers.

Mr. WELLER. Three hundred and eighty-odd newspapers throughout the United States.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman has not been deceived into thinking that represents the sentiment of the country, has he?

Mr. WELLER. I believe that these polls represent, when fairly taken—and I believe these have been fairly taken—a crystallized sentiment in the country; and I recall in that connection that a poll was taken by the *Literary Digest* last year before election. The *Literary Digest*, one of the greatest of our magazines, then predicted that Calvin Coolidge would be elected by approximately 7,000,000 votes throughout this country, and he was, which indicates the thoroughness and accuracy of the poll.

Mr. RANKIN. They could have taken that poll at the New York convention. [Laughter.] But the *Literary Digest* circulates among Democrats, Republicans, and so forth.

Mr. WELLER. Yes. I have a summary of the poll taken by the *Literary Digest* here now, which I will file:

Totals of the Literary Digest poll on prohibition, September 9, 1922

	For enforcement		Modification		Repeal	
		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
Men's poll	306,255	38.5	325,549	41.1	164,453	24.4
Women's poll	48,485	44.5	39,914	36.7	20,448	18.8
Factory poll	1,453	8.4	10,871	62.1	4,955	29.5
Total	356,193	38.6	376,338	48.8	189,856	20.6

Total ballots cast, 922,383.

Mr. RANKIN. While these polls are being taken by wet papers, are they not?

Mr. WELLER. No; they are being taken by 387 newspapers, representing the New York Hearst papers and the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. BLANTON. The Hearst papers are wet.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. The Hearst papers have always been dry.

Mr. BLANTON. We know they are wet.

Mr. RANKIN. Did the gentleman state that this poll is being taken by all of the newspapers in the United States?

Mr. WELLER. No; I said 387 newspapers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. [Applause.]

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, during the progress of the general debate we have had a great deal of discussion of the liquor traffic. We have had some discussions of the questions of industry and of agri-

culture. The most important ingredients of liquor is water, and I want to speak of the utilization of this ingredient found in such abundance in our lakes and rivers not for the gratification of our selfish appetites but for the general welfare.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND WATERWAYS FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The improvement of the rivers and other inland waterways is challenging the attention of the country. The question is of particularly vital importance to the Mississippi Valley, and its correct treatment will largely contribute to the solution of the transportation problem and thus promote industry and agriculture.

Trade, mining, agriculture, and manufacturing constitute the four great productive industries. The largest cities, the densest populations, and the greatest development of commerce are found in territories supplied with transportation facilities, and especially are they found in regions supplied with waterways. The most potential factor in the building of cities, the growth of States, and the prosperity of nations is economy of transportation. The cheapest of all transportation is water transportation.

Mr. KINDRED. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes.

Mr. KINDRED. Is it not true, in connection with what the gentleman has just stated, that the cheapest of all transportation is water transportation?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes.

Mr. KINDRED. And if the 30,000 navigable miles of waterways in this country were fully developed, the producers and consumers of the country would save \$1,000,000,000 each year in freights?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. They certainly would save a great deal, and I hope to touch upon that proposition before I conclude.

Mr. KINDRED. The Board of Engineers reports it would be something like \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Commerce and civilization were first established upon the rivers and for centuries were confined to the banks of these rivers. We can not think of ancient Egypt unless we recall the Nile. There would have been no Babylon without the Tigris and the Euphrates. The great cities of Egypt and Babylonia were not located upon the sea, or even near to the sea, but they were established above the mouths of their mighty rivers. The ancient city of Memphis was 150 miles from the Mediterranean; Babylon was 400 miles from the Persian Gulf. Thebes and Ninevah were located much farther from the sea. These ancient civilizations were dependent upon rivers for their very existence. Transportation on the rivers preceded transportation on the sea. It prepared the way, however, for commerce on the seas. The maritime development of antiquity was remarkable, and the daring of ancient mariners was amazing. Empires rose and fell, but the centers of commerce and civilization remained upon the rivers and the shores of the seas.

The prosperity of the great ports and cities is now, and has always been, dependent upon the growth, progress, and development of the interior country.

Lord Bacon says:

There are three things which make a nation great and powerful—a fertile soil, a busy workshop, and easy conveyance for men and goods from place to place.

The progress of transportation is a good barometer to the growth of any nation. The history of transportation in the United States is interesting. The plank road, the turnpike, the canal, and in a less degree the macadamized road, preceded the railroads.

The intense rivalry, opposition, and competition between the roads and the canals, on the one hand, and the early railroads, on the other hand, was especially marked. The progress in the development of transportation is nothing short of marvelous. The first American-made locomotive began service in November, 1830. The early railroads retained horses for emergency use for some time after the locomotive had been introduced. No vessel operated by steam alone crossed the ocean until 1838, and there was no regular service until 1840.

But the march of development has gone on. The turnpike succeeded the pack train, the railroad superseded the canal boat, the inland steamer, and the plank road. The electric railway threatened the short-haul business of the railroad, and in turn the electric railway has been almost superseded by vehicles operated by gas on the highways of to-day. New methods of applying power have renewed transportation on water and on land. We carry freight and passengers through the air. The railroad superseded its less efficient ancient rival, the steamboat, but history is repeating itself—the ancient com-

petitor of the railroad, as a result of modern ingenuity, is being revived.

To make transportation more economical is a task for statesmen; it is a high privilege. The plan of transportation should be comprehensive and coordinated.

One of the redeeming provisions of the transportation act of 1920 is section 500, which provides:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote, encourage, and develop water transportation service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States, and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation.

The highways, waterways, and railways constitute the trinity in transportation. Each has its proper place and should be fostered. The modern highway has given us a new means of transportation; the truck is for the short and quick haul, while the waterway is for the heavy haul, and the railway still continues to afford means not provided by either the highway or the waterway.

The steamboats of the Mississippi River exercised a vital influence in the development of the West, but with shallow channels and a 3-foot draft river traffic had practically disappeared by 1900. The iron horse had supplanted the steamboat, and with the construction of the continental railroads across the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and over the mountains east and west of the valley, river traffic disappeared. The railroads undoubtedly contributed by their destructive rates to the elimination of the river traffic, but the day of destructive competition has passed. The waterways should supplement and be coordinated with the railways.

There are a number of reasons for the resumption of water traffic. There has been no expansion in railway construction for 25 years. The aim has been to strengthen and make more efficient their properties. Meanwhile the population has been increasing, and will increase approximately 40,000,000 in the next 25 years. The commerce of the Nation is said to double every 12 to 14 years. Railroad traffic in the past 25 years has increased from 114,000,000,000 ton-miles to 338,000,000,000 ton-miles. It will be three times this amount in the next 25 years. The railways can not supply the increased demands of commerce and population.

In 1923 the railways set aside for improvements \$1,077,000,000, and they estimate that they must spend a billion dollars annually for 10 years in order to meet the increased demands of commerce. It is estimated that the waterways could be improved for navigation at a total of \$125,000,000 to \$200,000,000. The expansion of the railways will demand increased railway terminals, and this expansion can only be accomplished at greatly increased costs, because of the increase of land values in the cities.

Moreover, with an increase of population of 40,000,000 in the next quarter of a century, we must either build more trunk lines of railways or we must improve our waterways. The comparative outlay for the duplication of the railroads in the Mississippi Valley would cost from three to five times as much as the completion of the waterways. Which will be the cheaper? For, after all, the people must pay the bill.

RAILWAYS AND WATERWAYS

Again, while the railways by destructive competitive rates 25 years ago eliminated river traffic, they have now reached the limit of their capacity. Our rivers must be improved or additional railroads must be constructed. Which can be more economically done? Increased traffic has been handled by the railroads as a result of progress in railroad construction and operation. Inventions have been made and equipment has been improved so that the railroads have been made very much more efficient. They have done more business because they are capacitated to do more business. But the construction of additional railroads will involve a great deal more labor, with increased labor problems, and will consume a great deal more material, and require vastly more land, at enormously higher prices, than the improvement of the waterways of the United States.

Furthermore, river traffic largely disappeared because the improvement of water craft had not kept pace with the improvement in railroads. The World War tested the vision and statesmanship of the United States in many ways. In 1917 we were face to face with the need for additional transportation facilities in the United States. The Government installed a line of barges on the Mississippi River. The equipment of this barge line was far in advance of the craft of which Mark Twain wrote. The Federal barge line uses powerful light-draft towboats with Diesel engines and great steel barges. Under the transportation act of 1920 the inland waterways corporation was organized, and the operation of the barge line by this corporation from St. Louis to New Orleans proves that

water transportation can be restored and profitably conducted. It was an experiment in 1917, but it has become a reality in transportation in 1926, for already, with difficulties in navigation, this corporation on its Mississippi traffic is realizing a dividend of 4 per cent on the investment.

The joint water-and-rail rate from Chicago to New Orleans is 80 per cent of the all-rail rate. The success of the barge line has been made possible by the improvement in water craft and equipment, as well as in engineering in water problems. The United States has the most eminent engineers in the world. We constructed the Panama Canal where other nations failed. The locks and dams, canals and channels in many of our rivers attest the efficiency of our engineers. Water transportation everywhere is cheaper than rail transportation. The barge line on the Mississippi River during the year 1924 saved shippers in reduced rates more than a million dollars. The Mississippi Barge Line is coordinating, under the transportation act, with the railroads. It serves 39 States and it connects with 165 railroads. Cotton from the interior can now be concentrated and shipped from Memphis, Greenville, or Vicksburg by barge to New Orleans, and thence by the Morgan Line to New York and New England points, at a saving of 11½ cents per hundred pounds over the direct rail routes. The average railroad rate in this country is 10½ mills per ton-mile, and the railroads are demanding an increase in rates. The Mississippi Barge Line is making a profit of 3½ mills per ton-mile, and will reduce to 2 mills per ton-mile when the channels are completed and the service fully established. The cost on the Great Lakes is 1 mill per ton-mile. It has been demonstrated that freight can be carried by water at from one-fifth to one-tenth the rate it can be carried by railroads. The manufacturers and shippers of the Atlantic coast can deliver their products to the Pacific coast at from \$300 to \$1,000 per car-load cheaper, because of the Panama Canal, than similar shippers from the Mississippi Valley.

Heretofore the city that was situated on a navigable stream, even though there was no water traffic, was at a great advantage. But mere location on a navigable stream is no longer an advantage; there must be traffic on the stream for the city and the country to reap the benefit.

The total tonnage carried on the lower Mississippi during the year 1922 was 10,960,156 tons. It may be added, however, that the Mississippi Barge Line was not the only barge line on the Mississippi. The great steel factories in the upper Ohio district and at Pittsburgh operate their own barges; the chemical plants have their own barges; and there are great coal barges.

In 1923 the railroads carried 2,333,787,044 tons of freight, and the waterways transported during the same year 442,097,328 tons, or nearly one-fifth as much tonnage. Only a small percentage of the carrying capacity of the waterways can be utilized, for the channels have not been completed. The railroads maintain that they have a capital investment of \$20,000,000,000 in the United States, whereas all the appropriations for navigation heretofore made by the United States for all the rivers and harbors of the country aggregate a little over \$800,000,000. It is estimated, as I have heretofore stated, that all of the river projects can be completed for an additional \$200,000,000.

Again, the Mississippi Barge Line carries freight at 80 per cent of the rail rate which parallels the river, and it is to be noted that this rate is only 58 per cent of the average rate of the country, yet in the two and one-half years ending December 1, 1923, this barge line carried 2,733,000 tons, at a saving, on account of this 20 per cent differential alone, of \$2,178,200, and the difference between the rate paid on these shipments and the average rail rate of the country was more than \$10,000,000. Will it be cheaper to provide for the expansion of our railroads or to improve our waterways so the railways and the waterways can coordinate and cooperate? To ask the question is to answer it.

REESTABLISHING WATERWAYS MEANS CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION

In pleading for the improvement of our waterways I am indulging in no idle dreams. I am asking for the reestablishment of river traffic. The Mississippi and its tributaries once carried a tonnage larger than was carried by the seaboard of the Atlantic and the Pacific. Even now, on the 2,000 miles of separate improved parts of the river and its tributaries, there are carried annually 41,000,000 tons, as compared with 45,000,000 tons carried by the Southern Railway System, with a line of 7,000 miles.

In the early days St. Louis and Kansas City were ports of entry in opening the West, and they will be ports of entry in the salvation of the agricultural West of to-day. The first customhouse receipts that came into the United States Treas-

ury were from Palmyra, Tenn., on the Cumberland River. Louisville, Ky., is as old a port of entry as New York or Philadelphia. The passenger traffic of pioneer days was largely confined to the rivers. It is interesting in this connection to know that in the month of October, 1925, a convention of the Mississippi Valley Improvement Association was held on board a new side-wheel steamer. Two hundred passengers traveled 500 miles up and down the Ohio between Louisville and Pittsburgh, inspecting the locks and dams that make the Ohio navigable, in less than three days. I am pleading for the reestablishment of river traffic in the interest of the development of the country and as a part of the internal improvement policy of the Nation. The greatest asset of the United States has been idle, and we have wasted our inheritance of waterways in the past 25 years. The people are determined to utilize this great asset, and the best thought of the Nation is being devoted to this momentous question. River traffic disappeared 25 years ago. It may not compete with the railroads when the railroads are permitted to make destructive rates, but in our modern and better day, with the demonstration of successful traffic on the Mississippi in coordination with the railroads, the Government has already proved that river traffic can be reestablished and operated profitably. It is no longer an experiment. We have conquered the air, and with our submarines we have explored the deep. It would be embarrassing to say that the Nation that utilizes the sea for commerce among the people of the earth can not utilize its own waterways for commerce among the several States. Waterway transportation is possible; it must come, but even with better water craft and improved equipment it can only come when our inland waterways have been made navigable.

NAVIGATION

Water transportation now lacks but one thing. It is for Congress to say whether or not our rivers shall be made navigable. This all-important question is engaging the thought of the American people. Our waterways must be improved. We need more transportation. Our past transportation by railways, highways, and partial waterways can not serve the need of our developing commerce or our rapidly increasing population. Again, as I have stated, water transportation is inherently cheaper than any other form. The improvement of the rivers involves a general appropriation for the benefit of all the country, and this results in benefit to the entire people, because the benefit is reflected by the conservation of rates, not only to the people who reside on the banks of the navigable streams, but to those who live in the interior of the country.

Two fundamental conditions are necessary to water transportation: First, suitable equipment for each particular waterway; second, navigation of the streams. I have said that the old water equipment and the old methods of operation are obsolete. They have been discarded on the railroads. But there have been inventions to meet the needs of river traffic. The powerful engines, the large barges, and the lighter craft, as a result of modern inventions, constitute the equipment needed for river traffic. We have solved the first problem. The second problem has been partially solved; we have improved our rivers in parts and in segments. But we have not adopted a big policy. A shallow place in a river constitutes a hindrance. A river with one sandbar over which traffic can not pass is like a transcontinental railroad with neither bridge nor barge across the Mississippi. One missing link in any channel renders the channel useless.

TWO GREAT WATER SYSTEMS

The Mississippi River and its tributaries penetrate the greatest agricultural regions on earth. The Great Lakes system serves the great industrial area in the United States. The benefit from water traffic will be realized when these two systems are fully united. These two systems are soon to be united, and their union will make for the greater union of all the States and will give to the United States the greatest inland transportation system in the world. But each system must be completed; both systems must be finished, and there must be no break. The desirable benefits will not result until each system is fully completed.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM

The improvement of the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf will give the Mississippi Valley the benefit of the sea, for ocean-going vessels will then traverse the Mississippi for a distance of 1,000 miles up from its mouth. The development of the Mississippi River system means a navigable waterway from New Orleans to St. Louis, and thence in one direction to Chicago and Duluth, and in another direction north to St. Paul and Minneapolis, while the main left lateral will be the Missouri from St. Louis to Kansas City, in the heart of the great West, and at the same time the right lateral will extend from Cairo up

the Ohio and Allegheny to the great industrial centers around Pittsburgh. The main trunk line of the Mississippi River system will therefore extend a distance of 1,600 miles from north to south and from east to west 1,500 miles. The corn and the wheat from the plains of the West can be transported to the industrial sections along the Ohio, and the products of the factories in the industrial centers can then be returned to the farmers of the West. In addition to the trunk lines there will be laterals that will afford an additional 6,000 miles of navigable waterways, including the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Arkansas, the Yazoo, and the Red, traversing, as they do, the agricultural territory along the eastern and western borders of the Mississippi Valley.

It is estimated by competent engineers that the main trunk line, in so far as its channel is concerned, can be completed so that there will be a channel of at least 10 feet from St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 feet in the Ohio, 6 feet in the Missouri, and 6 feet from St. Louis to Minneapolis, at a cost of \$65,000,000. At the same time it is also estimated that the urgent improvements can be done on the tributaries for an additional \$35,000,000. Many segments on these trunk lines are already completed. By uniting the segments and completing the whole system the improvement of the channel may be completed for \$100,000,000. It will be economical to complete the whole system; delay means withholding from the country the blessings of cheaper transportation. Delay means tremendously increasing the costs of the improvements; delay means a great economic loss to the people of the entire country. The whole system must be completed in order that transportation may be balanced; in order that the return loading may be secured. The completion of the system will benefit not only the territory adjacent to the river but the interior will be benefited, for the highways and the railways will bring to the river ports products from the interior.

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRY

The inhabitants of the rich Mississippi Valley dreamed of a great day for agriculture and for commerce when the Panama Canal was constructed. A great highway for ships in the stretch of 1,500 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi to the canal was opened, but the complexities of transportation shattered the dream. Instead of promoting, the Panama Canal has retarded the real development of the valley. It may be more accurate for me to say that the Panama Canal and high railroad rates have prevented manufacturing in the Mid-West and have caused industry to locate on the seaboards of the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Panama Canal and high freight rates have discriminated against the Mississippi Valley. It costs more to ship first-class traffic from Kansas City to San Francisco than it does from New York to San Francisco by water. The Mississippi Valley must pay a railroad rate of around \$5 on first-class traffic to San Francisco, while New York can ship hers by sea for \$2.40. If the railroads destroyed investments in river traffic in the past, the Panama Canal shattered the dreams of the Mississippi Valley for the future.

Moreover, the territory of the Mississippi River system is the great agricultural section of the United States, where the wheat, the cotton, and the corn are produced. These products of the American farmer must compete with the products of other countries in the world markets. The great agricultural sections of our competitors are located on the seaboards. The farmers of Argentina, India, Egypt, and Australia live close to the ocean. But we are not without hope; the situation can and must be remedied, and the solution will bring renewed hope to agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

We hear a great deal to-day about the problem of the farmer. We know that agriculture is unprofitable. One remedy, one certain cure, for agricultural ills is to reduce transportation rates. Every dollar we save in these rates means a dollar in the pockets of the farmer. With increased freight rates the item of transportation is an enormous one, in computing the income from the farms. Lower transportation rates will largely contribute to the rehabilitation of agriculture. Undoubtedly agriculture has suffered from the economic readjustment following the World War and has probably suffered more in the Mississippi Valley and the mid-west on account of increased freight rates than from any other cause. The fundamental industry, the very foundation of American prosperity, must be secure. There must be lower transportation; it can only come from the improvement of the Mississippi River system.

INDUSTRY

However, water transportation will benefit not only agriculture, but it will benefit also manufacturing and industry. Another solution for our great agricultural problem is to bring the producer and the consumer closer together. The farmer

and the manufacturer will prosper when they are in closer proximity; the producer and his customer will both prosper as the products of each are made cheaper to the other. But industry and manufacturing will locate only where transportation rates are favorable. The same advantage must be had by the manufacturer in the Mississippi Valley as is had by the manufacturer closer to the seaboard. The growth and development of the cities along the waterways will bring prosperity to the interior industries as well as to the interior farms.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Our cities are crowded; they are overcrowded. Our population is increasing. The great interior of the Nation must be made attractive; the countryside must be made inviting. Business in the interior will follow the development of our waterways as it has followed the improvement of our highways and the construction of our railways. Better transportation, cheaper transportation, means more business and better business. It will provide for a better distribution of population in the United States. The congested population of the great cities will find relief in the plains and valleys of the Middle West and the Mississippi Valley, where the people will be accorded an opportunity to grow and prosper in commerce and in business.

COORDINATION AND NOT DESTRUCTIVE COMPETITION

The phenomenal growth of German foreign trade before the outbreak of the war in 1914, which had exceeded in volume that of every other country except that of Great Britain, was due to the development of German industry. The underlying cause of this development was Germany's great system of inland waterways. At first the railways of Germany were antagonistic to the development of the waterways, but they soon discovered that the development of waterways created commerce and produced business. Traffic was increased in both volume and in grade. The railroads found it to their interest to cooperate with the waterways. The waterways were neglected for some 25 or 30 years, and some thought that they would be wholly superseded by the railways; but it was discovered that while the railroads were efficient, they were not altogether sufficient. They could not meet all the needs of transportation.

So in this country we can utilize our waterways by encouraging water transportation in coordination with the railroads. The benefits of cheaper transportation must be extended to all the people, for all the people of the country are being taxed to promote the improvement of the waterways. The highways must be utilized; they should be feeders for both the railways and the waterways.

In ancient times, and before the advent of the railways, the great cities of the world were located upon navigable waters. Since the railways came the great cities of the world are still located upon the navigable waters. According to the census of 1920, only three cities of the United States had a population of more than 1,000,000, but they were all located upon navigable waters. There were 12 cities with a population of more than 500,000, and they are all located upon navigable waters. The great industrial centers of a country have ever been and will ever be located upon navigable waters.

It is an economic fact that improved transportation facilities cheapen the cost of goods and thereby increase commerce. It is said that during the past 15 years the passenger traffic carried by automobile has grown to more than double that of steam railways, and yet in spite of the extraordinary growth of automobile traffic the passenger traffic on the railways has also increased. Cheaper transportation means increased commerce.

Appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors are productive of economy. Some may be surprised to know that in the calendar year 1924 our rivers and harbors carried 453,700,000 tons of freight, which had a value of \$22,115,000,000. It may be further surprising to learn that the domestic traffic carried on our waterways and in our harbors is more than three times the foreign traffic and exceeds it by 40 per cent in value. In 1924 the class I railways of the United States carried 1,188,156,661 tons of freight. The domestic traffic on our rivers and harbors during that year was 352,138,424 tons, almost one-third as much. It may be kept in mind that, counting 27 tons to the car, this is equal to 13,042,164 carloads, or more than 1,000,000 carloads a month. Any interference with the movement of this vast amount of traffic would result in disaster to the business of the country. True economy and wise statesmanship require the adequate maintenance and further improvement of the rivers and harbors.

And the Mississippi Valley is vitally interested; it must have cheaper transportation for wheat, corn, and cotton. In January, 1926, 11 barges carried down the Mississippi River to

New Orleans for export 700,000 bushels of Illinois corn. There were three propelling steamers pushing down the 11 barges. It would require 13 mile-long standard freight trains to carry 700,000 bushels of corn from St. Louis to New Orleans, and it would probably take two months, while the cost would be prohibitive. The barges made the trip in less than two weeks.

In the summer of 1925 seven barges carried 450,000 bushels of wheat from Illinois and Iowa, and the price immediately increased as a result of the river shipment. The Mississippi Valley is interested in river transportation as is no other section of the country. It is vital to its economic and agricultural prosperity. A great majority of farmers and the producers of farm products of the country reside in the Mississippi Valley. It contains 55 per cent of the population of the United States. New York is a great manufacturing and industrial State, because 85 per cent of its population dwell within 15 miles of the navigable waters of the State.

The development of our country will need every possible means of transportation, whether highway, waterway, or railway. Each system should be independent; the railways should not own or control the waterways nor the highways. Traffic should be correlated so as to give the people the cheapest means of transportation.

Water transportation will promote railway transportation by returning to the railroads greater tonnage in manufactured products than was taken from them in raw materials. Cheaper transportation will develop industrial centers and manufacturing centers. These centers will make the railroads prosperous. The improvement and utilization of our waterways will save the railroads from expending the enormous amounts that must be expended to meet the expanding needs of transportation, and the saving to the taxpayers in the improvement of the waterways will be from two-thirds to three-fourths of the costs of extending and expanding the railroads.

But neither highway carriage nor waterway carriage can be successful without cooperation with the railroads. There must be, for the prosperity of all, cooperation and coordination of railway, waterway, and highway.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

One thing must be kept in mind; it is fundamental. The improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries will be in vain unless the lower Mississippi River, and particularly the stretch of the river extending through the alluvial valley of the Delta from Cairo to the Gulf, is properly improved. The entire system has in view an outlet to the sea. The problem of the lower Mississippi is peculiar. It really constitutes a river in itself. Not only must the channel be rectified, not only must the regimen of the stream be maintained, but the floods from the tributaries above must be controlled by the completion of the levees, and the protection of these levees, as well as the banks of the Mississippi, by revetment. The improvement on the lower river will mean the expenditure of a comparatively few more million dollars, but this expenditure is absolutely essential to protect the expenditure of millions already made, as well as the expenditure contemplated for channel improvement in the completion of the Mississippi River system.

In his message on December 6, 1923, President Coolidge said, in referring to waterway improvements:

All should have the immediate consideration of Congress; this is not incompatible with economy, for their nature does not require so much a public expenditure as a capital investment, which will be reproductive.

The President was right when he said on December 3, 1924, in his message to Congress:

Meantime our internal development should go on. Provision should be made for the opening up of our inland waterways to commerce. Such works are productive of wealth and in the long run tend to a reduction of the tax burden.

With the levees completed and the caving banks of the lower Mississippi eliminated, a 14 to 20 foot channel from the Gulf to Cairo will be realized. For 1,000 miles the river will thus be enabled to accommodate ocean-going vessels. No other improvement will bring greater prosperity. The cities in the lower valley will become world ports and world marts of trade.

The country will not be willing to expend large sums for the upper river and its tributaries unless it is the definite purpose to maintain a fixed channel from the mouths of these tributaries to the Gulf. Levees and revetment are absolutely essential in the plans for the complete improvement and protection of the channel for navigation in the lower Mississippi.

The Mississippi and its tributaries are great natural resources. They are an important part of our national wealth, but they must be developed. The Almighty has done His part,

and it is for man to do his part. Gold in the rock-ribbed earth is of but little use; it must be mined and refined to be of real value. The resources of nature must be conquered and utilized; they must be supplemented and reinforced by the works of man to be of service to humanity. The time is most propitious for the complete solution of the problem of our waterways. We are in the period of our greatest economic strength. Not only is our wealth greater than ever before, but we have the greatest wealth of any nation in the world, or, for that matter, in all history. The progress in engineering and the advance in watercraft construction give us a new opportunity to provide for the proper development of our great inland waterways. Our great natural resources must be utilized for the progress and benefit of all the people of our common country. [Applause.]

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KINDRED]. [Applause.]

Mr. KINDRED. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I shall speak of the present status of the insane and disabled wards of the United States Government, and mainly from three viewpoints. From the viewpoint of improving their hospitalization and medical treatment, from the viewpoint of securing better and more modern methods of occupational and educational rehabilitation, and from the viewpoint of securing more prompt settlement of their disability claims. [Applause.]

In approaching the subject from the medical side, I want to call attention to the fact that all of the agencies of this Government, particularly the medical and surgical and hospital agencies, were overwhelmed almost within a period of 30 or 60 days when thousands of ex-service men were brought home from overseas disabled and wounded, as well as those suffering from the results of illnesses in the camps. It is only fair to say of the agency which was then coping with the hospitalization of our ex-service men, namely, the Public Health Service, that the Public Health Service, with very inadequate means then provided and with very insufficient capacity for hospitalization, met this emergency with credit to that service and with credit to the country.

It is necessary for me, unfortunately, to refer to many statistics and figures and I shall therefore have to read much of my talk.

As we know all of the governmental activities in the interest of the ex-service men were united in one service, the Veterans' Bureau, by the so-called Sweet bill, which was passed in the Sixty-seventh Congress. We know that this service unfortunately was hindered by the very disgraceful conduct, resulting in his subsequent imprisonment, of Colonel Forbes, the first director of the bureau.

As a physician who has taken a deep interest in all of the groups of illnesses with which the ex-service men suffer, I am very happy, indeed, to be able to say, from personal observation and experience, that the successor of Colonel Forbes, General Hines, has shown personally every disposition to do justice to the sacred cause which he is serving. [Applause.]

I must, however, in this connection point out in the way of constructive criticism, and in no sense partisan criticism, some adverse criticism as well as praise which has been meted out to the present administration of the Veterans' Bureau by the American Legion and also by the Disabled Veterans of the World War. In the last report of the committee on rehabilitation of the 1925 convention of the American Legion, page 34, it is stated:

The Veterans' Bureau has never functioned with the efficiency which the American Legion can consider satisfactory. The evident lack of efficiency must be traceable to some cause.

And right here, interrupting this quotation, I wish to say I believe the chief handicap to the efficient service which I believe the head of the Veterans' Bureau earnestly wishes to give is the system of decentralization which he instituted in the bureau. We know how badly that works out. We know that if we wish a report as to the physical and mental condition of any claimant on account of disability or if we wish to know the status of any beneficiary of the Veterans' Bureau we, as representatives of the people here in Washington, have to write first very properly to the director of the bureau and he then refers our inquiry to the regional director. There are 54 of these regional directors and offices. The result of this red tape and delay has been most unsatisfactory. As I have said, I am talking with a view to trying to improve the service rather than to hinder or cripple it.

I have had one experience recently which I think aptly and concretely illustrates the point which I am seeking to make. Without giving the date—I will state the correspondence and data are all in my office—I commenced corresponding with the

Veterans' Bureau in a certain case, the name of whom, as well as the address, I have here, and we had passed between us 85 or 87 letters in the matter of trying to establish whether the father of the claimant was dependent. This correspondence required over one year. Now, had the alleged dependent father of the claimant been dependent it would have been a tragic failure of the whole system. I am not referring to the merits of the case as to whether he was dependent or not, but it required all this period of time to determine, through the various red-tape methods in force, whether or not he was dependent.

I want to go into some statistical facts and figures, especially concerning the class of diseases in which I am a specialist and particularly interested, namely, the neuropsychiatric diseases.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1925 there were more than 9,000 cases known as the neuropsychiatric group, which includes, of course, the insanities as well as the mild nervous conditions and the borderline conditions so called. This whole group represented at that time 44 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries suffering from all classes of diseases, indicating the importance to the Government of the neuropsychiatric cases.

At the commencement of the fiscal year 1925 there were 15,861 beds available in all United States Veterans' Bureau hospitals, classified as follows:

Neuropsychiatric, 5,203; tuberculosis, 6,510; and general diseases, 41,148.

Of the 5,332 beds in general hospitals there were some 966 beds for neuropsychiatric cases and 906 beds for tuberculosis cases.

The setting aside in general hospitals of accommodations for neuropsychiatric and tuberculosis cases obtains in all general hospitals and is due to the fact that prior to permanent hospitalization a bureau beneficiary is admitted to a general hospital for observation and diagnosis. Furthermore, emergency cases of this character frequently arise, and space must be immediately available to take care of them, pending the making of available facilities for their care in hospitals specifically established for them. This policy of the bureau I consider very important.

In connection with the number of beds, there are, in addition to the number mentioned under the bureau and under the medical control exclusively of the bureau, the additional number of 2,665 in the War Department and 2,370 in the Navy Department, and 3,322 in the Public Health Service, and 933 at St. Elizabeths Hospital for the Insane. There were available June 30, 1925, a grand total of 30,479 beds, representing a net increase for the fiscal year 1925 of 5,469.

I think in this connection we may all congratulate ourselves upon the fact that Congress has always sympathetically and promptly and generously met every demand for the betterment and hospitalization of the men and women of the World War, as well of all other wars in which this country has participated. [Applause.]

It may be interesting in this connection to refresh the memory of some of us as to the total figures. I presume most of us recall that the total figures for hospital construction alone are \$58,595,000. The total figure for hospitalization, including the figures just given, including the amount for disability compensation, for adjusted compensation, and for all the activities of the Government in the interest of the ex-service men, is considerably over \$3,000,000,000. The exact figures I will put in the RECORD later.

I omitted to say that the total number of beds, when all the hospital projects which are contemplated shall have been completed, will be 31,924 beds, and it is hoped that this program will be completed about June 3, 1927.

As a result of section 200 of the World War veterans' act of 1924, extending the period of presumption of service in connection with psychiatric diseases, there has been a material increase in the number of persons disabled and insane entitled to care and compensation. These cases have in many instances been beneficiaries of various States and cared for in State institutions, and the burden of care has been changed to the bureau.

In this connection, as to the activities of the States in serving the needs of ex-service men, I wish to call attention to what I consider one or two glaring faults of our present law. I believe that these points to which I refer have been or will be covered by amendments that will be proposed by the Veterans' Committee in the legislation before the House.

I refer particularly to the present method of appointing guardians or committees of the person and estate of the insane beneficiary. I had a case pending for some months which terminated only to-day, where under the present law a guardian was appointed by a court in Newark, N. J. I am going to mention the fact because I referred the whole matter to the

Veterans' Bureau and they took up the whole correspondence and have used considerable pressure in certain directions and have gotten results after the matter had gone on in a disgraceful way for several months.

The present law provides for the appointment of a guardian or committee of an insane beneficiary by the local courts of the respective States. Now, it is a sad fact, which some of us in local politics know to be true, that there are a certain number of irresponsible hangers-on around courts who insist on having themselves appointed to responsible positions, and those persons are appointed, but they fail to give the money to the poor, blind, helpless mothers and fathers of the beneficiaries. [Applause.]

The court refused to remove him. The Veterans' Bureau used their influence to have the unprincipled rascal removed in this case which I speak of who had kept the money from the mother for months.

I hope that the proper committee will report an amendment covering this matter, and also several other amendments which we should adopt, but I will not take the time to discuss them at this time.

Now, as to what the medical agents of the Veterans' Bureau are doing to expedite disability compensation. I have taken the trouble to meet personally—and I had great pleasure and satisfaction in doing so—the present head of the medical bureau and some of his assistants. I believe that the handicap there is not neglect, indifference, or incompetence, in any sense, but there is a certain amount of indifference, incompetency, and carelessness on the part of some of the physicians in the medical service in important matters. They pass on disability compensation, and that is all important to the individual claimant, and the indifference results because they are comparatively cheap, incompetent doctors whom the Veterans' Bureau must take under the civil service.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINDRED. I will, with pleasure.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Is it not a question that the incompetency of some of the surgeons—if it does exist—is due to the wage schedule which the bureau has approved of for some time for the medical officers?

Mr. KINDRED. I think that is technically true, but the gentleman knows that higher influences control the salaries of the bureau officials.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINDRED. I will be glad to.

Mr. BLANTON. Under the last veteran act, which we passed in the last hours of Congress under 20 minutes' debate, the general counsel for the bureau slipped in a provision concerning which very few knew anything about that provided for the administration in the States. That is causing lots of trouble in all the States. It is putting the poor widows and orphan children to the expense of going into the court and paying most of their insurance money to the court officials, and we ought to stop that.

Mr. KINDRED. I think the gentleman's contention along that line is correct. I believe that the law should be amended so that these Government appropriations should be properly disbursed directly by the Veterans' Bureau and go to the person for whom it is intended. [Applause.]

The money that we appropriate and which is handled by the Veterans' Bureau for the beneficiaries who require administration of any kind in the courts should go directly from the hands of the bureau to the beneficiary. That is the amendment that I urge all along the line.

As to the ratings, as individual Members of Congress, we all hear a great deal of certain instances which seem to be instances of unfair ratings in the disability compensation. We may hear certain facts from the claimants, but as to those in the medical service I desire to emphasize that we, as Members of Congress, can not determine the medical facts with regard to the man's claimants; and if we can eliminate indifference and incompetence of a very small number of the medical service referred to, then we shall have corrected that injustice; and that can be done, as I believe, by paying larger salaries, as has already been suggested by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFFER], and also by bringing into the medical councils of the medical service of the Veterans' Bureau disinterested and humane consultants of scientific standing in the medical profession.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINDRED. Yes.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. No one in the House can speak more ably on this subject than my good friend and colleague from New York. I have followed the gentleman carefully, and I want to congratulate him. This case came to my mind. I have

had correspondence somewhat similar to the gentleman's experience. The Government doctors in 1922 decided that an ex-service man had active tuberculosis, and he was sent to the hospital and treated.

Mr. KINDRED. He ought to have had 100 per cent permanent-disability compensation.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. Then the next year or the following year the man was pronounced cured. The next year after that he was said to have tuberculosis again and sent for treatment. He then took up vocational training and he was dismissed from the training because he was not physically able to carry on, and at the same time that was a supposed case of arrested tuberculosis, and the district office now reports that there is no evidence that he ever had tuberculosis prior to 1926. Should not the Government be bound by the report of its own doctors where they found first that he had tuberculosis?

Mr. KINDRED. Unquestionably, what the gentleman says is correct. It is very difficult to follow tuberculosis cases. In the first place, as every physician understands, when tuberculosis first develops, there and then in its incipency is the only positive hope of cure. If a case is allowed to develop and various complications and pathological conditions follow, these patients, as often happens, get better; but they have recurrences and may never recover. I do not know what the percentage of cases is, but very often they show considerable improvement and have bright prospects of cure; but in a very large percentage of cases, though not so much as formerly, in badly managed tubercular cases in the end the patient dies of tuberculosis. The facts stated by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SEARS] are correct. I believe that the only solution, speaking generally of cases in the abstract and not of individual cases, is to permit a 100 per cent disability compensation with hospitalization from the beginning, from the incipient form of tuberculosis, as soon as there are positive symptoms of it.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. I never met a more capable, courteous, and conscientious man than General Hines, but in this case to which I have referred, when he was pronounced cured they cut his compensation to 10 per cent, because he was cured; and then we find him again with tuberculosis, and I agree with my colleague that it is doubtful whether tuberculosis is ever really cured, although it may be arrested.

Mr. KINDRED. What we call arrested cases are fibroid cases, and every physician is familiar with them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. KINDRED. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman grant me a few minutes more?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes more to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINDRED. Yes.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Chairman, is it not a fact that when a person develops tuberculosis and lung tissue is destroyed as a result of that, when that person is "cured" the trouble is merely arrested?

Mr. KINDRED. That is true in a majority of cases.

Mr. LAZARO. And if that is true, the gentleman is correct when he states that when tuberculosis is diagnosed and can be traced to the service, the soldier should be given 100 per cent disability compensation and should be kept on that list?

Mr. KINDRED. I am glad the gentleman agrees with me.

Mr. MILLIGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINDRED. Yes.

Mr. MILLIGAN. What percentage of disability does the gentleman think a man is under who has an arrested case of tuberculosis?

Mr. KINDRED. I have that here in my statistics and I shall give it to the gentleman later, but I want to make one observation now if the gentleman will take that as satisfactory. As to the matter of the neuropsychiatric cases, they were 44 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries in the beginning of the fiscal year 1925, and those have now increased to 46 per cent of the total number.

That group is one of those important from the standpoint of the taxpayer and from the sociological and humanitarian standpoint. They must have long and proper hospitalization. Our hospital system at the present time has developed to an extent which I believe will meet the essential hospital needs.

It is an interesting fact, I think, that insanities of ex-service men are essentially the insanities of the civil population. There is developed one important classification of nomenclature by psychiatrists or alienists as a result of many cases which occurred incident to the war known as "shell shock." Now, when shell shock is studied and analyzed from a physio-

logical and psychological and pathological basis it is found that it is a compound and complication of several psychoses or elements that go to make up several different classifications of insanity, and absolutely curable, as difficult as the case may seem when first examined. Therefore it may be said that shell shock, while very important, does not deserve any special classification, and is to be treated as other forms of insanity are to be treated. Now, there will be a steady increase and a greater demand on the hospital branch of the Government for the neuropsychiatric cases, and it will be because we have liberalized our laws under the veterans' act of 1924 and amendments thereto so that the veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Filipino Insurrection, and of the Boxer Rebellion; in fact, the veterans of all wars, may receive the benefits of our hospital system.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. KINDRED. I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

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

Mr. KINDRED. The following tables (Nos. 1 and 2) indicate the medical classification of the neuropsychiatric and psychotic (insane) patients, and also all other classifications under treatment in hospitals of the Veterans' Bureau February 1, 1926:

Table No. 1.—The classification of psychiatric conditions is given as follows:

United States veterans under treatment in all hospitals for neuropsychiatric conditions, February 1, 1926

	Cases
Constitutional psychopathic state, criminalism	37
Constitutional psychopathic state, emotional instability	159
Constitutional psychopathic state, inadequate personality	243
Constitutional psychopathic state, paranoid personality	64
Constitutional psychopathic state, pathological liar	37
Constitutional psychopathic state, sexual psychopathy	15
Dementia praecox, hebephrenic type	720
Dementia praecox, catatonic type	194
Dementia praecox, paranoid type	405
Dementia praecox, simple type	665
Dementia praecox (mixed)	22
Melancholia involutinal	18
Paranoia	15
Paranoid state	50
Psychosis, epileptic, clouded state	13
Psychosis, epileptic, deterioration	46
Psychosis, epileptic, other conditions	66
Psychosis, hysterical	215
Psychosis-intoxication, acute hallucinosis	13
Psychosis-intoxication, acute paranoid type	2
Psychosis-intoxication, alcoholic deterioration	11
Psychosis-intoxication, chronic paranoid type	4
Psychosis-intoxication, delirium tremens	7
Psychosis-intoxication, Korsakow (alcoholic)	2
Psychosis-intoxication, pathological intoxication	2
Psychosis-intoxication, other types, acute or chronic (alcoholic)	31
Psychosis-intoxication, gases	2
Psychosis-intoxication, opium and derivatives, cocaine, bromides, etc	57
Psychosis-intoxication, other exogenous toxins	7
Psychosis-intoxication, manic depressive, manic type	136
Psychosis, manic depressive, mixed type	51
Psychosis, manic depressive, depressive type	114
Psychosis, manic depressive, otherwise unclassified	147
Psychosis, senile, presenile types	2
Psychosis, traumatic constitutional	20
Psychosis, traumatic post-traumatic mental enfeeblement	29
Psychosis, with brain tumor	7
Psychosis, with cerebral arterio-sclerosis	2
Psychosis, with cerebral syphilis	55
Psychosis, with constitutional psychopathic inferiority	119
Psychosis, with cerebral embolism	2
Psychosis, intoxication, chronic hallucinosis	4
Psychosis, manic depressive, circular type	7
Psychosis senile, simple deterioration	2
Psychosis with delirium with infectious diseases	4
Psychosis with diseases of ductless glands	13
Psychosis with exhaustion delirium	7
Psychosis with other diseases or conditions	46
Psychosis with post-infectious	29
Psychosis with mental deficiency	75
Psychosis with pellagra	2
Psychosis undiagnosed	352
Total	4,327
Patients under treatment for other neuropsychiatric conditions:	
Epilepsy	287
Paralysis	147
Hysteria (not to include psychosis hysteria)	412
Neurasthenia	538
Other diseases of the nervous system	354
Endocrines	204
Mental deficiency	1,199
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority without psychosis	1,770
Psychoneurosis	3,397
Psychoneurotic cases undiagnosed	280
Total	8,589
Total of all neuropsychiatric conditions	12,916

Table No. 2, which follows, gives the general class of disease from which all hospitalized veterans are suffering:

United States veterans under treatment in all hospitals for all diseases and conditions, February 1, 1926.

Class of disease:	Cases
Abnormalities and congenital malformations	11
Blood and blood-forming organs	30
Bones and cartilages	234
Circulatory system	441
Communicable and infectious diseases (exclusive of tuberculosis and venereal)	144
Dental	16
Digestive system	583
Ear, nose, and throat	330
Eye and annexa	65
Genito-urinary system (exclusive of venereal)	267
Hernia	153
Joints and bursae	539
Lymphatic system	38
Muscles, fasciae, tendons, and tendon sheaths	46
Gynecological conditions	3
Parasitic diseases	76
Poisonings and intoxications	22
Psychiatric diseases	4,327
Epilepsy	287
Paralysis	147
Hysteria (not to include psychosis hysteria)	413
Neurasthenia	538
Other diseases of the nervous system	354
Endoerues	204
Mental deficiency	1,199
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority (without psychosis)	1,770
Psychoneurosis	3,397

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. GARBER].

Mr. GARBER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this morning I observed the arrival in the House of the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. OLDFIELD], chairman of the national congressional Democratic committee, fresh from his political mission in the State of Maine to revive a disorganized, discordant, and decadent Democracy. [Applause.] It will be recalled that several weeks ago he visited the State of Oklahoma on a similar mission, and as the session draws to a close the opposition under his leadership, as the sole justification for their restoration to power in the next Congress, frantically broadcast their charges of a "robber tariff." The gentlemen from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], from Arkansas [Mr. OLDFIELD], and from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] in turn assailed this monster of their imaginations with such wide divergence of views as to at once remind us of the three blind men examining and misjudging an elephant. One, holding the trunk, said, "It's a snake." Another, seizing the tail, said, "A rope." A third, feeling a leg, said, "A post." And the incorrectness of their description is fully equaled, if not exceeded, by the gentlemen mentioned in their charge of a "robber tariff."

CORPORATION NOT EVIL, PER SE

The distinguished gentleman from Texas sees only the poisonous reptile of monopolistic control, the python of big business crushing competition and the prosperity of a helpless people in its deadly coils. Becoming alarmed, he inveighs eloquently against the increased earnings of innumerable corporations transacting business behind the tariff wall, as though the corporation was an evil, per se, instead of an essential agency for the organization, conduct, and management of our industrial enterprises and for the distribution of shares of ownership in them to their employees. As an agency for such purpose, it is the most convenient and efficient yet devised by the genius of man. [Applause.] He forgets that such earnings are but the evidences of an increased trade and industry, steady employment and good wages to American labor, and a fair return to the millions of stockholders investing in such enterprises—a marked contrast, it is true, with Democratic administrations, when silent mills, closed factories, idle men, and bread lines for the hungry are the inevitable results of its time-honored policy of a tariff for revenue only.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARBER. I would prefer to continue without interruption.

Mr. WINGO. Are you now discussing the conditions of 1907?

Mr. GARBER. No; I was referring to the conditions under the Cleveland administration from 1894 to 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma declines to yield further.

EQUALITY OF OCCUPATIONS BEING ESTABLISHED

Mr. GARBER. The economic revolution now under way will mark a new epoch in the industrial development of this country. It is a transition period wherein the imaginary distinctions between capital and labor are disappearing and the equality of occupations is being gradually established. The upstanding, industrious, efficient American laborer stands upon a plane of equality with that of the business and professional

man of to-day. Through the agency of the corporation, he is becoming a joint owner in the enterprise in which he is engaged. As such joint owner, he has a personal interest in its success. His viewpoint is being changed from that of indifferent wage earner to that of cooperative employee and owner. Likewise, the viewpoint of the employer is being changed as he is being made to recognize the independence and power of organized labor and that its voluntary cooperation is essential to the success of his enterprise and a return upon his investment.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARBER. I yield to my colleague, but my time is very limited.

Mr. McKEOWN. I would like to know when these employees have changed their minds. In the last campaign, they had a party of their own.

Mr. GARBER. It is but natural for my distinguished colleague with his judicial and searching mind to make the inquiry. Yes; they "changed their mind" and did not support their party. It turned out to be like a western corn crop in a bad year when the hot winds killed it. The prospect was good. It was 8 or 10 feet high, tasseled and eared out. It was a whale of a crop on dress parade, but failed to materialize at shucking time. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARBER. However much I would like to yield to the gentleman, who is always interesting and entertaining in his contributions to pending discussion, yet my limited time will not permit me to do so.

EMPLOYEES BECOMING STOCKHOLDERS IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Concentration of capital is being displaced by the diffusion of capital, by the division of ownership in industrial enterprises. The employer and employees, from a common viewpoint, are looking upon their common enterprise, upon the success of which the prosperity of both depends. There are more property owners in the United States to-day than ever before in the history of this country. The property owner becomes a taxpayer, with a personal interest in his government and a more active interest in public affairs.

David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury under Wilson, contributes the following significant information relative to the distribution of ownership:

Fifty-five thousand, or nearly one-half, of the stockholders in Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. are employees.

Fourteen thousand of the 49,497 stockholders in the Bethlehem Steel Co. are employees.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARBER. I would be very glad indeed to yield to the gentleman who is recognized as one of the ablest and most efficient members of this committee and whose contributions are most valuable to the illumination of discussions, but because of my limited time I hope he will not persist in his request but permit me to proceed without further interruption.

Mr. WYANT. The farmer's interest in industrial development is exemplified in the district in which I live. We manufacture iron and steel products, and out of every million dollars of iron and steel products sold in those factories, \$350,000 goes to the well-paid farmers of this country.

Mr. GARBER. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his valuable contribution of fact as it shows the close relationship between industry and agriculture, a subject I shall attempt to develop more fully later on.

Out of the 358,000 persons owning stock in the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., more than 60,000 are Bell System employees.

In the United States Steel Corporation, more than 50,000, or about one-third of the total number of stockholders, are employees.

Seventy-five per cent of the employees of the Standard Gas & Electric Co. are stockholders.

Eighty per cent of the employees of the Northern States Power Co. are stockholders.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. number 26,276 stockholders.

There are more than 800,000 stockholders in class I of American railroads, while more than 2,000,000 persons own stock in gas, electric railway, light, and power utilities.

In the chapter on "The workman as stockholder" in Labor's Money (1923), by Richard Boeckel, the following figures are given:

Six thousand employees of the General Motors Corporation—1 out of every 12 employed—hold 270,000 shares of common stock in that corporation, valued in excess of \$4,000,000.

Employees of Sears, Roebuck & Co. own 55,700 shares in that enterprise, purchased through the employees' profit-sharing fund, and 77,600 shares purchased outside the fund.

Seventy per cent of the workers employed by the International Harvester Co. hold common stock in the company, the aggregate value of their holdings exceeding \$5,000,000.

Practically every employee of the Proctor & Gamble Co. is a shareholder in the enterprise.

Ninety per cent of the employees of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. are stockholders, and every third man in the employ of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. holds one or more shares of stock.

The wages paid to our industrial workers for the year 1925 will exceed \$25,000,000,000, out of which it is estimated they will save between \$6,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000.

Recent years have witnessed a phenomenal growth in American savings banks. The year the World War began 11,000,000 American bank depositors had less than \$9,000,000,000 of savings deposits. At the end of last year there were 38,000,000 savings depositors, having a total of nearly \$21,000,000,000 in the banks. Thus, in one short decade the number of savings depositors was multiplied three and a half times, while the amount of their savings increased 130 per cent.

A peculiarly interesting and striking development in this country in recent years is the labor bank. The first labor bank in the United States was established at Washington, D. C., in 1920; to-day there are 75 of these banks in operation. The significant fact evidenced by the amazing growth of the movement is that the American laborer is building his prosperity and independence sanely upon a foundation of proven economic policies.

HIGH STANDARD OF LABOR UNDER EXISTING INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM

Thus, when you consider the full force and effect of all this and what it means, as American citizens you must certainly appreciate the high standard of American labor under our present industrial system. [Applause.] Can we afford for political purposes to experiment with it?

During the year just closed more than \$9,881,000,000 was invested in new American corporations. This is the highest record in any one year of our history. The incorporated business of the country pays a very large share of the total income tax, last year, 1925, amounting to \$881,190,113, and expends about 27 per cent of its total income in taxes, Federal, State, and local. Considering the vast amount of capital investment in the corporate business of our country and the ever-increasing number of stockholders, the former prejudice against incorporated business should disappear, and the corporation should be recognized as an essential to modern business in its proper conduct and management.

Thus we see that the corporation is the modern agency providing for joint ownership, through which the laborers are becoming joint owners in the enterprises in which they are engaged. They share in the increased dividends complained of by the gentleman from Texas. It is natural, however, for him to so complain, because wherever there is anything that is not clearly understood, it is invariably an object of suspicion.

The gentleman from Texas, fearless, efficient, and courageous as he is, must accustom himself to these changed industrial conditions. He must allay his fears; he must not run away every time a labor bank is organized, even though it is a corporation, or a new factory starts up, a new whistle blows, or a furnace fire flames forth. These are not signals for the calling of a grand jury when, as he says, in his district the neighborhood shifts overnight. These are calls to the American laborer to come and engage in the peaceful pursuits of a more diversified industry where the employees may become joint owners in the enterprises.

The gentleman's lack of faith in modern industrial development and modern agencies for the transaction of business recalls that of the Arkansasian who came down out of the mountains to see his first train. Standing on an elevation overlooking the tank where the engine was "taking water," leaning on his cane, stroking his straggling gray beard, chewing his "long fine green," and shaking his head in doubtful meditation as he continued to look at the stationary train, he turned to his faithful helpmeet of many years and said, "Liza, she'll never start, she'll never start!" When supplied with water, the conductor gave the "high sign," the fireman pulled the cord, the engineer opened the throttle, and with bell ringing, whistle blowing, exhaust roaring, and train disappearing around the bend, the old mountaineer again shook his head in amaze and wonder, spat his "terbacker," and exclaimed, "Liza, b'gosh, she'll never stop, she'll never stop!" [Laughter.]

THE "ROBBER TARIFF" AND THE CORPORATIONS

The distinguished gentleman from Arkansas sees all but 10 per cent of the American people bound hand and foot by the "robber tariff," but unlike the gentleman from Texas he denounces the "robber tariff" for its heavy exactions from the

corporations against which the gentleman from Texas so eloquently inveighs. He says:

Those engaged in the following occupations are injured by the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, to wit: Banking; the railroads; the building trades; wholesalers and retailers; public utilities, such as light, power, telephone, and telegraph companies; hotels; theaters; newspapers, all educational institutions; hospitals; lawyers; doctors and professional men generally; all Government employees—Federal, State, and municipal—as well as many other groups of our people. These producers and consumers are beginning to realize this injustice. More than 90 per cent of our people are being injured by the high protective tariff policy of the Republican Party, while less than 10 per cent of the people are being enriched to the tune of five billions per year by virtue of the unholy rates in the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, SUCH AS LIGHT, POWER, TELEPHONE, AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

Have you not observed the ever-increasing number of these unfortunate companies, closing their places of business, abandoning their plants, and going into bankruptcy? As you looked out of your car window coming to the Capitol, you wondered why these unsightly deserted plants—sad reminders of a "robber tariff"—should be permitted to remain and thus mar your pleasant meditations. You wondered how much longer you would be permitted the use of the telephone, the telegraph, and shuddered at the approaching darkness as you pictured the last expiring light company quitting business [laughter], deserted by its employees because of the heavy burdens and exactions of such a law!

THEATERS, COMPRISING MOVIE STARS AND SCENARIO WRITERS

Forming as they do our basic industry and upon which the prosperity of the Nation depends, contributing Hollywood as a model city and our strongest defense in time of war! [Laughter and applause.] Surely we should rush to their relief from the exactions of the "robber tariff."

NEWSPAPERS

Have you not observed how a once proud, fearless, and independent press has at last succumbed and become the pliant tool of monopoly? Behold their aims-begging, mendicant representatives in the press galleries of Congress! [Laughter.]

CALAMITOUS PREDICTIONS OF THE EFFECT OF THE McCUMBER TARIFF

And as you have witnessed these various classes of a once proud American citizenry being submerged into a woeful state of slavish mendicant peonage, living in hovels, clad in rags that scarce conceal their nakedness, with their children crying for bread, have you not wondered why a Divine Providence did not send forth some belted knight to champion their cause? If so, cease to wonder! He has at last arrived in the person of the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas. [Laughter and applause.] And is he not their logical champion? Who was it that stood upon this floor when the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill was pending and warned the American people of the dire calamities that would befall them under this law? Why, the gentleman from Arkansas. [Laughter.] Who was it that said, in effect, "If you pass this law, the 'unholy rates' are so high as to become prohibitive. The bill will afford no revenue, and you will have to levy taxes direct or issue bonds to pay the ordinary running expenses of the Government?" The gentleman from Arkansas. [Laughter.] Who was it that admitted there were then between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men out of employment, "without money with which to clothe and feed their families or educate their children," but predicted if the McCumber bill became a law the number would be increased to 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 idle men? The gentleman from Arkansas. [Laughter.]

Who was it said if you pass this bill you will erect a "Chinese wall" so high around this country it will be impossible for foreign nations to send their goods into our ports? The gentleman from Arkansas. Who was it said if you pass this bill "the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans might just as well be oceans of fire instead of the great highways of commerce as God intended"? The gentleman from Arkansas. [Laughter.]

"Oceans of fire!" [Laughter.] Of those of you who have had occasion to visit our ports since the passage of the McCumber law, I anxiously inquire, was the vast expanse of the mighty ocean still there? [Laughter.] If so, were not the wild waves accusingly murmuring, "OLDFIELD, OLDFIELD, OLDFIELD!" [Laughter and applause.] Those of you who have had occasion to cross, was it through a fiery holocaust of flame?

During the year just closed under this "robber tariff," over that Chinese wall, through those raging flames, across those "oceans of fire," came many fleets of merchant vessels to our ports, unloading in our markets the commerce of the world, in value of \$4,227,280,000; and across those "oceans of fire" went our exports, in value of \$4,909,845,000, a trade as evenly

balanced as has ever been attained in the commercial history of this country. [Applause.]

With your prediction of "oceans of fire" and no commerce disproven by increased trade; with your prediction of no revenue disproven by abundant revenues; with your prediction of eight or ten million men out of employment disproven by steady employment at wages higher than ever before—what becomes of your tariff issue in the coming campaign? With all your predictions of 1922 disproven, how can you expect the people to believe your predictions of 1926? [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. What about the increased revenues and the decreased taxes?

Mr. GARBER. I thank the gentleman from Washington for his most pertinent inquiry. Our revenues have increased to \$550,000,000 annually under the McCumber law, which, coupled with the hard-boiled economy of this administration, has enabled us to reduce materially not only the annual expenses of administration but the war debt in the amount of \$3,535,490,840, with a resultant saving in interest of more than \$1,500,000,000.

VISIONARY FEARS VERSUS FACTS

The gentleman from Tennessee sees "mountain-high tariff walls" instead of "oceans of fire." He mourns for an Andrew Jackson in the White House to level those mountains. He is reported to have said:

If an Andrew Jackson were in the White House, we would not be listening to absurdly impractical, not to say hypocritical, pretensions about increasing our trade with Italy while we sit smugly behind a tariff wall ranging against us as high as 99 per cent.

If Andrew Jackson were in the White House! Why assume an impossibility for your major premise? [Laughter.] Why not assume an actual fact? Why not tell the people what Andrew Jackson did when he was in the White House? He enforced the law for the collection of tariffs and insisted when laid they should be for protection. Referring to the low-tariff period of 1816 to 1824, he said:

In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized.

[Applause.]

Pretty good doctrine for to-day in view of the mawkish sentimental internationalism that is being broadcast throughout the country. [Applause.]

It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own, or else in a short time by continuing our present policy we will all become paupers ourselves.

The gentleman from Tennessee imagines he sees our trade with Italy destroyed. Let me reassure him. It is only a mirage of the Underwood Act he sees. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has again expired.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. How much more time does the gentleman want?

Mr. GARBER. About 10 minutes.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 15 additional minutes. [Applause.]

Mr. GARBER. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Iowa for his courteous consideration and liberality.

Under the McCumber Act our trade increased with Italy from \$62,000,000 in 1921 to over \$102,000,000 in 1925.

Turning from Italy, the gentleman imagines he sees equally frightful results in our trade with England. His wrath culminates in the charge that "our high tariff has caused England to place a tariff of 32½ per cent against our safety razor blades and numerous other products." You will observe, however, that the "numerous other products" are not itemized.

Mr. MADDEN. I suppose the English quit shaving, did they not?

Mr. GARBER. Yes; all because of this "robber tariff." [Laughter.] The "numerous other products" are not itemized, although the gentleman had in excess of \$1,000,000,000 worth of our exports to England to select from. [Applause.] It but emphasizes the poverty of fact and focuses the attention upon "razor blades," one item out of a billion dollars' worth of exports.

Is it not alarming? Is it not terrifying, gentlemen? It recalls the incident of a citizen coming home late one night, intoxicated. Bumping into a lone tree in his front yard, he started away from it, and hit it again. Then he circled it, once more running into it. Then he put his back against the

tree and started out in another direction with the same result. Finally, falling in his effort to reach the house, he carefully pulled off his coat, vest, and hat and laid them on the ground under the tree and lay down, muttering, "Losht! Losht in 'n impenetrable foresht!" [Laughter.]

OUR HOME MARKET—THE TREASURE HOUSE OF THE WORLD

The total international trade of the world is something more than \$52,000,000,000 in value, divided as follows: Imports, \$27,000,000,000; exports, \$25,000,000,000. The share of the United States in this world trade is roughly about 16 per cent, or 13.3 per cent of the imports and 18.4 per cent of the exports. Fifty-two billion dollars' worth of international trade is a colossal sum, but the annual productivity of the United States runs into seventy and eighty billions a year, eclipsing the amount of the world's trade by a sum larger than our national debt. We exported during 1925, \$4,909,845,000 worth of goods. So the home market for home-made goods is greater by at least \$15,000,000,000 than the entire export and import trade of the world. And in addition, we imported \$4,227,280,000 worth of goods.

Our home market is the treasure house of the world. It is a storehouse of human industry, energy, consuming capacity, and capacity to pay. No wonder the nations of the world look to it with covetous eyes and reach for it with greedy hands. But it does not belong to them. It is ours—it is rightfully ours. We created it. It was created by the work, industry, genius, and enterprise of the American people under the guaranties of their Constitution. [Applause.] Yet you propose to remove the protection from this market and put us in competition with the markets of the world.

What will you say to the farmers in the coming campaign? Your only remedy for agricultural relief is the removal of the protection from this market so that foreign farm products will come in and add to the surplus we already have. That is your remedy.

Mr. JONES. Will the gentleman yield? I would like for the gentleman to give us his remedy.

Mr. GARBER. My remedy in part is to build up the consuming capacity of the home market we have and to protect it. [Applause.]

Mr. JONES. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GARBER. I would be very glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas, whom I consider one of the most valuable members of this committee and an honor to the State he so ably represents, but I can not yield further, because I want to touch on one or two other matters, and my time has almost expired.

FARM RELIEF AT THE EXPENSE OF AMERICAN LABOR

For the relief of the farmer you offer cheap made foreign products at the expense of American labor, giving the employment in their manufacture to the cheap labor of foreign countries. You say to the American farmer, "Your trouble is the high prices you have to pay for everything you have to buy, and the low prices you have to take for everything you have to sell." You say, "You have to buy in a protected market and sell in a world market. We propose to reduce the prices of homemade goods to a dead level with prices in the markets of the world. Restore us to power, and we will remove the protection from the home market, so that foreign goods will come in on a 'competitive basis' and depress the price of our homemade products and put us on a dead level with the markets of the world. Then you can buy cheaper here at home." That is your offer to the American farmer and your program for farm relief.

LABOR RELIEF AT THE EXPENSE OF THE AMERICAN FARMER

Now, what do you say to labor? You say to American labor, "Your trouble is high prices for everything you have to buy. You have to pay too much for everything you have to eat. Your cost of living is too high. We will reduce the cost of living. We will remove protection from the home market and give you free beef from Mexico, Argentina, Australia, and Canada; free lamb and mutton from New Zealand and Australia; free rice from Japan; free eggs from China; free butter from Denmark; free wheat and potatoes from Canada and Australia. In other words, we will open our doors and put all agricultural products on the free list, as we did under the Underwood Act. We will reduce the price of home farm products to a dead level with foreign farm products and give you a reduced cost of living." That is what you say you will do for American labor at the expense of the American farmer, and this is your program for labor relief.

Mr. LEAVITT. If the gentleman will permit, I suggest that he talk about some one else, for I notice the gentleman from Arkansas has had enough of it and gone out. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARBER. I thank the gentleman from Montana for his suggestion and shall confine my remarks to their proposal for farm relief.

LOW TARIFF ALWAYS PRODUCES HARD TIMES

Their program is for the American farmer to buy cheap-made foreign products from foreign countries or buy home-made products depressed to the world's level here; and for the American laborer to buy foreign farm products or home farm products depressed to the world's level here. And thus, with the American farmer buying foreign-made goods and the American laborer buying foreign farm products, they propose to convert our home market into a world market and usher in an era of cheap prices. We had such an era under the low-tariff period from 1854 to 1857. Of it, President Buchanan in his message to Congress, said:

With unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and all the elements of natural wealth, our manufacturers have suspended; our public works are retarded; our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned; and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment and reduced to want. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interest, is in a deplorable condition.

We had such an era under the low tariff from 1894 to 1897. Of it, President Cleveland in his message to Congress, said:

With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial fear and distrust have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended. * * * Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan. * * * And loss and failure have involved every branch of business.

During that period at the local markets wheat sold for 33 cents per bushel; corn, 10 cents per bushel; hogs, \$2 per hundred; steers, 2 cents per pound; butter, 6 cents per pound; eggs, 3 cents per dozen. Cheap foreign goods flooded the country. Mills were closed, factories idle, and Coxey's army marched on Washington. We had to issue bonds in the sum of \$262,315,400 to pay the ordinary running expenses of the Government. All under a tariff policy the same as you now propose as your relief to labor and the farmers in the coming campaign! [Applause on the Republican side.]

Our last experience was under the Underwood Act, from 1913 to 1921. The World War interfered with the natural results of the act, but in 1920 and 1921 the normal results were evidenced in our third era of cheap prices, during which farm lands shrank in value not less than one-third and prices of farm products became ruinous. Farm losses were appalling. Describing in the House the then existing conditions, Hon. JAMES W. COLLIER, a present member of this committee representing the eighth district in Mississippi and a leading national Democrat, said:

Here at home our troubles are economic rather than social or political. Our agricultural products are selling below the cost of their production. The purchasing power of our people is also greatly curtailed. Railroad rates are an embargo on business. Thousands are out of employment. Wages are being continually lowered. Bank credits are restricted. Our surplus products and manufactured articles are piling high for export, but there is no place for them to go. Our factories are idle and many of them closing down, for there are no purchasers to buy. Our foreign market is decreasing because the foreigner is unable to pay for what he wants. Our warehouses are full to overflowing with cotton, wool, and other products for lack of both a home and a foreign market.

REDUCTION OF PRICES WOULD NOT REDUCE TAXES, WAR DEBT, MORTGAGES

Do we want a return to such conditions? It would almost equal the hardships of the ravages of war. There is no question but what such a policy would reduce the cost of living. We admit that; but it would not reduce taxes. It would not reduce the war debt. It would not reduce the expense of running the Government. It would not help the laboring man to pay the mortgage on his home. It would not reduce the \$8,000,000,000 worth of farm mortgages contracted in high prices, the principal and interest of which would have to be paid in low-price farm products. That is the big proposition you will be unable to answer with your "cheaper" slogan in the coming campaign.

Are you going into the agricultural States and tell the farmer you are going to remove the tariff on his wheat, corn, hogs, wool, butter, eggs, and all other farm products? No; you will not tell that to the farmers; you will tell that to labor in the industrial sections of the country. To the farmers you

will say, "We will reduce the cost of labor's products so you can buy cheaper." If your proposal for labor relief was the repeal of the restrictive immigration law, it would be less injurious to labor than your proposal to admit foreign labor in packages, in products, while the producer lives snugly in his foreign home, avoiding the necessary burdens of our high standards and contributing nothing to the support of our Government, either in time of peace or war.

If we were all just consumers, just sitting around in rocking-chairs clipping coupons and consuming, we might indulge in the theory for a short time again until the payment on the coupons ceased. But, unfortunately, we are not a people of idle consumers; we are wage-workers. The farmer's products represent his wages. We all have to work to get the wherewithal to pay for our consumption.

WHO GETS THE JOB, THE AMERICAN OR THE FOREIGNER?

It is a question, after all, of who gets the job, the American or the foreigner. Through its policy of protection the Republican Party says without hesitation, "We will give the work or let the jobs to the lowest bidder, but we will limit the bidders to our home people, the members of our own family, the family of your Uncle Sam, U. S. A." Through its policy of "trade on a competitive basis," the Democratic Party says, "We will give our work or let the jobs to the lowest bidder, but we will not limit the bidders to our home people. When thus limited the bids are too high. That is the trouble with us now—everything is too high. We propose to throw down the bars and receive bids for our work from the agricultural and labor markets of the world."

Upon this question Abraham Lincoln said:

I do not know much about political economy, but I do know that when we purchase a ton of steel rails from Great Britain for \$100 we get the rails and Great Britain gets the money, and when we produce the rails from our own mines and in our own mills, we have both the money and the rails. * * * When you buy goods made abroad, you have the goods but some one else has the money. When you buy the goods at home, we have both the goods and the money.

We prefer to give and take, keeping all the jobs for ourselves up to the extent that we can do the work and raise the products, keeping the money ourselves. And with every member of the family working and patronizing each other, staying at home instead of abroad, we will soon work out our prosperity on a solid and enduring basis for every member of the family.

ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE AND PROTECTION WILL INSURE PROSPERITY

It is true our agricultural conditions are not what they ought to be, but they are better than they are in any other country in the world and they are gradually improving. The purchasing power of farm products is gradually increasing. With co-operative marketing organizations affiliated so as to control each basic crop, cutting out all unnecessary overhead between the producer and consumer and supplemented by a Federal marketing agency, coordinating all the departments of Government for farm relief, substantial and lasting prosperity under protection will be restored. [Applause.]

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. COLTON].

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, a good friend on the Democratic side the other day, solicitous of the welfare of the Republican Party, asked who would become the defender of the protective tariff when the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TINCER] left Congress. If that gentleman is here this afternoon, I think he has the answer to his question. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose to-day to address the House on the subject of the Tariff Commission and also some of the events surrounding the investigation of the Tariff Commission on the subject of sugar.

A great deal has been said lately about the Tariff Commission being a quasi judicial body, and that its establishment came about as a result of the feeling generally throughout the country that some body nonpartisan in its operation and judicial in its work should be created. President Coolidge has been criticized. It is claimed he has misconstrued not only the law but the spirit of the law and that he has undertaken to use his high office in the control of that commission contrary to the real spirit and intention of the law itself. Other similar statements have been made.

To my mind this constitutes a grave and serious charge and one that should be given careful consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I have very carefully reviewed much of the history leading to the establishment of the Tariff Commission and have studied the law creating it.

While I do not believe it is material to the point I wish to discuss, I may say in passing that I do not regard the Tariff Commission as a quasi judicial body. I understand that in law quasi means "like unto" or that it supposes a little difference between two bodies. I can not find where judicial powers were conferred upon the Tariff Commission. No body can be designated even a quasi judicial tribunal that has absolutely no judicial powers or functions. There is a vast difference between the creation of a commission which is really an arm of the executive branch of the Government and which, of course, is required to furnish information to Congress than the creation of a court or a quasi judicial tribunal as part of the great judicial branch of the Government. This distinction should be borne clearly in mind in the light of events which have transpired and in the consideration of the charge against the President of the United States.

The Tariff Commission is a fact-finding body, and makes its report to the Chief Executive or to Congress, as the case may be, and in no way renders any judicial decision. I understand in most cases the commission does not even make recommendations. Therefore, whatever action was taken by the President, if any, with regard to the work of the Tariff Commission is vastly different from an attempt to influence a Supreme Court in this country, and any effort to compare the commission with the Supreme Court of the United States or any other court in the land must fail, because there is not ground upon which the comparison can be made. The President of the United States makes the decision, if any is made, and he has a perfect right to indicate to the commission or to individual members thereof his desire that certain investigation shall be made and the facts therein sent to him. He makes the decision, not the Tariff Commission, and with due respect I submit that the Tariff Commission is not even quasi judicial.

It is interesting, Mr. Chairman, to examine the first organization of this commission. It was created by an act of Congress in 1916 under a Democratic administration to be composed of six members, not more than three of whom should be members of the same political party. The original members of the commission appointed by President Wilson were Messrs. Tausig, Roper, and Lewis, Democrats; Kent, Culbertson, and Costigan, Progressives or Independents. I think it is safe to say that Congress in the creation of this and similar commissions which have been designated as nonpartisan intended that the two great political parties, namely, Republicans and Democrats, should be appointed thereon. But in the appointment of this first commission the great Republican Party was without a recognized representative.

It can not logically be contended that the commission as thus originally constituted represented the intention of the Congress in creating that body.

BIPARTISAN MEANS TWO PARTY

The Republican Party is not now and I do not believe has ever been willing to accept the views of Mr. Costigan as its views in respect to tariff matters. You will find that Mr. Costigan's views on the tariff have seldom if ever coincided with the views of the Republicans. I think I can say quite accurately that in tariff matters he has rarely if ever supported the tariff views of the Republican Party. The same might be said of Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Kent. So that in the very beginning the work of the commission—the then President of the United States in making his appointments determined the political leanings of that commission, if it should have any, in the investigation of facts. Therefore, any charge made by a Member of Congress or anybody else that the Tariff Commission has been "packed" by President Coolidge has evidently not been informed as to its original membership or are just seven or eight years late with the charge that the commission is "packed." Only within the past year or two has the commission been constituted as was evidently intended by Congress at the time it was created, with both parties fairly and fully represented, and I may say that it is only since President Coolidge has been President that the commission has been fairly representative of the different political parties of the Nation, as was intended by Congress that it should be.

It is charged that the President attempted to "pack" the commission, and in so doing that he practically forced Commissioner Culbertson to resign and accept the appointment as minister to Rumania in order that the President might appoint a member of the Tariff Commission whose views on the tariff question were more like his own. I deny that absolutely.

The facts are, however, that William S. Culbertson had been ambitious for a long time to get into the Diplomatic Service. He had asked President Harding for such an appointment.

Senator CURTIS had gone to see President Harding for such an appointment. Senator CURTIS had gone to see President Harding in behalf of Mr. Culbertson and had asked the President to give Culbertson a transfer to the Diplomatic Service.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLTON. I would like first to finish my statement, but I yield for a short question.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman there states something as a fact about what was told President Harding or somebody else. How does the gentleman know that?

Mr. COLTON. I only know from the record that has been made in another body, wherein all of the facts that I have stated and more are set out in detail.

It is understood that Mr. Culbertson had been promised by President Harding that he would be given a diplomatic post. Culbertson pressed the question both in and out of season, and when Calvin Coolidge became President, Culbertson's campaign for a transfer continued. It is understood that Mr. Culbertson told President Coolidge that President Harding had promised him an appointment in the Diplomatic Service. It is also understood that President Coolidge at that time told Culbertson that at the first opportunity he would see that he got such an appointment. In the fall of 1924 vacancies occurred in the Diplomatic Service, and, according to his request, Mr. Culbertson was considered for and accepted the appointment as minister to Rumania when the offer was made to him.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Who understood all this?

Mr. COLTON. That is the statement made in another body on January 6 and on January 23. You will find a complete history if you will read the Record of that date.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is referring to transactions in the Senate and is criticizing and reflecting upon what happened in the Senate. The gentleman says that something happened in the Senate, and that an attempt was made to do so and so. The rule is very plain that criticism of the Senate can not be made in this House.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, I am simply reciting the events that occurred on January 23, and in answer to a question propounded by the gentleman himself.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah will proceed in order.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. But I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman. The words have already been spoken and the Chair knows what they are. I make the point of order that they are out of order, and, if necessary, I will make the motion to take them down and have a ruling upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. The rule provides that it is not in order in debate upon the floor of the House to make reference to an existing Senate in this Congress, but it would be in order as to a Senate in a preceding Congress.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, I think I am within the rule. What I have said is largely in response to the gentleman's question.

Mr. BEGG. Does not the rule mean a derogatory statement about the Senate? Why almost daily somebody uses the word "Senate" in respect to something. I can not see where the gentleman seems to have been in any way derogatory.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I was listening to the remarks and I can not see that there was anything at all derogatory in anything or to anyone in the Chamber at the other end of the Capitol, and here about three weeks ago the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] spoke for about a half hour and talked about the Senate most of the time. No one on this side of the aisle called him to order, and it seems to be rather peculiar, when the gentleman merely referred in a casual sort of way, that he should be called to order by another gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman from Texas will withdraw the point of order. What the gentleman from Utah has recited is not an effort upon his part to slander the Senate. It is not derogatory to the Senate. He merely recited the facts that are derogatory to the administration, the facts themselves.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. The gentleman thinks that would be in order?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I will say to the Chair that if the gentleman recited all the facts, I would be glad for him to proceed, because I know the more facts he recites the more damning would be the recital to the conduct of the Tariff Commission and the present administration. I want to say to the Chair in reference to my point of order. The fact that gentlemen on the Republican side did not make a point of order some time ago against the gentleman from Texas is no presumption that any gentleman on that side knew it was in violation

of the rule for that matter. I reserve the right to make a point of order whenever I think it ought to be made and whenever I think proper without consulting the gentleman from Minnesota about the matter and his remarks about my right to do that are entirely gratuitous and entirely prompted by some motive other than to see that the rules are enforced.

The CHAIRMAN. The rule is that it is a breach of order in debate to introduce what has been said on the same subject in the other House.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. I withdraw the point of order since the gentleman knows he is out of order; if the gentleman wants to continue and condemn the Republican Senate, I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, may I understand the situation? Will the Chair explain the rule he quoted?

The CHAIRMAN. It is against the rules to refer to what has been said in the other body on a given subject and what was said in debate by Members of the other body on that subject or to criticize.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. If the Chair enforces that rule, he would strike out all of the gentleman's speech.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah will proceed in order.

Mr. COLTON. Whatever I have to say is not in criticism of the other body. I believe I am in order. It is in reference to a matter of history and in reference to the Tariff Commission that was brought out in debate in the other body, and this discussion has come as the result of the question of the gentleman from Texas as to where I got the information.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. COLTON. For a question.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. It is a question. Now the gentleman says it was brought up by the gentleman from Texas. Did not the gentleman when he said "another body" mean the Senate? Answer that.

Mr. COLTON. Yes. The gentleman has continued the subject, and the only way I could answer him was by that reference.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I call for the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is demanded. The gentleman from Utah will proceed.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, a great deal of criticism has been made in the newspapers of this country against the action of the Tariff Commission with reference to its investigation of sugar.

An attempt has been made to magnify and distort the purpose of a commendable effort being made at the time of the sugar investigation to get the facts before that body. I shall refer to this a little later. I only want to say at this time that certain Members of Congress tried to get information and impart that information to a member of the Tariff Commission that could be used and was intended to be used by the body itself. That effort was criticized. It seems all right, however, for another member of the commission to come privately to Members of Congress and furnish them with detailed information not only of the doings of the Tariff Commission but of private conversations with the President of the United States and private memorandums. How is it that a Member of Congress may know to the minutest detail what has taken place in private audiences between the President of the United States and members of the commission, and yet it is so dreadful for a few Members of Congress to seek, in an open meeting to which a member of the commission had been invited and the purpose of which meeting that member had been advised beforehand, to impart certain information necessary to the life of a great industry.

Who gave out the information from the Tariff Commission that has been so freely used? It would be interesting to know. I think we can surmise that this information could only have come from a member whose wife was a member of the La Follette national campaign committee in 1924, and I am wondering if the information he gave was wholly uninfluenced by this coincidence.

This political connection of this member may also throw considerable light upon the charge that the President tried to control the Tariff Commission by asking for the resignation of David J. Lewis. The facts are that Mr. Lewis had tried in every way to complete the sugar report and get it into the hands of the President early in the fall of 1924 in order to force the President to act upon it immediately and without due consideration and before the election of November, 1924. This was, I am convinced, an intentional political trick on the part of Commissioner Lewis and his associates on the commission—Culbertson and Costigan. They did everything they

could to make the President act immediately on the sugar report. When the President took his time to examine the report carefully and decided not to follow their urgent demands for a reduction in the duty, then they began to howl about it and tried to blame the President. Mr. Lewis's term expired in September of 1924. If the President had wanted to control the commission he might easily have done so by just leaving the vacancy on the Tariff Commission unfilled until Congress convened in the fall after the election or by appointing a man holding the same tariff views as himself. That would have given the President one more friend or one fewer opponent on the Tariff Commission. Certainly if the President had desired to control the Tariff Commission he would have followed one or the other of these courses.

A memorandum has been made public purporting to give an account of a meeting held on May 24, 1924, in the office of the senior Senator from my State, at which was discussed the investigation of the Tariff Commission relating to sugar. There were a number of Congressmen who attended that meeting. May I briefly call attention to the circumstances which led to its being held?

Mr. Chairman, I was at that meeting, and I can therefore speak advisedly. The sugar industry of this country was trembling in the balance at that time. After the enactment of the Underwood tariff law and prior to the war the sugar industry was nearly ruined. The war gave it new impetus, but at its close it was a question again whether the industry would survive. A tariff believed by many producers to be inadequate was placed upon the statute book at the time of the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber bill. That tariff was then being investigated, and it was commonly rumored that a report would probably be submitted looking to a reduction of the tariff. The producers of this country were insisting that if it was reduced they would go out of business.

The sugar industry means much to many sections of this country—aye, I may say to every section of this country. Right now, if the tariff were removed from sugar or even lowered, the producers could not continue to do business. The question was discussed not upon one occasion but upon many occasions. The life of this great industry was at stake. Based upon the findings on the wheat question and from rumors which were abroad at that time, it was believed that some members of the Tariff Commission were unwilling to take into consideration basic facts so necessary in the determination of the cost of sugar. Representatives and Senators from sugar-producing sections held a number of meetings to consider the question. It was finally decided to request an audience with Mr. Culbertson and discuss with him the advisability of extending the hearings. The producers felt that a further hearing should be had as to the cost of production here and also the cost of production in Cuba which up to that time had been denied, and the producers wanted to open the hearings for further testimony. Mr. Culbertson was advised before the meeting was held as to its purpose, and he expressed no feeling that it was inadvisable or wrong. If he had expressed any objection to the meeting, he need not have attended. He did not even intimate that he would not care to come, but voluntarily came and took part in the discussion that was carried on. True, he did not express an opinion one way or another, nor was it expected that he should. We only intended to give him the viewpoint of the producers and request that the hearings be extended for that purpose, if Mr. Culbertson thought it advisable to present it to the commission.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what was wrong with that? The life of a great industry was at stake. A report was about to be made, which rumor said would favor a reduction of the tariff. I believed then and I believe now that that report was made without a full and complete investigation of the facts. I believed then and I believe now that we would have been derelict in our duty had we not made every effort to get the facts before that commission.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLTON. Yes.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. I understood the gentleman to ask what was wrong in Commissioner Culbertson being summoned to a Senator's office. Why did you not call the whole board there rather than cut out one man and bring pressure to bear upon him?

Mr. COLTON. I will answer the gentleman. The word "invited" is better than summoned. No man on the commission had been as close in the drafting of the tariff law as Mr. Culbertson, and it was only a question of whether or not it would be worth while to appear before the commission to bring out all the additional facts.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Does the gentleman refer to Mr. Culbertson in drawing the tariff law?

Mr. COLTON. I say he was conversant with its drafting; yes. He knew all about its provisions. He was acquainted with what it was intended for the commission to do.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Why did you not advise the other members?

Mr. COLTON. That was our intention. We were holding a meeting to determine the best ways of getting necessary facts before the commission, and we were seeking advice as to the best means of doing it.

I may add further that I believe President Coolidge would have been derelict to the principles of the great party which he represents had he not made every consistent and honorable effort to see that every fact was before that commission upon which they would base their report.

This was not an attempt to reach a judicial body; to take one member out by himself and talk the matter over with him in secret. This was a council meeting to which had been invited representatives from every sugar-producing section in the country, or practically so. To this meeting a member of a fact-finding commission, who had played an important part in the drawing of the law, and who had been a member of the commission from the beginning, was invited into the council, not for the purpose of influencing a decision, but for the purpose of being asked to suggest a way, if he thought it wise and practical, to get additional facts before the commission.

Mr. Chairman, there are no more honorable men in this Congress than some of those who attended that meeting. It was presided over by a Senator who for 25 years has given the best efforts of his life for the good of this country. A man of the highest character and integrity, who would not use his high office in an unworthy cause for anything in this world. A man whose honesty, patriotism, and integrity no man can honestly question. There were good lawyers in that meeting. Men who understand the ethics of the law; men who would no more see the courts of this land prostituted by unholy influence than they would think of selling themselves for gold. All of the men there were actuated by high, patriotic motives, just as I believe the President of the United States was actuated by high and lofty motives in every action he performed looking to the saving of the great sugar industry to this country.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I want to make one further reference to the Tariff Commission. I believe it has accomplished a good work already and as at present constituted it will be invaluable in the future in the consideration of tariff matters. A great deal has been said concerning the relation of the farmer and the protective tariff. In this connection it must be borne in mind that in nearly every case where the tariff has been increased under the flexible provisions of the tariff act it has been in the interests of the agricultural industry. So far as I am informed, with the exceptions of a few chemical productions, the tariff has not been increased on any of the great manufactured products since the passage of the Fordney-McCumber Act, but an increase has been made on products that would help the farmer. Anyone who has an interest in the commission, in its usefulness and accomplishments, will be interested in examining its ninth annual report just recently published by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House. It is interesting to know of the development of the commission as seen by a comparison of the work done in 1925 with work done in early years as shown by this ninth annual report and the previous annual reports of the commission. The commission has annually increased its usefulness and accomplishments.

At the hearings now being held by the Senate Committee the first chairman of the Tariff Commission saw fit to criticize one member of the commission who happens to come from my State. He made the statement, in effect, that this commissioner was not qualified for the position. Inasmuch as this statement has been made, permit me to state just what training Doctor Brossard has had.

Dr. E. B. Brossard was born and raised on a cattle ranch in Idaho and therefore knows firsthand the farm and livestock problems of the country, and his recent experience as a member of the staff of the Tariff Commission peculiarly fit him for the position of tariff commissioner.

After graduating from the Utah Agricultural College Mr. Brossard spent three additional years in graduate study in other universities—one year at Cornell University, in New York, and two years at the University of Minnesota. From the latter institution he received the degrees of master of science and doctor of philosophy. He specialized in economics and farm management and wrote his theses on agricultural economic problems.

That his scientific work is of high character is attested by the fact that he has been elected to membership in the honorary scholarship fraternities of Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Alpha Zeta.

Doctor Brossard has spent three years in Europe, where he learned the French language and became acquainted with European economic and political conditions.

Returning to the United States, he was employed as an expert in agricultural economics and farm management by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Utah Agricultural College. While in this position he made investigations of the business records of hundreds of farmers and their efficiency in managing their farms, and, upon analyzing their business statements and farm practices, demonstrated methods of improvement. He taught the farmers how to keep farm accounts, how to determine the costs of production of their farm products, and the benefits to be derived from a careful business analysis of farming operations.

He has had seven years' experience as a teacher of economics and farm management at the Utah Agricultural College and the University of Minnesota. For four years he was in charge of the department of agricultural economics and farm management at the Utah Agricultural College and at the same time conducted investigations as a member of the experiment-station staff. He has published several valuable bulletins on the economic phases of agriculture, giving some of the results of his research.

The experiences of his early life on the farm, coupled with his economic training, research, and travel, have given him breadth of view and a sympathetic understanding of men and their problems in life, which are great assets to a commissioner.

Since September 1, 1923, he has been employed as economist for the United States Tariff Commission, which has enabled him to thoroughly acquaint himself with the work of the commission and to render valuable service.

Because the Tariff Commission deals particularly with the economic phases of agriculture and the industries of this country, his experience as an investigator and research student in various parts of the United States is invaluable to him as a commissioner.

With respect to Doctor Taussig's testimony concerning Dr. E. B. Brossard's promotion to be commissioner from a position on the staff of the commission I want to say that instead of discouraging the staff, Doctor Brossard's appointment, I understand, has had the very opposite effect. It has encouraged most members of the staff and has created a better spirit of cooperation and a more agreeable personal relationship between the commission and the staff than existed before his appointment.

Neither the leading members of the staff nor any others have been hindered in the slightest degree from doing the most careful scientific work. Doctor Brossard has always encouraged the most careful, painstaking, and honest work.

I think Doctor Taussig should be asked for the source of his information with respect to Doctor Brossard's qualifications and the effect of his appointment on the members of the commission's staff. According to his own statement, Doctor Taussig knows nothing about it except what he has been told, and, if I understand the situation clearly, he has been badly informed. Certainly he should not be permitted to make such charges without submitting proof of his statements. I should like to ask Doctor Taussig what members of the commission's staff are better qualified and in what way they are better qualified for the position? What commissioners are better qualified than Doctor Brossard? It is rumored that last summer Doctor Taussig supported a "free trader" from the commission's staff for the position of commissioner. Is his charge against Doctor Brossard a "hang-over" disappointment because his former student and free-trade protégé was not given the appointment?

His statement is essentially erroneous respecting Doctor Brossard's being a "junior" member of the Tariff Commission's staff. Doctor Brossard was the economist assigned to the agricultural division, and, as such, he was consulted on the economic phases of the various investigations of agricultural products. Later he was transferred to the economic division and had to do with investigations of other products as well as the agricultural products.

In ability, training, experience, and disposition Doctor Brossard is well qualified for the position of commissioner.

No industry in the United States needed stimulating like the agricultural industry, and I make the statement now, without any fear of successful contradiction, that no man has ever been appointed to that commission who brought the peculiar qualifications to act upon agricultural problems that Doctor Brossard possesses.

The commission at present not only has all the responsibility that it was given by the act of 1916, under the Democratic administration, but the additional responsibility given it by sections 315, 316, and 317, the so-called flexible provisions of the tariff act of 1922.

If the gentlemen who are opposed to a protective tariff desire to make a campaign issue out of the tariff question, they will find the Republican Party anxious to accept the challenge and go before the people of the United States for reelection on that ground.

The protective tariff is the one outstanding winning issue for the Republican Party and has put it into power regularly whenever it has been made the paramount election issue. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BRAND].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have introduced a bill the purpose of which is to allow veterans of the World War the option of retaining the certificate of insurance policy provided for under the adjusted compensation act, or taking the cash value thereof for the full period of 20 years on surrender of the policy. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to make this bill a part of my remarks without reading it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The bill is as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9918) to amend the World War adjusted compensation act *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the second sentence of section 505 of the World War adjusted compensation act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each calendar year (beginning with the calendar year 1925 and ending with the calendar year 1946) an amount sufficient as an annual premium to provide for the payment of (1) the face value of each adjusted service certificate in 20 years from its date, or on the prior death of the veteran, or (2) the cash surrender value of each adjusted service certificate in accordance with the provisions of section 508 of this act, as amended, such amount to be determined in accordance with accepted actuarial principles and based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality and interest at 4 per cent per annum, compounded annually."

SEC. 2. That section 507 of the World War adjusted compensation act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 507. All amounts in the fund shall be available to the director (1) for payment of adjusted service certificates upon their maturity or the prior death of the veteran, (2) for payments under section 502 to banks on account of notes of veterans, and (3) for payments under section 508 for the cash surrender value of such certificates."

SEC. 3. That Title V of the World War adjusted compensation act is hereby amended by adding the following section:

"SEC. 508. Three years after the date of the certificate, or at any time thereafter upon the anniversary of such date and before the maturity of such certificate, upon application and presentation of the certificate to the director by the veteran, there shall be paid by the director to such veteran a sum (referred to in this title as the 'cash surrender value'), computed in accordance with accepted actuarial principles and based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality, and interest at 4 per cent per annum, compounded annually, equal to the policy value of such certificate as a net single premium policy on the anniversary date of the certificate on which such application is made. If the director has accepted the certificate from the bank (as provided in subdivision (c) of section 502), the director shall deduct from the cash surrender value of the certificate an amount equal to the sum of (1) the amount paid by the United States to the bank on account of the note of the veteran plus (2) interest on such amount from the time of such payment to the date of the payment of the cash surrender value to the veteran, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, compounded annually."

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. The first bill which was passed by Congress in behalf of the veterans of the World War provided for a cash payment. This bill was passed during the administration of President Wilson, on May 9, 1920.

The next bonus bill which was introduced passed the House on March 23, 1922, during the administration of President Harding.

Both of these bills provided for cash payment to the ex-service men.

The National American Legion was then championing the proposition to pay the boys in cash, and yet at the Sixty-

eighth Congress the officers of the National Legion changed their attitude upon this subject entirely and, instead of requesting and insisting upon Congress to pass a bill providing for a cash bonus, they asked Congress to pass a bill providing that insurance policies be given to the soldiers, payable 20 years from date, in lieu of a cash bonus. Why the National Legion ever consented to be satisfied with this insurance-policy proposition I have never been able to understand. I always thought and still think that they ought not to have surrendered their convictions upon the subject, but should have pressed upon Congress to again provide for the payment to the boys cash instead of giving to them a piece of paper which was to the needy and unemployed veterans practically worthless.

This change from a cash bonus to a promise to pay 20 years in the future was brought about not at the instance of the rank and file of the veterans but at the suggestion of a class of persons not especially concerned in the promotion of their welfare, their interest being selfish and sordid, personal to themselves and other people in their class, whose paramount object in life is in the dollar and not the soldier.

The number of military forces in the United States during the World War, including Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, was 4,333,475. The number of applications for adjusted compensation is 3,166,246. This leaves 1,167,229 veterans of the World War who are entitled to the adjusted compensation who have not filed application therefor.

The fact that over a million and a half veterans never applied for the benefits of the adjusted compensation act at all demonstrates that they cared nothing about the certificate of insurance, did not really appreciate it, and for this reason did not apply for it.

A great majority of the veterans thought that at the expiration of two years they could surrender their insurance policy and receive cash value therefor for the full 20-year period of its life. I have heard numbers of them say so, and I believe this was the general impression among most of the boys throughout the United States. If these veterans had known that they could not obtain any cash upon their insurance policies after the expiration of two years, except for the time the policy had run when application was made for its cash value, thousands and thousands of them would not have applied for the same. That they were fooled and misled is a historic fact not willfully and knowingly by anyone and not so much by what was said and done, but largely on account of want of information as to the real meaning of the conditions of the policy.

I can not prove but I shall always believe that the request for a cash bonus would have been made and insisted upon instead of a provision for a written promise to pay 20 years in the future if it had not been for the influence of the moneyed interests of the United States. The author or authors of this scheme to give an insurance policy in lieu of cash originated with the immensely wealthy classes, and the persons responsible for this paper bonus instead of a cash bonus were more interested in taking care of the wealthy taxpayers than they were the veterans.

Lord Burleigh said:

Soldiers in time of peace are like chimneys in summer.

Romanzof said:

After victory the soldier is forgotten.

Marshal Saxe said:

We are like cloaks—one thinks of us only when it rains.

A certain class of citizens in this country, highly appreciative and intensely sympathetic with the soldier during the World War, in these times of peace and when the battle flags have been furled and the cannons have ceased to roar, seems to have forgotten the soldier. This should not be so.

The great men whom I have quoted sensed the situation in their day and generation. They stated then what is true now. Human nature is practically the same during the past, at the present, and will be in the future. The love of the dollar on the part of individuals and nations is the source of all wars. It enforces might against right; it organizes the strong against the weak. Human tyranny is based upon the undue pride for power and the heartless thirst for money. This feeling toward the soldiers in time of peace, when justice has been withheld from them by the rulers of America, is indefensible. Certainly the service of the private soldier, upon whose fearlessness and devotion to duty the destinies of governments depend, should not be forgotten.

I am speaking more in behalf of the private soldier than I am for the officers of the American Legion, not because one is more deserving than the other, but I do so because, in my judgment, the latter is more able to take care of himself than the former. For this reason my sympathy goes out to the private

soldier, because I believe with all my heart that he needs the help which my bill affords him, and likewise, for the additional reason, that the private soldier, under the orders of generals and other officers in the World War, as in all wars of the past, has borne the brunt of battle. [Applause.]

Forget not all their sufferings,
Their sorrows and their prayers,
This hard-won heritage is ours,
The perils all were theirs.

[Applause.]
Pope said:

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserved to grace the soldiers, too.

In one of the state papers of President Lincoln, one of the great characters of the ages, he says:

Great honor is due to officers, but the greatest honor and most important fact of all is the uniform firmness of the common soldier and common sailors.

"Robert E. Lee, the greatest soldier of ancient or modern times, and who ranks with Bonaparte in military genius and strategic skill, and whose name is greatest in the hearts of his countrymen, found it his pleasure and his pride to honor the private soldier."

Joseph E. Johnston treasured the memory of the deeds of the rank and file and yielded unstinted praise to those who bore the heat and the burden of the day and passed without flinching through the fiery ordeal of war.

The immortal Stonewall Jackson passionately loved and honored his faithful veterans.

That princely man whose deathless fame has reached the ends of the earth, the knightly John B. Gordon, wept over the untitled throng upon whose courage and fortitude he did not fear to stake his honor and his life, and awarded full meed of praise to the private soldier.

Whether private or officer, I would not under any circumstances deny either any privilege heretofore accorded others by our country and other nations of the world, nor take from either the glory which is due them by reason of the service they rendered their country, whether here, in France, or upon the high seas. Both served their country wherever the flag waved or duty called, and both officer and private are entitled to the plaudits of their countrymen for all time to come.

The American private soldier—3,000 miles away from his home and his family, standing erect in his uniform upon the battle fields of France, ready with his gun to answer the call to battle, unflinching of home and fearless of death—is to me the sublimest figure in history; and his commanding officer, facing without flinching the enemies' guns, and marching with his boys to the cannon's mouth, is entitled to an immortal place in the temple of fame.

From the highest rank to the lowest sphere the private soldier and the officer of the United States acted well their parts, and the eternal seal of honor is stamped upon their deeds. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back four minutes. Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I believe that the most valuable privilege to a Member of this House is to have a speech inserted in the Record. There are only about two dozen Members here. They all look tired; so am I tired. I have been waiting for the privilege to address this House since last Monday. This is Friday. Will you kindly grant me unanimous consent to insert my remarks in the Record? I shall then yield back the rest of my 15 minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Let the Chair state the gentleman's request. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record—his own remarks?

Mr. BERGER. My own remarks and one appendix.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin served notice on me a week ago that he intended to discuss one of my speeches and myself and some strictures that I had made on the American Civil Liberties Union. If the gentleman expects to discuss myself and my speech, I would like to know what he will say.

I would not like to have him put something in the Record pertaining to myself without giving me a chance to reply to it.

Mr. BERGER. I would do nothing that one gentleman would not do toward another. If I discuss the gentleman from Texas I do it in a gentlemanly manner.

Mr. BLANTON. I would like to hear that part which refers to me.

Mr. BERGER. Just a small part refers to the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. I would like to know what that part is, because I would like to answer the gentleman.

Mr. BERGER. If the gentleman objects, I am ready to deliver at least such a part as I could in the short time allotted to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the herd instinct was one of the causes of the survival of the buffalo for a long time—that is, as long as the buffalo had only wolves and other wild animals and Indians to contend with. The same mass habits, however, helped to extinguish the buffalo very rapidly when that animal came into contact with white men and modern rifles.

The psychology of the American man seems to be dominated by a similar herd instinct. It shows itself everywhere—in our habits, in our laws, and even in our clothes. It was undoubtedly useful in the past, but it is a source of very great danger for the future.

Our rulers are aware of that instinct. They appeal to that instinct continuously through suggestion, press, church, and school, or by getting hold of the bellwethers.

A VERY DOCCILE PEOPLE

The docility of the American is another characteristic. And it is so glaring that it was noticed at once by Lord Northcliffe when he came to this country for propaganda purposes. Watching a "preparedness parade" from the bay window of a club in New York long before the United States entered the war, he was reported in the papers to have said:

What a docile people; what a docile people!

There is also another side to it. Our herd, like every other herd, when stampeded is likely to trample under its feet anybody who does not run with it.

Then we hear very much about majority rule and Americanism, although the stampede may have been caused by some crooked special interest waving a "red rag" to start a few timid individuals on the run.

To follow the simile about the buffalo further:

In politics we also seem to have a northern herd and a southern herd. And the southern herd is much more readily "buffaloeed" by waving the "red rag" than the northern herd.

THE BACKWARDNESS OF THE SOUTH

This is partly due to the system of slavery which prevailed in the South before the Civil War. The bulk of the white people of the South, who had no slaves, had no chance for industrial or economic development.

It did, however, give them a false notion of superior "race consciousness."

Southern folks are well meaning, but as a general rule they are woefully lacking even in elementary information about economics, history, and ethnography. Where modern economic development is taking place in the South, they are making headway in many directions.

The South will for some time, nevertheless, remain the backbone of reaction in our country. Nowhere is the percentage of illiteracy greater and the progress of new ideas slower. The South has not produced a great writer, artist, poet, inventor, or even statesman in 75 years, but it has produced the Ku-Klux Klan.

As for constructive ideas—none came from the South since the days of Thomas Jefferson and Henry Clay.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

This House is so fortunate, or unfortunate, as to have as one of its Members an industrious gentleman, very narrow, but in some respects useful. I shall not mention his name, but leave his identity to the House.

It is rather interesting to examine his mental furniture, so to speak. We shall then find that it is made up of a vast number of judgments or prejudgments upon a great variety of subjects—most of them rather complex and difficult.

But the gentleman seems to have absolutely settled views upon the origin and the nature of the universe, and they seem to be fundamental. He knows exactly and at once the merits and demerits of every piece of legislation that comes before us; knows everything about the principles of taxation and about the tariff; about the use or the abuse of alcohol; about the teaching of evolution and religion in the universities and

schools and what is satisfactory in art, literature, and science, and what is not; he even seems to have conclusions as to what will happen to him at his death and after—I hope only the best. And he most certainly claims to know all about every kind of "ism"—trade-unionism, socialism, communism, anarchism, nihilism—and may be rheumatism.

And he seems to know particularly how far free speech and a free press should be tolerated and when it should be stopped.

On January 4 of this year my industrious friend, the gentleman from Texas, obtained unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the case of Carlo Tresca and also as to his alleged investigations about the Countess Karolyi and other people whom he calls "undesirables." Mr. BLANTON inserted a great deal of extraneous matter covering some 10 pages of the RECORD in small print concerning the growth of communism in Great Britain, China, the United States, and other countries largely foreign to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

And the gentleman from Texas singled out especially the American Civil Liberties Union.

IT NEEDS NO DEFENSE

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am not speaking here in defense of the American Civil Liberties Union. That organization needs no defense.

I sympathize deeply with the work of the American Civil Liberties Union. Every citizen who believes in freedom, and who knows something about it—must necessarily sympathize with its work.

In order not to be misunderstood, I want to state that I fought my battle without any assistance or help from the American Civil Liberties Union. Because I went through the mill unaided, however, I appreciate the work that organization has been doing for other men.

THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED TO ME

And this is also my opportunity to tell you something about my case, about which most of you gentlemen know little or nothing.

I was opposed to our country's entrance into the World War and said so in speeches and articles.

Early in 1918, four other men and I were indicted upon orders from above on the charge of "conspiracy to interfere with the armed forces" and found guilty of that charge by a "handpicked" Federal jury, each member of which, according to a statement printed in the Chicago Herald-Examiner, had the O. K. of the American Protective League—which means a branch of the Secret Service, so-called—before he was put on the jury.

The overt acts which formed the alleged conspiracy consisted in the reprinting of the Socialist Party's proclamation against war, adopted at the national convention held in St. Louis, Mo. And also in the printing of five editorials, in which the Milwaukee Leader expressed its disagreement with the policies of the administration regarding the European war.

The following four men were indicted with me: Adolph Germer, W. E. Kruse, Irvine St. John Tucker, and J. L. Engdahl. Two of them were young clerks, whom I hardly knew by name, before the indictment.

The prosecution did not charge that we had ever met to discuss the alleged conspiracy. The prosecution did not charge that we had ever planned or had ever mentioned it to one another by means of correspondence or otherwise.

What the prosecution did charge was that five men holding similar opinions with regard to the war conspired by means of a "meeting of the minds."

This legal fiction outrages common sense, of course.

Under this construction any man, of any party, or of no party, anywhere in the United States could be indicted, convicted, and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary—if his opinions agreed with the opinions of any other person upon public questions and were offensive to the men who were temporarily in power.

I was indicted upon articles opposing the entrance of our country into the World War. Some of them were written at that time. But the prosecution also brought into the case articles printed many years before the indictment—one written in 1902, 16 years before I was indicted.

THE POSITION OF THE SOCIALISTS

Opposition of the Socialist Party in all countries against imperialistic and commercial wars is as old as international Socialism.

Opposition in that respect was first formulated in Geneva at the International Congress in 1866. And if opposition to commercial and imperialistic wars means a conspiracy, then that conspiracy against the World War of 1914 was really hatched out by the Socialists in 1866.

It was well known that Socialists would fight only in wars of emancipation or when their country was actually invaded by armed forces.

It is also worth noting that the proclamations of all the European Socialist parties were worded very much like the proclamation and program which the American Socialists adopted in St. Louis in 1917. Even the phraseology was very much the same.

The American Socialists state in the proclamation that they believed that the American people did not want to enter the World War. That they were plunged into the war by the plutocrats and the profiteers of the country, and their demagogic agitators, their press, their photoplays, their advertisements, their bill posters, and other instruments of public expression. That is what American Socialists believed then, and what they still believe now.

Many Republicans and Democrats said the same. And some Members of Congress had criticized the national administration and the war as severely as I did.

WOODROW WILSON AND THE WAR

Nobody denied the fact that Woodrow Wilson was reelected President of the United States in November, 1916, on the slogan "He kept us out of war"—and that he pushed us into the war a few months later.

We all know that Mr. Wilson changed continuously. He changed from "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight" on May 10, 1915, to demanding a standing army of 534,000 men for peace time in 1919—after the "Covenant of nations had made wars impossible forever." In 1919 he also demanded the biggest battle fleet we ever had.

These changes of the position of the President were evidently brought about by certain big capitalistic interests, that had a great deal to gain by our entering the war. However, the Socialists did not accuse President Wilson of any conspiracy with J. Pierpont Morgan and Lord Northcliffe. We concluded that President Wilson considered it his duty to protect these international capitalistic interests.

Under the convenient legalistic term of "conspiracy," however, as construed by some of our Federal judges as "a meeting of the minds"—whether the persons accused had ever met or not—and with an act like the infamous espionage act, which, by the way, is still on our statute books, and forbids men to even think against the war when war is on—even Members of Congress could have been indicted and found guilty of "conspiracy" individually and collectively.

They could have been indicted, tried, and found guilty for the alleged utterances of persons whom they have not known, and for articles they had never seen—if the right kind of a panel could be gotten together by the administration in power in the United States at the time. They could be indicted far away from their homes, compelled to give bail in another State, and convicted there by juries while Congress was not in session. They would only be protected from such tyrannical procedure while they were Members of Congress and Congress was in session.

President Wilson was quoted in the papers as having said that "certain Senators should be gibbeted" because they did not approve his signing the treaty of Versailles. Supposing Wilson had insisted that this idea of his be incorporated into law. Well, by that time the House had gone Republican, and these Senators happened to be prominent Republicans, so there was no likelihood that such a law would have passed on Mr. Wilson's say so.

But many an American socialist surely was doomed beforehand as a "German" and as a "Bolshevik" in the capitalist press.

SOME MORE THINGS THAT HAPPENED

What happened to me is this:

A citizen of Milwaukee, Wis., I was indicted in several places, and also indicted in Chicago in the State of Illinois. I was compelled to furnish bail in Chicago to the amount of \$100,000. And I was under bail of \$45,000 more on other indictments in several places in Wisconsin for similar articles in the Milwaukee Leader.

The minions of the Department of Justice, with A. Mitchell Palmer, the Attorney General, whom the following administration was trying hard to punish for his administration as Alien Property Custodian—that Department of Justice was in possession of all our books and files, not only in Milwaukee and Chicago, but everywhere.

These spies had opened all my letters and the letters of the other defendants for many months, before and after the indictment, and although there was not the shadow of evidence to connect any of us or any member of the Socialist Party with

the German propaganda, the prosecution continually hinted at German propaganda.

The Milwaukee Leader and I have been prosecuted under the espionage act in an unprecedented manner. The Milwaukee Leader not only lost its second-class mailing right by order of Postmaster General Burleson, but the Milwaukee Leader and its editor were also deprived of the right to receive any and all kinds of mail, letters included.

As late as 1921, almost three years after the armistice, a person could send a letter to the Kaiser in Holland or to his son, the crown prince, but could not send a letter to the Milwaukee Leader or any of its editors. Even a box of strawberries which was sent to me by a friend in the northern part of Wisconsin was returned to the sender with the legend, "Not deliverable under the espionage act."

And in order to get the proper background to all this, please imagine the capitalist papers of Milwaukee, and of Wisconsin, for that matter, every day asking for a mob to lynch you, in more or less veiled language, under the pretext that you are a disgrace to the city and the State.

Imagine, further, getting letters—anonymous, letters, of course—every day, while mail was delivered to you, threatening you with death.

Also imagine patriotic students in the university town hanging you in effigy on lamp-posts and burning you at the stake after solemn processions—in good company, however, that of the late Robert M. La Follette.

And what was worse than any of these things, imagine the Secret Service men going to advertisers, especially department stores, and also reaching by some mysterious influence all of your out-of-town advertisers, and getting them to cut out their advertisements at once; and a daily paper depends to no small extent on advertisements for a living.

This "Government" activity resulted in the Milwaukee Leader going down from 12 and 14 pages a day to 8 and finally to 6 each day. The paper lost 17,600 out-of-town subscribers overnight, so to speak, by losing its right to go by mail—the railroads and express companies also refused to accept it for transportation. The readers of the paper in Milwaukee considered this a challenge, however. They not only remained loyal—but they doubled the local circulation of the Leader.

THE INFAMOUS ESPIONAGE LAW

The espionage act, which gave the Postmaster General unlimited discretionary powers and formed the basis of many prosecutions by the Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, was really not an espionage but a peonage law. It made political peons out of American citizens.

Nevertheless, even according to the report of the Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, not a single citizen was ever convicted of being a paid German spy—and not a citizen was ever found guilty of trying to find out military secrets.

So far as there is any record, those accused of such offenses under the espionage act have been either acquitted or interned without imprisonment, because they were not citizens.

American citizens, however, were sentenced to terms of many years' imprisonment for remarks made in private conversation about the World War.

It was a crime to say or write that the World War was caused by commercial rivalry. To doubt that the World War was "an idealistic war" to save the liberty of the world—or to doubt that it was a war to take revenge for the little fingers that were cut off Belgian babies by German brutes—meant that the doubting Thomas was immediately arrested as a pro-German, or at least as a socialist.

Most educated men the world over frankly admit now that the World War was caused by the struggle for commercial supremacy between Great Britain and Germany, by the panslavistic ambitions and intrigues of Russia, and by the desire of France for revenge and for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine.

Even President Wilson, at the St. Louis Coliseum, September 5, 1919, enlightened the world as follows:

The real reason that the war we have just finished took place was that Germany was afraid that her commercial rivals were going to get the better of her. And the reasons that some of the other nations went into the war against Germany was that they were afraid Germany would get the commercial advantage over them.

And also on the same day in St. Louis Wilson said:

Peace? Why, my fellow citizens, is there a man here, or any woman—let me say is there any child—who does not know that the seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry? * * * This war was a commercial and industrial war. It was not a political war.

Nevertheless, during 1917 Postmaster General Burleson suppressed about 60 socialist publications by taking their second-

class mailing rights away. These papers were saying the same thing in 1917 that Woodrow Wilson said in 1919. And both Burleson and Palmer tried their very best to kill the Milwaukee Leader for saying the same thing that everybody else is saying now.

And I was condemned to serve 20 years in the penitentiary for saying the same thing in 1917 and 1918.

THE OPINION OF A HARVARD PROFESSOR

Says Mr. Zechariah Chafee, professor of law, Harvard University, in his book Freedom of Speech:

No one reading the simple language of the espionage act of 1917 would have anticipated that it would be rapidly turned into a law under which opinions hostile to the war had practically no protection.

This feeling was largely due to the hysterical fear of spies and other German propaganda. All of us looking back to 1917 and 1918 are now sure that the emotions of ourselves and everyone else were far from normal. * * *

It is unnecessary to review the 2,000 espionage act prosecutions in detail, but a few general results may be presented here.

The courts have treated opinions as statements of fact and then condemned them because they differed from the President's speech or the resolution of Congress declaring war. Almost all the convictions have been for expressions of opinion about the merits and conduct of the war.

It became criminal to advocate heavier taxation instead of bond issues, to state that conscription was unconstitutional though the Supreme Court had not yet held it valid—to say that the sinking of merchant vessels was legal—to urge that a referendum should have preceded our declaration of war—to say that war was contrary to the teachings of Christ.

Men have been punished for criticizing the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, while under the Minnesota espionage act it has been held a crime to discourage women from knitting by the remark, "No soldier ever sees these socks."

It was in no way necessary that these expressions of opinion should be addressed to soldiers or men on the point of being enlisted or drafted. Most judges held it enough if the words might conceivably reach such men.

They have made it impossible for an opponent of the war to write an article or even a letter in a newspaper of general circulation, because it will be read in some training camp where it might cause insubordination or interfere with military success. He can not address a large audience, because it is liable to include a few men in uniform; and some judges have held him punishable if it contains men between 18 and 45, since they may be called into the Army eventually; some have emphasized the possible presence of shipbuilders and munition makers. All genuine discussion among civilians of the justice and wisdom of continuing the war thus becomes perilous.

Judge Van Valkenburgh, in Kansas, even made it criminal to argue to women against a war by the words, "I am for the people and the Government is for profiteers," because what is said to mothers, sisters, and sweethearts may lessen their enthusiasm for the war, and our armies in the field and our navies upon the seas can operate and succeed only so far as they are supported and maintained by the folks at home.

The doctrine of indirect causation never had better illustration than in this charge.

Many men have been imprisoned for arguments or profanity used in the heat of private altercation on a railroad train, in a hotel lobby, or at the battle ground of disputation—a boarding-house table.

In one case two strangers came to a farmhouse and asked the owner if he could let them have gasoline, saying that they had been stranded out in the country. He not only gave them the gasoline but invited them to dinner. An argument arose during the meal, and the farmer used scurrilous and presumably unpatriotic language in the presence of his guests, two hired men, two nieces, and some children. The guests reported his language, and he was convicted of a willful attempt to cause disloyalty, insubordination, mutiny, and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States.

Even unexpressed thoughts have been prosecuted through an ingenious method of inquisition.

A few concrete cases of convictions that have been upheld will show how the espionage act operates to punish expressions of opinion. For instance:

J. P. Doe, son of the great chief justice of New Hampshire, while living in Colorado because of bad health, mailed an "endless-chain" letter, to be sent "to friends of immediate peace," which stated that, although the President and Secretary of State had said Germany had broken her promise to end submarine warfare, Germany had made no such promise but had reserved in the *Sussex* note complete liberty of decision as to the future. Doe was sentenced to 18 months in prison.

Only once in our history prior to 1917 has an attempt been made to apply these doctrines.

In 1798 the impending war with France, the spread of revolutionary doctrines by foreigners in our midst, and the spectacle of the disas-

trous operation of those doctrines abroad—facts that have a familiar sound to-day—led to the enactment of the alien and sedition laws.

The alien law allowed the President to compel the departure of aliens whom he judged dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or suspected, on reasonable grounds, of treasonable or secret machinations against our Government.

The sedition laws punished false, scandalous, and malicious writings against the Government, either House of Congress, or the President, if published with intent to defame any of them, or to excite against them the hatred of the people, or to stir up sedition or to excite resistance of law, or to aid any hostile design of any foreign nation against the United States. The maximum penalty was a fine of \$2,000 and two years' imprisonment.

Truth was a defense, and the jury had power to determine criminality.

Despite the inclusion of the two legal rules for which reformers had contended, and the requirement of an actual intention to cause overt injury, the sedition act was bitterly resented by the people at that time as invading the liberty of the press.

Its constitutionality was assailed on that ground by Thomas Jefferson, who pardoned all prisoners when he became President.

Congress eventually repaid all the fines, and popular indignation at the act and the prosecutions entirely wrecked the Federalist Party.

Now, the espionage act of 1917 was in the main a true copy of the law of 1798. With this difference, however: The maximum penalty was raised from a fine of \$2,000 and 2 years' imprisonment to a fine of \$10,000 and 20 years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

Moreover, the truth of a statement was not admitted as a defense in the espionage act.

COMPARE LINCOLN WITH WILSON

Just to show you how the make-up of the people of our country had changed; Abraham Lincoln waged a war of four years infinitely more dangerous to the existence of the United States of America and to the existence of the Union than was the World War, without any infamous law like the espionage act.

The war to abolish chattel slavery divided the sentiment in almost every city, even in the North. It was a war which in the main was fought out and decided within 100 miles of Washington, while in the World War our boys had to travel more than 3,000 miles to get a chance to break into the fight.

And yet Lincoln refused to have a gag law enacted.

It was different under the Woodrow Wilson administration. That administration made a specialty of slick and hypocritical "democratic" phrases and of autocratic, tyrannical, and beastly acts.

THERE ARE NO POLITICAL CRIMES IN THIS COUNTRY

Moreover, even to-day this is the only civilized country in the world where they do not differentiate between political offenders and common criminals.

A man who differed with Woodrow Wilson and Mitchell Palmer and William G. McAdoo, and was found guilty of that terrific crime, was treated as a common criminal, and worse than a common criminal.

And, as a matter of fact, even the present Attorney General denies that there is such a thing as a "political crime" in America.

In other words, if you differed with Wilson and Palmer and McAdoo and Bursleson in the interpretation of the World War or concerning the oil-well policy, then you were a common criminal, not a political offender.

And "de facto" that still seems to be the opinion of some lawyers.

For instance, Eugene V. Debs said this was a capitalist war, and for this he served nearly two years as a common criminal, and he has not recovered his citizenship and privileges rights as yet.

A FEW CASES SELECTED OUT OF MANY

Here are some other convictions under the espionage act:

The Rev. C. A. Waldron, 15 years for preaching that Christ did not approve of war and for circulating a religious pacifist pamphlet; Harold Mackley, 15 years for remarks in conversation; both at Burlington, Vt.

Daniel Wallace, Davenport, Iowa, 20 years for speech on conscription and the war; Frederick Kraft, former Socialist candidate for Governor of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J., 5 years and \$1,000 fine for criticism of conscription in a street-corner speech; Vincente Balbas, 8 years and \$4,000 fine for an editorial in his paper opposing the drafting of such Porto Ricans as had declined United States citizenship; J. A. Petersen, of Minneapolis, Minn., Republican nominee for United States Senate, 4 years for speeches and articles during the campaign; at Sioux Falls 25 Socialists sentenced from 1 to 2 years for circulating a petition charging unfair administration of the draft at Sioux Falls; William J. Mead, State secretary of the

Socialist Party, sentenced to 3 years for circulating a petition for the repeal of the draft law at Des Moines; D. T. Blodgett, 20 years for circulating leaflet advocating not reelecting Congressmen who voted for conscription.

The Debs case arose over a speech made by Eugene V. Debs in Canton, Ohio, June 16, 1918, a few months before the armistice was signed. The speech was made before the Socialist State convention, where Debs was addressing his fellow Socialists. The gist of his talk was that wars are generally caused by capitalist interests and fought by the working classes. Debs denounced the suppression of Socialist newspapers, the imprisonment of Socialists who disagreed with the policies of the administration, and held before the eyes of his audience the vision of a world free from war and capitalism.

He was indicted. On September 9 he went to trial. The day before a conference was held, at which Debs said:

I have nothing to take back. All I said I believe to be true. I have no reason to change my mind.

When the prosecution completed its case, refusing the aid of his attorney—Debs addressed the jury in his own behalf, repeating the things he said at Canton.

He was found guilty and sentenced, at the age of 66, to serve 10 years in the penitentiary. He served about two and a half years of that term.

These are a few samples of hundreds of other cases.

One of the most flagrant cases was the one involving three Socialists of Albany, N. Y.

The Socialist organization of Albany, shortly after the entrance of the United States into the war, met to consider the distribution of a pamphlet entitled "The Price We Pay." They were told that in Baltimore a case was pending to determine whether it could be circulated legally. After the Federal judge at Baltimore decided that the circulation of the pamphlet was proper, the Albany Socialists went ahead with the circulation.

The Socialists were arrested, tried, and sentenced to serve terms of 6 months, 9 months, and 1 year, and to pay fines of \$500 each.

One of them, a man over 60 years of age, confined to a damp cell for nine months, came out afflicted with rheumatism. He never fully recovered from the illness he contracted in jail. He paid with his life for doing that which a Federal judge had held he had a right to do.

HAVE DONE A SERVICE TO ALL PARTIES

I was sentenced to serve 20 years in the penitentiary. I escaped only by conducting a very hard and very expensive legal battle for years. I finally won out.

I was lucky enough to have judges like Brandeis and Holmes and White on the Supreme Court Bench when my case came up. And maybe also in having a patriot like Landis to judge my case. He overreached himself.

As you gentlemen know, I have been rejected twice since that time as a Member of this House, although I was legally and regularly elected to my seat and although I had served in Congress before.

Now, gentlemen, in having myself elected and reelected I did as much of a service to the two old parties as to my own. The day will come—and the day may come soon—when the so-called radicals will be in a majority in our American Congress.

By vindicating representative government I have also protected the conservatives—and even the reactionaries—against any such outrage as was committed against me.

My continuous reelection was genuine democracy at work.

I hope no House will ever try to exclude a man who was regularly and legally elected—no matter what opinions he may represent. And this House was wise indeed when it seated me in the Sixty-eighth Congress without a dissenting vote.

ALL HONOR DUE TO THE FIFTH DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

And on this occasion, Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I also want to express my great admiration and gratitude for the fifth district of Wisconsin, and the gratitude of every genuine democrat of the country to the voters of that district. They have made this vindication possible by adhering so nobly and so persistently to the idea of representative government—and to me personally.

I hope if the occasion should ever occur again, at some other time, and democracy thus be endangered again at some other place, that the next man will find a district as loyal and as enlightened as the fifth district of Wisconsin. This district, in my opinion, comprises the highest average intelligence of a highly intelligent State. A socialist vote presupposes independent thinking and some courage. I am proud of my State and I am proud of the fifth district of Wisconsin, which is leading that State.

A. MITCHELL PALMER'S "IDEA"

And to come back to these free-speech cases:

The Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, always claimed that the socialists were to be punished for violating certain provisions of a law—for violating the espionage act—not because they were socialists and opposed to commercial wars.

This interpretation did not prevent Mitchell Palmer from using the same act and the official Burns secret-service men from making raids on all kinds of radicals, including socialists, whom he accused of being "reds." He simply figured that waving the red flag would stampede the herd, so that he would not be obliged to tell about his peculiar work as custodian of alien property.

Moreover, that story of the Attorney General that socialists were not being punished for being socialists but for violating a certain law is an old story. It is the exact story that the Czar of Russia always told his subjects.

The thinking people of Russia were never punished for their particular beliefs. They were always punished for violating some provision of some Russian law—for disobeying some ukase of the Czar.

And that is how the Czar raised the terrorists and bolsheviks. That was the way the Czar prepared the graves for himself and his wife and his children and some 30,000 of his followers.

BOLSHEVISM SIMPLY A PRETEXT

At the beginning of our trial in Chicago my comrades and I were told by the United States district attorney that the Socialist Party was not on trial. A few minutes after we had been found guilty by a hand-picked jury the same United States district attorney declared in an interview in the papers that "Bolshevism had received its final blow from this verdict." The district attorney must have known, of course, from what he heard during the trial, that socialism was not bolshevism.

I am not going to explain the difference between bolshevism, socialism, and communism at this time.

A FEW WORDS ON SOCIALISM

All I will say is that socialism stands for a new civilization and that it is the child and heir of capitalism.

Of course, with people who believe that whatever is, will exist forever, and that we have reached the acme and highest point of civilization—and the end of all things in human economic and political progress—with such people it is entirely useless to argue. But surely no educated man believes that the present conditions are the end of all things.

Every new invention and every new political question prove that to us.

What the socialists do, and want to do, is to follow closely the course of things—the development of political and economic conditions. We want to find out, if possible, where this development leads. Then, supported by this knowledge, we want to put ourselves in line with the march of civilization—so that civilization will carry us, instead of crushing us, which it would do if we should stand opposed to it.

Since the general introduction of the public school, the proletariat as a whole gets at least the elements of the same kind of an education as the ruling class. The ability to read and write opens to them the same avenue of knowledge and mental power that the ruling classes possess.

The proletariat and the middle class—the city worker and the farmer—do all the necessary and useful work which is to be done under the present civilization. To-day civilization depends entirely upon these classes for existence.

Therefore, it will depend very much upon the intelligence of the ruling class and the behavior of the capitalist governments during the next generation as to what will happen to the capitalist class, not only in European countries, but also in America.

WHAT HAS ANYBODY GAINED BY THE WORLD WAR

There can be no doubt that the World War was the most imperialistic war ever known to the history of the world. It was a profiteer war in every country that took part.

And what has been accomplished by these sacrifices? Has the world been made safe for democracy? Where? Is militarism abolished forever? Where, except in Germany? All other countries have bigger armies and navies than ever known before.

And all of Europe is in abject misery from the very day that the diplomats and militarists—especially those of Russia and France—started the world slaughter. The present state of Europe is hopeless.

And as for America in particular, what have we gained by our entrance into the World War? What has America gained,

except billions in debts and hundreds of thousands having died or become cripples?

And we have lost most of our political democracy.

Can anybody think of a single thing worth while that America has gained through this war?

All the predictions of the socialists as to the hellish pact of Versailles—and especially my predictions in the Milwaukee Leader—have come true, I am sorry to say.

The capitalist and nationalist rulers have tried to form a League of Nations. What is the League of Nations other than an alliance of the victorious robber governments organized to protect the loot of their victory? That was plainly shown again lately by the proceedings in Geneva.

The British hoped to have the upper hand in that league, because they had so many votes. But France, with the help of the newly created military states, has so far had the best of it. There is more secret plotting going on in Europe than ever before, and the League of Nations is surely not an instrument of peace.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DON'T KNOW HISTORY OF THEIR PARTY

But to come back to the American Civil Liberties Union:

Ideas can not be excluded by bayonets, and finally even the inhabitants of the district which my good friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] represents will get an education. And then they will also learn the history of our country and tell Mr. BLANTON about it; because the statesmen of the Democratic Party, and especially Mr. THOMAS L. BLANTON, do not seem to know how the Democratic Party originated. The Democratic Party owes its origin to a crowd of rebels, demagogues, and soap-box anarchists—that is what they were called at that time.

It owes its origin to the bitter fight of Thomas Jefferson, Matthew Lyon, and others against President John Adams and the Federalists.

In order to stop the infusion of revolutionary ideas from France—where, at that time, the great French Revolution had taken place—in 1798, the Federalist Party passed the alien and sedition acts.

Matthew Lyon, a Member of Congress from Vermont, who had earned the hatred of the President, John Adams, by ridiculing his aristocratic pretenses, was indicted, found guilty, and imprisoned under that act. Congress had adjourned when the trial took place. Lyon served his full sentence of four months, but was reelected to Congress while in prison by his district in 1799.

Like all other men who had been found guilty under the sedition act, Matthew Lyon was highly honored afterwards. He became a popular idol and was repeatedly reelected to Congress. His \$1,000 fine was paid back to his heirs with full interest. Together with Thomas Jefferson, Matthew Lyon became one of the founders of the Republican-Democratic Party, now called the Democratic Party.

The passage of the sedition act meant the death of the Federalist Party, however.

It is queer that this same Democratic Party, which owed its origin to its opposition to the old alien and sedition acts, passed the so-called espionage act, which is patterned after the old alien and sedition law, only that it is much more drastic and cruel.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION A NECESSITY

As said before, there were about 2,000 cases treated under the espionage act. And as I said before, although the law is called espionage act, not in a single case did the Government convict a citizen of this country of any treasonable connection with the enemy or of really interfering with the operations of the Army and the Navy. Without exception every citizen convicted was found guilty of expressing an opinion adverse to our country's entrance into the war.

In our own country there are still about 90 prisoners under the syndicalist law, and, as a matter of fact, they are war prisoners, because most all of these laws are the result of the war. And there are about 1,500 men and women to-day who have lost certain rights of citizenship as a result of these persecutions, which were invariably the result of the war to make this world safe for democracy, but which resulted in having a half dozen dictators in Europe.

Under these circumstances one can very readily understand the necessity of an association like the American Civil Liberties Union.

Without the work of that association despotism and oppression not only by the forces of capitalism and of capitalist organization would go on untrammelled, but the intolerance of the mob would reign supreme.

The main agency of mob rule in late years is the Ku-Klux Klan.

Politically dominant in large sections of the country, the klan expresses the hostility of the ruling majority group against the minority by occasional attacks. The klan attacks Catholics, Jews, Negroes, aliens, and radicals.

At times it also attacked organizers of trade-unions and other labor organizations.

The klan is considerably weaker to-day than it has been in the past. And since it is weaker it has also changed its tactics from terrorism and lawlessness to politics, just as did the American Legion in 1920. Mobs only attack when the herd acts as a mass.

The Civil Liberties Union did wonderful work in all such cases, and it obtained some wonderful victories in the courts. Of late the Civil Liberties Union has even defended some individuals belonging to the Ku-Klux Klan.

The Civil Liberties Union did more to stop mob rule and lawlessness in this country than all other agencies combined. And it very often had to resist and fight the oppression coming from Government and State officials and municipal officers, especially when the rights of workingmen were in question.

TRASH REPRINTED IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The matter reprinted in the RECORD by the authority of the gentleman from Texas pretends to have originated with F. R. Welsh, of Philadelphia, Pa., but, as a matter of fact, it is all based on passages in Whitney's book, *Reds in America*, and on the infamous Lusk report. Reds in America is mostly fiction, invented by the Burns Detective Agency and similar organizations.

As for the report of the Lusk committee—which was afterwards published under the title "Revolutionary Radicalism" in four fat volumes—just let me tell you that although the Luskers raided the Rand School, of New York, and forced a trial of that school in the courts of New York, the case collapsed completely. It was thrown out of court by Justice McAvoy.

The New York World, commenting on the case, said:

So ends the spectacular raid on the inner seat of bolshevism in New York. It proves to have been chiefly a raid on ordinary rights of free speech, and is thus calculated to produce as much bolshevism as it suppressed.

THE KAROLYI CASE

But among the mass of matter reprinted in the RECORD there is also the case of the gagging of Count Karolyi, first President of the Hungarian Republic, who arrived in the United States on January 8, 1925. He had come to visit his sick wife, who had been seriously ill with typhoid in New York. Countess Karolyi had come to this country October 26, 1924, on a lecture tour, to help earn money for the family after the confiscation of the Karolyi estates by the Horthy régime.

Before Count Karolyi was able to obtain a visa to the United States a verbal pledge was exacted from him by the American consul in London, acting on instructions from the State Department, that "he would not engage in political activity of any kind." The State Department's ruling at once operated to prevent the count from answering malicious and libelous attacks on him and the countess by the reactionary Hungarian press in this country.

An effort was made to obtain a modification of the requirement, so that the count could defend himself, but the State Department, urged by the Hungarian ambassador, refused to permit Count Karolyi to deny the attacks made upon him by the agents of the Horthy régime in this country.

The Countess Karolyi, really having nothing to do with the matter, was refused another admission to this country by our Government, which seemed to be afraid that she might wave something "red" and scare the herd.

I say it is very fortunate there are organizations in the country that are interesting themselves in defense of free speech and the liberty of the press. With the exception of in war days, there has never been more occasion for such guardians of fundamental constitutional rights.

THE TRESCA CASE

As for the Tresca case I just want to say the following:

The plain facts of the Tresca case are that Carlo Tresca, an Italian citizen, had been a resident of the United States for 20 years, with his home and headquarters chiefly in New York City. He had been engaged most of that time as the editor of a weekly radical labor paper, *Il Martello* (The Hammer).

Since the Fascist dictatorship came into power in Italy, the paper has devoted a large part of its space to attacking that dictatorship. It has succeeded in getting a considerable number of copies weekly into Italy, where it has caused Fascist officials much concern.

Prince Cactani, the recent Italian ambassador, returning from Italy to the United States in July, 1923, said, in a speech at a public dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, to Judge Elbert H. Gary, who is an honorary member of the Fascisti, that—

a certain paper in the United States was embarrassing the Fascist Government and should be suppressed.

Immediately thereafter the Federal officials of our Government began to give *Il Martello* some attention and did not let up until two months after Tresca's indictment.

According to the New York World of February 17, 1925:

Records on file at the Post Office Department, where the case originated, showed that the original move against Tresca came by a letter from the Italian Embassy to the State Department.

Correspondence followed between the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice and Tresca eventually was arrested, indicted, and sentenced.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World got access to the files of letters in the department and verified this statement by inspection of them. The World also quoted Maxwell S. Mattuck, the assistant United States district attorney who prosecuted Tresca, as saying that—

the first complaint against Tresca was made by Prince Gelasio Cactani, until recently ambassador for the Mussolini government in Washington.

The Federal grand jury in New York indicted Tresca on eight counts, all of them under section 211 of the United States Criminal Code, commonly known as the obscenity statute. He was convicted on the eighth count of the indictment, which charged that he deposited in the mails an issue of his newspaper containing an advertisement of some book on birth control.

It was shown during the trial that the advertisement in question was inserted while Tresca was out of the city, although technically he was responsible for what appeared. But the Government brought in all of Tresca's radical and labor activities in an effort to prejudice the jury, although all of it was totally foreign to the issue.

He was sentenced to serve a year and a day. His sentence was finally commuted to four months by the President.

The New York World of February 18, 1925, said about the Tresca case:

It seems that the proceedings against Tresca were instituted as a result of representations made against him to the State Department by the Italian Embassy in Washington. The embassy was not interested, so far as the record shows, in the advertisement referred to. It made representations against the editor because he published an editorial, "Down with Monarchy."

But it was generally known that Tresca had made himself obnoxious to the embassy for his persistent attacks on the black-shirt régime. And Tresca went to prison for publishing an advertisement that was never circulated.

It would not do to arrest and imprison all editors in America who attack the governmental theories and operations of Mussolini. There is in this country, happily, still a very healthy sentiment against this contemptuous attitude toward democracy, liberty, representative institutions, and freedom of the press.

THE HERD INSTINCT WORSE THAN EVER

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, now let me add a few words about the work of the American Civil Liberties Union since the World War.

Up to the days of the World War there seemed to have been no necessity for a civil liberties union in this country. Only since we have won the great war to save the world for democracy, to abolish militarism forever, to protect little Belgium, we have found that there is a sore need to protect what few liberties people had left—after we had won the war.

It is stated now that there are more prisoners serving terms for their political and industrial beliefs and activities throughout the world to-day than at any time in recorded history.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, I do not at all underestimate the advantage of the herd sentiment in human beings.

It is clear at once that the main quality of the herd is the advantage to enable great numbers to act as one. Animals by hunting in packs at once increase their strength and endurance far beyond the endurance of the creatures they prey upon.

We may also claim for the future that the herd sentiment will be of great use to socialism by increasing the sensitiveness of the combined new unit much in excess of all the individual members of the herd.

However, this is often outweighed by disadvantages when human beings are in question.

The herd instinct makes the average man afraid to stand alone. He is always afraid of any new idea, no matter how good, simply as a matter of prejudice.

The average man is more responsive to the voice of the herd than to any other influence. The herd can inhibit or stimulate his thought and his action. That holds good even for Congressmen—most of whom are afraid of their herd at home. Speaker Joe Cannon once said:

That nothing is more cowardly than a Congressman, unless it be two Congressmen.

The average man is so much influenced by the public opinion of the herd that he is willing to acquiesce in his own punishment, submit to poverty, bow to tyranny, and die without complaint of starvation, simply to satisfy the prevailing opinion of the ignorant herd. It is really a miracle that the suggestion of the herd will force a man who is hungry and cold—when he is told by the full-fed and well-warmed that his starving condition is the more blessed, to exclaim "how beautiful, how true."

The average man is subject to the passions of the pack in his mob violence, and he is also subject to the passions of the herd in his panics. This is not only the case when he is in a crowd but it can be plainly seen in the hue and cry of newspapers.

The average man is remarkably subject to leadership of the herd when he acts with the pack. And this leadership is necessarily of the kind that appeals not to the most intelligent in the herd, but to the most unintelligent. The reason for this is obvious. The bold, even if ignorant, leader naturally appeals to the lowest intelligence. He rarely tells anything new, and is therefore at once understood by the entire herd. This gives him a great advantage over the highly educated and more advanced leaders, whose ideas are usually more complex and often new—when this man appeals to an intelligence which is possessed only by a small minority.

All of which makes economic and political progress very slow and painful.

Every expressed opinion—political or economic—differing from the prevailing opinion of the herd is a criminal opinion, according to the herd.

And of late the herd in our country is also beginning to demand religious homogeneity, based upon literal acceptance of the Protestant version of the Bible. For instance, in Tennessee and Mississippi.

In no country except the United States, however, are persons punished any longer for their opposition to the World War. But since the World War, and as a result of the World War, numberless new oppressions have grown up.

NEW OPPRESSION SINCE WORLD WAR

In Europe, and even in Asia, the struggle of the working class for a share in the control of industry, the popular movements in monarchial countries for republican government, the resistance of democracies against dictators and dictatorships, and the revolt of the oppressed nationalities against alien rule are now the chief causes of widespread and violent and bloody repression.

In some of these countries where oppression has been most despotic there are fewer political prisoners only for one reason—the old-fashioned reason, that the party in power shot them instead of locking them up.

The men and women in prison to-day for political and industrial activities and beliefs belong to various groups.

Many of these groups are bitterly in conflict between themselves, especially various organizations of the working class, socialists, communists, and syndicalists.

In Russia, for instance, the Communist Party in power still persists in the policy of suppression of political opposition through a sweeping control of the press—by exile and by imprisonment. It is almost impossible to get the facts as to the number of men and women who are thus made martyrs for their opinions in the various countries.

On the basis of incomplete information it is estimated that the total number of persons held for their political and industrial activities or beliefs are between 30,000 and 40,000, chiefly in Italy, India, Hungary, Spain, Poland, Bulgaria, Latvia, Esthonia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Germany, and Russia. Almost invariably their only crime consists in holding opinions different from the prevailing opinions of the herd. This holds good also in Russia.

They prosecute all those who are not communists in Russia; in Germany, on the other hand, many communists are locked up for differing with the majority.

All of this plainly shows the necessity of an association like the Civil Liberties Union, not only in our country but everywhere in the world.

IMPORTANT WORK OF CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

As to the work of the Civil Liberties Union in America in protecting free speech, in stopping political persecutions, in having sentences of political and economic prisoners commuted or changed, and in having them pardoned, volumes could be written. They have handled thousands of cases of every kind, ranging from assisting poor I. W. W.'s to protecting academic freedom, and it is surprising that they could do so much with the limited means at their disposal.

The Civil Liberties Union, which originally started as an association of a few Quakers and liberals trying to help some "conscientious objectors" to preserve their rights, has now spread into the broad field I have indicated, and it has become an organization of historical significance.

The following table shows the violations of civil liberties reported to the Civil Liberties Union during four years and in which the union interested itself:

	Prosecutions	Mob violence	Lynchings	Meetings stopped
1921.....	289	123	64	82
1922.....	846	225	61	28
1923.....	340	80	28	58
1924.....	235	41	16	24

I have good reasons to believe that in future history the names of these men and women, who took up the cases of poor and innocent and helpless victims of political and economic conditions, will shine with far greater brilliance than the names of all statesmen and generals and financiers who pushed us into the World War.

I have also good reason to believe that the work of that association was probably of greater importance and benefit for future generations of Americans than most of the laws that the last five or six Congresses passed—and which would have been better left unpassed.

WHO IS A PATRIOT?

We must not forget, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that the "patriot" in all important events of history was simply the successful rebel.

And that in every such case it was only the rebel who failed that was denounced as a traitor ever after.

Oliver Cromwell, the father of modern democracy in Great Britain, undoubtedly would have been hanged if he had not succeeded in defeating the forces of Charles I, King of England. If Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and Paine had not succeeded in the American Revolution—and they succeeded because most of Europe, including France, Spain, Holland, and other small countries helped them, and Russia and Prussia sympathized with them—if these American patriots had failed in their undertaking, they would have undoubtedly been hanged, and the school books would now tell a different story.

Franklin expressed this idea in the terse phrase: "We must hang together, or we will hang separately."

It is the final success of an undertaking after all that gives the color and changes the substance of an event.

ON THE EVE OF GREATEST REVOLUTION

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we are just on the eve of the most wonderful technical revolution the world has ever seen.

Less than 10 years ago we considered it a wonderful thing to be able to send a cable message to Europe or to speak by telephone to a person a hundred miles away. We are now in a position to have an audience of many millions any time—audiences of 20,000,000 people are common occurrences on some evenings—and they can listen in on Washington, London, or Berlin.

Just lately it was possible to have a successful operation by radio. Some inventors claim that within a short time boats will be propelled by radio. Our children and grandchildren may be able to have breakfast in Washington and their dinner on the same day in Timbuctoo or Bombay.

We are told by scientists that we use only about 3 per cent of energy in coal and waste 97 per cent. And as soon as we shall be able to release the energy hidden in the atom, there is no end to the terrible and incredible force and power that will be at our disposal.

More and more society will depend, not only upon the good will of nations toward each other—because any general will be able to sit in his office and wipe out an entire district thousands of miles away, provided the other general will not wipe him out first—but we will also depend on the good will, education, and well-being of every individual in civilized countries.

War will probably not cease for perhaps a century or more—unless the present capitalist system is abolished sooner and even socialism and communism become considerably modified.

War will finally cease, however, when the truth has sunk in that war is a loss to every belligerent, including the victors. Human rivalry and competition will take different forms in the future.

If certain people must be exterminated there are many ways of killing men, women, and children besides suffocating them with poison gas.

If a dangerous and incurable tribe is to be exterminated—all its members will probably be painlessly sterilized through the radio with X rays or some similar modern means, so that the next generation will know them no more.

Even at that it will be much more humane than the biblical expedient of dashing their children against a stone.

And with a new world just around the corner, so to speak, some people tell us that free speech is dangerous—and that we must beware of new ideas—and that the greatest thing that has ever happened is the Constitution of the United States, and that we are not to change a dot. And that anyone who suggests anything about an improvement of this document—which has been patched up nineteen times—is a traitor to the country and should be punished because he is evidently in "favor of evolution," and "an anarchist."

WE NEED MORE EDUCATION—MORE GOOD WILL

Aye, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, what we need is more insight and more foresight. We need more education and more good will. I say this—to use a phrase of the maker of the Constitution, a phrase of Abe Lincoln—

With good will to all, and ill will to none.

EXHIBIT A

CIVIL LIBERTY—A STATEMENT DEFINING THE POSITION OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON THE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES TO-DAY

We stand on the general principle that all thought on matters of public concern should be freely expressed without interference. Orderly social progress is promoted by unrestricted freedom of opinion. The punishment of mere opinion, without overt acts, is never in the interest of orderly progress. Suppression of opinion makes for violence and bloodshed.

The principle of freedom of speech, press, and assemblage, embodied in our constitutional law, must be reasserted in its application to American conditions to-day. That application must deal with various methods now used to repress new ideas and democratic movements. The following paragraphs cover the most significant of the tactics of repression in the United States to-day:

1. FREE SPEECH

There should be no control whatever in advance over what any person may say. The right to meet and to speak freely without permit should be unquestioned.

There should be no prosecutions for the mere expression of opinion on matters of public concern, however radical, however violent. The expression of all opinions, however radical, should be tolerated. The fullest freedom of speech should be encouraged by setting aside special places in streets or parks and in the use of public buildings, free of charge, for public meetings of any sort.

2. FREE PRESS

There should be no censorship over the mails by the post office or any other agency at any time or in any way. Privacy of communication should be inviolate. Printed matter should never be subject to a political censorship. The granting or revoking of second-class mailing privileges should have nothing whatever to do with a paper's opinions and policies.

If libelous, fraudulent, or other illegal matter is being circulated it should be seized by proper warrant, through the prosecuting authorities, not by the Post Office Department. The business of the Post Office Department is to carry the mails, not to investigate crime or to act as censors.

There should be no control over the distribution of literature at meetings or hand to hand in public or in private places. No system of licenses for distribution should be tolerated.

3. FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLAGE

Meetings in public places, parades, and processions should be freely permitted, the only reasonable regulation being the advance notification to the police of time and place. No discretion should be given the police to prohibit parades or processions, but merely to alter routes in accordance with the imperative demands of traffic in crowded cities.

There should be no laws or regulations prohibiting the display of red flags or other political emblems.

The right of assemblage is involved in the right to picket in time of strike. Peaceful picketing, therefore, should not be prohibited, regulated by injunction, by order of court, or by police edict. It is the business of the police in places where picketing is conducted merely to keep traffic free and to handle specific violations of law against persons upon complaint.

4. THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

The right of workers to organize in organizations of their own choosing and to strike should never be infringed by law.

Compulsory arbitration is to be condemned not only because it destroys the workers' right to strike but because it lays emphasis on one set of obligations alone, those of workers to society.

5. LAW ENFORCEMENT

The policing of strikes is a public function. When the policing authorities, whether deputy sheriffs, constabulary, troops, or city police, deny civil rights to any portion of the community, they become a menace to political and individual liberty. Such conduct calls for immediate change in the policing force and proceedings against the officials responsible.

Martial law, which often accompanies State troops, is usually unnecessary, and frequently results in the complete denial of civil rights to the workers, thus putting the State on the side of the employers.

6. SEARCH AND SEIZURE

It is the custom of certain Federal, State, and city officials, particularly in cases involving civil liberty, to make arrests without warrant, to enter upon private property, and to seize papers and literature without legal process. Such practices should be contested. Officials so violating constitutional guarantees should be proceeded against.

7. THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

Every person charged with an offense should have the fullest opportunity for a fair trial, for securing counsel, and bail in a reasonable sum. In the case of a poor person special aid should be organized to secure a fair trial, and when necessary an appeal. The legal profession should be alert to defend cases involving civil liberty. The resolutions of various associations of lawyers against taking cases of radicals are wholly against the traditions of American liberty.

8. IMMIGRATION, DEPORTATION, AND PASSPORTS

No persons should be refused admission to the United States on the ground of holding objectionable opinions. The present restrictions against radicals of various beliefs is wholly opposed to our tradition of political asylum.

No alien should be deported merely for the expression of opinion or for membership in a radical or revolutionary organization. This is as un-American a practice as the prosecution of citizens for expression of opinion.

The attempt to revoke naturalization papers in order to declare a citizen an alien subject to deportation is a perversion of a law which was intended to cover only cases of fraud.

Citizenship papers should not be refused to any alien because of the expression of radical views, or activities in the cause of labor.

The granting of passports to or from the United States should not be dependent merely upon the opinions of citizens or membership in radical or labor organizations.

9. LIBERTY IN EDUCATION

The attempts to maintain a uniform orthodox opinion among teachers should be opposed. The attempts of educational authorities to inject into public school and college instruction propaganda in the interest of any particular theory of society to the exclusion of others should be opposed.

10. RACE EQUALITY

Every attempt to discriminate between races in the application of all principles of civil liberty here set forth should be opposed.

HOW TO GET CIVIL LIBERTY

We realize that these standards of civil liberty can not be attained as abstract principles or as constitutional guarantees. Economic or political power is necessary to assert and maintain all "rights." In the midst of any conflict they are not granted by the side holding the economic and political power, except as they may be forced by the strength of the opposition. However, the mere public assertion of the principle of freedom of opinion in the words or deeds of individuals or minorities helps win it recognition, and in the long run makes for tolerance and against resort to violence.

To-day the organized movements of labor and of the farmers are waging the chief fight for civil liberty throughout the United States as part of their effort for increased control of industry. Only by such an aggressive policy can rights be secured and maintained. The union of organized labor, the farmers, radical and liberal movements is the most effective means to this.

It is these forces which the American Civil Liberties Union serves in their efforts for civil liberty. The practical work of free-speech demonstrations, publicity, and legal defense, is done primarily in the struggles of the labor and radical movements.

IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN CIVIL LIBERTY TO

(1) Defend every attack on the rights here set forth by legal aid, publicity, and letters of protest to editors and officials.

(2) Proceed against every public officer violating those rights.

(3) Test every ordinance or State law in conflict with constitutional guarantees of civil liberty.

(4) Organize protests, demonstrations, and publicity on every significant issue.

Help for freedom of opinion can also be rendered through organizing open forums, radical book shops, and lecture courses, and in the development of the papers controlled by labor and the farmers.

Throughout the United States we are in constant need of speakers, writers, investigators, lawyers, and correspondents who will volunteer their help for civil liberty in whatever cause it may be challenged or denied.

Those desiring to serve write to the Civil Liberties Union. Membership is open to any person at \$1 a year. The American Civil Liberties Union needs every dollar it can get to spread this gospel and make its fight effective.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

100. Fifth Avenue, New York City

Officers: John Haynes Holmes, acting chairman; Duncan McDonald, Illinois, Jeanette Rankin, Montana, vice chairmen; Helen Phelps Stokes, treasurer; Roger N. Baldwin, director; Lucille B. Milner, field secretary; Wolcott H. Pitkin, counsel; Gilson Gardner, Washington correspondent.

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Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. CARSS]. [Applause.]

Mr. CARSS. Mr. Chairman, there has recently been discussed, both on this floor and before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the United States Board of Army Engineers, a question which is of deep concern to every American citizen. I refer to the question of a ship channel from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. This is a matter which has been agitated for many years and about which there has been much divergence of opinion.

We of the mid-west have been told by the East, and particularly by New York, whenever we have voiced a demand for such a seaway, either that it was not necessary or that it was not practical. Now, Mr. Chairman, we witness the sight of the State of New York declaring that it is both necessary and practical. I quote from a letter addressed by Governor Smith, of New York, to the New York Senators and Representatives in Congress, as follows:

I am convinced that a ship canal from the Lakes to sea has become a necessity to the commercial needs of our country; that it will some day be built is inevitable; that the promise of both our major parties should be kept; that the time to fulfill that promise is now; that the route of the American canal, following the long-established line of traffic, is the best one to build, and that an American canal is the only one for which American capital should be spent.

Let me repeat and emphasize this statement made by Governor Smith, "That it will some day be built is inevitable." This, Mr. Chairman, completely reverses the attitude heretofore assumed by New York, and we of the Middle West now find New York fighting on our side for what we have always claimed was an economic necessity. And what is perhaps fully as much to the point, the Governor of New York declares that the time for action is now.

That this attitude on the part of Governor Smith is backed by the responsible political opinion in the State of New York is indicated by the fact that a resolution offered in the State Legislature at Albany proposes to empower the State of New York to sell to the United States any part or parts of the barge canal necessary to the completion of a ship canal from Lake Ontario to the Hudson River.

I merely mention this action, Mr. Chairman, to show that New York, apparently at last and for the first time in history, is committed to the proposition that a ship canal from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes is inevitable.

Having proceeded thus far on the road toward admitting the needs of the Middle West, I am not surprised to find that New York attaches a condition to this proposal for a ship channel and insists that it shall be across her own territory and through her own great harbor, the city of New York; and in order to carry her point when met by the opinion of the Army engineers that such a canal across the State of New York is economically inadvisable on account of its high cost, there is raised in that State by politicians and in the press the bugaboo of nationalism.

Coming down the street the other morning I picked up a Washington Herald, dated March 22, 1926, carrying on its editorial page in a space eight columns wide an article entitled "Would a British-Canadian waterway be cheaper?"

This, Mr. Chairman, is an editorial in one of a series of papers belonging to the Hearst organization, is supposed to represent the view of that great publisher and that great chain of papers reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and voicing the opinion in this case specifically of those who direct the political destiny of the State of New York.

The editorial inquires, and I shall reply to it as I proceed:

Which would be the better investment for the American people; a British-Canadian ship canal or an "all-American" ship canal?

Let me say to the New York friends of the so-called and falsely so-called all-American ship canal, that this first statement is misleading. There is and there will be no British-American waterway in the sense implied by the editorial—the purpose of which is to disparage the St. Lawrence route to the ocean and convince the reader that only by building an expensive canal across American territory, all in New York, can we uphold our national dignity and ideals.

We can build, Mr. Chairman, a route from the Great Lakes to the sea by either one of two ways. From Lake Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the St. Lawrence at a cost estimated by American and Canadian Army engineers of \$252,000,000. This is the total cost for navigation improvement and incidental water-power development. This amount provides for the sweeping of the channel clear of all obstructions from Lake Ontario to Montreal, to a uniform depth of 25 feet, and for the construction of a restricted channel 33 miles long, 25 feet deep, with seven locks and a drop of 225 feet. Of this \$252,000,000, the engineers estimate navigation should carry \$152,000,000 and that water-power development should carry about \$100,000,000. Our share of this \$152,000,000, chargeable to navigation, is \$76,000,000.

The alternative plan proposed by Congressman DEMPSEY and his friends of New York misnamed the all-American plan, in order to befog the issue and confuse the American people, provides a 25-foot channel from Oswego to the Hudson, a distance of 179 miles, of which 159 is restricted-canal channel, with 31 locks and 83 bridges, a lift of 133.6 feet from Lake Ontario to the top of the hill and a drop from the top of the hill in central New York to tidewater, of 379 feet, or a total lift of 512.6 feet, at a cost, estimated by the Army engineers, of \$506,000,000, to which must be added, according to Congressman DEMPSEY, a similarly restricted channel from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, needlessly duplicating the Welland Canal. This Niagara section of the spurious all-American would cost \$125,000,000, according to the Army engineers, making a total cost of such a canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie, \$631,000,000, which, as I shall show later, does not give us an All-American route at all, but only provides the first section of such a waterway. But, even so, here you have it.

Six hundred and thirty-one million dollars and a ditch running across the hills of New York with a lock or a bridge every 2 miles of the way, and the cost of the bridges not figured into the cost of the canal—more than 180 miles of canal and a cost of \$631,000,000 on the one hand, against 33 miles of canal and 10 bridges and 7 locks, and a navigation cost chargeable to the United States of \$76,000,000, on the other hand.

Spurious all-American \$631,000,000. St. Lawrence route, a genuine all-American, belonging to the United States and Canada, using the waters that belong to them both, and the bill of the United States—\$76,000,000.

The up-hill-and-down-dale New York substitute route is admittedly unequal to the load already moving seaward, which it would be called upon to carry, and in the face of these simple facts, the editorial proceeds:

Which would be the better bargain for the American people?

The answer, it seems to me, is obvious. The one that would give the better service, the one that would give adequate service, the one that would meet the needs of the present and of the future, the one that would cause the minimum of international complications and bring about the maximum of international understanding and good-will, and this is the St. Lawrence route.

The editorial in question goes on to inquire:

Why is a ship canal from the ocean to the Lakes desired?

and answers its own question:

To enlarge the business, extend the commerce, and uphold the welfare of the people of the United States.

That is true and it is my observation that a truth furnishes an excellent foundation for a misstatement of fact, and the misstatement follows:

Would that business—

Says the editorial—

would that business, commerce, and welfare be served if the deep-sea traffic of the world were to be brought to the door of 15,000,000 Americans?

And again it answers its own statement:

It would.

To this statement, Mr. Chairman, we 45,000,000 marooned Americans of the Middle West do not agree. And for the very obvious reason that we are seeking an open passage for our products; not to the congested harbor of New York, which is not their final destination, but to our markets overseas, wherever those markets are. And our markets overseas are in Europe. The midwestern area of the United States is peculiarly agricultural in its products and in the nature of its exports. We export wheat, rye, corn, lard, hams, bacon—these among other major agricultural products and these that I have named may be taken as indicating the natural flow of our products to foreign lands.

In 1924 the United States exported:	Short tons
Wheat.....	7,740,000
Corn.....	588,000
Rye.....	495,000
Lard.....	507,000
Hams.....	190,000
Bacon.....	212,000

Of that amount Europe took 6,803,000 tons, and, by way of contrast, South America took 85,812 tons. Europe took 70 per cent of the agricultural products named and South America took eight-tenths of 1 per cent. Europe took 80 tons to every ton of these same products sent to South America. I cite these figures, Mr. Chairman, merely to emphasize the fact that when we in the Middle West ask for a road to the sea, we are not asking for a road to New York or a road to Montreal or a highway that stops anywhere short of the other side of the ocean—the shortest road, the best road, the natural road, the most economical road.

The editorial in question would indicate that there is some benefit to be derived from passing an ocean steamer through long, tortuous, congested, and dangerous miles of restricted channel and down a river and through the crowded port of New York. When this boat is loaded with products destined for Liverpool or the Mediterranean, or the Baltic, what the benefit may be of routing it past New York I can not see, and what is lost to us by sending this same ship down the St. Lawrence I can not see either. The cheaper our transportation the more money there is left to our producers, and it is that additional money which they need to lift them out of the agricultural depression in which they now find themselves. Whatever of benefit to New York there could be from passing through a restricted canal, up a hill and down a hill, all the way across the State of New York, leaving a national waterway for a ditch and going out of its way more than 500 miles in order to take a look at the skyscrapers on Manhattan Island and at the port of New York, the most congested and most expensive port in the world—a port whose daily prayer should be, "Deliver us from this load of midwestern traffic in order that we may take care, in a decent and live-and-let-live way, of the natural business that belongs to us!"—such benefits, squeezed out of the freight passing through, would be money taken from the pockets of the producers in the Middle West and deposited in the banks of Wall Street.

But if New York is going to be fair with the West, if New York actually gives the West an open seaway to the world's markets, then there will be no direct cash benefit to her people or her port, because of the passage of ocean ships from the Lakes to the ocean. Her benefits will come indirectly and from the growth in buying power of the Middle West, for consider what happens when a ship passes from port to port.

To-day, when a ship leaves the harbor of Duluth, Minn.—and many ships do leave the harbor of Duluth; during the year 1925 we shipped from the twin ports of Duluth and Superior 24,000,000 tons of iron ore, 117,000,000 bushels of grain, in addition to lumber, package freight, and other commodities; so you see ships do leave Duluth quite frequently during the navigation season—en route for Buffalo, it steams straight away across Lake Superior, never touching land until it arrives at the Soo locks, at the head of the St. Marys River. The ship steams into the locks and goes through them without 1 cent of benefit to either the Canadians on one side or the Americans on the other. It proceeds from Lake Huron, passes through the St. Clair River with Port Huron on one side and Sarnia on the other, and neither Port Huron nor Sarnia get 1 cent of benefit from its passage. It goes on down past the great city of Detroit and the fine Canadian city of Windsor and to neither of these does it contribute 1 cent for its right to go on to its destination. It continues its journey past Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie and none of these cities gather any benefit from its presence off their harbor. What is true for a ship traversing the thousand miles of Great Lakes now open to deep-sea navigation would be true of a ship passing on through the Welland Canal and Lake Ontario and down through the St. Lawrence. A ship going down the St. Lawrence would first pass through the New Welland Canal from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario, and with the city of Toronto on its left and the city of Rochester on its right it would steam through the Thousand Islands down past Ogdensburg, Prescott, and Cornwall, drop down through the seven locks of the 33-mile ship channel that will connect the upper St. Lawrence with the lower St. Lawrence River, go past the city of Montreal, and finally steam out into the broad estuary of the St. Lawrence below Quebec.

From Quebec on its course would be through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle to Liverpool or western Europe. There is no more reason why a ship traveling as I have stated should pay tribute to Montreal than why it should pay tribute to Detroit. There would be no conceivable method by which Canada could or would extract any tolls or any burden of costs from us which she did not also extract from her own shipping, and if the mutual and satisfactory relations at present existing in regard to Great Lakes navigation are continued on down to the sea, the sole benefit which Canada will derive from American ships traversing a jointly-owned waterway, the St. Lawrence, will be those which are incident to friendly commerce and not at all dependent upon the tonnage of shipping moving through.

The same argument might apply to the canal across the State of New York, camouflaged under the name "all-American." If that canal could be built deep enough, wide enough, with enough water in it, if its thirty-some locks and eighty-odd bridges did not offer an insuperable barrier to navigation, then American ships going down that canal would not contribute in any way to the prosperity of the territory on either side. They would proceed from their port of clearance in the upper Lakes, outward and onward to Europe, and New York, if she is sincere about this matter, she will admit that that would be the fact. And, if she is sincere, she will admit—that the Congressman from Buffalo will admit—that any costs due to needless delay, any money collected from goods passing through because of delays, any wages or tolls that in anyway needlessly add to the cost of freight movement is just that much money filched from the pockets of the producer and appropriated to the benefit of New York without due compensation therefor.

So, when the Herald editorial goes on to say:

Would that business, commerce, and welfare be served if the deep-sea traffic of the world were to be brought to the doors of two or two and one-half million people outside of the United States and on a foreign soil?

It would not.

Along the route of the new ship canal, the American people would get no benefit at all for their \$200,000,000. The whole benefit would go to others.

It is arguing something that is both outside of the question and something that carries a boomerang with it, for it has been ably shown on this floor, Mr. Chairman, that the retardation in a ship canal—179 miles long—manifestly must be greater than the retardation in a ship channel only 33 miles long, and

that the distance from the Great Lakes to Europe, by way of the St. Lawrence, is more than 500 miles less than the distance from the Great Lakes to Europe by way of the proposed New York route. The only possible benefits that I can imagine accruing in favor of the port of Montreal or the port of New York from the passage of vessels going through an adequate seaway—and I emphasize the word "adequate"—would be that in either case a ship might take on such incidental supplies and provisions for its crew as it needed before making the final run across the ocean.

I read on:

If that would be a cheap bargain, what—from a business viewpoint—would be a dear one?

If that would be a good investment of the taxpayers' millions, what—from a business viewpoint—would be a bad one.

A good bargain in business—in a nation's business—does not consist in paying out the least possible amount of money. It consists in getting the greatest value for the amount of money paid out, whether that amount be large or small.

A British-Canadian canal would be dearly bought if only \$100,000,000 of American money were to be spent.

An all-American canal would be cheap by comparison, even though it cost \$300,000,000 more than a waterway on foreign soil.

But \$300,000,000 is a vast sum! The objection is made daily by Representatives and Senators.

It is a vast sum. Three hundred millions is a vast sum even for the people of the United States. Yet year by year such vast sums have been spent by the American people for other nations than their own.

Yes, and these vast sums have been lavished upon others with the assent of Senators and Representatives and under the countenance of the Government in Washington.

In the last two years nearly \$300,000,000 of American money has been lent to France, Belgium, and Italy alone for the barren purpose of "stabilizing the exchanges" which never are "stabilized," but grow steadily less stable.

Besides, many times \$300,000,000 have been or are being remitted by the United States Government to those foreign nations which owe American taxpayers the huge debts contracted in the late war.

This is not essential to the argument, Mr. Chairman, but I include it in order that the full text of the editorial may be entered and that there may be no chance to say that it has been garbled.

To continue:

If hundreds of millions in American capital are handed out thus lightly for unproductive purposes in distant lands, is it in order to begrudge an appropriation of \$300,000,000 to an all-American enterprise for all-America's welfare?

We have heard considerable in the Northwest, in my State of Minnesota, about loyalty to the flag. We know something about loyalty. The battle fields of the Civil War, of the war with Spain, and of the World War are consecrated with the blood of Minnesota soldiers. It was a Minnesota regiment that turned the tide of battle at Gettysburg, and when that battle was over less than 10 per cent of its men were left to respond to the roll call. We in the Middle West are living up to that high tradition, but we have come to inquire when we see the flag being waved just for what purpose the waving is being done, and what benefits are to be derived by the flag wavers, provided their plan, rather than some other plan, is adopted.

Does the editor of the Herald know, I wonder, does my honorable friend, Mr. DEMPSEY, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of this House, know, I wonder, that an all-American plan is not possible—that, as Senator WILLIS, of Ohio, said the other day, "God did not make the continent that way." If you are going to have an "all-American" ship canal we may as well begin digging now, for we have some job ahead of us. But this is the fact, that when the Soo Canal was built the Canadians built a lock and we built a lock, and later on we built some more locks, and to-day, because of the increase in size of the boats, by far the larger part of Canadian grain moving down from the Northwest passes through the American locks and nobody gets excited about it, nobody quarrels about it. When the boat gets down into the St. Marys River it is first in Canadian territory, then back into American territory, and nobody gets excited over that either. The Welland Canal is owned exclusively by Canada, but American shipping and American goods use it just as freely as it is used by the Canadians. The St. Lawrence canals above Montreal carry American wheat and coal, and nobody has heard until recently that it was un-American to do so.

The fact is that we have obtained by treaty joint ownership for navigation purposes with Canada in the waters of the Great Lakes and their connecting waters and in the St. Law-

rence down to the ocean, and for either nation to say to the other, and particularly for this Nation to say to Canada, that we must and will have an "all-American" route from the upper lakes to the sea is absurd economically. And politically it is the last word in bad form. If we build, as Congressman DEMPSEY and the editor of the Washington Herald desire us to do, a canal from the Atlantic to the head of the Lakes exclusively in American territory, we must not only build the 179 miles of restricted, inadequate, up-and-down-hill channels across the State of New York, but we must come across the Niagara gap with a canal from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie and we must dig a canal on the American side of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers and we must canalize a considerable portion of the St. Marys River in order to get our boat from Lake Superior down to the ocean on water that solemn treaty with Great Britain declares is the common property of both. When we have done all this, at a cost which makes the \$500,000,000 the Army engineers says the 179 miles from Oswego to Albany would cost look like mere small change, are we going to take our canal and play with it ourselves? Or are we going to allow the Canadians to play in our yard? At present they do, and we play in theirs. But if we are to be so ultrapatriotic that we can not cross over into Canadian waters, are we going to carry our patriotism to the extreme in that we will not allow them to sail down our own private ship canal?

The Herald editor continues:

Is it in order, on a plea of cheapness, to turn over a great commercial enterprise to America's chief commercial rival overseas, and that rival's chief dependency; would it be in order to congratulate ourselves because we should be spending \$300,000,000 less by promoting the prosperity of this rival and competitor than we should spend if we were to promote the prosperity of our own people?

As I read this, it infers that this is exactly what we are going to do—play in our own yard and deny to Canada its use and its benefits. After we have built an enormously expensive waterway from the ocean to the Great Lakes we must exclude Canada from its use, otherwise Canada will benefit by it exactly as we benefit. Then where are we? We will have built a waterway exclusively on American soil, exclusively with American money, which under existing treaties Canada will be allowed to use exactly on the same terms as we use it. Then if this substitute ship channel is all its advocates claim for it, it will bring to the Canadian northwest, pictured as being our deadly trade rivals, the same advantages that we will possess and at no expense to Canada and with no responsibility whatsoever on her part. That may be good business from the standpoint of Manhattan Island and Buffalo, but it does not look like good business out in my country.

But there is something else to consider. Canada might not fancy the idea of a ship canal in which she had no part or lot whatsoever, especially if that canal is really "all-American" and really does go all the way up to Lake Superior on American soil. Canada can very easily enlarge her locks at the Soo and come down through Canadian territory all the way into the north channel of Lake Huron. She does not have to go around by Detroit and through Lake Erie, for there is a practical ship channel route through Georgian Bay and on to Lake Ontario; and, at any rate, if she did decide to canalize her portions of the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, she could do it quite easily, for that is where the boats for the most part go at the present time. Over in Canadian territory in these rivers are channels built by American dollars, and nobody remembers having heard Congressman DEMPSEY or the editor of the Herald seizing an American flag and waving it over that matter.

And remember this, that as between the 179 miles between Oswego and Albany, 159 miles of it narrow channel and restricted navigation, and the 33 miles which must be improved on the St. Lawrence between Ogdensburg and Montreal, the Canadians have a 5 to 1 advantage over us on distance, and if we start building a ship canal across New York Canada can have one built up the St. Lawrence and have it open before we do. She has already nearly completed her New Welland Ship Canal and we have only begun talking about ours. She can have the New Welland ready in two years, and even conceding our marvelous superiority in everything, including engineering, we must admit that probably a race that has built the Makwar Dam in Egypt, and that has tunneled the Rockies in Canada again and again, can probably build 33 miles of ship canal almost as quickly as it will take us to build 179 miles, to say nothing about the Niagara gap and all the rest of the construction absolutely necessary to make the wild dream of a so-called all-American route of the gentleman from Buffalo a reality.

This we can depend on: If we start out on our own hook to build a canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean,

no matter on what grounds we do it—whether for economic reasons or for that toll-gate patriotism for which New York is becoming so justly famous, Canada would be forced, by reason of her economic need, to do the same thing. She certainly would have to do so if we are not going to allow her use of our canal and if we allow her use of our canal, how do we escape giving her its benefits? And if we do not allow her to use our canal and force her to build one of her own, how can we prevent her from using her canal when it is built, and if she uses her canal, then how much better off are we than if we went ahead in the first place and, as a partner with her, built a ship channel down the St. Lawrence direct to the sea by the cheapest route, by the route that leads direct to our European markets, and by a route which does not raise the inevitable national complications that a canal built for purposes of national defense and as a sop to a false patriotism would create?

The Herald editorial concludes:

But there are no signs that the American people have come to any such point or, unless deserted by divine Providence, ever will come to it or near it.

Therefore, it seems incredible to-day that the people's representatives in Washington ever will consent to invest any part of the people's money in a waterway project not only beyond this Nation's borders but largely for the benefit of a rival nation's commerce.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that I have said enough to indicate the fallacy that underlies this whole proposition of a so-called all-American ship canal. In the first place the proposed canal is not all-American, and if it were it would be built at a staggering cost, which could only be justified on the ground of national defense and national existence. This is a problem which does not rightly enter. For 100 years we have lived up to the spirit of the treaty of 1818 which neutralized the Great Lakes, and every step that has been taken in the development of our Great Lakes commerce since that time has been based upon the fact of neutrality. We have joined hands with Canada in the development of the Great Lakes and their connecting waters. They have used our waters and our canals and we have used their waters and their canals. We have a treaty right that gives us the use of the St. Lawrence. If we ignore that right and build our own waterway from Lake Ontario to the Hudson, do we not in effect abrogate the treaty now existing with Canada? Do we not at least waive any claims we may have, any title we may now possess, to the St. Lawrence waterway? As sure as we do that Canada must and will build her own way from the ocean to the Lakes, and for her to possess a waterway that is superior to ours, as engineers admit it is, would put us in a position of having constructed a \$500,000,000 monument to a false patriotism that would stand as a perpetual threat at the very existence of a friendly neighbor.

Mr. Chairman, we in Minnesota want the right to ship our goods from our own harbors to the harbors of Europe, Asia, and South America, Africa, and Australia, without let or hindrance. We have not any ambitions to be the greatest State in the Union or to build the port of Duluth into the greatest port in the world, but we have an ambition for our children, we have an ambition for the future of the mid-continent. We want our exports, upon which rests so very materially our prosperity as a people, to grow. We want the charges that we now pay for exporting our products to be reduced, so that there shall be more money in the pockets of our farmers and manufacturers, in order that they in turn may have more money to spend for the things that make life worth while. We do not bow even to New York, not even to the chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, nor to the editor of the Washington Herald, when it comes to a question of patriotism. But we can not convince ourselves that patriotism and ordinary business sense may not walk hand in hand.

We live close to the Canadian border, we have frequent dealings with them—we do not fear either for our national safety or our industrial prestige at their hands. Instead, we are glad of Canada's prosperity, for it means more cotton goods sold in the Dominion, more automobiles, more tractors, more plows, more of everything that goes to make the world pleasant and the community prosperous.

Let us do the sensible thing. The Army Engineers have reported against the Oswego-Hudson ship canal. Let us accept that report in good faith and let the project rest in peace, undisturbed by the drums of conflict or the waving flags of patriotism. Let us do the wise thing—the sensible thing—join with Canada in developing a property which is now jointly ours and that should forever remain ours in joint ownership with her, and continue to develop the Great Lakes as we have done in the past, all the way down from Superior to the ocean. Let the Canadian people and ours together build a sea-way that shall save the interior of the continent for Canada

and for the United States alike. Then by the use of this sea-way, the interior shall grow from its present 50,000,000 to three times, even four times that number, within our children's day.

A ship channel to the sea, as Governor Smith says, is inevitable. Let us see to it that in building this inevitable highway, we choose the one that makes for international concord—the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ship channel—and let us be confident that in following such a course both nations have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, on January 4 I printed in the RECORD a discussion of the American Civil Liberties Union and its activity in getting a noted anarchist, Carlo Tresca, pardoned. I discussed another anarchist, Count Karolyi, and his wife, "Red Catherine" Karolyi. He is a well-known anarchist, and while in this country he admitted that he was an anarchist.

Mr. BERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. In a minute. I did not mention in that speech the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] as being a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. BERGER. How does the gentleman know?

Mr. BLANTON. Because I have been informed that the gentleman is one of the directors.

Mr. BERGER. I am a member, not a director.

Mr. BLANTON. And the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] signed one of the recommendations to have Carlo Tresca pardoned. I did not mention that because I wanted to be fair to and not involve my colleague. I mentioned a lot of other radicals in the United States who petitioned for Carlo Tresca's pardon, and the gentleman takes no offense at that because he admits that he is a radical.

And up to this hour no one else from this floor has arisen to defend any of these radicals mentioned by me on January 4, 1926, and since they are now defended by the gentleman from Wisconsin it is virtually a confession that my charge was true.

In the very pronouncement of his party they say this, and the gentleman has filed this document with his speech to go into the RECORD, from which I quote:

There should be no control whatever in advance over what any person may say. The right to meet and to speak freely without permit should be unquestioned.

Listen further to what he says, and this is their pronouncement:

There should be no prosecutions for the mere expression of opinion on matters of public concern, however radical, however violent.

For the last two days the gentleman's American Civil Liberties Union has had a bunch of radicals here in Washington, the Nation's Capital, testifying before the Committee on Immigration in an effort to try to do what? To try to keep this Government from deporting anarchists.

Mr. BERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. In just a moment. I am going to give the gentleman from Wisconsin plenty of chance to answer me in a moment.

Mr. BERGER. I did not want to answer that. I just want you to answer me.

Mr. BLANTON. I will answer the gentleman after he has answered me. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin back up this representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, Mr. Allen Seymour Olmsted, from Philadelphia, who yesterday appeared and testified before the Immigration Committee? Does the gentleman back him up?

Mr. BERGER. I do not know Mr. Olmsted, but I suppose as he appeared for the union, I back him up.

Mr. BLANTON. I would know that you would back him up. Now, listen to what he said yesterday before your committee on Immigration. Mr. Allen Seymour Olmsted, of Philadelphia, appearing for the American Civil Liberties Union, yesterday testified before the Committee on Immigration that an alien here in the United States should have the right to espouse communism and to preach the overthrow of this Government by force and violence if he wanted to.

Mr. BERGER. Who said that?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Allen Seymour Olmsted, of Philadelphia.

Mr. BERGER. Were you there when he said it?

Mr. BLANTON. No; but I got it from the committee to-day when I found out you were going to speak. And I am informed by the committee that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] sat in the room during part of the hearing that has been going on there for the last two days.

I did not want to go into details on this subject because, in spite of his radicalism, personally I like some things about the

gentleman from Wisconsin—most of all his frankness in admitting that he is a radical.

Mr. STEPHENS. Will the gentleman yield just there?

Mr. BLANTON. In a moment. The one thing I like about the gentleman from Wisconsin is the fact that he is always frank and he is unafraid and says what he thinks. When he is a radical he admits it.

Mr. BERGER. I do.

Mr. BLANTON. And he is a radical of the first water.

Mr. BERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman will answer me a question, I will.

Mr. BERGER. Oh, yes; I will answer any number of questions.

Mr. BLANTON. When the gentleman sent his recommendation out to California to Governor Richardson to pardon another radical, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, what did he have in mind in trying to release that woman back on the public?

Mr. BERGER. I have never met her, but from what I heard about her she is one of the noblest women in America. Now listen, Mr. BLANTON—

Mr. BLANTON. I will yield in a moment. I want to get that "noblest woman in America" out of the way first.

Mr. BERGER. Yes; one of the noblest women in America.

Mr. BLANTON. Let me see whether our colleagues here will agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin on that or not. The gentleman says she is one of the noblest women in America. That is his idea of her.

Mr. BERGER. That is my idea.

Mr. BLANTON. Let me show you more about her. She has been convicted of syndicalism in California.

Mr. BERGER. Will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. BLANTON. In just a minute.

Mr. BERGER. Do you know what syndicalism is? I do not believe you do.

Mr. BLANTON. I have read the law of California, and I know what it is there, and for the violation of which Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney was indicted, convicted, and is now serving her sentence.

CALIFORNIA SYNDICALISM LAW

Here is what syndicalism means in California:

Criminal syndicalism is defined by the act as "Any doctrine or precept advocating, teaching, or aiding and abetting commission of crime, sabotage (unlawful and malicious physical damage or injury to physical property), or unlawful acts of force and violence or unlawful methods of terrorism, as a means of accomplishing a change in industrial ownership or control or effecting any political change."

California passed that law in 1919. It was to curb the emissaries of Soviet Russia, who were inciting sabotage in an attempt to bolshevize the State of California. Charlotte Anita Whitney, a graduate of Wellesley College, rich and influential, was convicted on February 20, 1920, for "advocating, teaching, and abetting criminal syndicalism with the Communist Labor Party." Her association, John C. Taylor, was also convicted on the same charge for the same offense. She has spent nearly six years exhausting her rights of appeal up to the Supreme Court of the United States, all of which have decided against her. The courts decided that this law does not violate the guaranties of the Constitution of California or of the United States, and that it does not curb free speech or a free press, under the proper meaning of those terms in said Constitutions.

DECISION BY PRESENT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, the present Secretary of the Navy, was then the chief justice of the Supreme Court of California and rendered the opinion in the Taylor case, which involved the same facts and principles of law as did that of Charlotte Anita Whitney. I quote the following from Chief Justice Wilbur's opinion:

In the platform and the program of the Communist Labor Party the organization declares itself in "complete accord with the principles of communism as laid down in the manifesto of the Third-International formed at Moscow," and calls upon the working class to organize and train itself for the capture of state power by the establishment "of organs of administration created and controlled by the masses themselves, such as, for example, the soviets of Russia."

The appellant outlined an ambitious plan concerning the tactics to be used in accomplishing the ends of the Communist Labor Party. His plan, according to his program, was to bring about a general strike of the workers in all industries and in all governmental offices. The Army and Navy and the police forces of the country would be paralyzed by the general strike and the failure of telephones and telegraph, the railroads, and food supply. The red guard, of which he

was to be the organizer, was to step in and immediately take control of all State, county, and city offices which were to be ruled and governed by those who were in the "inner circle," or those who were to be recognized as leaders of the revolution. This red guard, according to the testimony, was to be in process of organization through those interested in the revolution, to be assembled the moment the general strike was called. This inner circle of leaders of the revolution was designated by the number "77." Taylor referred to the uprising as the "bloody revolution."

The red guard, it was planned, would seize the police stations and take the banks, moving all the currency and coin to one central place, there to be held by the guard. All newspapers in the locality were to be seized, except one, which "as a matter of revolutionary tactics" should be spared as a medium of spreading the propaganda of the revolutionists.

BERGER SAYS "ONE OF THE NOBLEST WOMEN IN AMERICA"

Now, remember that our colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] says that Charlotte Anita Whitney is "one of the noblest women in America."

Is she? Does his estimate comport with our estimate? Should her statue be placed in the "Hall of Fame"? Let us see about it.

Here is the San Francisco Chronicle, published in San Francisco, Calif., issue of Tuesday, February 16, 1926, just last month, and from the first page I read the following about this "noblest woman in America."

Mr. BERGER. One of them, I said.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; the gentleman from Wisconsin said she was "one of the noblest women in America." And I deny it. I read from said paper as follows:

Charlotte Anita Whitney advocates marriage of whites and blacks. A plea for the abolishment of all laws forbidding interracial marriages was made yesterday by Charlotte Anita Whitney, under conviction in California for violation of the syndicalism law.

The paper then quotes from a speech this Charlotte Anita Whitney made there the following:

If a full-grown man and woman wish to live together as man and wife, it is only decent to allow them to do so, no matter what their color. Our laws forbidding intermarriage of negroes and whites reduce the colored girl to the position of a dog without the respect which should be accorded human beings and without redress of wrong according to the white woman.

And this San Francisco Chronicle says that—

Applause greeted Miss Whitney's remarks from 50 or so women gathered for tea.

They were women undoubtedly who were sympathizers of her radical cause, and yet the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] says "she is one of the noblest women in America."

Mr. BERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield.

Mr. BERGER. Now, I do not agree with Miss Whitney as to her ideas about admixture of races, yet a person may be one of the noblest in the country and still believe in it. I do not believe in race mixture—but what has that to do with Miss Whitney being a syndicalist? Moreover, I want the gentleman—

Mr. BLANTON. My time is not yet up, but will the gentleman from Iowa yield me 10 minutes more? I am going to give the country the facts about these prominent "Radicals," if I can have the time.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. I will yield the gentleman 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 10 additional minutes.

Mr. BERGER. Does the gentleman from Texas know what syndicalism is?

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, yes; I have called attention to the law of California.

Mr. BERGER. That is nothing; the law might have been framed by a man who does not know what syndicalism means.

Mr. BLANTON. That is the trouble about the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] he does not care to recognize laws, after law-making bodies pass them.

Mr. BERGER. Oh, I do.

Mr. BLANTON. He does not care about law or about the Constitution of the country. I do not yield for any interpolated statement, and I will not let it go into my speech. I am going to cut it out, because I did not yield. The gentleman can not splice my speech with his unauthorized interpolations in that way, because I am going to cut them out. If he desires me to yield, he must first get permission.

RADICALS EVERYWHERE REQUESTED HER PARDON

Form all parts of the United States radicals besieged Governor Richardson, of California, with requests for him to pardon Charlotte Anita Whitney. They brought every pressure possible to bear upon him. He had to be brave to withstand them. And from his replies to them all I quote the following sentences:

Her powerful influence and wealth have kept her out of prison for nearly six years. Other violators of this law, who have lacked this influence, have been serving their terms in prison.

Many others have written and telegraphed me regarding this case.

While I am governor I propose to stand staunchly for the laws of the State and to support the Constitution. Those who have been convicted, after fair trials by juries, sustained by decisions of courts, can not expect to escape punishment of their crimes by appealing to me. It is my duty to stand up for the laws and to protect society, and I will not issue pardons merely because of popular clamor.

Yours sincerely,

FRIEND WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Governor.

It took a brave governor to write that kind of a letter to radicals. Oh, that every State in the United States had that kind of a governor! I respectfully salute Hon. Friend William Richardson, Governor of the great State of California.

TENETS OF VICTOR BERGER'S FAITH

Our colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] says that, while he was one of those who requested the Governor of California to pardon Charlotte Anita Whitney, he does not agree with her when she so strongly advocates the intermarriage between negroes and white people, though he is willing to state that, in his opinion, she is "one of the noblest women—"

Mr. BERGER. One of the noblest women in the country.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; "one of the noblest women in America." I now want to show you what the gentleman himself has said. Now, listen! On February 16, 1926, is not it funny how these radicals all talk on the same day? You know Charlotte Anita Whitney made her statement out in California on February 16, 1926, and on February 16, 1926, we find our colleague, VICTOR BERGER, here in the House of Representatives also spouting, and let me show you what he spouted. [Laughter.] Here is what he said from this forum, and I will read you from page 4107 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 16, 1926, the following excerpts from his remarks:

But the War of 1812 could have been avoided, and it brought us neither honor nor profit.

Mr. BERGER. It did not.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not going to let the gentleman thus intersperse my speech unless I desire to leave his interpolations in for emphasis. [Laughter.] I quote further from his remarks in the RECORD:

While school histories make much of General Jackson's defense of New Orleans and of the battle on Lake Erie, this is simply a camouflage in order to avoid telling the school children that in that war we were licked practically all the time.

Mr. BERGER. That is the truth.

Mr. BLANTON. Just what was the gentleman's purpose in thus discounting his own United States? But let me quote him further:

Such knowledge might be detrimental to their childish war patriotism. The historical fact is that our troops ran away in Indiana; they ran away in Michigan—

Mr. BERGER. They did.

Mr. BLANTON. Did they? And is the gentleman elated over it, and bragging to the world about it? But let me finish quoting what he said:

And they finally, in 1814, ran away at Bladensburg, right near here, although our soldiers outnumbered the British six to one. The British soldiers had a mock meeting of Congress and declared the United States dissolved and America a British colony. Great Britain was very busy all the time with Napoleon; otherwise we might have fared very badly.

What was his purpose in putting that in the RECORD?

Mr. BERGER. Read the entire speech.

Mr. BLANTON. Was it patriotic or unpatriotic? Was he trying to inspire patriotism and love of country within the hearts of the hundreds of thousands of new foreigners who are coming into the United States each year, and not even the anarchists of whom does the gentleman and his American Civil Liberties Union want us to have the power to deport? It surely could not be his purpose to attempt to breed contempt for the United States and our Government in the hearts of the newcomers and the children of America. Just what was his real purpose?

Was it for that flag or against that flag? Was it in favor of teaching patriotism to the American children, or was it to teach them to have contempt for their Nation? If the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] does not like the United States let him go back to Germany. [Applause.]

Mr. BERGER. I do like the United States. That is the only reason why I stay here.

Mr. BLANTON. Then he ought to quit making fun of his own Government. I have been fighting radicals ever since I have been in Congress.

Now, in his speech he tries to reflect upon Hon. Francis Ralston Welsh, one of the noblest men in this country. Do you know what he has been doing for 10 years? He has been spending his valuable time and money to keep radicalism out of the Government. He is a leading Republican, yet I am one Democrat who takes his hat off to Francis Ralston Welsh. God bless him, if you Republicans were all like him I would be sorely tempted to vote with you, if he were a candidate for President. [Laughter and applause.]

The gentleman from Wisconsin can not make a speech without jumping on Judge Elbert H. Gary, of New York. He thinks it is popular with the American Civil Liberties Union for him to attack Gary. I hold no brief for Elbert H. Gary and I do not defend any Steel Trust, but I want to tell you, standing here on the floor of the House, that from the bottom of my heart I believe Judge Elbert H. Gary a good man and a benefactor of humanity and of mankind. Elbert H. Gary has on his pay roll to-day 68,000 Americans. He is paying them an average salary of \$1,904 each. They are becoming stockholders in his companies. That is what Elbert H. Gary is doing, and if the gentleman from Wisconsin has the welfare of the American people at heart he ought to take off his hat to Elbert H. Gary for furnishing jobs and livelihood and food for the families of 68,000 Americans. If the gentleman from Wisconsin were furnishing the jobs—

Mr. BERGER. The Milwaukee Leader furnishes jobs for 164, and we pay them a better average wage than does Mr. Gary. We pay union wages to printers; that means the best wages.

Mr. BLANTON. Since he seeks it, I am going to compare the usefulness to humanity of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] with that of Judge Elbert H. Gary: The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] says that his paper furnishes a job for 164 men and Judge Elbert H. Gary furnishes a job for 68,000. Some of these days I am going to Milwaukee with the gentleman from Wisconsin, and I am going to face his bunch of radicals and tell them where their friend BERGER is leading them. He is leading them to damnation. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to print in the RECORD later on as soon as I can compile them the number of radical newspapers published in the United States.

Mr. BERGER. Do not forget the Milwaukee Leader.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, the list will certainly include the gentleman's paper. I want to show what a menace they are and you have no idea of the great number that is now published weekly in the United States.

Mr. SCHAFER rose.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, there is quite a difference between the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] and the other gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER.]

Mr. SCHAFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman certainly does not agree with his colleague?

Mr. SCHAFER. On many things I do not agree with him, and there are many with which I do agree. The gentleman from Texas is asking unanimous consent to publish the names of the radical papers. In order to do it, I wish he would give us a definition of a radical. Take the definition of Webster's dictionary.

Mr. BLANTON. I prefer my own. It is more modern. A radical is a person who does not believe in law and order, a person who believes in overthrowing the Government by force and violence. A radical, in its real sense, is one who does not believe in government.

Mr. SCHAFER. Where does the gentleman get that definition?

Mr. BLANTON. It is my own, based upon my study of them.

Mr. BERGER. Will the gentleman yield? I want to enlighten him. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. In just a minute I will yield. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] in his speech to-day said that I was not familiar with the history of my party. He said "my Democratic Party owed its origin to demagogues and

anarchists," and he mentioned as one of these demagogues and anarchists the great Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. BERGER. He was.

Mr. DENISON. I do not like to call the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] to order, but he is violating the rule of the House by interrupting from his seat.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, do not worry about him; I am going to cut all that mess out, anyway.

Mr. DENISON. But the rest of the House is interested in the matter as well as the gentleman from Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is well taken. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] should not address the speaker without first addressing the Chair and being yielded to.

Mr. BLANTON. The difference between the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] is that the gentleman from Wisconsin's idea of an anarchist is "Thomas Jefferson," who believed in government, who fought for government, who wrote the Declaration of Independence for this Government which has lasted through a century and a half. My idea of an anarchist is one who would "make fun of our generals in the War of 1812" and say that "we are fooling our school children because we do not tell them that while we outnumbered the British six to one we ran away from them like a bunch of cowards in every battle."

My idea of an anarchist is a man like the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER], a man like William Z. Foster, a man like that fellow, Allen Seymour Olmsted, who appeared here before the Immigration Committee yesterday and said that "it was all right for a person to preach communism and the overthrow of this Government by force and violence." The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] recently has come to the defense of that young 26-year-old Harvard anarchist who has been leading the strike in Passaic, N. J. He defends him, and he is a communist of the first water.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. COLTON. The Revolution was not a revolution against law. It was a revolution because law was being violated.

Mr. BLANTON. Of course. That is the proper distinction, and the gentleman from Wisconsin has never been able to discern it.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER. Webster's Dictionary defines "radical" as—

A root, or radical, part; hence a support or foundation; a fundamental; a basis or basic principle.

[Laughter.]

I do not think there is anything communistic about a radical.

Mr. BLANTON. The definition that I gave the gentleman was from BLANTON's dictionary. [Laughter.] I am an expert on radicals and radicalism. I have been studying the subject for 20 years. I know almost more about radicals than the man who wrote that dictionary, because I have watched them here in the very Halls of Congress.

What are we going to do about it? What is the motive of the gentleman? What has he in view in all of this doctrine? To break the Government down? What better government does he want? Does he want a government like the Soviet of Russia, where neither life, liberty, nor property is safe or sacred? Is that the kind of government he wants to give us here? The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] is almost too old to reform, but he ought to begin even now. [Laughter.] The primaries are to come within a few months. The gentleman just did get over the line the last time with 594 votes. He had better be careful, because I am told that in the great State of Wisconsin the great Republican Party was born. Some of these days those Republicans there are going to get right. They are not going to let any more men come here to make speeches like the gentleman from Wisconsin made on February 16, 1926, especially since he says that Charlotte Anita Whitney, who preaches that whites and negroes should marry, "is one of the noblest women in the United States." The people of Wisconsin are going to think seriously about these things between now and the primary and between now and November.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I will yield to the gentleman in a moment. I have much that should be said in reply to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BERGER] and I have not the time to say it. I must quote what, through its resolution at its last convention in Washington, the Daughters of the American Revolution, on April 25, 1925, said:

PEOPLE URGED TAKE STEPS TO FOIL PLOTTERS—PURPOSE OF GIGANTIC CONSPIRACY IS TO SET UP SOVIET GOVERNMENT

[By Associated Press]

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Daughters of the American Revolution to-day went on record in favor of an extensive campaign in every State against "red internationalists" and the annual enrollment of aliens. A resolution declared that the "plan for destructive revolution in the United States is not a myth but a proven fact." Emissaries, it is said, are planning to overthrow the present Government, setting up a communist soviet rule in its place.

A well-organized and far-reaching program, the resolution said, includes Russian recognition, peace propaganda, total disarmament, destruction of courts, indiscriminate attacks on Government and officials, organizing communist units within Army and Navy personnel, and "to create and develop class consciousness and hatred."

"The Moscow international communist organizations are increasing at a tremendous rate," the resolution declared, "and sweeping thousands of unsuspecting pacifists into cooperation with the communist program, camouflaged as 'measures for peace' for the purpose of appeal, but in reality paving the way for red revolution."

Action on alien enrollment followed an address by Secretary Davis, urging it.

No society in the whole United States is more loyally patriotic than the Daughters of the American Revolution. I am proud that my own daughter has membership in this organization. I now yield to my young friend from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER].

Mr. SCHAFER. Will the gentleman take the definition of radical from the BLANTON dictionary and the definition in the Webster Dictionary and place them side by side?

Mr. BLANTON. Surely I am not stepping on the toes of my young friend from Wisconsin? He is not in this category, is he? [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHAFER. I merely want to set the gentleman right. He is trying to say that a radical is an anarchist, and a radical may be, according to the BLANTON dictionary, but he is not according to Webster's Dictionary.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] approve of William Z. Foster?

Mr. SCHAFER. No; I do not.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the gentleman approve of that young fellow from Philadelphia, Allen Seymour Olmsted, who yesterday testified before the Committee on Immigration, representing the American Civil Liberties Union?

Mr. SCHAFER. If the testimony is as the gentleman has given it, I do not approve of him in so far as that testimony is concerned.

Mr. BLANTON. Then what is the matter with the gentleman, if I have not stepped on his toes? [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now arise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HAWLEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 10425, the legislative appropriation bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL TOLERATION—THE MARYLAND RELIGIOUS TOLERATION ACT OF 1649 IN ITS RELATION TO STATE RIGHTS

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was "Maryland Day," the two hundred and ninety-second anniversary of the landing of the Maryland colonists at St. Clements Isle. Last night the Maryland Pilgrims Association commemorated this event by a Maryland Day celebration in the Loyola High School Hall, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing in the Record the address I then made on religious and political toleration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent to print in the Record an address which he made last night. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADDRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN PHILIP HILL, OF MARYLAND, BEFORE THE MARYLAND PILGRIMS ASSOCIATION, AT THE MARYLAND DAY CELEBRATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1928, IN THE LOYOLA HIGH SCHOOL HALL, BALTIMORE, MD., ON THE SUBJECT "RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL TOLERATION"

State rights means local self-government. Local self-government means toleration. It is therefore not improper for me to consider

this subject under the title of "Religious and Political Toleration" when you ask me to discuss State rights.

We are celebrating Maryland day. We are thereby commemorating the planting on this continent for the first time of toleration and true local self-government. On March 25, 1634, the Maryland colonists landed on St. Clements Island, St. Mary's County. They established there a form of government based on the English common law, which made coherent and made effective self-government in what was in those days the most vital consideration in men's minds—the subject of religion. Intolerance in religion means intolerance in local self-government, and for the first time on this continent true toleration was instituted by the Calvert colonists.

Government in New England was different. The Puritans came to New England to obtain religious freedom for themselves, not to grant religious freedom to others. In New England the Puritan Church was the established church in many States until long after the Revolution. The minister of the Puritan Church was the dominating factor in local government and very often in addition to being minister he was representative of his township in the general court or in the legislature, whichever the legislative body happened to be called. In order to enjoy civil rights in New England membership in the church was a prerequisite. The faith of the Puritan was a splendid faith, but the system of government of the Puritan was not based on either religious or governmental toleration.

Here in Maryland was planted a system both of religious and political toleration.

We people in Maryland place our faith in certain practical, very simple, and entirely businesslike principles which are to be found in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the Maryland constitution, but which really go back for their origin to the Maryland religious toleration act of 1649. To-day many of us characterize the principles flowing from religious and civil toleration as the principles of the "Maryland Free State." We mean by this that in matters of government we render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's. We mean by that, that in the division of governmental duties we owe to the Federal Government those duties required by its Constitution and laws, and to the Maryland State government those other and more local duties which are fundamental to the people of our State.

Civil liberty depends on religious liberty, and this colony was founded on the State rights doctrine of religious toleration. We must preserve this priceless heritage for our children. I am proud that in the Maryland General Assembly some of my children's forefathers voted for the Maryland religious toleration act of 1649. I am also proud of the fact that another of my children's forefathers in 1690, in the general court of Massachusetts, voted against prohibition, a gross form of intolerance; but I realize that the true theory of toleration in politics and in religion existed in Maryland to an extent never heard of in 1690 in Massachusetts.

First we must consider what religious toleration means, then what political toleration means, and then what Lord Baltimore and Maryland have done to secure it for us and for our country.

Toleration means that while one person considers a certain principle or thing the best of its kind, he is willing that other people should believe, and act on the belief, that another principle or thing is just as good or better. It means that although one person does not like noise or thinks that it should be made in a certain way, he is yet willing to allow his neighbors to fire off cannon or firecrackers on the Fourth of July and to do it as seems best to them, so long as they do not interfere with his own rights.

Toleration as applied to religion means that although one person considers the principles and practices of a certain denomination to be the best, he is yet willing that others should hold other principles and worship under other forms. It means that Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, or other divisions of the Christian Church or those of the Jewish faith shall be allowed to worship God in their own way, without molestation or reproach.

It is hard for us to-day to realize that there was ever a time when this was not so, yet for centuries before the settlement of Maryland men and women were put to death and persecuted in all manner of ways because the people in power thought that there was but one way of worshiping God, and that the particular way in which they themselves did it was the one and only way. The history of Europe is full of examples of this. In order properly to consider political toleration, which interpreted in modern phrase means State rights, let us think a little about religious toleration.

The Pilgrims and the Puritans came to New England because they were persecuted in England; the Catholics came to Maryland for the same reason, and a similar cause led the Quakers to Pennsylvania. But the Puritans did not come to America to establish a place of religious toleration. They came to secure for themselves freedom to worship God in their own particular way, yet they were not believers in toleration. Their way, they believed, was the proper and only way, and so they persecuted and drove out all who disagreed with them. It was this persecution that led Roger Williams and his people to found the settlements of Rhode Island.

Matters were not so, however, in Maryland. The charter by which King Charles granted the Province of Maryland to Lord Baltimore gave him virtual control of religious matters in the new colony. He could found what churches he chose and ordain what forms he should desire. A power was placed in his hands that might have been used to greatly harass and discomfort those who differed from him and the majority of his first colonists in religious belief, but Cecilus, the then Lord Baltimore, was a broad-minded and good man as well as an ardent believer in the teachings of his own church. His first and chief concern was the welfare of his province and of all his people. He had the wisdom, rare at that time, to gain peace for the adherents of his own faith by allowing peace to those of other creeds rather than by attempting to secure by force and persecution the supremacy of his own church. He exercised wisely the power conferred upon him. He promised to the people who should settle in his new colony that in this province they might have a general toleration by which "all sorts who professed Christianity in general might be at liberty to worship God in such manner as was most agreeable to their respective judgments and consciences, without subject to any penalties whatever for their so doing, provided the civil peace was preserved."

On March 25, 1634, the Maryland colonists landed on St. Clements Island. It is recorded that they erected a cross made of a tree and celebrated mass under the forms of the Church of Rome, but the leaders of the expedition had been instructed by Lord Baltimore to refrain from all religious discussions and quarrels and to allow to the Protestants full rights to worship in their own way.

Maryland was founded as a Christian colony, and in it all men were free to worship as their conscience should direct. This policy has been commemorated by one of the most beautiful of the paintings on the walls of the new courthouse in Baltimore, where Lord Baltimore is represented standing with a Catholic priest and a Protestant minister who between them hold the Edict of Toleration. On such promises and in such manner Maryland was founded, and during the years of toil and difficulty that followed the first settlement this policy was faithfully carried out by those who ruled on behalf of Lord Baltimore. The records of the colony show the prompt punishment of various people who endeavored to stir up religious dissension or who spoke with disrespect of the religious beliefs of others.

In 1649, while the civil war between the King and the Puritan Parliament was raging in England, a statute was passed that recorded among the written laws of the colony the early promise of Cecilus Calvert. And thus was formally enrolled the policy on which Lord Baltimore had founded Maryland. The designation of this statute was "An act concerning religion," and under that title was passed a law whose liberal provisions were in force in but few other places in the civilized world, and in no other place in America. This act is known as the religious toleration act. The most important part of it should be known by all of us. It is as follows—I give it in its own form:

"And whereas the enforcing of the conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be dangerous consequence in those commonwealths where it hath beene practiced, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of this province, and the better to preserve mutual love and unity amongst the inhabitants here. Bee it therefore also by the lord proprietary with the advice and assent of this assembly ordained and enacted, except as in this present act is before declared and set forth; that no persons whatsoever within this province or the islands, ports, harbours, creeks, or havens thereunto belonging, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be any wise troubled, molested, or discountenanced, for or in his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof, * * * nor any way compelled to beleefe or exercise of any religion against his or her consent."

In another section severe penalties are prescribed against persons who shall apply to others offensive names on account of their religion.

To-day, in an era of entire liberty of thought and action, when religious discussion occupies a minor place in the public interest, it is difficult to place a just value upon such an act as this. We must understand the conditions of affairs at the time of its enactment. In those days religion was the important topic of everyday life in America as well as in Europe and England. A man's right to hold property, his right to vote, and often his right to personal safety, depended upon his conformity with the established church. Examples of religious intolerance and disturbances in the Colonies are not hard to find. The Quakers were beaten in Massachusetts, the Catholics were persecuted in many places, and the few Puritans who strayed into Virginia soon found it advisable to leave. The church and the State were one, and any opposition to the church was treated as treason to the State. Ann Hutchinson and many of her followers were put on trial in Massachusetts for sedition because of the religious views they held. Seventy-six of those who shared her beliefs were disarmed, some were disfranchised, others fined, and still others made so uncomfortable that they removed themselves and their families from the Commonwealth.

For matters of religion men and women were ready to die or incur the penalties of treason. An example of the latter is the oft-repeated story of Endicott, at one time Governor of Massachusetts. You are

familiar with the story of how, excited by the teachings of Roger Williams, he became so heated that in token of his hatred of the symbols of the Church of Rome he cut the cross of St. George from the English flag with his sword.

It was not until the last century that the Puritan form of worship, Congregationalism, ceased to be the established religion of some of the New England States, and for its support all people were taxed, irrespective of whether or not they attended its service or held other beliefs.

Since 1649 the church and State have been by the supreme law separate and independent in Maryland. For over 202 years the people of Maryland have been permitted to worship God, each in his own way, free from any molestation or reproach and unburdened by forced tax or contribution for any religious purpose. This is the contribution of Maryland to the cause of religious freedom, and it justly takes rank as one of the greatest contributions to the cause of liberty in the history of civilization.

The people of Maryland are strongly imbued with the principle of political and religious toleration. We believe that in the State of Maryland we have a right to decide for ourselves sumptuary laws, matters of local control, and local behavior. We accord freely to the people of the other States entire toleration in their local self-government, and we conceive that the inherent spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution are based on political and religious toleration.

Such were the principles of the people who founded Maryland nearly 300 years ago. The General Assembly of Maryland on Saturday, the 21st of April, 1649, ordered the payment of a bill of 500 pounds of tobacco to Captain Vaughan "for going to the Eastern Shore and sending down a Boate and hands to St. Maries." Soon after this coordination between St. Marys and the Eastern Shore the religious toleration act was passed.

All of Maryland to-day cherishes the same views on religious and political toleration in relation to local rights. One of the most recent expressions of political toleration is contained in "The Eastern Shore declaration" of August, 1926. Leaving out a pledge of support to those who favor its principles, this declaration is as follows:

"The prevalent and rapid extension of Federal power into fields not properly national in scope but pertaining exclusively to the internal affairs of the several States and to the most intimate concerns of their people, is such as to arouse both indignation and alarm among all who are devoted to the principles on which the Government of the United States was founded. This tendency is destructive of that local self-government in local affairs without which no government can successfully operate over so vast a territory as the United States, and contains within itself the seeds of inevitable disunion.

"Home rule in purely domestic affairs is the principal bulwark of the Union. It is also the chief bulwark of individual liberty, because while men may often be oppressed by those at a distance who are unacquainted with local needs, yet they are not likely long to be tyrannized over by their friends and neighbors. It is also the only effective safeguard of the sanctity of law, because the people of no State or section of the country can be brought to respect a law which attempts to control their own local and personal affairs against their will.

"This extension of Federal authority results first in the passing of laws by a national legislature which can not be acquainted with the needs of the various States and their subdivisions. It results secondly in the administration of such laws by a huge and expensive bureaucratic machine at Washington, instead of by local State or county officials, with whom the people of the State can deal personally. In this way the Government is getting further and further away from the people who have to live under it and the inability of the citizens to exert an influence on public affairs will result in a loss of interest in such affairs and threatens to destroy democratic government, as it was conceived on the American Continent.

"These principles have been flagrantly violated by Federal laws attempting to regulate purely local affairs, such as the construction and location of local roads and highways, and even such intimately personal matters as food and drink. This violation is no less objectionable whether the Federal control be exercised by the nefarious system of Federal aid, as in the case of the maternity laws and the road laws, or by an abuse of the power of constitutional amendment, as in the case of the Federal prohibition laws.

"No better demonstration of the soundness of those principles need be sought than the evils which have resulted from the violation of them by the adoption of national prohibition. Reasonable and sane local-option laws, such as those in force on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, commanded the respect of local sentiment and the all but universal observance of the people, but when national prohibition was superadded our territory, instead of becoming more temperate, became more intemperate. The attempt to govern our people by laws enacted not by themselves, but by the people of other States, has been, and of right ought to be, resented by our liberty-loving citizens. Before the eighteenth amendment our people were contented and law-abiding. Since the eighteenth amendment our coasts and bays are filled with smugglers and our fields and forests with illicit stills, furnishing our people, young and old, with poisonous liquors: Therefore be it

"Resolved by this convention of Eastern Shoremen, assembled at Ocean City, Md., August 29, 1925—

"1. That we demand from Congress an immediate cessation of the tendency to concentrate at Washington control over the purely local concerns of the States.

"2. That we demand a repeal of all laws which vest or attempt to vest in the Federal Government power over such local matters as education and roads, the prohibition or regulation of alcoholic liquors, or the like.

"3. That we denounce as a contradiction in terms the doctrine recently laid down, that each State ought to regulate its own affairs, but that it should be allowed to do so only so long as it regulates them in accordance with the wishes and dictates of other States through the Federal Government.

"4. That we declare our unalterable opposition to the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which would confer on Congress the power to regulate the labor of our children in our homes and on our farms."

The Eastern Shore declaration was unanimously adopted by the Home Rule Convention for the Eastern Shore of Maryland at Ocean City on the 29th day of August, 1925.

To-day there is a great movement afoot throughout this Nation whose object is intolerance in local self-government. This movement is destructive of what we call State rights. No one has ever better expressed the true doctrine of State rights than Lincoln, when he quoted from the second Republican platform as follows: "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

This is a declaration for both religious and political toleration. Maryland has made a great contribution to freedom. Is it to be wondered at that to-day we stand as formerly, for the principles of the religious toleration act of 1649, as did our forefathers? Is it to be wondered at that to-day to us in Maryland, religious and political toleration are vital in their relation to State rights and local self-government? Maryland was founded on those principles; Maryland has flourished on those principles; and Maryland to-day adheres to those principles.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 63. An act 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 Affairs.

S. 952. An act 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.

S. 1223. An act for the relief of J. L. Flynn; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1224. An act for the relief of John P. McLaughlin; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1809. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Wabash River at the city of Vincennes, Knox County, Ind.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. McMILLAN, for three days, on account of public business.

To Mr. HILL of Washington, for two days, on account of illness.

To Mr. HARE, for three days, on account of public business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, March 27, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for March 27, 1926, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

(10 a. m.)

Agriculture relief legislation.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(10.30 a. m.)

To prevent fraudulent transactions respecting real estate; to create a real-estate commission for the District of Columbia; to define, regulate, and license real-estate brokers and real-estate salesmen; to provide a penalty for a violation of the provisions hereof (H. R. 5189).

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

(10.30 a. m.)

To authorize the appropriation of certain moneys to aid in the construction of bridges across Red River in the State of Oklahoma (H. R. 8773).

Amending section 11 of the Federal highway act approved November 9, 1921, providing for the construction of primary or interstate highways in certain public-lands States (H. R. 10550).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, to enable the Chief Executive to continue the institution and prosecution of suits to cancel certain leases of oil lands and incidental contracts, and for other purposes (H. Doc. No. 282), was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII.

Mr. BURTON: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 189. A resolution regarding procedure in relation to independent offices appropriation bill; without amendment (Rept. No. 666). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. S. 1912. An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case; with amendment (Rept. No. 667). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LEAVITT: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 9399. A bill to eliminate certain privately owned lands from the Rocky Mountain National Park and to transfer certain other lands from the Rocky Mountain National Park to the Colorado National Forest, Colo.; without amendment (Rept. No. 668). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WURZBACH: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 9964. A bill releasing and granting to the city of Chicago any and all reversionary rights of the United States in and to the streets, alleys, and public grounds in Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago; without amendment (Rept. No. 669). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 7470. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to grant to the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., its successors or assigns, a perpetual easement for railroad right of way over and upon Camp Sherman Military Reservation in the State of Ohio; with amendment (Rept. No. 670). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 9512. A bill to provide for appointing Army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, warrant officers, United States Army; without amendment (Rept. No. 676). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII.

Mr. THOMAS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7024. A bill for the relief of Walter Kent, jr.; with amendment (Rept. No. 671). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7522. A bill for the relief of William J. Nagel; without amendment (Rept. No. 672). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7523. A bill for the relief of John G. Hohl; with amendment (Rept. No. 673). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CARPENTER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 9135. A bill for the relief of Natalie Summers; without amendment

(Rept. No. 674). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. THOMAS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 9237. A bill to reopen, allow, and credit \$1,545 in the accounts of Maj. Harry L. Pettus, Quartermaster Corps (now deceased), for memorial tablet in the Army War College, as authorized by the act of March 4, 1923, and certify the same to Congress, and to reimburse the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. the amount paid by that surety company to the Government to settle said accounts; without amendment (Rept. No. 675). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8486) for the relief of Gagnon & Co. (Inc.); Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 8564) for the relief of Lewis J. Burshia; Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CARPENTER (by request): A bill (H. R. 10727) to uphold the American merchant marine in foreign trade and to insure the replacement of vessels now in use; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DAVILA: A bill (H. R. 10728) authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the Association Siervas de Maria, San Juan, P. R., certain property in the city of San Juan, P. R.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 10729) to create a bureau of customs and a bureau of prohibition in the Department of the Treasury; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 10730) to incorporate Strayer College; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. REED of New York: A bill (H. R. 10731) to grant to the State of New York and the Seneca Nation of Indians jurisdiction over the taking of fish and game within the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Oil Spring Indian Reservations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 10732) to authorize the construction of necessary additional buildings at certain naval hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 10733) to make addition to the Absarokee and Gallatin National Forests, and the Yellowstone National Park, and to improve and extend the winter feed facilities of the elk, antelope, and other game animals of Yellowstone National Park and adjacent land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PEAVEY: A bill (H. R. 10734) to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the fees of jurors in the United States courts," approved June 21, 1902; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 10735) to prevent fraud, deception, or improper practice in connection with business before the United States Patent Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mrs. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 10736) to amend an act entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes," commonly known as the immigration act of 1924, approved May 26, 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 10737) to amend the act approved August 23, 1912, as amended by the act of February 28, 1916, providing for establishment of efficiency ratings and preference for persons honorably discharged from military or naval service employed in the civil service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 10738) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to pay the whole cost of constructing certain sections of the Roosevelt Highway within the exterior boundaries of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Roosevelt County, Mont., from the Federal-aid funds apportioned to Montana; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. STEVENSON: A bill (H. R. 10739) to prevent purchase and sale of public office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMMER: A bill (H. R. 10740) to provide a pension for all soldiers and sailors who are wholly incapacitated to perform manual labor; to the Committee on Pensions.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BURDICK: Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, recommending the passage of legislation providing for a breakwater at Sakonnet Point, R. I.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ALDRICH: Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, recommending the passage of legislation providing for a breakwater at Sakonnet Point, R. I.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. O'CONNELL of Rhode Island: Memorial by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, recommending to Congress the passage of legislation providing for a breakwater at Sakonnet Point; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WELLER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, with reference to an increase in pension for soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition and to the widows and minor or helpless children of such sailors and soldiers; to the Committee on Pensions.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 10741) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Caster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLACK of Texas: A bill (H. R. 10742) to correct the military record of Frank H. Oliver; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOX: A bill (H. R. 10743) granting a pension to Sarah J. Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 10744) granting an increase of pension to Levina J. Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10745) granting an increase of pension to Frances Leigh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CROSSER: A bill (H. R. 10746) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Puehringer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRIVER: A bill (H. R. 10747) granting a pension to King M. Upchurch; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 10748) granting a pension to Ambrose J. Kuhlman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 10749) to correct military record of Charles P. Wheeler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 10750) authorizing preliminary examination and survey of Kootenai River, Idaho, with a view to the control of floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. GARBER: A bill (H. R. 10751) to confer honorable discharge status on Homer Everon Amons; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GLYNN: A bill (H. R. 10752) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KELLY: A bill (H. R. 10753) granting a pension to L. R. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10754) for the relief of William W. Kennedy; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KINDRED: A bill (H. R. 10755) for the relief of Harlan Bergen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H. R. 10756) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Rae; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAJOR: A bill (H. R. 10757) granting an increase of pension to Mariel M. Masters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 10758) granting an increase of pension to Nanny Nathan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MENGES: A bill (H. R. 10759) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Smuck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10760) granting an increase of pension to Katherine Ernst; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 10761) granting an increase of pension to Roba Dockstader; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 10762) granting a pension to Jennie Dye Burton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 10763) granting an increase of pension to Judah Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWBOTTON: A bill (H. R. 10764) granting an increase of pension to Magdalena Toelle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 10765) granting an increase of pension to Cass Jackson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 10766) granting an increase of pension to William J. White; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

1485. By Mr. BURTON: Resolution of the Slovene National Benefit Society of Cleveland, Ohio, protesting against the passage of the Aswell bill to provide for the registration of aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration.

1486. Also, petition of divers merchants of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the support of the Kelly-Capper bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1487. By Mr. CAREW: Petition of Senate of State of New York, in support of pensions to Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection, and China Relief Expedition, and widows and orphans thereof; to the Committee on Pensions.

1488. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, protesting against a Federal department of education; to the Committee on Education.

1489. Also, petition of Stev. Lodge 98, S. N. P. J., protesting against changes in the immigration law; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1490. Also, petition of the executive committee of the Du Page County American Legion, concerning certain proposed changes in the immigration act; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1491. By Mr. GARBER: Indorsement of House bill 8132, granting relief to disabled Spanish-American War veterans, by the citizens of Lawton, Okla.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1492. Also, letter from the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines, favoring House bill 3930; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1493. By Mr. GLYNN: Petition of Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 1783, Winsted, Conn., favoring an increase of pensions for Spanish war veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

1494. By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of sundry citizens of the United States, against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1495. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, favoring the passage of the Knutson bill (H. R. 8132) 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 the Committee on Pensions.

1496. By Mr. HOOPER: Petition of E. A. Moross and 63 other residents of Mosherville, Mich., favoring the passage of the bill (H. R. 4040) to improve conditions in post offices of the fourth class; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1497. By Mr. KVALE: Petition of several voters of Kandiyohi, urging passage of House bills 71 and 7479; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1498. Also, petition of Minneapolis Division, No. 117, Order of Railway Conductors, urging passage of House bill 4013; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1499. Also, petition of Minneapolis Central Labor Union, urging passage of House bill 8653; to the Committee on Labor.

1500. Also, petition of the Southwestern Minnesota Federation of Rural Letter Carriers, urging passage of House bill 7; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1501. By Mr. MANLOVE: Petition of 40 citizens of Joplin, Jasper County, Mo., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1502. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of Maurice Simmons, past commander in chief of the United States Spanish War Veterans, favoring the passage of House bill 8132, to increase pensions of Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents; to the Committee on Pensions.

1503. Also, petition of the Railway Business Association of Philadelphia, Pa., opposing the passage of Senate bill 2808, for regional appointment of Interstate Commerce Commissioners; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1504. Also, petition of the Veterans Association of Federal Employees, navy yard, New York, requesting for the sake of

economy and quick service that more Government ships should be repaired and reconditioned in the New York Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1505. Also, petition of Luke H. Morris, of New York City, favoring the passage of the Smith bill (H. R. 12), a bill to pension veterans of the Indian wars and campaigns; to the Committee on Pensions.

1506. Petition of the Merchants Association of New York, favoring the passage of House bill 7969, providing a better system of selecting and controlling customhouse brokers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1507. Also, petition of Theodore Otten, of New York City, favoring the passage of House bill 98, now House bill 8132, the Knutson bill, to increase pensions of Spanish War veterans, their widows and dependents; to the Committee on Pensions.

1508. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petitions of Lodge No. 265, S. N. P. J., of South View, Pa.; Lodge No. 241, S. N. P. J., Slovan, Pa.; and Lodge No. 138, S. N. P. J., Canonsburg, Pa., protesting against the enactment of the bill introduced by Mr. Aswell, providing for registration of aliens in the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1509. By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: Petition from Sterling and Padroni, Colo., protesting against the Sunday bills; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1510. By Mr. WELLER: Petition of Republican County Committee, New York, N. Y., for a repeal of the Volstead Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1511. By Mr. YATES: Petition of Mr. J. L. Harrison, of Dr. Millard P. Wilkins Chapter No. 8, of United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital No. 93, Kerr, Ill., urging the passage of House bill 4474, for the benefit of veterans of the World War; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

1512. Also, petition of D. P. Barker, urging the enactment of legislation increasing the pensions of the veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

SATURDAY, March 27, 1926

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

Our heavenly Father, again do we approach the duties of the day. But grant that it may be with that consciousness of obligation to Thee that in all the duties which may await our attention there may be had the desire to honor Thee as well as to prosper the interests of the country. We acclaim at this season of the year the regnancy of Thy Son, our Savior, in our hearts and lives, that we may honor Him the king over us in all the relations we sustain, so that constantly we may honor Thee to the glory of Thy great name. Through Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Thursday last when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Ferris	King	Ransdell
Bayard	Fess	La Follette	Reed, Pa.
Bingham	Fletcher	Lenroot	Sackett
Blease	Frazier	McKellar	Sheppard
Borah	George	McKinley	Shipstead
Bratton	Gillett	McLean	Shortridge
Brookhart	Glass	McMaster	Simmons
Butler	Goff	McNary	Smoot
Cameron	Gooding	Mayfield	Stephens
Capper	Greene	Means	Swanson
Caraway	Hale	Metcalf	Trammell
Copeland	Harrell	Moses	Tyson
Couzens	Harris	Norris	Wadsworth
Curtis	Heflin	Nye	Walsh
Dale	Johnson	Oddie	Warren
Deneen	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Watson
DHL	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	Wheeler
Edge	Kendrick	Pine	Williams
Edwards	Keyes	Pittman	Willis

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

CLAIM OF NAT POYNTZ FOR ADJUSTED COMPENSATION—WORLD WAR VETERANS' BONUS

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I have a short clipping from the New York Times of March 14, 1926, quite extensively

printed in other newspapers, with reference to the case of Nat Poyntz. I ask to have the clipping printed in the RECORD, together with a letter from the United States Veterans' Bureau on the same subject.

There being no objection, the clipping and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, March 14, 1926]

"TOO OLD" TO GET BONUS—WORLD WAR VETERAN AT 80 CAN NOT BE RETIRED FROM ARMY

BOSTON, March 13.—Nat Poyntz, 80 years old, field clerk attached to the Quartermaster Corps of the Regular Army here, the only Confederate veteran on the active-duty rolls of the Army and the oldest man who served in the United States military forces during the World War, has been refused the soldiers' bonus.

"Too old," was the reason assigned for the refusal of his application in a letter from the Veterans' Bureau headquarters in Washington.

Poyntz served with Morgan's men during the Civil War, and was a member of Company C, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry. He has held the grade of field clerk with the Quartermaster Corps more than 40 years, and can not be retired because of the lack of any provision in the retirement laws which would include his case.

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU,

Washington, March 25, 1926.

Hon. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR FLETCHER: The director has instructed me to reply to your communication dated March 22, 1926, inclosing a newspaper clipping with regard to the status of the above-named veteran's claim for adjusted compensation.

Section 501 of the adjusted compensation act provides as follows:

"The director, upon certification from the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as provided in section 303, is hereby directed to issue without cost to the veteran designated therein a nonparticipating adjusted service certificate of a face value equal to the amount in dollars of 20-year endowment insurance that the amount of his adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent would purchase at his age on his birthday nearest the date of the certificate, if applied as a net single premium, calculated in accordance with the accepted actuarial principles and based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality and interest at 4 per cent per annum, compounded annually."

You will note from the above that the American Experience Table of Mortality serves as a basis for the computation of the adjusted service certificate. However, the American Experience Table of Mortality does not include the ages of persons above 75 years. In this particular case the veteran was 77 years of age.

The bureau is advised that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has reported out an amendment to the adjusted compensation act which provides as follows:

"In case of any veteran whose age at the time of making application is over 75 years, a certificate shall not be issued, but the full amount of his adjusted service credit shall be paid to him in cash in a lump sum immediately upon the award of his claim, except that he has died after making application, and before payment has been made to him, the amount of his adjusted service credit shall be paid in cash to the beneficiary named, or if the beneficiary dies before the veteran and no new beneficiary was named in the application, then to the estate of the veteran."

Similar cases of this nature are pending enactment of this legislation, and you are advised that if the same becomes law, appropriate action will be taken to extend the benefits of the amended legislation to this veteran.

Mr. Poyntz's adjusted service credit is \$500.

The inclosure accompanying your letter, together with a copy of this letter, are inclosed for your use.

For the director:

CHARLES E. MCLHEARN,
Assistant Director.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 9966. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 10314. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; and

H. J. Res. 53. A joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain sol-