

By Mr. STROTHER: A bill (H. R. 6620) granting an increase of pension to Nancy C. Vanhoose; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 6621) for the relief of J. Edward Burke; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6622) for the relief of Isaac Fink; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6623) for the relief of Albert A. Inman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6624) for the relief of Harry Martin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWICK: A bill (H. R. 6625) granting an increase of pension to Annie Perkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6626) for the relief of Albert Power; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 6627) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6628) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6629) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Sheets; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 6630) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hertzinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6631) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Payne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARE: A bill (H. R. 6632) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Briggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WELCH of California: A bill (H. R. 6633) for the relief of J. K. Johansen; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WURZBACH: A bill (H. R. 6634) to authorize the appointment of Trumpeter Sol Black, retired, to the grade of first sergeant, retired, in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 6635) granting an increase of pension to Temperance Whittman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6636) granting an increase of pension to Ella Koffisch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

79. Petition of the Ramapo Council, No. 51, Junior Order United American Mechanics, demanding the registration of all aliens in the United States to ascertain the number of illegally and unlawfully here, and the passage of an alien deportation law; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

80. By Mr. CARTER: Petition of department of mines and mining, Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, relating to the mining industry in the State of California; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

81. Also, declaration of principles of Central Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, at El Paso conference, relating to Mexican immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

82. Also, resolution of the Tri-Counties Reforestation Committee, Riverside, Calif., relating to the establishment and operation of forest experiment stations; to the Committee on Agriculture.

83. Also, resolution of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, relative to immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

84. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of St. Brendan Society of Boston, Mass., Michael R. Murphy, secretary, 91 Marcella Street, Roxbury, Mass., protesting against enactment into law of section 11 (a, b.) known as the national origins clause of the immigration act of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

85. By Mr. GRIEST: Petition of residents of Christiana, Lancaster County, Pa., advocating enactment by Congress of Sunday observance legislation for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

86. By Mr. JAMES: Petition of pastors representing the Scandinavian people, regarding the immigration bill now before Congress; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

87. By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Resolution of the Christian Men's Club, of Tacoma, Wash., urging investigation of a report that one Moustapha Bey, ambassador of the Turkish Government to the United States, was officially responsible for the murder by the Turks of 30,000 Armenian Christians; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

88. Also, resolutions of the Park Avenue Improvement Club, the Federation of Improvement Clubs, Carpenters' Union No. 470, the Oakland Improvement Club, the East Seventy-second Street Improvement Club, the Manitou Improvement Club, and the West End Improvement Club, all of Tacoma, Wash., and the Thurston County Pomona Grange, No. 8, of Olympia, Wash., urging continuance of present tax rates and application of surplus tax collections to extinguishment of the national debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

89. By Mr. KINDRED: Resolution adopted by the American Legion, department of New York, at its ninth annual convention, held at Troy, N. Y., on August 4, 5, and 6, 1927, urging upon Congress such adequate appropriations and measures as shall be sufficient to provide for the future adequate protection against a repetition of the recent disastrous floods and to provide for the relief and rehabilitation of the people and areas affected, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

90. Also, resolution adopted by the American Legion, department of New York, at its ninth annual convention, held at Troy, N. Y., on August 4, 5, and 6, 1927, to have enacted into law legislation for the retirement of emergency Army officers permanently disabled in line of duty during the World War so as to place them on the same footing as to retirement as the other eight classes of disabled officers who are now in the retired lists, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

91. By Mr. NEWTON: Petition by sundry citizens of Minneapolis, against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

92. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of the Central Chamber of Commerce of Agriculture and Commerce of Phoenix, Ariz., opposing the enactment of any law placing Mexico in the immigration quota; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

93. By Mr. SMITH: Memorial requesting legislation providing for the resumption of operations of the Muscle Shoals plant in Alabama to produce cheap nitrates for agricultural and national defense purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

94. Also, memorial of the State of Florida, requesting the establishment of aviation training camps on present Government fields in De Soto County, Fla.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

95. Also, senate concurrent resolution, State of Florida, expressing opposition to the Federal inheritance tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

96. Also, memorial of the State of Florida, requesting legislation looking to the investigation and survey of a 9-mile sea-level water route across the State of Florida to be opened within the near future, to disclose the feasibility of its being taken over by the Federal Government for improvement, operation, and maintenance; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

SENATE

FRIDAY, December 9, 1927

(Legislative day of Tuesday, December 6, 1927)

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MEDIATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the United States Board of Mediation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first annual report of the board, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORT OF FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the vice chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first annual report of the commission, covering the period from March 15, 1927, to June 30, 1927, inclusive, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORT OF BELLEAU WOOD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the president of the Belleau Wood Memorial Association, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of said association for the year ended December 31, 1926, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the activities

of the said institute for the year ended December 31, 1926, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

REPORT OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the said organization for the year ended December 31, 1926, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of travel performed by officers and employees of the board on official business during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TRAVEL EXPENSES OF BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary and chief clerk of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the names of officers of that board who traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1927, their destinations and business or work on account of which travel was made, and the total expense to the United States in each case, which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the commission for the year ended December 31, 1926, and other information relative to the regulation and operation of public utilities in the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of said commission, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

TRAVEL EXPENSES, BOTANIC GARDEN

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Director of the United States Botanic Garden, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of travel performed by employees of the Botanic Garden from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the exchanges of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, in part payment for new machines, which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PARKS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate three communications from the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred as indicated:

A report showing revocable licenses, concessions, and permits for the use of public property in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A report of travel performed by employees of said office from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; and

A report showing the exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices for new equipment, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two communications from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred as indicated:

A report showing in detail the travel of officers and employees of the Library of Congress on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; to the Committee on Appropriations; and

A report showing the aggregate number of publications issued by the Library of Congress during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, together with their cost and the number distributed; to the Committee on Printing.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the number of typewriters and other labor-saving devices purchased and exchanged by the commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of said commission for the year ended June 30, 1927, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF DIRECTOR OF THE VETERANS' BUREAU

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate certain communications from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred as indicated:

The annual report of the director of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; and

A statement of receipts and expenditures for vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau special fund, created by the war veterans' act, 1924; to the Committee on Finance.

A report of expenses incurred by officers and employees of the bureau in traveling on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; and

A report showing the number of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices purchased and exchanged during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A report showing the paper and printing cost and the total cost of all publications issued by the bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; to the Committee on Printing.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of papers on the files of the bureau which are not needed in the transaction of the current business of the bureau, and have no permanent value or historical interest, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. Smoot and Mr. Simmons members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate certain communications from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred as indicated:

A report of the number of publications received and distributed by the General Accounting Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, together with the cost thereof; to the Committee on Printing.

A report showing the number of typewriters, bookkeeping machines, and calculating machines exchanged in part payment for new machines during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927;

A report showing in detail the traveling expenses of certain officers and employees of the General Accounting Office on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; and

A report of the work of the General Accounting Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, with recommendations for certain legislation calculated to effect greater economy and efficiency in public expenditures; to the Committee on Appropriations.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of papers in the files of the General Accounting Office which are not needed in the transaction of the current business of the bureau and have no permanent value or historical interest, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. WARREN and Mr. OVERMAN members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the annual report of the commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two communications from the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

A report showing the sales of condemned property and waste paper, and the proceeds therefrom, since December 6, 1926; and

A report of all property in his possession and in the Senate Office Building on December 1, 1927, belonging to the United States Senate.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two communications from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

A report of receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; and

A report of all property belonging to the United States in his possession on December 5, 1927.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS FOR THE DEAF

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, transmitting, pursuant to law, a manuscript of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

REPORTS OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate certain communications from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred as indicated:

The annual report of the said commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927;

A report showing the final valuation of properties of the Tonopah & Tidewater R. R. Co. and certain other carriers subject to the interstate commerce act; and

A report showing the employment under the appropriation for the valuation of carriers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, the names of all persons employed, the State from which each was appointed, compensation of each, and how the moneys appropriated for the fiscal years 1913 to 1927 have been expended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A report showing travel expenses of certain officers and employees of the said commission on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; and

A report showing the make, model, and serial number of each typewriting, etc., machine exchanged during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, in part payment for new machines; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate certain communications from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred as indicated:

The annual report of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927;

A report of expenditures under appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927;

A report showing suits arising under public vessels act in which final decrees were entered, exclusive of cases on appeal; and

A report showing suits arising under act of March 9, 1920, authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty involving merchant vessels, in which final decrees were entered against the United States, exclusive of cases on appeal and club cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a copy of a proposed bill for the relief of A. N.

Ross, disbursing clerk of the commission, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the number of typewriters and other labor-saving devices purchased and exchanged by the commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a communication from the Federal Trade Commission, in response to Senate Resolution 304 (69th Cong.), agreed to December 22, 1926; together with a report of the commission on stock dividends; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, statements and reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, as follows:

A report of the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, showing the expenditures of the said institution for professional and other services;

A report of the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, showing the receipts and expenditures of the said institution on account of pay patients; and

A report from the superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, showing receipts and expenditures of the said institution; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A report showing the cost and other data with respect to Indian irrigation projects compiled to the end of June 30, 1927;

A report of expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians of the various reservations from the appropriation "Industry among Indians, 1927";

A report of expenditures from the appropriation "Indian schools, support, 1927," together with a statement that no part of the said appropriation was used in the construction or repair of schoolhouses;

A report of expenditures at each Indian school and agency from the appropriation for the construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings;

A statement of expenditures on account of the Indian Service from the appropriation "Industrial work and care of timber, 1927";

A report of expenditures from the \$100,000 authorized from the funds of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians;

A report of expenditures made for the purchase of cattle for the Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont.;

A statement of expenditures during the fiscal year for the construction of hospitals from the appropriation "Relieving distress and prevention of disease among Indians, 1927";

A statement of expenditures of money carried on the books of the Interior Department under the caption "Indians moneys, proceeds of labor";

A report of expenditures from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota;

A report of expenses made for the purpose of encouraging industry among the Indians on the Tongue River Indian Reservation, Mont.;

A report of expenditures made from the tribal funds of the Confederated Bands of Utes;

A statement of the cost of all survey and allotment work on Indian reservations;

A report showing the diversion of appropriations for the pay of specified employees in the Indian Service;

A report of all moneys collected and deposited under the appropriation "Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1927";

A report of expenditures made from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians;

A report of the Director of the Geological Survey, showing expenditures made under the act of May 10, 1926, for the benefit of any Indian tribe or allottee in connection with the administration of the laws of the operation of oil and gas leases and the mining of minerals on Indian lands; and

A report from the acting district superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, showing expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, from the appropriations "For the support and civilization of Indians"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate certain communications from the Secretary of the Interior, transmit-

ting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred as indicated:

A report showing expenditures during the year ended November 27, 1927, under the war minerals relief act, approved March 2, 1919; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A report concerning buildings in square 633, District of Columbia, acquired for the extension of the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, together with a statement showing the receipts from rentals for the year ended November 27, 1927; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A report of the disbursements made for the current fiscal year to the several States and Territories under the acts approved August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907, applying a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the more complete endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, together with a statement of the amounts paid out to the several States and Territories since the enactment of said acts; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A report of an investigation of the reasonable value of the improvements placed prior to February 1, 1926, on the lands embraced in homestead entries lying in the drained Mud Lake bottom in Minnesota; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A report of the proceedings of the Pan Pacific Conference on Education, Rehabilitation, Reclamation, and Recreation, held at Honolulu, Hawaii, April 11 to 16, 1927, inclusive; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

A report showing in detail the number of documents received and distributed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; and

A report showing in detail the aggregate number of various publications issued by the Interior Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, together with the total cost and the number distributed; to the Committee on Printing.

A report showing the exchanges by the Department of the Interior of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices in part payment for new machines;

A report showing in detail the expenditures made by the Department of the Interior and charged to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 1927"; and

A report showing in detail the travel expenses of certain officers and employees of the department on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927; to the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTS

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate certain communications from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a complete set of general rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, Steamboat Inspection Service, at the meeting of January, 1927, which regulations have been approved by the Secretary of Commerce, which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of James O. Williams, former special disbursing agent, Bureau of the Census, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF POSTMASTER GENERAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate two communications from the Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the following reports, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

A report of the special contract entered into between the Post Office Department and the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad for carrying the mails on its road between Hudson Terminal Station, New York, N. Y., and Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.; and

A report showing the cost of carrying and handling the several classes of mail matter and of performing the special services for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of papers and documents in the Post Office Department which are not needed in the transaction of the current business of the department and have no permanent value or historical interest, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT thereupon appointed Mr. MOSES and Mr. MCKELLAR members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

CONTROL OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the campaign by the Department of Agriculture for the control of the European corn borer in the United States, from March 4, 1927, to October 31, 1927, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate certain communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports which were referred to the Committee on Finance as follows:

The annual report of the state of finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927;

A report with respect to the cumulative sinking fund, showing appropriations available for certain fiscal years, together with the expenditures for each class of securities retired; and

A report of expenses of loans and expenditures from repayments on foreign loans during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927.

RADIO IN THE SENATE CHAMBER

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 197, agreed to May 2, 1924, a report of an investigation in regard to the equipment of the Senate Chamber with electrical transmission and receiving apparatus and for the broadcasting by radio of the proceedings of the Senate; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Rules.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joint Resolution 9 A, memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide for a nation-wide referendum on the question of modifying the Volstead Act

Whereas the voters of the State of Wisconsin at a recent referendum registered their disapproval of prohibition by a majority of approximately 176,000 votes; and

Whereas the people of Wisconsin have emphatically expressed themselves in favor of a modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer; and

Whereas a nation-wide test on the question of modifying the Volstead Act would afford the means of accurately measuring the sentiment of the entire country: Therefore be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Wisconsin Legislature hereby goes on record as respectfully memorializing Congress to provide the necessary machinery for the holding of a nation-wide referendum on the question of modifying the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution duly attested by the proper officers of the assembly and senate be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of Congress.

HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.

O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.

C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE also presented the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Joint Resolution 38, memorializing Congress to adopt Senate Concurrent Resolution 15, Sixty-ninth Congress, second session, relating to "dollar diplomacy"

Whereas Senate Concurrent Resolution 15 has been introduced in the Sixty-ninth Congress, second session, and

Whereas such resolution provides as follows:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to direct the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, the Federal Reserve Board, and all other agencies of the Government which are or may be concerned thereunder, to refrain henceforth, without specific prior authorization of the Congress, from—

(1) Directly or indirectly engaging the responsibility of the Government of the United States, or otherwise on its behalf to supervise the fulfilment of financial arrangements between citizens of the United States and sovereign foreign governments or political subdivisions there-

of whether or not recognized *de jure* or *de facto* by the United States Government; or

"(2) In any manner whatsoever giving official recognition to any arrangement which may commit the Government of the United States to any form of military intervention in order to compel the observance of alleged obligations of sovereign or subordinate authority, or of any corporations or individuals, or to deal with any such arrangement except to secure the settlement of claims of the United States or of United States citizens through the ordinary channels of law provided therefor in the respective foreign jurisdictions or through duly authorized and accepted arbitration agencies": Now therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That Congress be and is hereby respectfully petitioned and urged to adopt Senate Concurrent Resolution 15; and be it further

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

JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.
HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Joint Resolution (S. 39) memorializing the National Government to submit to arbitration the Mexican and Nicaraguan controversies

Whereas difficulties have arisen between Mexico and the United States relative to the retroactive and confiscatory provisions of the land laws of Mexico as affecting the claims of certain private citizens of the United States; and

Whereas the attitude of the United States Government toward Mexico and Nicaragua has been in spirit, at least, a violation of the Monroe Doctrine; and

Whereas the President of Mexico has signified his willingness to submit to arbitration the controversies arising out of the land laws of that country: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Government of the United States discontinue its present policy of interference in these countries and make every effort to submit the matters in controversy between the United States and the Governments of Mexico and Nicaragua to arbitration; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, properly attested, be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress and each Wisconsin Member thereof.

JOHN W. EBER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.
HENRY A. HUBER,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. WARREN presented a resolution of the Lions Club of Thermopolis, Wyo., favoring the passage of measures to prevent the illegal use of narcotic drugs, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ASHURST presented the following resolutions of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States at Winslow, Ariz., which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT,
RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Winslow, Ariz.

Resolution XI

Whereas plans for the new Veterans' Bureau hospital at Tucson do not provide for the construction of recreation and occupational therapy buildings, garage, medical officers' and attendants' quarters: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Arizona Department of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, in annual convention assembled at Flagstaff this 10th day of September, 1927, Do hereby urge the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to make provisions to take care of the omissions outlined above; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our Senators and Congressman.

M. H. AXLINE,
Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Reserve,
Chairman Resolutions Committee.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT,
RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Winslow, Ariz.

Resolution X

Whereas it is sincerely felt that hospitalization should be extended to all retired, resigned, and honorably discharged soldiers of the United States Army: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Arizona Department, Reserve Officers' Association, in convention assembled at Flagstaff this 10th day of September, 1927, Do hereby urge Congress to enact such legislation as will provide hospitalization to all retired, honorably discharged, or resigned members of the Military Establishment of the United States.

M. H. AXLINE,
Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Reserve,
Chairman Resolutions Committee.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT,
RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Winslow, Ariz.

Resolution IX

Whereas there is pending before Congress a measure known as the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill for the retirement of World War emergency officers; and

Whereas, if passed, this measure will give to emergency officers the same rights and benefits as those enjoyed by the Regular officers: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Arizona Department, Reserve Officers' Association, in convention assembled at Flagstaff this 10th day of September, 1927, That we do hereby request our Congressman and Senators to use their influence in the passage of this act; be it further

Resolved, That copy of this resolution be sent to national headquarters, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and to the commanding general of the Eighth Corps Area.

M. H. AXLINE,
Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Reserve,
Chairman Resolutions Committee.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT,
RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Winslow, Ariz.

Resolution VIII

Whereas the present allowance of 4 cents per mile to reserve officers on active duty appears to us to be an unfair discrimination; and

Whereas the present allowance is insufficient to make up to the reserve officers for certain sacrifices which they must make while on such active duty: Therefore be it

Resolved, That representation be made to Congress requesting that the reserve officer on active status be placed upon the same allowance as is the Regular Army officer for like service; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the Chief of Staff, United States Army, commanding general of the Eighth Corps Area, our Congressman, and Senators.

Passed by the third annual convention of the Arizona department, Reserve Officers' Association of the United States at Flagstaff, Ariz., September 10, 1927.

M. H. AXLINE,
Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Reserve,
Chairman Resolutions Committee.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT,
RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Winslow, Ariz.

Resolution M

Whereas efforts have been made to decrease the personnel of the Regular Army; and

Whereas the safety of this Nation depends upon a well-organized standing Army: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Arizona Department, Reserve Officers' Association, in convention assembled at Flagstaff this 10th day of September, 1927, Do hereby urge the National Congress to increase the Regular Army to the strength as authorized by national defense act; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the commanding general of the Eighth Corps Area and to the Secretary of War, also to our Congressman and Senators.

M. H. AXLINE,
Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Reserve,
Chairman Resolutions Committee.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT,
RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Winslow, Arizona.

Resolution III

Whereas Congress has not, in the past, provided sufficient funds to train all reserve officers each year; and

Whereas, It is necessary that this training be accorded reserve officers in order to comply with the national defense act: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Arizona Department, Reserve Officers' Association, in convention assembled at Flagstaff, Ariz., this 10th day of September, 1927, Do hereby request and urge Congress to appropriate an additional amount sufficient to train all reserve officers each year, regardless of mileage expense; be it further

Resolved, That copy of this resolution be sent to the commanding general of the Eighth Corps Area, to the Secretary of War, and to our Congressman and Senators.

M. H. AXLINE,
Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Reserve,
Chairman Resolutions Committee.

Mr. ASHURST presented the following resolutions of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Arizona, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

(House of representatives, eighth State legislature, fourth special session)

House Resolution No. 4

Whereas there were nine classes of officers who fought for the United States in the World War, to wit, the officers of the Army: Emergency, provisional, regular; Navy: Emergency, provisional, regular; Marine: Emergency, provisional, regular; and

Whereas of the nine named classes of officers eight classes, to wit, the officers of the Army: * * * provisional, regular; Navy: Emergency, provisional, regular; Marine: Emergency, provisional, regular, who became disabled in line of duty to the extent that they were incapacitated for further active service, have been for the past seven years, under laws passed by Congress, retired on 75 per cent of their active-duty pay on account of such disability; and

Whereas the ninth class of such officers, to wit, the emergency Army officers, who became disabled in line of duty to the extent that they were incapacitated for further active service, have been, for the past seven years, denied by Congress the retirement privileges which long ago were accorded the other eight classes of disabled officers; and

Whereas the American Legion at each of its national conventions, including the recent American Expeditionary Forces Convention held in Paris, has overwhelmingly voted to have enacted into law legislation for the retirement of the emergency Army officers permanently disabled in line of duty during the World War so as to place them on the same footing as the other eight classes of disabled officers who are now on the retired lists; and

Whereas practically all other veterans' organizations have voted in department and national conventions to have enacted into law legislation to accord the disabled emergency Army officers the same retirement privileges long ago accorded by Congress to the other eight classes of officers; and

Whereas bills to grant this justice have been pending in the National Congress since the armistice; and

Whereas measures similar to the Tyson-Fitzgerald bills of the Sixty-ninth Congress will be introduced in the Seventieth Congress: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, eighth State legislature, in special session assembled, at Phoenix, Ariz., That we do favor and urge the passage of such legislation as will eliminate this injustice; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to Senators HENRY ASHURST and CARL HAYDEN and Hon. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, our Representatives in Congress.

Passed the house October 31, 1927. Carried unanimously.

Mr. ASHURST also presented the following senate memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of Arizona, ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true, correct, and complete copy of senate memorial No. 4, of the eighth legislature, regular session, State of Arizona, 1927, "To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to make appropriations for roads over Indian reservations," all of which is shown by the original bill on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

Senate Memorial 4, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America in Congress assembled, to make appropriations for roads over Indian reservations

Your memorialist, the Eighth Legislature of the State of Arizona, in regular session convened, respectfully represents:

That of the 73,000,000 acres of land comprising the State of Arizona, approximately three-fifths are reserved by the Government of the United States;

That over these reserved lands the State of Arizona exercises no supervision nor jurisdiction;

That 20,000,000 acres of these lands are reserved by the Government of the United States to the use and benefit of the Indians in the State of Arizona;

That the above condition exists in many States;

That these Indian reservations are so situated as to prevent a systematic development and extension of county, State, or national highways without the cooperation and assistance of the Government of the United States;

That the Congress of the United States in enacting a most beneficent national road law has wholly failed to make any provisions for the construction and maintenance of highways over and upon the lands reserved by the Federal Government to the use and benefit of its Indian wards;

Whereas adequate transportation facilities are a vital factor in the prosperity and civilization of any country and are essential to the development of its agriculture and manufacture, to the working of its forests and mines, and to the spread of education and enlightenment among its citizens; and

Whereas the public roads of Arizona are for a large percentage of her citizens, and especially for the 42,000 Indian wards of the Federal Government, the only avenues of transportation leading from the point of production to the point of consumption or rail shipment, and these avenues are only now in the process of their development; and

Whereas a very large portion of the State of Arizona is held in reserve by the Government of the United States to the use and benefit of its Indian wards, and these reservations are so situated as to prevent any economic or systematic road-building activities on the part of the State government as continuous highways are rendered impracticable; this is especially true on the Apache Indian Reservation, as practically the entire long and important stretch of road from Rice to Springerville is on the reservation; and

Whereas a further inequity results from the fact that traffic in its development takes no account of reservation and State boundaries, and the State government is powerless to provide for the extension of its highway system through the adjoining and intervening reservations; and

Whereas the improvement of highways should be commensurate with their importance, and a system of highways upon the Indian reservations in Arizona would form the only avenue by which the Indian nations could transport their products to a market, or over which the many thousands of tourists from all parts of the United States could pass to view the marvelous beauties of our natural and historical wonders: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, That the development of the material resources of the Indians of Arizona can best be furthered, their material prosperity best enhanced, their education and civilization more readily achieved, and that close association with civilization which has proved to be the efficient means of equipping them to share in the responsibilities of life most certainly assured by means of highways constructed and maintained over and upon the lands reserved by the Government of the United States to their use and benefit; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby urged to enact any legislation which may be necessary to provide adequate and continual appropriation for the construction and maintenance of highways over and upon Indian reservations in Arizona joining to and in conjunction with the system of State highways;

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial and these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to Representatives of Arizona in Congress and chambers of commerce in the State of Arizona; and that our Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to do all in their power to accomplish the enactment of such legislation.

(Signed) MULFORD WINSOR, President.
(Signed) DOROTHY BURTON, Secretary.

Mr. ASHURST also presented the following senate memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of Arizona, ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true, correct, and complete copy of Senate Memorial 3, of the Eighth Legislature, regular session, State of Arizona, 1927, "Memorial to the Congress of the United States praying for an appropriation to provide for the construction of public roads leading into and through national forests, Indian reservations, and other public-land areas," all of which is shown by the original bill on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

Senate Memorial 3. Memorial to the Congress of the United States praying for an appropriation to provide for the construction of public roads leading into and through national forests, Indian reservations, and other public-land areas

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist, the members of the Eighth Legislature of the State of Arizona, respectfully represent:

Whereas there are in the 13 public-land States of the Northwest 382,032,487 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, Indian reservations, and national-forest areas that are nontaxable and that do not contribute to the building of public roads, except the 25 per cent of the gross proceeds of the forests, and it is only a negligible amount.

The nontaxable areas of these States are as follows:

| | Acres. |
|--------------|-------------|
| Arizona | 48,692,722 |
| California | 38,173,917 |
| Colorado | 24,562,927 |
| Idaho | 21,366,215 |
| Minnesota | 1,855,548 |
| Montana | 30,829,638 |
| Nevada | 58,453,899 |
| New Mexico | 30,418,359 |
| Oregon | 27,384,757 |
| South Dakota | 4,386,100 |
| Utah | 39,207,579 |
| Washington | 15,357,519 |
| Wyoming | 34,343,307 |
| Total | 382,032,487 |

Whereas Indian reservations, forest reserves, and other public lands stretch across county, State, and interstate highways, becoming insurmountable barriers to highway improvement, community, and State development; and

Whereas in many counties of the public-land States from 50 to 75 per cent of their area is nonassessable public-land area, affording no taxes for schools and roads; and

Whereas the public-land States, owing to large area, small population, and small valuation have not been able to participate in the 50-50 provision of the Federal highway act; and

Whereas highway projects in the public-land States initiated must halt unless appropriations are made to effect their completion: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to pass such laws to make much greater appropriations for roads in and leading into national forests, in and through Indian reservations; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted by the secretary of state to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Public Roads, the United States Senators and Members of Congress, the governors of the 13 public-land States.

(Signed) MULFORD WINSOR,
President of the Senate.
(Signed) DOROTHY BURTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. ASHURST also presented the following senate resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of Arizona ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true, complete, and correct copy of Senate Resolution 1, of the fourth special session of the Eighth Legislature, State of Arizona, all of which is shown by the original on file in this department.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

Senate Resolution 1, introduced by Messrs. Wiley, Joyner, Thornburg, Bettwy, and Nelson

Whereas there were nine classes of officers who fought for the United States in the World War, to wit: Army: Emergency, provisional, regular; Navy: Emergency, provisional, regular; Marine: Emergency, provisional, regular; and

Whereas of the nine named classes of officers, eight classes, to wit, the officers of the Army: * * *, provisional, regular; Navy: Emergency, provisional, regular; Marine: Emergency, provisional, regular, who became disabled in line of duty to the extent that they were incapacitated for further active service, have been for the past seven years, under laws passed by Congress, retired on 75 per cent of their active-duty pay on account of such disability; and

Whereas the ninth class of such officers, to wit, the emergency Army officers, who became disabled in line of duty to the extent that they were incapacitated for further active service have been for the past seven years denied by Congress the retirement privileges which long ago were accorded the other eight classes of disabled officers; and

Whereas the American Legion at each of its national conventions, including the recent A. E. F. Convention held in Paris, has overwhelmingly voted to have enacted into law legislation for the retirement of the emergency Army officers permanently disabled in line of duty during the World War, so as to place them on the same footing as the other eight classes of disabled officers who are now on the retired lists; and

Whereas practically all other veterans' organizations have voted in department and national conventions to have enacted into law legislation to accord the disabled emergency Army officers the same retirement privileges long ago accorded by Congress to the other eight classes of officers; and

Whereas bills to grant this justice have been pending in the National Congress since the armistice; and

Whereas measures similar to the Tyson-Fitzgerald bills of the Sixty-ninth Congress will be introduced in the Seventieth Congress: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Arizona State Senate, Eighth Arizona Legislature, in special session assembled, at Phoenix, Ariz., That we do favor and urge the passage of such legislation as will eliminate this injustice; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to Senators HENRY ASHURST and CARL HAYDEN and Hon. LEWIS B. DOUGLAS, our Representative in Congress.

Mr. ODDIE presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, which, with related papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1927.

Hon. W. G. GEEATHOUSE,

Secretary of State, Carson City, Nev.

MY DEAR MR. GEEATHOUSE: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, inclosing a certified copy of Assembly Joint Resolution 5, memorializing Congress to establish a Government hospital in the State of Nevada.

Your letter and the inclosure reached me after Congress had finally adjourned, and I was, therefore, unable to present it to the Senate. I shall do so at the opening of the next session.

Sincerely yours,

TASKER L. ODDIE.

STATE OF NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Carson City, Nev., February 28, 1927.

Hon. TASKER L. ODDIE,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In accordance with the instructions of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, I herewith inclose certified copy of Assembly Joint Resolution 5.

Yours truly,

W. G. GEEATHOUSE,
Secretary of State.

Assembly Joint Resolution 5, approved February 25, 1927, memorializing Congress to establish a Government hospital in the State of Nevada

Whereas the State of Nevada has always been among the foremost in furnishing men, money, and otherwise supporting the Federal Government in the defense and preservation of the Union; and

Whereas many ex-service men and women reside within the State of Nevada and vicinity; and

Whereas Nevada, due to its favorable climatic condition for the treatment of various diseases, should be considered: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada and the Senate, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to establish a Government hospital within the State of Nevada for the treatment of disabled ex-service men and women; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the House, to each of our Senators, and to our Representative in Washington.

D. H. TANDY,
Speaker of the Assembly.
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.
MORLEY GRISWOLD,
President of the Senate.
V. R. MERIALDO,
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF NEVADA,

Department of State, ss:

I, W. G. Greathouse, the duly elected, qualified, and acting secretary of state of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of the original Assembly Joint Resolution 5 now on file and of record in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of State, at my office, in Carson City, Nev., this 28th day of February, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

W. G. GREATHOUSE,
Secretary of State.

Mr. TRAMMELL presented the following memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which was referred to the Committee on the Library:

House Memorial 7 to the Congress of the United States of America asking that the grave of Territorial Governor Duval be properly marked with a bronze tablet, whereon shall be given suitable credit for services rendered as Territorial Governor of Florida.

Whereas W. P. Duval, Florida's first territorial governor, serving during the years 1822-1834, departed this life on the 18th day of March, 1854; and

Whereas the remains of the said W. P. Duval were buried on the 20th day of March, 1854, in the Congressional Cemetery, range 46, site 5, Washington, D. C.; and

Whereas the said W. P. Duval served his country faithfully and fearlessly as the first Territorial Governor of Florida, and was a pioneer in the settling of the State of Florida; and

Whereas the faithful service rendered by the said W. P. Duval is worthy of recognition by the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to make suitable recognition of the service rendered by W. P. Duval as the first Territorial Governor of Florida, and that a suitable bronze tablet be placed upon the grave of the said W. P. Duval, and that proper inscription be made thereon, recognizing the service rendered by the said W. P. Duval as first Territorial Governor of Florida during the years 1822-1834, and that proper appropriation be made therefor.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state of Florida be requested to send a copy of this memorial, under the great seal of the State of Florida, to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of Florida.

Approved by the governor June 6, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Memorial 7, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled memorial on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. TRAMMELL also presented the following memorials of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Joint Memorial Resolution 3

To the President and Congress of the United States:

Whereas the Federal Government has built at Muscle Shoals, Ala., at an expense of more than \$150,000,000, a vast plant designated for the manufacture of nitrates for munitions in time of war and for the production of fertilizer products in time of peace; and

Whereas this plant has lain idle for more than eight years, since the close of the World War, thus disregarding one of the specific provisions of the national defense act, under which the plant was authorized, which provision was intended to result in the production of nitrates at a cost that would materially reduce the price of fertilizer to the farmers of the United States; and

Whereas the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals representing an investment of \$100,000,000, instead of being operated for the manufacture of cheaper fertilizer for the farmers of the Nation, are, and have been, idle for many years, while the Wilson Dam development is temporarily leased to private interests; and

Whereas the farmers of the United States are using more than 7,000,000 tons of fertilizer per year, costing more than \$200,000,000; and the farmers of Florida alone are spending more than \$14,000,000 per year for their fertilizer; and

Whereas we have the assurance of competent authorities that the facilities of the Muscle Shoals plant are adequate for the production of ample nitrates for the needs of American agriculture: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the Congress of the United States of America be, and hereby is, memorialized to enact at its next session such legislation as will, without further costly delay, start the vast Muscle Shoals plant to its intended work, which was the manufacture of nitrates for the needs of our Nation's agriculture, the production of munitions for war and other national defense purposes, and that any power in excess of these requirements be distributed to those States within transmission distances; be it

Resolved further, That United States Senators FLETCHER and TRAMMELL and Representatives SEARS, DRANE, GREENE, and YON are hereby urgently requested to use their most vigorous effort to accomplish the purpose of this memorial, and that the secretary of state of Florida be directed to transmit a copy of this memorial, under the great seal of the State, to the President of the United States, to the Congress of this Nation, and to Florida's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Approved by the governor, May 25, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Office Secretary of State, ss:

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Joint Memorial Resolution 3, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled resolution on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

House Joint Memorial 5

Whereas vast annual importations of citrus fruits are made into the United States from Porto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica, and the Isle of Pines; and

Whereas much of this fruit is picked and shipped into our country while in an immature state, thus placing upon the market fruit of low quality, unpalatable, and unfit for human consumption; and

Whereas such importation of immature fruit is received into the ports of our Nation without restriction; inspection and regulation now being imposed upon our domestic production by Federal laws; and

Whereas this practice not only places fruit of doubtful healthfulness and low food value before the consuming public of the United States but likewise imposes undue, unfair, and destructive competition upon the citrus growers of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the Congress of the United States of America be, and is hereby, memorialized to enact at its next session such legislation as will properly regulate the importation of all immature fruit in such manner as to correct and eliminate the evils of the present baneful practice; be it

Resolved further, That United States Senators FLETCHER and TRAMMELL and Representatives SEARS, DRANE, GREEN, and YON are hereby urgently requested to use their most vigorous efforts to accomplish the purpose of this memorial, and that the secretary of the State of Florida be directed to transmit a copy of this memorial, under the great seal of the State, to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, and to Florida's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Approved by the governor May 25, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Joint Memorial 5 as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled memorial on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. TRAMMELL also presented the following concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which were referred to the Committee on Finance:

House Concurrent Resolution 8

Whereas it appears from reports of the Treasury of the United States that a surplus of funds is being accumulated; and

Whereas an excessive income tax has a strong tendency to stifle trade and causes the withdrawal of capital from active business enterprises: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That our Senators and Representatives in Congress use every honorable means to amend the income tax law of the United States to the end that a substantial reduction of the tax on incomes be made.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state is hereby requested to send a copy of this resolution, under the great seal of the State, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the United States Senate Finance Committee, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the press of this State.

Approved by the governor, April 23, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Concurrent Resolution 8, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled resolution on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 7

Be it resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That—

Whereas the people of Florida, by an overwhelming majority, adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting the State from levying in the future any inheritance or income tax; and

Whereas the State's finances are in such an admirable condition, that, although it has no severance tax, no corporation tax, no corporation stock transfer tax, no franchise tax, no income tax, and no inheritance tax, it has no bonded indebtedness of any kind or character, does not owe a dollar, and has, of the 1st of April, in its treasury, in excess of \$11,460,280.05 in cash, thus demonstrating beyond question that the levying of an inheritance or an income tax is absolutely unnecessary in this State; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States, in enacting the present revenue law, providing therein for a Federal inheritance tax, but allowing those States that have inheritance taxes a credit to the extent of 80 per cent of the taxes so paid, the avowed purpose of which was to force the States of Florida, Alabama, and others similarly situated, to levy an inheritance tax; and

Whereas taxing the dead, either by Federal legislation or State legislation, is a capital levy and should not be resorted to except in time of war or other grave emergency; and

Whereas an inheritance tax, if it is to be written into law at all, is a prerogative of the State, a political question exclusively within the province of the State; and

Whereas Congress by giving to the respective States that have inheritance taxes, credit for 80 per cent of the taxes so paid, admits and concedes that the Federal Government does not need the revenue; and

Whereas the action of Congress, in endeavoring by Federal legislation to coerce a sovereign State into enacting legislation contrary to the wishes of the people of that State in a question of purely local concern, is unprecedented, arbitrary, indefensible, and contrary to the very fundamentals of our American form of government: Be it further

Resolved, That we protest against the passage of a Federal inheritance tax, and especially one in the form of that which has been passed, and we regard such action upon the part of Congress as unnecessary, uncalled for, indefensible, without justification, and contrary to the fundamental principles upon which the Republic is founded; that we reaffirm our confidence in the wisdom of the people of Florida in adopting the constitutional amendment prohibiting the Legislature of Florida in the future from ever levying any State income or inheritance taxes; and that the State of Florida declines to be coerced into repealing the constitutional provision forbidding the levying of taxes upon the estates of dead men, but avows its intention of forever maintaining and continuing the constitutional amendment in question: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to demand the repeal of the Federal inheritance tax and that they continue to take such vigorous action as may in their judgment be deemed best to bring this about: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to all Members of Congress, the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the chairman of the United States Senate Finance Committee, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, the press of this State and of the Nation.

Approved by the governor April 23, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Office Secretary of State, ss:

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution 7, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled resolution on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. TRAMMELL also presented the following memorials of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce:

House Memorial 3

To the President and Congress of the United States:

Whereas the State of Florida and the counties of Dade and Monroe have caused to be dug a sea-level canal across the peninsula of Florida from the waters of the Atlantic Ocean at Miami to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico at Poinciana, saving all but 9 miles of the total distance; and

Whereas it is hoped and expected that this 9-mile gap will be completed and opened within the near future, thus establishing a sea-level water route across the State of Florida: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the Congress of the United States of America be, and hereby is, memorialized to pass the necessary legislation looking to the investigation and survey of this cross-State waterway, in order to disclose the feasibility and propriety of its being taken over by the Federal Government for improvement, operation, and maintenance, to the end—

(1) That the benefits and protection afforded by the Atlantic inside waterway route from Boston south and through the Florida East Coast Canal, now terminating at Miami, may be immediately extended across the peninsula of Florida to the Gulf of Mexico;

(2) That small shipping in passing from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico may be relieved of the necessity of rounding Cape Sable, with its attendant dangers and hazards;

(3) That the water-route distance for such shipping between points on the Atlantic Ocean and points on the Gulf of Mexico may be shortened;

(4) That this sea-level canal, which traverses the heart of the Everglades, may be developed to its maximum usefulness in serving as an artery of water transportation for this vast agricultural empire which is about to be opened; and

(5) That this canal, developed to its full capacity, with its outlets to the east and to the west, may be utilized in the draining of thousands of acres of Everglades lands and the ultimate reclamation of the Florida Peninsula south of the Tamiami Trail; be it

Resolved further, That United States Senators FLETCHER and TRAMMELL and Representatives SEARS, DRANE, BREEN, and YON are hereby most earnestly requested to extend their efforts toward the accomplishment of the purpose of this memorial, and that the secretary of state of Florida be directed to transmit a copy of this memorial under the great seal of the State to the President of the United States, to the Congress of this Nation, and to Florida's Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Approved by the governor May 7, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Office Secretary of State, ss:

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Memorial 3, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled memorial on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

House Memorial 2 to the Congress of the United States requesting an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Johns River between Jacksonville and Palatka and Sanford, Fla.

Whereas the navigation of the St. Johns River between Jacksonville and Palatka and Sanford, Fla., is at times seriously impeded by the several bars or shoals that prevent the passage of vessels now plying said river; and

Whereas the present commerce of said river is such as to demand a deeper and safer channel and the continuous improvement thereof, and amply justifies a considerable expenditure to that end: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That it is of vital importance to the commerce of the State of Florida that the Congress of the United States should make an appropriation sufficient for the improvement, permanent as well as satisfactory, of the said river;

Resolved further, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be urged to secure the passage of the legislation necessary to accomplish this object; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Florida be requested to furnish each of the Senators and Representatives aforesaid certified copy of this memorial.

Approved by the governor, May 25, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Memorial 2, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled memorial on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. TRAMMELL also presented the following memorials of the Legislature of the State of Florida, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

House Memorial 1, directed to the President and Congress of the United States, requesting the establishment of military schools or camps for the purpose of training aviators upon the present Government fields of Dorr and Carlstrom, located near Arcadia, in De Soto County, Fla.

Whereas the people of the State of Florida are intensely interested in welfare and maintaining the common defense of the Nation; and

Whereas the training of aviators is essential to insuring the public welfare and maintaining the common defense of the Nation; and

Whereas the people of the United States now own in the State of Florida two flying fields, to wit, Dorr and Carlstrom, located near Arcadia, in De Soto County, Fla.; and

Whereas said fields are not being used now as aviation training camps; and

Whereas the facilities of said fields for flying are unsurpassed by any in the world, due to the region about the camps and the atmospheric conditions most conducive to the safety for flying; and

Whereas the Florida climate is equal and mild and the location of the camps naturally healthful; and

Whereas the said flying fields of Dorr and Carlstrom form an ideal location for the training of aviators: Be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the President of the United States and Congress be, and they are hereby, earnestly solicited to take such steps as may be necessary, either by the legislative or executive branches of the Federal Government, to establish at the fields of Dorr and Carlstrom, located near Arcadia, in De Soto County, Fla., Government schools or training camps for the purpose of training and equipping aviators for the use of aerial service in the United States Army, or for other public service: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be furnished by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States.

Approved by the governor April 23, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Office Secretary of State, ss:

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Memorial 1, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled memorial on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

House Memorial 6

A joint resolution proposing a memorial to Congress indorsing the support by the Government of adequate appropriations for the support of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves

Whereas there is located in Florida two separate regiments of the Florida National Guard, which is maintained to a large extent by Federal appropriation of money; and

Whereas there is also located in the State of Florida various units of the Organized Reserves constituted under the provisions of the national defense act of 1920; and

Whereas the National Guard form an essential and necessary organization for use in peace time, as evidenced by its services during the recent hurricane disaster in Florida, as well as an adequate fighting organization in the event of war; and

Whereas the people of Florida desire to see the National Guard and the Organized Reserves of the United States supported by adequate appropriations reasonably sufficient to enable these organizations to accomplish the purpose of their organization, said appropriations to be as liberal as may be consistent with the welfare of the public and the general good: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the Legislature of the State of Florida herein memorializes and requests its two Senators in the United States Senate and its four Representatives in the Congress of the United States to use all honorable means in their power to prevent the handicapping or crippling of the National Guard or Organized Reserve by the withdrawal of any existing appropriations therefrom, and that they use all honorable means in their power to secure for the use of the National Guard and Organized Reserves as liberal an appropriation for the training of such National Guard and Reserves as may be consistent with the welfare of the Government, and that a copy of this memorial be sent to each of the United States Senators from Florida and to each of the Congressmen from Florida, to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and to the Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, all duly certified to and under the great seal of the State of Florida.

Approved by the governor May 25, 1927.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, H. Clay Crawford, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Memorial 6, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, session 1927, as shown by the enrolled memorial on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1927.

[SEAL.]

H. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Secretary of State.

PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 568) granting a pension to Marie Abrahma Stoner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 569) for the relief of Caroline M. Hyde; and

A bill (S. 570) for the relief of Norman Beier; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 571) granting an increase of pension to Lura E. Bolton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 572) for the relief of Guy Boggers; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 573) to amend the naval record of Kenneth A. Kellogg, alias Frank Barry; and

A bill (S. 574) for the relief of John Farrell; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 575) for the relief of Herman O. Kruschke;

A bill (S. 576) for the relief of Levi B. Rouse;

A bill (S. 577) for the relief of Berton F. Bronson;

A bill (S. 578) for the relief of Vincent Rutherford;

A bill (S. 579) for the relief of Thomas Huggins; and

A bill (S. 580) for the relief of William H. Grayson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 581) granting a pension to Mary J. Davis (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 582) granting an increase of pension to Stella Clark (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 583) granting a pension to Anna C. Goorder (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 584) for the relief of Frederick D. Swank (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 585) for the relief of the legal representatives of Robert Dillon, deceased;

A bill (S. 586) for the relief of the McAtee Shipbuilding Co. (Inc.);

A bill (S. 587) for the relief of the Alaska Steamship Co.;

A bill (S. 588) for the relief of the Pacific Creosoting Co.;

A bill (S. 589) for the relief of the legal representatives of Robert Dillon, deceased;

A bill (S. 590) for the relief of Jasper N. Hafer;

A bill (S. 591) for the relief of Nellie Harrington;

A bill (S. 592) for the relief of the M. A. Phelps Lumber Co.;

A bill (S. 593) for the relief of W. H. Presleigh;
 A bill (S. 594) for the relief of Caroline M. Killough;
 A bill (S. 595) for the relief of Ira M. Krutz;
 A bill (S. 596) for the relief of the Sea-Coast Packing Co. (Inc.);
 A bill (S. 597) for the relief of Lloyd Garretson Co.;
 A bill (S. 598) for the relief of Anna Laguerre;
 A bill (S. 599) for the relief of Stillwell Bros. (Inc.); and
 A bill (S. 600) for the relief of William O. Cutliffe; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EDGE:

A bill (S. 601) for the relief of James E. Van Horne;
 A bill (S. 602) for the relief of the estate of Patrick F. Cooney;
 A bill (S. 603) for the relief of Claude William Longstreet;
 A bill (S. 604) for the relief of the estate of Ellen Smith; and
 A bill (S. 605) for the relief of Capt. Clarence Barnard; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

A bill (S. 606) for the relief of Harry H. Burris; and
 A bill (S. 607) for the relief of John Gorman; to the Committee on Claims.
 A bill (S. 608) granting an increase of pension to Sarah T. Bradley;
 A bill (S. 609) granting a pension to David J. Menard, jr.;
 A bill (S. 610) granting a pension to Lenoire L. Dayton Boyd;
 A bill (S. 611) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Hagerman;

A bill (S. 612) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda A. Nelson; and
 A bill (S. 613) granting a pension to Bruno Knyphausen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLACK:

A bill (S. 614) for the relief of Cornelius E. Cagle; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRATTON:

A bill (S. 615) granting a pension to Sarah E. Boothe;
 A bill (S. 616) granting a pension to Teresita Weitz;
 A bill (S. 617) granting a pension to Catarino Armijo;
 A bill (S. 618) granting an increase of pension to Lawrence J. Waterhouse; and
 A bill (S. 619) granting an increase of pension to John Mosley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAYFIELD:

A bill (S. 620) for the relief of Russell and Tucker and certain other citizens of the States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas; and

A bill (S. 621) for the relief of William Thurman Enoch (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIS:

A bill (S. 622) for the relief of George W. Allison (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 623) for the relief of Rose Thulin; and

A bill (S. 624) for the relief of the Van Dorn Iron Works Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 625) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Draper (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 626) granting an increase of pension to Clara Lewis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 627) granting a pension to Roy A. Baird (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 628) making Leona E. Kidwell eligible to receive the benefits of the civil service retirement act; and

A bill (S. 629) making H. C. Gibson eligible to receive the benefits of the civil service retirement act approved in 1920; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 630) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Mick (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 631) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Hughes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 632) granting a pension to Eva Statler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 633) granting a pension to Charles E. Price;

A bill (S. 634) granting a pension to Andrew J. Chapman;

A bill (S. 635) granting a pension to Stephen Williams;

A bill (S. 636) granting an increase of pension to Julia Hatcher;

A bill (S. 637) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. White;

A bill (S. 638) granting an increase of pension to Orien K. Tillman;

A bill (S. 639) granting an increase of pension to Susan C. Smith;

A bill (S. 640) granting an increase of pension to Joanna Manear;

A bill (S. 641) granting an increase of pension to Mary Alice Belt;

A bill (S. 642) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Atherton;

A bill (S. 643) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Rogers; and

A bill (S. 644) granting a pension to Stewart Clay; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 645) for the relief of John Hood;

A bill (S. 646) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Harshberger, deceased;

A bill (S. 647) for the relief of Ruth Gore;

A bill (S. 648) for the relief of the Ansted National Bank, Ansted, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 649) for the relief of R. P. Biddle; and

A bill (S. 650) for the relief of the heirs of John B. Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 651) for the relief of Benjamin F. Helmick;

A bill (S. 652) for the relief of Edgar Travis, sr.; and

A bill (S. 653) for the relief of Clarence G. Stonestreet; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 654) granting compensation to Auguste C. Loiseau; and

A bill (S. 655) granting an increase of compensation to Abbie Doty; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

The Senate resumed the consideration of Senate Resolution 2, submitted by Mr. NORRIS on Monday last, opposing the seating of WILLIAM S. VANCE as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

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 | Farris | La Follette | Schall |
| Barkley | Fess | McKellar | Sheppard |
| Bayard | Fletcher | McLean | Shipstead |
| Bingham | Frazier | McMaster | Shortridge |
| Black | Gerry | McNary | Simmons |
| Blaine | Gillett | Mayfield | Smith |
| Blease | Glass | Metcalfe | Snoot |
| Borah | Goff | Moses | Steck |
| Bratton | Gould | Neely | Steiner |
| Brookhart | Greene | Norbeck | Stephens |
| Broussard | Hale | Nye | Swanson |
| Bruce | Harris | Oddie | Thomas |
| Capper | Harrison | Overman | Trammell |
| Caraway | Hawes | Phipps | Tydings |
| Copeland | Hayden | Pine | Tyson |
| Couzens | Heflin | Pittman | Wagner |
| Curtis | Howell | Ransdell | Walsh, Mass. |
| Dale | Johnson | Reed, Mo. | Warren |
| Deneen | Jones, Wash. | Reed, Pa. | Waterman |
| Dill | Kendrick | Robinson, Ark. | Watson |
| Edge | Keyes | Robinson, Ind. | Wheeler |
| Edwards | King | Sackett | Willis |

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I have listened to the debate with as much attention and interest, I think, as the average Senator. I think that it has been placed on a very high plane. I believe that it involves one of the most delicate questions we have ever had before the Senate in my memory.

I am not able to go to the full extent of the proponents of either side of the question, meaning by that that I do not think I could subscribe to the view that the only qualifications upon which we could decide are those which are specifically mentioned in the section, limited to three. I think that is rather a strained position. However, it is backed by a great number of the strongest minds of the country in the past, and it is supported by great talent here in this body at present. I think that this body does have some latitude in going beyond mere age, citizenship, or inhabitancy, and residence. We have got to be reasonable in the interpretation or construction of any statute, or even the Constitution, of course, less important in the statute than in the Constitution, because one is fundamental law, constitutional sanction, while the other is simply an enactment which might easily be changed.

On the other hand, I can not go with those who claim that we have the latitude, upon whatever qualification we prescribe, to stop at the door and refuse recognition, in the form of an oath, to a man who comes with his credentials without fault or irregularity.

There is a background to the Senate organization which I do not believe is quite fully appreciated—I mean from the standpoint of what the fathers had in mind. There was a very bitter discussion in the Constitutional Convention which lasted for three weeks on whether this was to be a National or a Federal Government, whether it was to be based upon population and influence or wealth, or whether it was to be based upon the States. There was a school which believed that if a State was large in population and wealth it ought to have a greater influence than the State which was small in population and without wealth. That did not seem tenable any more than that we should give one who has wealth more votes than a citizen who is not wealthy. That particular provision, therefore, was not very strong. At the same time there was such a strong belief in the convention that the Government should be national, based upon population, rather than built upon States that, upon a compromise submitted to three weeks' of discussion, it was determined that the Government should be bicameral rather than unicameral, with one of the Houses based upon population and the other based upon States. That was the compromise finally reached after a very bitter discussion, resulting in a House based upon population and the other on States.

So jealous were those who believed in the rights of the States they not only made the representation equal, without regard to size, but they did the unusual thing of putting in Article V providing for amendments a clause prohibiting forever the changing of the Constitution in such a way that the equality of the States in this body should ever be interfered with. That was done in the Constitutional Convention itself; it was not an addendum; it did not come as an amendment, but came as the expression of the convention. After a discussion of this question, it was provided that in this body should forever be represented equally each State. Not only that but the framers of the Constitution provided that the Members of this body representing the States should be elected not by the people but by the States in their legislative bodies. That, of course, has been changed by the seventeenth amendment.

Mr. President, I should like to get before the Senate the attitude of the fathers on the particular question of equality in the Senate, and why that attitude was assumed. There had been at one time, as is perfectly well known to every student of history, slavery throughout all the States. Every State in the Union, at one time or another, with probably one exception, recognized slavery as an institution. Slavery gradually ceased to exist in one section of the country, but it grew in popularity in another section. It became such a distinctive institution in that section that there was fear that it might be interfered with by the Federal Government. Provision to prevent such interference was one of the things that was written into the Constitution, in Article V, relating to amendments, where this language was used:

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: *Provided*, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article.

Under that provision the Constitution could not be amended to interfere with the institution of slavery prior to 1808. Slavery was the sensitive question then. Then there follows another provision:

And that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

So, in respect only to those two subjects, did the Federal organic law forbid amendment. As to slavery, the inhibition ceased to exist after 1808, but the other is yet holding. There is a reason for this.

I wish Senators could remember a condition that probably has escaped their memory. When the Federal Constitution took effect we had 13 States, 7 of which were free belonging to the one class, and 6 of which were slave States. That resulted in a representation of 14 Senators in this body, believing in one philosophy and 12 in the other.

After the adoption of the Constitution, the first State to be admitted into the Union was Vermont. That made 16 Senators from free States and 12 Senators from slave States. The next State to be admitted was Kentucky, a slave State. The next was Tennessee, a slave State. That made the representation in this body equal on the most sensitive question that had been

discussed in the Constitutional Convention, in the formation of the Government, in the State legislatures, and in the House and the Senate.

In 1803 Ohio was admitted. That gave the balance of power to the free States. In 1812 Louisiana was admitted, and that made the free and the slave States again equal in representation here. In 1816 Indiana was admitted. That gave the control of this body to the free States.

In 1817 Mississippi, a slave State, was admitted; and in 1818 Illinois, another free State, was admitted. In 1819 Alabama, another slave State, was admitted, making representation as between the free and the slave States in this body again equal.

When the sensitive question of the admission of Missouri was reached the slavery issue was still dominant. At no time in our history was there ever more bitter discussion. Finally Jesse Thomas, of Illinois, proposed a compromise, which afterwards was formulated by Henry Clay, and is known as the Missouri compromise, the author of which was the famous Kentucky Senator.

Keep in mind that then and for years previously first one and then the other party was in control of this body, and the subject of slavery was constantly discussed with deep intensity and great seriousness.

When finally a compromise as to the admission of Missouri was reached they looked for another State to overbalance Missouri, and in 1820 the upper portion of Massachusetts which had been cut off was erected into Maine, which was admitted as a State. In the following year, however, Missouri was admitted to statehood, making the representation from the free States and the slave States again equal.

Let me ask, Senators, in the face of such a contest which had obtained from our beginning what would have been the result if, when Thomas H. Benton, afterwards author of *The Thirty Years' View*, one of the famous publications of this country, appeared at the door of the Senate as Missouri's first Representative in this body, he had been denied the right to take the oath on some particular allegation that might have been made here? What would have been the result if such a step had been undertaken at that time or at any other time preceding that? That was in 1821. Coming down to 1836 Arkansas was admitted. Then in 1837 Michigan was admitted, and again the balance was equal. During all this time an intense debate was going on. Just prior to that time in 1832 the feeling ran so high that South Carolina had proposed to secede from the Union because of interference with State rights.

Following this episode came the admission of Texas in 1845, with a provision that the State should not be cut up into more than four States. Had Texas been so divided that would have given the slave States a majority in the Senate of three States, but the act admitting Texas provided that it should not be cut up into more than four States, and that in no event could such a division be made without its consent.

The consent of Texas was never given and Texas came into the Union with only two Senators instead of, as might have been, eight Senators. Then followed the admission of Iowa (1846), which put the slave States and the free States again on an equality. Then followed the admission of Minnesota. I should have said that Florida was admitted in 1845. As we approach 1850 we again find an equality between the slave and the free States in this body, there being as many sitting Members representing free States as there were slave States. So when the point was reached of admitting into the Union the first State—California—to be carved out of the territory which was gained as the result of the Mexican War there was a crisis.

I do not believe that those who will read a description of the appearance on the 15th day of February, 1850, of Henry Clay, when he offered his famous compromise, will ever forget it. He had spoken for two days here on the question of the compromise proposed in connection with the admission of California as a free State. The serious feature was that California, a free State, was carved from territory that belonged to the slave section of the country. He was followed by John C. Calhoun on the 4th day of March, who stepped into the Chamber wrapped in flannels, suffering from an incurable disease that it was known would soon cause his death. When for the last time in this body he rose to speak on the rights of the States he found that he had no voice, when he handed his speech, which had been carefully prepared, to a Senator from Virginia and asked him to read it for him. That was the last utterance of that great constitutional thinker of South Carolina, the greatest representative of the doctrine of State rights the Senate ever heard. That speech was followed three days later by Daniel Webster, who made his fatal 7th of March

speech in which he suggested that more or less of a compromise should be agreed upon. The outcome of this struggle was the admission of California, and the admission of that State for the first time broke for all time to come the balance between the free and the slave States. May I ask what would have been the result had a Senator from California been stopped at the door as you now propose to do?

It is not necessary for me to go any further. Everybody knows how intense the feeling ran between the two sections, which unfortunately eventuated into civil war. I repeat this question: During that unfortunate long-drawn struggle over that most intense question, which divided the Nation along geographical lines, what would have been the result if either side had excluded a Senator appearing at the door of the Senate, demanding to take the oath of office, and bearing credentials which furnished valid evidence on the part of the people back home in his State that he had been duly elected? Could a decision denying a State representation be secured free from prejudice?

There is a background that I think ought not to be overlooked, for while such a condition will hardly arise again, yet it is barely possible there might come a time when this House might be divided on geographical or upon religious lines or upon sentiment on prohibition or upon any other question as to which there could be an organization of public opinion with such volume that it would not be possible to get a clarified view free of prejudice. It is for that reason that I am so much concerned about the precedent that we are here establishing.

Mr. President, I do not condone the expenditure of money; I deplore it. I think that the expenditure of money in election contests is reaching a point where it is almost a public scandal. I am not charging anyone with doing anything that is criminal or offensive, but I do say that under our method of primary elections the expenditure of money has come to be a problem with which I hope we may deal. I do not know that we can deal in this body with the expenditure of money in primary elections. I know the distinguished Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], whose judgment on matters of this kind must be respected, takes the view that we in this body and the other can legislate on primary elections in a State. I, however, have serious doubt about that.

I also can not understand how this body can interfere with a State if it decides not to elect a Senator. There are others who say, and I think the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] takes that view, that this body could step over into the State and compel the election. The Constitution says the Senate shall be made up of two Members from each State, elected originally by the legislatures thereof and now by the people.

Suppose the people of any State decline to elect a Senator? I do not see that we have any power to step over into the State and compel it to do so. In other words, that would be depriving the State of equal representation by its own consent, and that is the limitation in the Constitution—that it can not be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate without its consent. But if a State declines to do it, I have not seen any authority for the statement that this body has control over the people in the selection of a Member of this body or the other body.

That involves quite a delicate question. If we should proceed in the regular way of administering the oath to the Member elect, and then proceed to make an investigation, giving the Member a right as a Senator to present his case, and not only that, but vastly greater than that, giving the State its right to be represented here, in view of the fact that under the Constitution it can not be denied that right unless it itself gives the consent—if we should proceed on that basis there would not be, it seems to me, any danger to anyone. There could be none to the State whose decision was made up in an open election, with all facts at hand at the time of election. There could be none to the Nation; there certainly could be none to this body. Any such danger can be removed by our constitutional processes.

That has been the rule; and the rule, it seems to me, is wise. I know there are exceptions, but those exceptions are easily understood. There are 16 of them. In six of these the Members elect were charged with disloyalty; and when the charge was made that they were disloyal, of course that would go to the element of treason which disqualifies by force of the Constitution. It also goes to the question of taking an oath. No one doubts that in cases such as disloyalty the oath can be denied. That was done over in the House of Representatives when I was a Member there, and for that I voted. But when it is a question of *prima facie* evidence in the credentials unquestioned, I do not see how this body, in view not only of our past history but of the sound construction of the Constitution, can deny the right to take the oath.

Several Members who were denied the right to take the oath were denied on the basis that the States that sent them here were not regularly organized. I do not believe that is a very safe rule to follow, because that occurred immediately after the Civil War, and everybody knows the intensity of feeling prevailing at that time. The big question then was reconstruction. There was a vast difference of opinion as to how that was to be done.

Lincoln did not agree with the majority control on the plan of reconstruction. He offered in the early period of the Civil War, as early as 1862, a plan which, if it had been accepted, would have avoided the bitterness that grew out of the contest. Later, however, led by men like Thaddeus Stevens, there were other conditions named, and one of the conditions was the ratification of the fourteenth amendment, which intended to force suffrage upon the South in the colored man, or else deny representation in the House to that extent.

That was one of the fiercely resisted conditions of reconstruction; and when a State reconstructed without it and presented its Senator elect here, this body refused to accept the credentials on the ground that the State had not been properly reconstructed and was not authorized to hold such elections nor issue such certificates. I do not think that would be a safe plan to follow as a precedent, because of the intense bitterness of feeling and the inevitable dispute as to really what was a regularly organized State. It seems to me that the only plan that would be fair to the State and in consonance with what we have done heretofore would be to permit the Senator designate or Senator elect to take the oath, and then I propose to use my own judgment on what I shall do after the State has been permitted to be represented here and the person charged has a right to be heard in his own defense.

Mr. President, if I were in doubt on a great question like this, I should naturally look for some authority in whom I had confidence. When we come to a dispute of this character, fortunately we are not without great authority. I suppose every Member on the other side of the aisle will agree with me that Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, known as the Old Roman, was one of the greatest constitutional lawyers of the country. In a controversy in this body, when a question of constitutional law came up, and James G. Blaine had made a statement and Allen G. Thurman rose and corrected it, Blaine paid him the compliment of saying, "Whenever I am in doubt on a question of constitutional law, I naturally turn to the Nestor of this body," referring to Allen G. Thurman. He is on record on this identical subject as saying that the procedure is to allow the Senator elect to take the oath and then proceed, with which opinion Blaine agreed.

The same thing is true of George F. Hoar, probably one of our greatest lawyers.

The same thing is true of Judge Cooley, certainly one of the best writers on constitutional limitations.

The same thing is true in the case of sitting Members of this body; for in two cases that I have read—Mosses and Newberry—the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] took exactly the same view, that the oath should first be administered and then we should proceed in a regular way. It seems to me that the great weight of authority is on one side of the question.

It has been stated that a question like this is to be determined largely by what the public is thinking. I recognize that it would be very easy to go with the crowd. I know what it means to announce that there has been too much money expended; that there has been corruption. I recognize, by the correspondence that reaches my desk to-day, the feeling of certain classes of people. It would be easy to go with the crowd; but I can not get my consent—and the election next year has no effect whatever—I can not get my consent to vote to deny any State its representation and a hearing in this body under the information that I have of the history of my country and the background of the maintenance of equality of State representation in this body.

When these States send their representatives here, the men who are knocking at the door of the Senate have a right to be heard not as private citizens but as elected Members of this body whose credentials are not questioned, then I am ready to go into the question in full, and reserve my right to vote in accordance with the facts that are divulged. Then I would not feel bound to limit qualifications to age, inhabitancy, and residence, but would include questions of corrupt use of money if such could be established. As we are now proceeding it is proposed to violate that part of the Constitution which secures equal representation here and find a Member guilty without a hearing as a Member—a dangerous step which may plague us in the future.

I conclude what I have to say by a reference to John Marshall, the country's greatest Chief Justice, when he sat on the famous case of Aaron Burr. It was well known that the President of the United States at that time felt that Burr was guilty of treason. It is well known that he wanted him to be convicted, and the Chief Justice fully understood it. The prosecutors proceeded to introduce evidence that was not admissible, and the Chief Justice declined to accept the evidence. It subjected him to the fiercest attack; and when the Chief Justice referred to it he did so in the language I am about to read, knowing how popular it was to find Burr guilty of treason, first because he was one of the most brilliant men in America, second because he had been Vice President and had come within 1 vote of being elected President over Thomas Jefferson; and not only that, but because he had been a great leader. The Chief Justice, in refusing to admit this evidence that was not admissible, made this statement:

That this court dares not usurp power is most true.

That this court dares not shrink from its duty is not less true.

No man is desirous of placing himself in a disagreeable situation. No man is desirous of becoming the peculiar subject of calumny. No man, might he let the bitter cup pass from him without self-reproach, would drain it to the bottom. But if he has no choice in the case; if there is no alternative presented to him but a dereliction of duty, or the opprobrium of those who are denominated the world, he merits the contempt as well as the indignation of his country, who can hesitate which to embrace.

I recognize that it is popular to charge men high in position with corruption. It is a popular passion to want to punish those who have reached a certain position in public life. All these facts are well known to all of us. Before I would vote to exclude any man, however popular might be the demand, I should want to know certainly all of the facts in the case. It matters not how popular it would be to exclude him; the only course here open, as we see it, is to perform our duty. To me that duty is clear and requires of me to do what in my judgment is just to the State and in consonance with the dignity of this body and the preservation of the integrity of the institutions of the United States.

For that reason I shall vote, as I did in the Illinois case, to permit this Senator elect to take the oath. If he is permitted, I shall vote then to go fully into all the charges that are alleged against him, and reserve my right to vote to exclude him if the facts justify it. But I can not vote to take away from a State the right to be represented here; and I can not vote to find a man guilty without first giving him a trial.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask to have reported the following substitute for the resolution now pending.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read.

The CHIEF CLERK. Strike out all after the word "resolution," on page 1, and insert the following words:

"Whereas WILLIAM S. VARE, from the State of Pennsylvania, has presented a certificate of election in due and proper form as a Senator from said State: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of a complete investigation thereto, the said WILLIAM S. VARE is entitled to be sworn as a Senator upon his *prima facie* case.

"Resolved further, That when sworn in his credentials and all the papers in relation to his right to retain his seat be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to report thereon at the earliest practicable moment, and not in any case later than February 8, 1928."

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I understand that the impression prevails, at least in the minds of some of the Senators, that our undisclosed intention in asking that Mr. VARE be sworn in now is to get his case into the Senate in such fashion that we can rely on that clause of the Constitution which requires a two-thirds vote to expel him. I want to say that that impression does not do us justice, if such an impression exists, and I want to say for Mr. VARE, for the State of Pennsylvania, as far as I am authorized to speak for it, and certainly to say for myself, that I admit now that if Mr. VARE is sworn in the Senate will have authority and power by a majority vote to declare his seat vacant in the same manner that they did in the case of Senator Lorimer.

Not only do I not think that we would be within the protection of any two-thirds rule, but I am willing now, so far as lies in my power, to stipulate for Mr. VARE and for myself that neither of us will invoke any such protection; neither of us

will assert that a two-thirds vote is necessary to vacate his seat.

So that I beg Senators to believe that our reason for asking the immediate administration of the oath is not that we may trick the Senate into a position where more than a majority will be necessary to carry out its wish. The sole purpose in asking is that the State of Pennsylvania may not for 60 days, or 6 months, or for whatever time the Senate plans to spend on the matter, be deprived of the 2 votes in this body to which the Constitution entitles it.

Then I think there is an impression that our idea was that at least we might, if we got Mr. VARE sworn in, drag out the final determination of the case so that in the long run he would have served a large part of his term, whatever the Senate might do.

As the best evidence of our good faith in that regard, we have suggested that the report be returned within 60 days, so that by no possibility could the case be dragged out and Mr. VARE be given for a long period of time a seat to which, in the end, the Senate might hold he was not entitled. That is in the substitute resolution we have presented.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I gladly yield.

Mr. TRAMMELL. If Mr. VARE should be seated under the Senator's resolution, would a majority or two-thirds be required to expel him?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. A majority would have authority to declare his seat vacant, which is tantamount to expulsion.

Mr. TRAMMELL. The Senator would not contend, then, that two-thirds were necessary, if that question arose hereafter?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. No; I would not make that contention. I have tried to make that very clear, because some Senators have explained their antagonism to our present application by saying to their people back home who could not understand their attitude that if they voted to swear Mr. VARE in, it would have the effect of fortifying him behind the two-thirds rule. I do not believe that a two-thirds vote is necessary to declare the seat vacant.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator is aware of the fact, of course, that a number of Senators on both sides of the Chamber take that position. The Senator would not think he could stop another Senator, who believes that under the Constitution a two-thirds vote is required, from claiming the right to have it tested by the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. No. Mr. President, from many experiments, I would not think I could stop any Senator from saying anything.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I hope the Senator will treat the matter seriously. If the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote in the opinion of any Senator he would be entitled to have his view of the subject passed upon by the Senate.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Precisely. I mean to answer seriously. In the Lorimer case a majority believed that Lorimer should be expelled, and they declared his seat vacant by a majority vote. There is a precedent. If a majority of the Senate, after hearing both sides of the Vare case, should decide that they wanted to have him out of the Senate, they have the power, unquestionably, to pass a resolution declaring the seat vacant.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. As to whether a majority or two-thirds vote would be required, would depend upon the form of the resolution.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Precisely.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If the resolution declared that the Senator was not entitled to his seat, a majority vote for the resolution would deny him the seat.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I concede that.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If the resolution provided that he should be expelled from the Senate, it would require a two-thirds vote.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Precisely.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I agree with the Senator from Pennsylvania in that.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The Senator from Arkansas agrees with me in that. I fancy that a majority of the Senate does. If such a resolution, to declare the seat vacant, is presented, and if a point of order is made against it, the majority has power to enforce its will that the majority vote is sufficient.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?
Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. FESS. There is one question that has not been discussed, a question in which I am considerably interested. Without anything further being done on the part of Illinois, is there a vacancy in the Senatorship from that State?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I feel sure there is not.

Mr. FESS. What could the State do?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The State can not do anything. The State has commissioned Mr. SMITH, and has given him all the authority and evidence of authority that a Senator elect can have. He is now hung in mid-air. As far as we can tell, he will be knocking on the doors of the Senate for the next six years, saying, "I have in my hand a regular credential"; unless the Senate goes further and declares his seat vacant.

Mr. FESS. In case the matter is held in suspense, and the Senator designate or the Senator elect demands his salary, and the disbursing officer denies it, as he probably would, and the complainant takes the matter to the courts, can he get a decision from the Supreme Court which would involve the Senate's final right?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. No; he could not. I am clear on that, because under the law which is the only authority for the payment of a Senator's salary, he is entitled to his salary from the time his term begins until an opportunity is offered for taking the oath. The opportunity in the case of Mr. SMITH occurred last Monday, and therefore Mr. SMITH's pay stopped on that date and he is not entitled to any pay at the present time. That is why he could not get the matter into court, even if there were jurisdiction, and I doubt very much whether there is. I doubt if any court in the land would take jurisdiction of a disputed claim to membership in a legislative body of this character, either the Senate or the House.

Mr. FESS. I omitted to state that it appears to me on the question that is now before us that there would be required only a majority vote rather than a two-thirds vote, on the ground that it is not a question of expelling a Senator for an offense but it is a question simply of admitting a Senator designate.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. It goes to his fundamental right to come into the Senate, not his expulsion for something that occurred afterwards.

Mr. FESS. That has been my opinion.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I agree perfectly that if, after being sworn in, a Senator does something which his fellows consider to be immoral or otherwise improper, it then would take a two-thirds vote to expel him. Clearly that is so, under the Constitution.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Gladly.

Mr. OVERMAN. We have sent the case of Senator-elect SMITH to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He has his credentials. Suppose the committee should report that he is not entitled to be sworn in, and the Senate should adopt that report. He would still have the certificate. Could the governor deprive him then of that certificate in any way?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I do not know of any way. The only way in which the certificate can be rendered nugatory is for the Senate to declare the seat vacant, or for SMITH to resign.

Mr. OVERMAN. So, if we did seat him, and then declared the seat vacant, the governor would have the right to appoint some one else in his place?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. He would. Furthermore, of course, Mr. SMITH would have the right to resign, and to run again, or seek another appointment, or follow his own discretion in the matter; but until he resigns his commission, or until we by resolution declare his seat vacant, or expel him, the governor can do nothing, the State of Illinois can do nothing, and the State has one-half of its constitutional representation.

I wanted to bring that home to Senators before they vote on this substitute, because I do not want any Senator to be able to say in good faith that he voted against this time-honored method of treating these cases because he was fearful of some trick to slide in behind that two-thirds rule and get Mr. VARE an advantage which at the moment he does not enjoy.

I want the Senate to realize, too, that there is not in our mind any intention of trying to string this matter out and to get by indirection what the Senate may hold we are not entitled to directly. That is the reason for the 60-day limitation in the substitute resolution.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President—

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. May I just add this before I yield? The Senator who is the ranking member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections tells me that, in spite of the very large number of ballots concerned in the Pennsylvania election which are brought in issue in the Wilson-Vare contest, by dint of putting on extra forces and working somewhat over hours he will be able to complete the count of those ballots within this same 60-day limitation. So that neither the election contest nor the inquiry into Mr. VARE's general fitness, if that is to be made, will in any way delay this question beyond the next couple of months.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield now?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. BRUCE. Would a report of the committee that SMITH was not entitled to his seat, approved by the action of the Senate as a whole, be tantamount to a declaration that the seat was vacant?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. If that is the plain implication, then, of course, it would be tantamount to it.

Mr. BRUCE. Would it not be the necessary implication? It seems to me the irresistible implication that he is not entitled to the seat. If so, then as nobody else is entitled to it, and it seems to me as a plain syllogistic principle, the seat is vacant.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. If the Senator says something that means that, I agree with the Senator it would have that effect.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Undoubtedly that is the effect of the precedent the Senator from Pennsylvania himself cited—the Lorimer case. The Senate adopted a resolution declaring that the Senator from Illinois was not entitled to his seat, and it was held to create a vacancy which could be filled under the processes known to the law.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. We need not quarrel about that. It is a mere matter of the form of words, and I presume the words would be made clear by whomever offers the resolution.

Before I conclude—and I have about finished—I want to call the attention of Senators to one very recent case, which is not in any sense a compelling authority upon us, but which illustrates the construction that is put on this phrase regarding qualifications, and the method of treating those who are supposed to be disqualified in character.

In the oldest of all our Commonwealths, the oldest State in the Union which has had such a provision in its constitution longer, I understand, than we have had it in the Federal Constitution, there came up within this year a case in the Senate of the State of Virginia. Last January a senator elect was shown to have committed forgery and to have been convicted on the charge of committing forgery under two different assumed names long prior to his election to the senate. There was investigation. The facts were brought out without doubt. They turned to the constitution of Virginia, which contains this language:

Each house shall judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of its members, may punish them for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

When Smith presented himself to take the oath he was stood aside, just as happened here. The matter was referred to the committee on privileges and elections of the Virginia Senate. In their report they recited the passage of the resolution, its reference to them, and said this:

Whereas the committee, having taken time to hear evidence on the charges presented against said Alfred C. Smith, is of the opinion from the evidence, which is herewith transmitted to the senate, that the moral unfitness of the said Alfred C. Smith has been fully established and he should not be permitted to become a member of the Senate of Virginia; but upon mature consideration reports as follows:

First. Under a strict construction of the word "qualification," as contained in section 47 of the constitution of Virginia, the committee is of the opinion that it means political and not moral qualifications.

Second. That the evidence fully justifies the expulsion of Alfred C. Smith from the senate immediately upon his taking the oath of office, and the committee so reports and advises.

That report was adopted by a vote of 36 to 2. The journal then continues:

Mr. Alfred C. Smith, having previously filed in the office of the clerk of the senate a certificate of his election, came forward and the clerk of the senate administered to him the oath prescribed by law. Immediately upon the administering of the oath Mr. Alfred C. Smith tendered his resignation as a member of the Senate of Virginia.

Obviously, if he had not done so he would have been expelled within the next 60 seconds. There was some debate as to

whether his resignation should be accepted, and finally he was permitted to go in that fashion.

There is the construction put on this very language, applied to this very question by the oldest State in the Union, by a vote of 36 to 2. After a study of the Constitution and this phrase, which closely resembles the phraseology of our own Constitution, they applied it in the way that we are trying to say it should, in deference to the Constitution, be applied.

Mr. McMMASTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I am glad to yield for a question.

Mr. McMMASTER. I simply ask for information. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] asked this question yesterday. The question was answered, but I desire further information in regard to it. The Senator from Arkansas asked the question if one presented himself at the door of the Senate with credentials from his State to the effect that he had been duly elected, that there was no question about the election, no question as to fraud or corruption, but that the Senate had in its possession absolute evidence that the Senator elect had committed an act of treason, then would the Senator from Pennsylvania vote to administer the oath?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Clearly I would not, because the amendment to the Constitution establishes loyalty as one of the qualifications.

Mr. McMMASTER. One further question was suggested here last spring by a Senator on this floor. Suppose a man came to the doors of the Senate with his credentials properly executed and it was discovered by the Senate that the man was violently insane, would the Senator then vote to administer the oath?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. No, Mr. President; I would not.

Mr. McMMASTER. Then I wish to call the attention of the laymen of the Senate to the fact that we have been led to believe here, by certain lawyers who have argued the constitutional question, that the only matters we can question in regard to credentials are the matters of age and residential qualifications. Now we discover that there are other things we can question; that if a man is guilty of an act of treason we can question that; that if a man is violently insane we can bar him at the door of the Senate. If we can bar him upon either of these two propositions, there are probably other matters in which the Senate would have equal right to bar him at the door of the Senate.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Let me answer the Senator now. I would vote against admitting one proven to be guilty of treason because the very Constitution under which we exist makes that one of the disqualifications. Treason is a constitutional disqualification for a Senator elect. I would vote against the administration of the oath to a lunatic because it is obvious that the oath can not be administered to a lunatic. The taking of the oath involves the exercise of intellect. By the very terms of the Senator's question, the man is incapable of taking the oath. But if he had some other disqualification and if he was mentally competent to take the oath, I should vote in favor of his taking it.

May I say, in conclusion, that I think some of us are being led into error in this case by thinking too much of the individuals involved here. We are thinking too much about what is Mr. VARE's right or what is his liability. We are thinking too much about what are our rights or our duties. Can we not, for at least a moment, consider it from the other angle of the rights of that vast body of American citizens whose representative he is sent here to be? That is the important question. It is not the fate of any single one of us in this Chamber. That is relatively unimportant. What counts now and what will count in the future, when these precedents come back to haunt us, are the rights of those people, invisible to us in this Chamber, who are waiting anxiously our answer to that question of whether they can have the representation here which the Constitution promises them.

For 14 years WILLIAM S. VARE has served with credit in the other House of this Congress. How can we, without being absurd, say that the Senate can not permit him to sit in our sacred Chamber for 60 days?

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The Senator may.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator agrees we can not inquire into a man's private life, does he not?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. That is my impression.

Mr. CARAWAY. Then why call attention to the good character of the man if that has nothing to do with it?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Because it is on this theoretical bad character that the Senator is proposing to bar himself from that wait for 60 days.

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, no; nobody said anything about his character. The Senator twice stood here and told us the Senator elect could not contaminate the Senate, and nobody said anything about his character, good or bad. That is not a question involved here. The Senator has tried to argue that the man served with credit in the other branch of Congress. Does he think that adds anything to the question one way or the other?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I think it shows that the Senate is becoming rather precious when it can not accept a Member from the other House.

Mr. CARAWAY. Does the Senator believe that question is involved in this vote?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I believe the question of fair play to Pennsylvania and to Mr. VARE is involved in this vote.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is not what I asked the Senator. Does the Senator believe the question of whether the Senator designate served in the other House has anything to do with this question here?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Yes, I do.

Mr. CARAWAY. I did not know we had a right to inquire into that question.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. If the Senator wants to exclude that from his mind that is a different question.

Mr. CARAWAY. I did not think the Senator would concede that we had a right to inquire into that question. I never dreamed anybody would claim we could inquire whether he served with credit in another body.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. GLASS. The fact that it does not affect the question at all is disclosed by the further fact that Mr. Lorimer served in the other House for an equally long period.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Pennsylvania a question?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. FLETCHER. Let me see whether he can point out this distinction regarding the question which the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Fess] so clearly discussed this morning and which the Senator from Pennsylvania raised about the equality of representation of the States in the Senate. Is it any more unfair to deprive a State of equal representation by having an alleged Senator elect stand aside until the question as to whether he is the chosen representative of that State can be determined and whether he is qualified under the law and entitled to a seat, than it is after he has been sworn in and taken his seat and occupied his seat here for the Senate then to say upon inquiry that he was not duly elected and was not qualified and ought never to have presented his certificate here, and then to exclude him from the Senate? There must come an intermediate time between that action and the time when his place is filled either by appointment or by election. During that time the State is just as much deprived of its equal representation here, is it not, as it would be now if the Senator designate were not allowed to take his seat?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Yes; but that interval may be very brief. It may be as little as an hour. If the governor is ready to make the appointment the instant the vacancy occurs, the vacancy may not last for more than an hour. But here deliberately we are planning to keep this question in suspense for 60 days where it is impossible to fill the vacancy and where, during that 60 days, matters vital to the welfare of the United States may be decided.

I have not tried to argue this matter on a partisan ground at all. I am not going to resort to personalities or talk partisan politics if I can help it. But let me call the Senators' attention to the way the country is going to look at this question.

At the present moment, thanks to the expulsion or suspension of Senator-elect SMITH, the Senate of the United States, including Mr. VARE, consists of 47 Democrats, 47 Republicans, and 1 member of the Farmer-Labor Party. The suspension of Mr. VARE from taking the oath means that the Democrats will be in the majority; they will have 47 Members, while the Republicans will have 46, although 48 Republicans have been elected to the Senate.

I do not charge that the Democratic Party is trying to steal the Senate, control its organization, and, more important than that, to control what it shall do this winter, but is not the country going to think so; and is not the fact that the balance of power hangs here by so slender a hair going to discolor the action of the Senate and make all men think now and in the long-distant future that the result of this vote in throwing the majority from one side of the aisle to the other was in the minds of the Senators who voted so to throw it?

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Pennsylvania that, so far as I can say anything for this side of the Chamber, the question as to where the majority will rest after the action taken on the pending resolution is concerned does not in any wise enter into their course.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I am not charging that it does. I hope the Senator will understand that.

Mr. FLETCHER. So far as I am concerned, my vote certainly will not be based upon any consideration as to whether the action taken shall give a majority to one side or the other. That is not the question involved at all.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. But the Senator from Florida will see that it is an unhappy time for us to establish a new precedent.

Mr. FLETCHER. We can not help that. We did not bring this trouble here. I could fill several columns of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with statements that would be startling in newspapers by prominent people in Pennsylvania with regard to this alleged election and in regard to the candidates that were before the people. I do not care to go into that.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I ask unanimous consent that as a part of my remarks this morning the briefs which I send to the desk may be inserted in the RECORD. These are the briefs that I mentioned when the discussion of the Vare matter began.

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

The matter referred to is as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1927.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate:

Availing myself of this opportunity, I am submitting a pamphlet prepared by Hon. Harry A. Mackey, of the Philadelphia bar, who was campaign manager of the candidates on the combined Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward ticket.

By way of illustrating the facts set forth by Mr. Mackey, I am submitting also—

1. A statement signed by all the Congressmen elect from Philadelphia County, certifying that their entire primary-campaign expenses were borne by the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward committee.

Similarly, affidavits from members elect of the State senate and members elect to the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania from Philadelphia County.

Similarly, affidavits from the members of the State committee from Philadelphia County, and an affidavit by Harry C. Davis as to the distribution of \$50 to each of 1,465 election precincts in Philadelphia from the campaign funds of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward committee.

2. Sample ballot sent out to 425,000 prospective voters in the interest of all candidates in the various districts who were identified with the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward ticket.

3. Sample watchers' certificates showing the legal form in which these watchers were appointed. In the Pittsburgh district petitions for overseers were presented to Judge Thomas Ford, who stated from the bench that he did not think overseers necessary, inasmuch as watchers would answer the same purposes. This is another illustration of the legal status and regular official character of the watchers.

4. A letter signed by WILLIAM S. VARE as typical of the letters sent out at his personal expense to the voters throughout Pennsylvania.

5. Typical letters sent out and included in "senatorial campaign expenditures," but which were in the interest of other candidates as well as Mr. VARE.

6. Samples of campaign advertising used by the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward committee to get their candidates' messages to the more than 3,000,000 potential voters in Pennsylvania.

7. Circular showing leading business men's support of Mr. VARE.

8. A letter written by Rabbi Moses Shochet indicative of the fact that citizens from all walks of life were interested in Mr. VARE's candidacy.

9. Copies of the Progressive Labor World. Three different editions of this paper were widely circulated throughout Pennsylvania and the expense borne by the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward committee.

10. Copy of Scranton Telegram showing the linking of the other candidates with Mr. VARE on the combination ticket.

11. Use of radio by Miss Beatrice Vare and speech as reprinted by the Progressive Labor World.

12. An argument on behalf of WILLIAM S. VARE, Senator elect from the State of Pennsylvania, submitted by Harold B. Beidleman, Esq., and M. J. McEnery, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE NOMINATION OF WILLIAM S. VARE, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA—HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY CAMPAIGN OF MAY 18, 1926

(By Harry A. Mackey, campaign manager for Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward ticket)

FOREWORD

The only money expended for the personal primary campaign of WILLIAM S. VARE was the money used to circularize the voters of Penn-

sylvania. This form of expenditure is not limited and is legalized by both the Federal and the Pennsylvania statutes. Not one dollar of the \$578,370.31 which was expended in the general State campaign was spent directly for MR. VARE. This money was spent in the nomination of some 5,000 candidates, of which MR. VARE was but one. This is proven by the evidence produced before the committee appointed by the United States Senate to probe these expenditures.

MR. VARE'S letter-writing campaign cost \$71,435.80, which is the sum total amount that can be honestly charged as the cost of his personal campaign.

Irresponsible statements given newspaper publication are responsible for the spread of the misleading information broadcast to every corner of the country alleging that the nomination of MR. VARE was secured by unfair means. It is to be hoped that the truth may now be given to the public.

Briefly, it has been falsely charged that:

1. A large "slush" fund was raised and expended to "buy" the nomination for MR. VARE.
2. Employment of paid watchers was nothing but a subterfuge for vote buying.
3. Contributions were received in cash as well as by check, and money was disbursed in some instances by cash instead of by check, this fact being the basis for the insinuation that cash disbursements meant something "shady."

The facts are:

1. A large sum of money was raised and expended in behalf of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward ticket. But it was not a "slush" fund. Every cent of it was honestly and legally expended and honestly and legally accounted for. The nomination of MR. VARE was the result of an uprising against Volsteadism.

The best answer to the assertion that money obtained the nomination is the fact that Senator Pepper was defeated, although his campaign cost three times as much as the campaign of MR. VARE. As an illuminating example, the Pepper expenditures in Philadelphia were two and one-half times that of the Vare ticket expenditures, while the Vare vote in Philadelphia was nearly three times that of the Pepper vote.

2. The Pennsylvania primary law, passed 20 years ago, legalizes the employment of watchers, and for 20 years it has been the custom for all candidates and all parties to employ them and to pay them. The assertion that the votes of these watchers were thus purchased was made by only one person, a Pinchot partisan, is an insult to the men and women who acted as watchers, and is utterly absurd.

3. Every dollar paid out in behalf of MR. VARE was for a legitimate purpose and was accounted for in the proper way. Cash contributions were made to county organizations to prevent our opponents from knowledge of our movements prior to the primary, which they could have obtained had the transactions been by checks, as will be subsequently demonstrated. The proof that these transactions were honest is furnished by the fact that they were reported under oath at Harrisburg under the Pennsylvania law, had been entered in the books of the treasurer of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward committee and were exhibited before the investigating committee at Washington.

In the May primary the best men and women of Pennsylvania were enlisted behind one candidate or the other, the fight was openly conducted, and assertions that the nomination was a matter of barter can not be sustained by the slightest scintilla of evidence.

HARRY A. MACKEY,
Campaign Manager, Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward Ticket.

HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN

The nomination of WILLIAM S. VARE for United States Senator by the Republican Party of Pennsylvania on May 18, 1926, furnished a complete vindication of popular government.

Congressman VARE, when he announced his candidacy for Senator, faced an uneven battle. Arrayed against him were unlimited wealth, powerful political organizations in 65 of the 67 counties of the State, and nearly all of the newspapers.

Despite these great handicaps he emerged the victor in the bitterest primary contest in the history of Pennsylvania.

The Vare triumph was not solely a personal victory. It was an endorsement by the electorate of the platform upon which he sought the nomination and a tribute to his courage in taking a manly and unequivocal stand upon vital public problems.

RESUME OF CONDITIONS

To really understand the obstacles which Congressman VARE faced a brief resume of the conditions which confronted him when he announced his candidacy on March 15, 1926, will be necessary.

United States Senator George Wharton Pepper and Governor Gifford Pinchot had already entered the field. Senator Pepper had been conducting an active campaign for reelection for at least six months. Most of the newspapers of Pennsylvania, thinking in common with many of the important political factors of the State, that the contest for Senator would narrow down between Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot, had committed themselves to the former's reelection. The papers, as part of their campaign in the interest of Senator Pepper, denied for a considerable length of time any avenue of publicity to Congressman VARE.

They attacked him editorially and closed their news columns to his campaign.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association; and other powerful interests were conducting a vigorous campaign in the interest of Senator Pepper.

Their presence in the Pepper ranks brought to the aid of the senior Senator potential forces in every part of the State. Political organizations in the western Part of Pennsylvania, because of their allegiance to Secretary Mellon, stood firmly with Senator Pepper. In other sections of the State the Grundy forces were building strong local and county committees, and the dominant political organizations of the State, outside of Philadelphia and Dauphin Counties, were behind Pepper. The Pepper forces had unlimited money, and every avenue where they desired to spread propaganda in the interest of Mr. Pepper's reelection was open to them.

Behind the financial support and the newspaper aid was the powerful Republican organization of Pennsylvania, strengthened by Senator Pepper through Federal patronage.

Governor Pinchot was also a very formidable opponent. Four years ago, through a breach in the Republican Party and the expenditure of a large sum of money, Pinchot won the Republican gubernatorial nomination. He was subsequently elected as a result of support given him by regular Republicans who accepted the decision of the primary.

Mr. Pinchot has a great personal fortune. His family is also extremely wealthy. The fight of 1922 showed that the governor was ready to spend large sums of money to gratify his ambitions.

But besides his wealth, the governor had other resources. By virtue of his position as Governor of Pennsylvania, he had been enabled to build up a great political machine. Through patronage he had organizations in every county in the State. The passage by the 1923 session of the Pennsylvania Legislature of an act known as the "administration code" enabled him to appoint and fix the salaries of thousands of State employees.

In addition, Mr. Pinchot's position as governor and his facility for making lurid statements gave him "front page" publicity in the newspapers.

Governor Pinchot was a dry. The attitude of Senator Pepper was not made very clear during the campaign. He issued a statement placing himself in the Volstead group, but in various sections of the State his supporters put forth the information that advocates of moderation had nothing to fear from him.

Congressman VARE in announcing his candidacy declared for modification of the Volstead Act.

The entry of VARE into the fight created consternation in the Pepper camp. Immediately he was attacked. The newspapers proceeded to ignore the issue of Volsteadism he had raised and attempted to make the issue "Vareism," so called. Those in charge of the campaign were soon convinced that they were to be the victims of a newspaper conspiracy of silence, so far as the issues were concerned, and that the only way to defeat this conspiracy and meet, in addition, the vast amount of paid publicity for Pepper was to launch an intensive publicity and advertising campaign. This meant the printing and distribution of literature, the use of the advertising columns of the newspapers of the State, of periodicals, programs, billboards, letter writing, and finally the radio.

THE ADVERTISING PROGRAM

Placards and window cards, platforms, and various other kinds of literature totaling almost 9,000,000 pieces were distributed throughout the State. Despite the great amount of literature put out a great many demands for printed matter had to be cut down and many orders remained unfulfilled when the campaign ended.

This entailed great expense, but it was necessary. There was no other means whereby the voters could be informed.

It was then decided that some new method must be adopted so that the ticket's appeal could be carried directly to the people. The writer then resorted to the radio. Each night of the campaign messages were carried through the air to the voters of Pennsylvania, appealing to their sense of duty and urging them to think for themselves and give careful consideration to the platform upon which the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward candidates were seeking nomination.

THE RADIO

The people of Pennsylvania listened in on the radio. Nightly they heard the candidates and their manager. Reports received at the campaign headquarters showed that sentiment was increasing everywhere. The conspiracy of silence maintained by the big newspapers was broken.

NATIONAL INTEREST AROUSED

In this short space the importance of the Vare ticket and the great fight it was making against powerful interests attracted nationwide interest. Great newspapers and magazines of the country outside of Pennsylvania sent special writers into the State to study the effect of the issue injected into the campaign. In every instance these experts upon national questions and public opinion predicted vic-

tory. These articles were in contradiction to the reports in Pennsylvania publications that the powerful machine arrayed against Mr. VARE would return Senator Pepper to Washington for another term. Notwithstanding these unbiased reports, based upon public sentiment, the newspapers of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties continued up until the election to claim the nomination of Senator Pepper, and did not abandon their unfair attacks upon Mr. VARE.

It was after Mr. VARE's victory that a cry of extravagant use of money in the Pennsylvania campaign was raised. Now, it is a well-known axiom that accusations in general terms are easy to make, require no specific proof, and, because of this, are exceedingly difficult to controvert. It is precisely this sort of campaign that has been waged against Mr. VARE with the United States Senate committee inquiry as the basis.

As a matter of fact, there was expended for the ticket headed by Mr. VARE's chief opponent three times as much money as for the ticket headed by VARE, and yet this failed to "buy" the election, which establishes the honesty of Pennsylvania voters and election boards, and emphasizes the absurdity of the "slush" fund propaganda.

MONEY SPENT FOR MANY CANDIDATES

It must be recalled that the campaign of Congressman VARE was tied up with the candidacy of Edward E. Beidleman for governor, Arthur H. James for lieutenant governor, and James E. Woodward for secretary of internal affairs. With the exception of the money spent personally by Congressman VARE for letter writing, every cent used in the campaign was in the interest of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward ticket.

At this point it is necessary to emphasize a situation which has apparently been overlooked. The forces allied with the Vare ticket conducted their campaigns throughout Pennsylvania under the name of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee. The fight was not for United States Senator alone but for a complete ticket.

A STATE-WIDE CONTEST

The fight made by the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee was not made solely in the interest of these four candidates. Under the name of this committee campaigns were conducted on behalf of very many candidates in the State. These included a candidate for Senator, a candidate for governor, a candidate for lieutenant governor, a candidate for secretary of internal affairs, 36 Members of Congress, 25 members of the Pennsylvania State Senate, 208 members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 113 members of the Republican State committee, and candidates in every section of the State for membership in county committees.

In Philadelphia the Republican organization supported 3,052 candidates, exclusive of the heads of the ticket, but including 7 Members of Congress, 4 members of the State senate, 41 members of the State house of representatives, 16 members of the Republican State committee, and 2,984 candidates for membership in the 48 Republican ward committees.

It, therefore, can be seen that the money spent by the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward ticket was not spent solely in the interest of Congressman VARE or any other individual candidate. Every dollar spent was necessary, and it was spent in the interest of the entire ticket.

WARE'S CANDIDACY DID NOT ADD TO USUAL COSTS

In Philadelphia, even if Congressman VARE had not been a candidate, it would have been necessary to have spent the same amount of money as was contributed to the various ward organizations. The maintenance of competent leadership in the 48 wards of the city was of paramount importance to the Republican Party of Philadelphia, and in addition to a ticket of 3,052 candidates the workers of the Republican Party had the responsibility of passing six loan bills aggregating \$54,750,000 of vital concern to the city.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO COUNTY COMMITTEES

Criticism has been directed at the method employed of making contributions to county leaders in cash instead of by check. In fact, those individuals who wish Mr. VARE harm and who realize that the purposes for which we expended money can not be successfully impugned, are laying great stress on this circumstance.

The truth is that these contributions had to be made in cash. Use of this method was the result of experience and forethought. If the campaign was to be fought over again, there could be no change in this method. Why?

We were fighting a powerful combination. Its long arm stretched into every nook and corner of the State. It was strongly entrenched in financial, banking, and business circles. These Pepper leaders set out to do two things in the way of organization—to sap our strength in Philadelphia, if possible, and to prevent us from building up an organization in the rest of the State. They failed in the first part of the program, but time and again, when I thought that I had a man picked for county leader in some section of the State, information would leak out, pressure would be applied, and we would lose the services of that man before he got started. In saying this I am not making charges of irregular practices, but simply emphasizing the fact that we were in a real fight and that no quarter was being given.

It was then determined that in selecting our county leaders we would safeguard our plans in every way until they were complete and working. A county leader would come to Philadelphia and be given the money in cash to open his headquarters and pay the necessary expenses of the campaign in his county.

It was vitally essential to make these contributions in cash. Checks deposited in small local banks would have inevitably disclosed our plans, and we were determined to prevent this. There was nothing shady about these transactions. The men to whom the money was given were well known in their communities and their characters and reputations were the best guaranty that the money would be honestly expended. The final proof that there was no other intention on our part is the fact that we accounted legally for these sums in our official report filed at Harrisburg under the corrupt practices act.

The campaign which Mr. VARE's managers conducted was in striking contrast to that of his opponents. At no time did Mr. VARE or those in charge of his campaign indulge in vituperation or make a personal attack upon either Senator Pepper or Mr. Pinchot. The VARE forces were battling for an issue—modification of the Volstead Act—and upon this issue they desired a referendum. The voters of Pennsylvania answered in no uncertain terms.

The official tabulation of the vote cast for United States Senator follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| WILLIAM S. VARE | 596,928 |
| George Wharton Pepper | 515,502 |
| Gifford Pinchot | 330,127 |

Examination of the expenses of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee will reveal that not one cent was spent for speakers. No compensation was given to the women affiliated with the campaign. Their services were voluntary. The bulk of the money was spent in advertising, as the following summary will show:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Advertising | \$163,555.21 |
| Dissemination of information | 33,645.05 |
| Printing | 81,981.16 |
| Postage | 17,720.58 |
| Pay roll (office force) | 15,410.51 |
| Headquarters (rent, supplies, and operating expenses) | 13,532.86 |
| Multigraphing | 5,610.67 |
| Office expenses | 4,261.45 |
| Travelling and transportation | 3,463.14 |
| Telephone and telegrams | 3,427.05 |
| Badges | 165.00 |
| Banners and bill posting | 4,502.68 |
| Personal expenses of WILLIAM S. VARE in letter-writing campaign | 71,435.80 |
| Contributions to county committees | 231,095.00 |
| Total | 649,806.11 |

In arriving at the total of expenditures on behalf of Mr. VARE and his colleagues on the ticket, the effort has been made to increase this by adding sums that can not properly be thus credited.

For example, there was reported by the Beidleman-for-governor campaign committee the expenditure of approximately \$120,000. This money was expended solely in Beidleman's behalf and can in no sense be charged to VARE, and yet it is included in the total given out from the Senate committee hearing. The Beidleman-for-governor headquarters were located at Harrisburg and were unknown to us until the account was filed.

There is also a sum of \$16,000 expended by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Norristown newspaper publisher, who voluntarily wrote to thousands of voters advocating Mr. VARE's nomination. He did this in aid of the cause Mr. VARE represented and without consultation with our committee.

STATE-WIDE ENTHUSIASM.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Strassburger's act only emphasizes the widespread activity in Mr. VARE's behalf. This activity came from men and women in every part of the State and every walk of life. It was spontaneous and alive with the enthusiasm of a crusade.

The business men of Philadelphia rallied to Mr. VARE's support. In less than a week after Mr. VARE had announced his candidacy 7,500 business men pledged themselves in writing to work and vote for Mr. VARE's nomination. From these men, representing every form of enterprise in the city, was selected the William S. Vare Business Men's Committee of 100, composed of leading figures in the financial, commercial, and industrial life of Philadelphia. This committee also spent money in advertising in daily newspapers. The expenditures of this committee, approximately \$7,800, was also unjustly charged against us. There undoubtedly were many public-spirited men and women who as individuals spent money in Mr. VARE's interest because of their interest in Congressman VARE and his platform, but these expenditures, like those of some prominent Philadelphia lawyers in writing to their clients urging them to support the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward ticket, can not be charged to the campaign committee.

Mr. VARE's vote represented much that is finest in American spirit, and to charge that this splendid exhibition of political vigor was the result of a "slush" fund is an insult to thousands and thousands of patriotic men and women.

EXPLANATION OF EXPENDITURES

The advertising set forth in the above statement consisted of the placing of advertisements in leading newspapers throughout the State of Pennsylvania. Included in the item are also payments for advertisements in programs, souvenir booklets, and books printed and distributed by various organizations in Pennsylvania.

The charges for the dissemination of information include the cost of distributing special editions of various newspapers, the cost of reprinting articles favoring the ticket, preparation of literature and the remuneration of persons working in various sections of the State to acquaint the voters with the platform.

The printing bills cover the cost of printing nearly 9,000,000 pieces of literature.

The postage is for the sending out of various circular letters and mailing of literature.

The office pay roll, charge for the establishment of various headquarters, and office expenses embrace the cost of equipping the headquarters with furniture, purchase of office supplies, charges for envelopes, paper, twine, and other articles necessary for the shipment of literature, and the mailing of letters, together with the salaries of the mailing force and the shipping department.

The item for multigraphing is for the mailing by addressing companies of circular letters.

Telephone and telegraph charges are for the maintenance of communication between the central headquarters in Philadelphia with the leaders throughout the State and communications with the public at large.

Traveling and transportation charges are for the necessary expenses in traveling to and from Philadelphia and the cost of carrying speakers to various meeting places.

The badges were for the members of the Mothers' Committee, a group of public-spirited women who did magnificent work in the interest of the ticket. Not one of the women connected with this organization received any salary.

Mr. VARE's expenses were for the printing, addressing, and mailing of personal letters to the voters of Pennsylvania.

This explanation of the various items included in the summary shows that every dollar outside of the \$231,095 distributed among the county organizations of Pennsylvania was spent for legitimate publicity.

As illustrative of the relative economies of the Vare and Pepper campaign committees, the expenditures of each in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, and the vote of Congressman VARE and Senator Pepper are worthy of consideration. In Philadelphia Mr. VARE received 337,944 votes. Senator Pepper's vote was 113,969. The Vare ticket expenditure in Philadelphia was \$73,250, and that of the Pepper forces \$181,678. In Allegheny County Mr. VARE received 67,677 votes and the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward Allegheny County committee spent \$108,053.72. Mr. Pepper received 80,436 votes and his State ticket spent \$327,429.41.

NECESSITY FOR EXPENDITURES

The expenses of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee were small when consideration is given to certain facts. Pennsylvania is almost a nation in itself. It embraces 44,000 square miles. It has a population of more than 10,000,000, with approximately 4,000,000 men and women qualified to vote.

In order that the reader may have some conception of the mighty and intricate political problems and the cost of a primary election in Pennsylvania, it may be illuminating to present the following statistics. While I have said that Pennsylvania at this time has between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 people, still the last authentic official census of all the States was in 1920. It is to be assumed that all the States have to some degree increased in population somewhat as Pennsylvania, but that census gives Pennsylvania's population as 8,720,017. The combined population of the five States, Missouri, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Utah, and Oregon, represented upon the investigating committee is, according to the last census, only 12,000 greater than that of Pennsylvania.

The 1920 census figures also show that the population of Pennsylvania is nearly 900,000 more than the combined population of 16 States now represented in the United States Senate by 32 Senators. These States are Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming.

The citizenry embraces every nationality on the globe and is comprised of men and women engaged in every known form of human activity. There are hard and soft coal mines, great iron works, steel mills, oil wells, slate quarries, and, as a matter of fact, out of the soil of Pennsylvania over 600 different metals are taken to make for the progress of the world and the happiness of mankind.

Pennsylvania's soil is tilled by 227,000 farmers and 3,500,000 men and women occupy such relationship toward their employers that they come under the terms of the workmen's compensation act. Between the seven mountains of Pennsylvania have been mobilized Pennsylvania's millions of citizens with all of their community interests and with all of their various prejudices, so that when a man addresses him-

self as a candidate to all of these people he must be thoroughly understood and his declarations must be properly and intelligently conveyed to such an electorate.

Therefore money necessarily had to be spent in order to meet the demand of the people of the State for placards, pictures, platforms, and all literature that touched upon the main issue of Congressman VARE'S campaign.

To fully understand the problem which confronted those in charge of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign it is necessary at this point to digress for a moment.

THE VARE PLATFORM

It was on March 15, 1926, that Congressman VARE, who for 14 years had represented the first Pennsylvania district in the Congress of the United States, made public announcement of his candidacy for the office of United States Senator and submitted his name to the voters of Pennsylvania at the primaries that were to be held on May 18. At the same time he published his platform, upon which he asked the Republican voters to pass judgment. He declared his loyalty to the administration of President Coolidge, his adherence to the protective-tariff policy of his party, and then added the following:

"There is, in addition, another issue of great importance upon which I submit my candidacy to the voters of the Republican Party.

"An effort is being made to force the Republican Party into an extreme position on the great question of prohibition. If successful, it would sooner or later create a fatal breach in the party. Our party has always been in the truest sense a liberal party. It believes in temperance and moderation and in law and order, but it would be false to the great liberal principles upon which it was founded if it could be maneuvered into supporting the tyranny of many features of the Volstead law.

"I shall be opposed in the primaries by two candidates who believe in and would maintain the extreme rigor of the Volstead law. I do not believe that this represents the feeling of the majority of Pennsylvania Republicans of all classes, and it is fitting that this majority should be represented in the coming primaries by a candidate who believes the time has come to modify the excesses of a law which is eating like a cancer into the physical and moral life of the American people.

"Enforcement of the Volstead Act has failed. This fact is obvious to all and needs no argument. It has failed, in my opinion, because the law is not enforceable in its present form.

"In Pennsylvania our citizens have watched its operation, backed by the full authority of the State. They have seen money poured out by millions in the Nation. They have seen espionage of the most offensive character brought into practice, and all to what avail?

"Law enforcement is breaking down everywhere. The younger generation is subjected to moral dangers which are the direct outgrowth of this condition. These are not fancied evils. They are real and everyone knows it.

"If I am not greatly mistaken, the American people are tired of this condition and of the indefensible invasion of their just rights. The laborer, at the end of a weary day in the mines or factory, finds himself a criminal if he takes a glass of beer or light wine, and yet he knows that the more favored classes find little difficulty in having well-stocked wine cellars. Against this hypocrisy and inequality I protest. My candidacy will give an opportunity to the voters of Pennsylvania to express their views on this question.

"The people of this State have had full opportunity to test the value of extreme prohibition and they know the result. They were promised a reign of law and they find widespread lawlessness; they were promised a contented and happy people, and they find a people profoundly discontented and justly irritated; they were promised the improvement of public morals and, instead, they find the moral restraints of life broken down. Against this destruction of law and order and true temperance my candidacy will be a protest.

"The proponents of Volsteadism everywhere throughout the country present a unanimity of attitude which is enlightening. They admit, because they must, the failure of enforcement. Their remedy is more and greater appropriations and more and more laws. I believe the time has come to admit that the present law is not enforceable and to change it so that it can be enforced.

"I stand for the greatest amount of liberty for the people that is consistent with good government, and I am opposed to the enactment of laws which unnecessarily curtail and reduce that liberty. As a matter of helpful enforcement of the real principles of the constitutional amendment, I would advocate a law permitting the sale of light wines and beer.

"I am convinced that such a liberalization of the Volstead Act will not only remedy the conditions I have described, but will, in fact, promote true temperance.

"In this statement I am confident I express the honest sentiment of all well-informed, unbiased men and women who consider this subject with an eye single to the greatest good to the greatest number."

A WAVE OF POPULAR APPROVAL

The publication of the Congressman's attitude toward the Volstead Act immediately caused a great wave of popular approval to spread over Pennsylvania. The popularity of the Vare platform was so unmistakable that his opponents were convinced that drastic steps must be taken to overcome the sentiment of the people of the State and to make the issue a personal one against Congressman VARE rather than to undertake to squarely meet the issues that he had so clearly presented.

The Congressman in his platform expressed the thoughts of the great mass of the people of the State. His attitude upon the vital public problems was so in accord with the sentiment of the electorate that men and women who had always fought the Republican organization of Philadelphia rushed to his support.

I will discuss Congressman VARE'S Philadelphia support later, but I will dismiss the subject temporarily and will say that Mr. VARE'S candidacy appealed to all classes, rich and poor, high and low, foreign and native born, soldiers and workmen, enemies of the Volstead Act, liberal-minded men and women, business and professional men.

MEN AND WOMEN VOLUNTEERED SUPPORT

As evidence of this, approximately 300,000 signatures were obtained in about eight days, touching every county of the State, in order that Mr. VARE'S name might be placed upon the official ballot. The gathering of the signatures to the petitions represented the volunteer services of men and women throughout Pennsylvania who believed in him and his platform and who desired to demonstrate their approval of a public official who had the courage to stand upon his convictions.

This enthusiasm was also evidenced by the readiness with which business men announced their support of Mr. VARE'S candidacy. Within a week after Mr. VARE announced his candidacy there were received at his headquarters pledges of support in writing from 7,500 Philadelphia business men.

WOMEN ACTIVE FOR VARE

The women were also very active in Mr. VARE'S behalf, and to them belongs a great deal of credit for his victory. They realized that the Vare platform for modification of the Volstead Act offered the best means for the protection of the health and morals of the young men and women of the State.

The Vare campaign in Philadelphia was opened with a mass meeting of women. This meeting was called by Mrs. Henry Hall Sinnamon, chairman of the women's auxiliary of the Vare campaign committee. Mrs. Sinnamon was requested by me to obtain, if possible, the signatures of 5,000 women to an endorsement of Mr. VARE'S candidacy. In 48 hours 10,650 women signed a pledge promising to work and vote for the nomination of MR. VARE.

During the campaign Mrs. Sinnamon held many meetings and her women workers distributed large quantities of literature in industrial plants, in theaters, and on streets.

In addition to the activities of Mrs. Sinnamon, Mrs. Blanche A. Bellak, another public-spirited woman and a gold-star mother, organized the mothers' committee of Pennsylvania. This organization appealed to women throughout the State to support Mr. VARE.

Neither of these committees had any paid workers or speakers and used no money in their respective campaigns.

THE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Every newspaper in Pennsylvania that was unwilling to print the news of Mr. VARE'S campaign readily accepted advertising. The list of newspapers printed in this book shows that the advertisements were placed in newspapers in every section of Pennsylvania. It likewise shows that in addition to the English papers a great amount of advertising was done in the foreign-language newspapers. Advertisements were placed in programs and in souvenir booklets of various organizations. Special editions of newspapers were distributed. Every means possible which would enable us to present the truth about the ticket were resorted to. If the expenses of this campaign were great, and they total less than one-third of the amount spent by the committees of Mr. VARE'S leading opponent, Senator Pepper, the fault does not lie with the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward committee but with the primary system.

All fair-minded people will agree that there was no other way, except in the manner the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee conducted its affairs, that the voters could be informed.

The only way in which these expenses can be cut is by re-forming the primary laws. There is no other way whereby the necessary expenses of a candidate who aspires for a public office in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can be reduced.

Congressman VARE had no political organization wholly supporting him outside of the one in his own city. An appeal was made directly to the voter and the very meager and insufficient sum that the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward committee distributed throughout the country was merely to interest high-minded men who would secure the services of a few watchers throughout the districts of the State to insure an approximately accurate count. I realized that in so short a

time it would be futile to attempt to organize political contacts in 65 counties of the State that could successfully compete with the Republican organization of those counties.

Therefore I will place before the reader just what was done in the way of publicity, recognized as perfectly proper under the laws of the State and of the Federal Government. The act of Congress of 1925 fixed the maximum amount of money that a candidate for Senator could contribute to a political committee or committees in Pennsylvania at \$25,000. But this same act accords the privilege to a senatorial candidate of spending an unlimited sum of money for letter writing, postage, and incidental personal expenses in a campaign.

Now, let it be understood that this law applies to the general election, and that there is no law upon the Federal statutes touching a primary, which is purely a State function. But Mr. VARE desired to live not only up to the letter but within the spirit of the law, and he governed himself just as though this act of Congress applied to a primary election. He did not contribute one dollar to a political committee for political purposes. He did spend his own money in letters, personally directed to the voters and signed by himself, as shown in the appendix. Neither the legality nor the propriety of this item of expense can be questioned.

In order to carry the fight directly to the people great publicity was necessary. There went out from our headquarters 8,590,800 pieces of literature, consisting of platforms, cards, booklets, circular letters, printed endorsements, sample ballots, three special editions of the Progressive Labor World and the Sunday Dispatch.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

The newspapers very willingly accepted paid advertisements, so that through the Bloomingdale-Weiler Advertising Agency advertisements of the candidacy of our candidates appeared in the following newspapers throughout the campaign:

Bulletin, Philadelphia; News, Philadelphia; Inquirer, Philadelphia; Ledger, Philadelphia; Record, Philadelphia; Sun, Philadelphia; Pennsylvania Farmer, Philadelphia; Sunday Transcript, Philadelphia; Young Republican, Philadelphia; Albion News, Albion; Allentown Chronicle-News, Allentown; Allentown Call, Allentown; Altoona Mirror, Altoona; Altoona Times-Tribune, Altoona; Bangor News, Bangor; Beaver Falls Tribune, Beaver Falls; Beaver Times, Beaver; Belleville Times, Belleville; Berwick Enterprise, Berwick; Bethlehem Globe-Times, Bethlehem; Bloomsburg Press, Bloomsburg; Braddock News-Herald, Braddock; Bradford Era, Bradford; Bradford Star-Record, Bradford; Bristol Courier, Bristol; Brownsville Telegraph, Brownsville; Butler Eagle, Butler; Carbondale Leader, Carbondale; Carlisle Sentinel, Carlisle; Chambersburg Franklin-Repository, Chambersburg; Chambersburg Public Opinion, Chambersburg; Chambersburg Valley Spirit, Chambersburg; Charleroi Mail, Charleroi; Chester Times, Chester; Clearfield Progress, Clearfield; Coatesville Record, Coatesville; Columbia News, Columbia; Connellsburg Courier, Connellsburg; Connellsburg News, Connellsburg; Corry Journal, Corry; Dallas Post, Dallas; Donora Herald, Donora; Doylestown Intelligencer, Doylestown; DuBois Courier, DuBois; DuBois Express, DuBois; Easton Express, Easton; Easton Free Press, Easton; Edinboro Independent, Edinboro; Ellwood City Ledger, Ellwood City; Erie Dispatch-Herald, Erie; Erie Tageblatt, Erie; Erie Times, Erie; Franklin News-Herald, Franklin; Gettysburg Times, Gettysburg; Girard Cosmopolite, Girard; Greensburg Review and Tribune, Greensburg; Greenville Record, Greenville; Hanover Sun, Hanover; Harrisburg Independent, Harrisburg; Harrisburg Telegraph, Harrisburg; Hazleton Plain Speaker, Hazleton; Hazleton Vigilant, Hazleton; Huntingdon News, Huntingdon; Indiana Gazette, Indiana; Jeannette News-Dispatch, Jeannette; Jersey Shore Herald, Jersey Shore; Johnstown Democrat, Johnstown; Johnstown Tribune, Johnstown; Kane Republican, Kane; Kittanning Leader-Times, Kittanning; Lancaster New Era, Lancaster; Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal, Lancaster; Lansford News, Lansford; Lebanon News, Lebanon; Lehighton Leader, Lehighton; Lewistown Sentinel, Lewistown; Lock Haven Express, Lock Haven; Luzerne Press, Luzerne; McKeesport Journal, McKeesport; McKeesport News, McKeesport; Mauch Chunk News, Mauch Chunk; Mauch Chunk Times, Mauch Chunk; Mahanoy City Press, Mahanoy City; Mahanoy City Record-American, Mahanoy City; Mechanicsburg News, Mechanicsburg; Middletown Journal, Middletown; Monessen Independent, Monessen; Monongahela Republican, Monongahela; New Brighton News, New Brighton; New Castle News, New Castle; Mount Carmel News, Mount Carmel; Mount Carmel Item, Mount Carmel; Norristown Register, Norristown; Norristown-Times-Herald, Norristown; Montrose Independent, Montrose; Pen Argyl Index, Pen Argyl; Phillipsburg Journal, Phillipsburg; Phoenixville Republican, Phoenixville; Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph, Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Post, Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Sun, Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh; Pittston Gazette, Pittston; Pottstown News, Pottstown; Pottsville Morning Republican, Pottsville; Pottsville Evening Republican, Pottsville; Reading Eagle, Reading; Reading Times, Reading; Reading Tribune, Reading; Renovo Record, Renovo; Ridgway Record, Ridgway; St. Marys Gazette, St. Marys; St. Marys Press, St. Marys; Sayre Times, Sayre; Scranton Dispatch, Scranton; Scranton Republican, Scranton;

Scranton Scrantonian, Scranton; Scranton Telegram, Scranton; Scranton Times, Scranton; Shamokin Dispatch, Shamokin; Shamokin Herald, Shamokin; Shamokin News, Shamokin; Sharon Herald, Sharon; Sharon News-Telegram, Sharon; Shenandoah Herald, Shenandoah; Sheffield Observer, Sheffield; Stroudsburg Record-Times-Democrat, Stroudsburg; Sunbury Daily, Sunbury; Sunbury Item, Sunbury; Susquehanna Transcript, Susquehanna; Tamaqua Courier, Tamaqua; Titusville Herald, Titusville; Towanda Review, Towanda; Tyrone Herald, Tyrone; Uniontown Herald and Genius, Uniontown; Volksblatt and Freiheits Freund, Pittsburgh; Warren Times-Mirror, Warren; Warren Tribune, Warren; Waynesboro Press, Waynesboro; Waynesboro Record-Herald, Waynesboro; Washington Observer-Reporter, Washington; Wilkes-Barre Critic, Wilkes-Barre; Wilkes-Barre Independent, Wilkes-Barre; Wilkes-Barre News, Wilkes-Barre; Wilkes-Barre Record, Wilkes-Barre; Wilkes-Barre Telegram, Wilkes-Barre; Wilkes-Barre Times Leader, Wilkes-Barre; Williamsport Sun-Gazette-Bulletin, Williamsport; West Chester News, West Chester; York Dispatch, York; Youngsville Enterprise, Youngsville. This amount of advertising cost \$84,582.62.

Through the Inter-Racial Press of America the same advertisements were inserted in the foreign-language press of Pennsylvania, as follows:

America, Cleveland; Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, Philadelphia; Amerikansky Russky Viestnik, Homestead; Amerikansky Slovencov Glasz, Bethlehem; Amerikanske Slovensky Noviny, Pittsburgh; Bethlehem Hirado, Bethlehem; Bollettino della Sera, Philadelphia; Bratstvo, Wilkes-Barre; Corriere del Popolo, Wilkes-Barre; The Day, Philadelphia; The Day, Pittsburgh; Corriere Di Allentown, Allentown; Enakapravnost, Cleveland; Der Friedensbote, Allentown; La Gazzetta di Erie, Erie; Fuggetlenseg, Philadelphia; Glas Ludu, Philadelphia; Gornik, Wilkes-Barre; Il Minatore, Scranton; Il Popolo, Reading; Il Progresso, Philadelphia; Jednose, Philadelphia; Jednota, Middletown; Jewish American and Women's Magazine, Philadelphia; Jewish Daily News, Pittsburgh; Jewish Indicator, Pittsburgh; Jewish Times, Philadelphia; Jewish Voice, Reading; La Gazzetta Calabrese, Ardmore; O'Dea, Reading; Magyar Egyharz, McKeesport; Magyar Vilag, Pittsburgh; Magyarsag, Pittsburgh; Narodny Noviny, Pittsburgh; Narodny Mesacnik, Pittsburgh; Narodna Wola, Scranton; New Life, Oliphant; New World Greek Weekly, Pittsburgh; Novoye Russkoye Slovo, Philadelphia; Obrama, Scranton; Patriota, Indiana; Pittsburgher, Pittsburgh; Polak-American, Reading; Praca, Wilkes-Barre; Pravda, Wilkes-Barre; Prosvita, McKeesport; Republika Gornik, Scranton; Roma, Pittsburgh; Russky Golos, Philadelphia; Saule, Mahanoy City; Slovák v Amerike, Philadelphia; Slovensky Bulletin, Bethlehem; Slovensky Hlasnik, Pittsburgh; Slovensky Občan, Hazleton; Sokol Polski, Pittsburgh; Sonntagsbote, Pittsburgh; Srbohran, Pittsburgh; Straz, Scranton; Svit, Wilkes-Barre; Szabadseg, Pittsburgh; Tageblatt, Erie; Tauta, Philadelphia; Il Trentino, Hazleton; Trinacria, Pittsburgh; Tygodnik Gorniczy, Shenandoah; Unione, Pittsburgh; Volksblatt & Freiheitsfreund, Pittsburgh; Wielkopolski, Pittsburgh.

This advertising cost \$27,712.74.

In addition to advertising in the papers listed by Bloomingdale & Weiler and by the Inter-Racial Press the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward committee advertised in the following papers, at a cost of \$34,016.07:

Afro-American, Army and Navy Journal, Corriere D'America, Carbondale Leader, Express Worker, First Ward News, German Gazette, Germantown Review, Germantown Telegraph, the Gwizada, Il Progresso, Italo-America, Jewish Day, Jewish Morning Journal, Jewish World, La Guide Opera, La Liberta, L'Opinione, Monda Nuovo, Nautico News, National Industrial Review, the Observer, the Patryota, Pennsylvania Teacher, Philadelphia Herald, Philadelphia Public Journal, Philadelphia Publician, Philadelphia Tageblatt, Pittsburgh Courier, Polish News, Progressive Labor World, St. Peter's Clavier, Scranton Telegram, the Southron, the Times, Traveling Elk.

PRINTING AND LITERATURE

The printing of cards, posters, platforms (in 14 languages), and sample ballots cost \$92,806.38, divided among five Philadelphia printing houses, as follows: Marcus-Mayer Co., John R. McFetridge & Sons, the World Publishing Co., Paul W. Gibbons (Inc.), and the Dunlap Printing Co.

The item of postage alone was \$17,720.53.

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURES

Congressman VARE defeated Senator Pepper in Pennsylvania by a plurality of about \$1,000. The Vare plurality in Philadelphia was 223,975; so that it was in Philadelphia that VARE won his fight.

The Philadelphia vote will, therefore, tell the story of Mr. VARE's nomination. It shows not that it was the product of a "slush" fund but that it was due to an uprising of the whole electorate of the city for VARE and against Volsteadism.

Examination of the vote in Allegheny County, given elsewhere in this account, shows that the same sentiment prevailed there and that VARE was heavily supported in all parts of the county except the organization wards of Pittsburgh, the organization in Pittsburgh being for Pepper.

THE PHILADELPHIA VOTE

Analysis of the Philadelphia vote furnishes the best evidence of the truth that the result in Pennsylvania was not due to the corrupt use of money and, in fact, was not influenced by money at all.

The Pepper ticket campaign in Philadelphia cost much more than the Vare ticket campaign, and yet VARE received in Philadelphia a plurality of 223,875 votes over Pepper. The Pepper campaign in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia cost more than did the Vare campaign, and Pepper obtained a plurality of the votes outside of Philadelphia. So that if the use of money brought about the result in the State outside of Philadelphia it certainly did not help VARE. Of course, the truth is that the tremendous Vare plurality in Philadelphia, which was the deciding factor in his nomination, was the fruit of the issue VARE represented and money had no effect upon it.

There are 48 wards in Philadelphia. Twenty-two of them may be fairly designated as strong organization wards. By this is meant that they are wards in which the Republican organization is usually the controlling factor. The remaining 26 wards are debatable territory in any vigorous contest. These include what are known as the independent wards, which are wards that ordinarily give antiorganization majorities whenever there is a strong independent movement on foot. In the primary election of 1926 VARE carried 47 of the 48 wards, losing only the twenty-second, which comprises Germantown, and that by a majority of but 1,049 votes. VARE's vote in this ward was 12,762, as against 14,411 for Pepper. He swept wards that an organization candidate rarely carries, and in some instances obtained majorities in independent wards that were truly astounding. In the 26 debatable wards he received 208,775 of the total of 337,994 votes given him in Philadelphia.

A REMARKABLE TURNOVER

In 1922, when Gifford Pinchot was a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination against George E. Alter, Pinchot carried in the primary election nine Philadelphia wards, one of these, the eighth, being an organization ward whose leader turned in for Pinchot. The remaining eight were—the twenty-second (Germantown); the twenty-third (Frankford); the twenty-seventh, thirty-fourth, fortieth, and forty-sixth (all in West Philadelphia); the forty-first and the forty-second. These are independent wards. They gave Alter 37,332 votes and Pinchot 49,812 votes, a plurality for Pinchot of 12,480 votes. In 1926 these same eight wards gave VARE 75,525 votes and Pepper 55,443 votes, a plurality for VARE of 20,082 votes. This astounding turnover can not possibly be explained on the hypothesis that money was used to buy the election. There can be only one possible explanation for it, and that is that the people were aroused by the issue and responded to it.

Congressman VARE had declared against the Volstead Act in its present form in no uncertain terms, and in Philadelphia particularly, where the evils of Volsteadism are so plainly to be noted, the entire city turned to the leader in this movement. This is proved beyond doubt by a comparison with the result in 1922. In that primary Alter carried the city by a plurality of 87,100, the 22 organization wards enumerated above furnishing 69,468 of this plurality and the remaining 26 wards contributing but 17,632.

THE WATCHERS

There has been no greater misrepresentation in this whole matter than the unsupported charge that the employment of paid watchers in the primary election was only another method of vote buying.

To begin with, the Pennsylvania direct primary act legalizes the appointment of watchers in the following language:

(Act of 1906)

"SEC. 21. Each candidate shall be entitled to appoint two watchers at the primary in each election district, division, or precinct in which such candidate is to be voted for, who shall be qualified electors of the district, division, or precinct. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, stating his name, the district in which he is authorized to act, and the name of the candidate appointing him, and shall have the right to remain in the room outside of the inclosed space. Watchers shall be required to show their certificates when requested to do so."

Including candidates for ward committees in Philadelphia, there were more than 3,000 regular Republican candidates, and each candidate under the law is entitled to two watchers for each district in which he was running. This would entitle the four State candidates alone to 11,936 watchers in Philadelphia, there being 1,492 election precincts. Ever since watchers have been legally recognized, it has been customary to pay them, on the theory that a man to be useful must leave his employment and is entitled to compensation when he does so. The attempt to make it appear that the payment of a watcher is a purchase of his vote is absurd on its very face, as no candidate would think of engaging a watcher of whose fidelity he was not absolutely assured. As a matter of fact, the more watchers there are at the polls the more certain it is that every candidate will get a square deal, and in this connection it might be pointed out that the Pepper-Fisher and the Democratic watchers in Philadelphia aggregated a total of 7,000. A

watcher is appointed by the board of county commissioners, holds a certificate of appointment under the seal of the county, and has duties defined by law, many of which are equal to the rights of an election officer. He can challenge a voter, occupy a position in the voting place, and watch the count. It might also be pointed out that a minority inspector representing the Democratic Party is elected in each of the election divisions in the city and serves on primary election day as well as on the general election day.

In other words, every possible safeguard has been thrown about elections, and the entire absence of specific charges concerning the recent primary in Philadelphia emphasizes that it was honestly and fairly conducted.

Let me be emphatic in this matter of watchers. No man would hire an enemy to watch his property, and the thought is perfectly preposterous that the Republican organization of city or State would place certificates in the hands of doubtful voters to watch the integrity of the election.

"Watchers" and "workers" are synonymous terms in Pennsylvania. The issues involved in the election are thus explained. In Philadelphia, time and time again, these so-called "bell pullers" have so faithfully presented the issues of the campaign to the electorate that the newspapers have had no influence whatsoever. Time and time again the real issue in Philadelphia has been a test of the relative efficiency of the active worker, explaining the issues to the voters, as against the newspapers seeking to arouse the voters against the Republican Party by appealing to their prejudice through false statements and sensational publications.

These are the men who receive the watchers' certificates in Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia at the last campaign the Republican organization provided for five watchers or workers in each election precinct at \$10 per day for just one day—election day. Under these circumstances is it not folly to imagine that this small sum, thus distributed, could unlawfully induce any voter to have supported the Vare ticket?

An inspection of the return sheet of Allegheny County will indicate the great rising tide of popularity of Congressman VARE's platform, where in the stronghold of the Mellon forces, fortified by a highly efficient political organization and with all the interests that the influential men behind the Pepper campaign could summon in his support, Mr. VARE carried the county with the exception of a few wards in the city of Pittsburgh, where the meager 12,000 majority was rolled up in behalf of Mr. Pepper. I consider the vote of Mr. VARE in this county as a tremendous popular indorsement, and I have no sympathy with any suggestion that would attack the integrity of the vote of our opponents in that county.

EXHIBIT A

CONGRESSMAN VARE'S PERSONAL EXPENSES

The personal expenses of Congressman WILLIAM S. VARE, as filed with the secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, Pa., shows a total expenditure of \$71,435.80. This sum was expended by the Congressman in his State-wide letter-writing campaign, and the expenditures made were in conformity with both the United States and Pennsylvania laws governing elections. Copies of all of these letters were furnished by Mr. VARE to the senatorial investigating committee.

The itemized report of Congressman VARE's personal expenses follows:

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| March: | | |
| 31. Franklin Photo-Engraving House, Philadelphia, cuts. | | \$12.62 |
| April: | | |
| 3. American Electrotype Co., Philadelphia, cuts. | | 39.96 |
| 6. John F. Parrish, postmaster, Cresson, stamped envelopes. | | 271.68 |
| 9. Western Union Telegraph Co., Philadelphia, telegrams | | 94.35 |
| 9. Westcott & Thompson, Philadelphia, signature cuts. | | 12.50 |
| 12. Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Cresson, scrip books. | | 90.00 |
| 12. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing. | | 62.50 |
| 12. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing. | | 43.75 |
| 15. Westcott & Thompson, Philadelphia, signature cuts. | | 4.00 |
| 15. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing, etc. | | 2,150.00 |
| 16. W. A. Cox, Philadelphia, stamp affixers. | | 50.00 |
| 17. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing, etc. | | 2,150.00 |
| 17. George D. Kinkead, postmaster, Ebensburg, posters. | | 508.50 |
| 19. George E. Kemp, postmaster, Philadelphia, postage. | | 760.00 |
| 19. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing. | | 975.00 |
| 19. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing. | | 875.00 |
| 19. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing, etc. | | 2,150.00 |
| 20. J. E. Brumbaugh, postmaster, Altoona, postage. | | 2,000.00 |
| 21. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing. | | 975.00 |
| 21. O. K. Addressing Co., Philadelphia, letter writing. | | 1,083.00 |
| 21. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing. | | 875.00 |
| 22. Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, scrip books. | | 90.00 |
| 22. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing. | | 975.00 |
| 22. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing. | | 875.00 |
| 22. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing, etc. | | 2,150.00 |
| 24. Pennsylvania Motor List Corporation, Harrisburg, addressing envelopes and expressage. | | 2,457.97 |
| 25. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing. | | 2,150.00 |
| 26. J. E. Brumbaugh, postmaster, Altoona, postage. | | 4,000.00 |
| 26. Dunlap Printing Co., Philadelphia, printing. | | 400.00 |
| 26. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing. | | 576.13 |
| 27. W. A. Cox, Philadelphia, envelope sealers and stamp affixers. | | 175.00 |
| 27. George E. Kemp, postmaster, Philadelphia, postage. | | 1,000.00 |

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| April: | 27. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing, etc. | \$2,150.00 |
| | 27. Whiting-Patterson Co., Philadelphia, printing | 328.00 |
| | 28. George E. Kemp, postmaster, Philadelphia, postage | 1,000.00 |
| | 28. O. K. Addressing Co., Philadelphia, letter writing | 2,850.00 |
| | 29. Cresson Publishing Co., Cresson, printing, etc. | 2,150.00 |
| | 29. Westcott & Thompson, Philadelphia, signature cuts | 7.50 |
| | 29. Ebensburg Buick Co., Ebensburg, hauling | 220.00 |
| | 30. American Railway Express Co., Ebensburg, express | 13.16 |
| May: | | |
| | 1. George E. Kemp, postmaster, Philadelphia, postage | 2,000.00 |
| | 5. O. K. Addressing Co., Philadelphia, letter writing | 2,850.00 |
| | 5. George E. Kemp, postmaster, Philadelphia, postage | 1,000.00 |
| | 6. Frank J. Myers, Ebensburg, stenographic services | 275.00 |
| | 7. Dunlap Printing Co., Philadelphia, printing | 1,655.00 |
| | 7. Gertrude E. Brady, Ebensburg, stenographic services | 350.00 |
| | 8. Thomas L. Davis, Ebensburg, clerical services, etc. | 300.00 |
| | 8. George E. Kemp, postmaster, Philadelphia, postage | 240.72 |
| | 8. American Railway Express Co., Ebensburg, express | 26.34 |
| | 10. Bell Telephone Co., Ebensburg, telephone | 60.00 |
| | 10. G. G. Zeta, Altoona, letter writing | 5,070.21 |
| | 10. L. E. Davis, Ebensburg, stenographic services | 350.00 |
| | 10. Pennsylvania Addressing & Mailing List Co., Ebensburg, voters lists, letter writing, etc. | 6,449.51 |
| | 10. Charlotte Urda, Ebensburg, stenographic services | 150.00 |
| | 11. O. K. Addressing Co., Philadelphia, letter writing | 1,966.50 |
| | 11. George E. Kemp, postmaster, Philadelphia, postage | 140.00 |
| April: | 21. Louis A. Irwin, Harrisburg, addressing envelopes | 95.00 |
| May: | 24. W. M. Pickering, Washington, D. C., letter writing, etc. | 9,675.87 |
| | 29. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., printing | 4.44 |
| April: | 19. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., printing | 15.49 |
| | Total | 71,435.80 |

EXHIBIT B

COUNTY TICKETS

The Vare-Bidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee did not confine its activities to the candidacies of the men named as the standard bearers of its ticket. It supported thousands of candidates. Reports submitted to the Vare-Bidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee by its county leaders show the extent of the battle at the primary election of May 18, 1926, at which Congressman VARE was nominated for Senator. The list printed below shows the activities of the various counties and the candidates supported by the Vare-Bidleman-James-Woodward leaders:

CANDIDATES SUPPORTED

Adams: Harry G. Stock for State legislature; Harvey A. Scott for State committeeman.

Allegheny: Congressman; State senators; members of legislature; State committeemen.

Armstrong: Hon. Nathan L. Strong for Congress; Warren Dickson for State legislature; Charles F. Armstrong for State legislature; Guy C. Christy for State committeeman.

Beaver: Dr. J. Howard Swick for Congress; Fred Patterson, Harry Richardson, and Willard Reader for State legislature; Luella Simpson for State committeeman; D. D. Boyde for prothonotary; county committeemen.

Bedford: J. Banks Kurtz for Congress; Charles H. Ealy for State senator; Howard Reagle for State legislature; Leslie Blackburn for State committeeman; Charles Smith for county committeeman.

Berks: Congressman; State committeemen; members of legislature and local committeemen.

Blair: Congressman; R. W. Williamson for State senator; Fred Bell for State legislature; Harry Deshong for State committeeman.

Bradford: L. T. McFadden for Congress; Roland Benjamin for State legislature; Mrs. Mary Hoffman for State committeeman, and local committeemen.

Bucks: Congressman; State senator; members of legislature and State committeemen.

Butler: H. Howard Swick for Congress; W. E. Cross and W. H. Bartley for State legislature; Carl Anderson for State committeeman.

Cambria: W. Russell Leech for Congress; five members of legislature; two State committeemen.

Centre: J. Mitchell Chase for Congress; Harry Scott for State senator; Laird Holmes for State legislature; Harry Scott for State committeeman; Wilson I. Fleming for county committeeman.

Chester: Congressman; Moses and White for legislature; State committeemen; local committeemen.

Clarion: N. L. Strong for Congress; James F. Quigley for State senator; Joseph G. McMillan for State legislature; Robert Thomas for State committeeman.

Columbia: Fred W. Magrady for Congress; Harry Richards for State legislature.

Elk: Thomas C. Cochran for Congress; R. S. Quigley for State senator; John M. Flynn for State legislature; E. D. Brown for State committeeman.

Erie: C. Arthur Blass for Congress; Otto Herbst and Joseph Ziesenheim for State legislature; Helen Schluraff and Charles Eastman for State committeemen; and local committeemen.

Fayette: S. A. Kendall for Congress; William L. Graham for State senator; James J. Driscoll, Harry W. Byrne, and Joseph K. Bush for State legislature; two members to State committee; two members of county committee in each of 105 election precincts.

Forest: Congressman; State senator; member of legislature; and State committeeman.

Indiana: Congressman; Elder Peeler and Charles R. Griffith for State legislature; H. C. W. Patterson for State committeeman.

Jefferson: Congressman; W. G. Buffington for State legislature; Samuel Lowry for State committeeman.

Lackawanna: L. H. Watres for Congress; Albert Davis for State senator; William T. Reynolds, F. K. Derby, R. E. Huber, George Hricko, William Munley, and Martin A. Memolo for State legislature; George W. Thomas for State committeeman.

Lehigh: Congressman; Horace W. Schantz for State senator; Robert E. Haas, Harry J. Smith, and H. Stanley Welty for State legislature; J. Sketchly Elverson and Mrs. Samuel A. Butz for State committeemen.

Lycoming: Edgar R. Kiess for Congress; Charles W. Sones for State senator; W. Clyde Harer and Charles F. Bidelspacher for State legislature; A. M. Hoagland for State committeeman.

McKean: Congressman; member of legislature; State committeeman; local committeemen.

Montgomery: H. W. Watson for Congress; James S. Boyd for State senator; John W. Storb, Minnie Stewart Just, Robert Campbell Ross, Thomas McKernan, and William J. Clark for State legislature; 300 county committeemen.

Monroe: W. R. Coyle for Congress; Dr. W. G. Bray for State senator; Fred W. Davis for State legislature; Elmer J. Walton for State committeeman; S. V. Dreher for county chairman.

Northampton: William Coyle for Congress; Floyd B. McAfee for State senator; Francis H. S. Ede, S. S. Horn, Harry Trambauer, and Harry Miller for State legislature; Joseph Brobst and Mrs. Anna Anderson for State committeemen.

Northumberland: Frederick Magrady for Congress; Dr. M. L. Harter for State legislature; Thomas W. Ramage for State committeeman; local committeemen.

Perry: Benj. K. Focht for Congress; A. L. Gelnett for State legislature; Alton Lick for State committeeman; D. C. Kell for county chairman.

Philadelphia: For Congress: James M. Hazlett, George S. Graham, Harry C. Ransley, Benjamin M. Golder, James J. Connolly, George A. Welsh, and George P. Darrow. For State senate: Samuel W. Salus, Bertram G. Frazier, George Woodward, and Thaddeus S. Krause. For State representative: Stephen C. Denning, L. Arthur Greenstein, Charles C. A. Baldi, Jr., Arnold M. Blumberg, Morris J. Root, James B. Lafferty, John A. O'Neill, John J. Guerin, Clarence C. Martz, Samuel B. Hart, William H. Fuller, Thomas J. Burke, Morton Witkin, John F. Stickel, Richard D. Burns, Alexander Colville, Philip M. Myers, Matthew Patterson, August C. Metzinger, Louis Schwartz, Clinton A. Sowers, Wallace Bromley, Edwin C. Embhardt, Frederick Unrath, Sheppard H. Royle, James J. Heffernan, John Adams, Martha M. Pennock, Samuel J. Perry, Harry Greehy, Edward Haws, Samuel Lucas, William Boud Smith, Patrick Conner, Jacob Mathay, Lillie Pitts, William H. Voltz, Albert S. C. Millar, Christian Sautter, Thomas Bluett, Philip Sterling. For State committee: Flora M. Vare, Joseph C. Trainer, Brenda E. Dennis, Charles B. Hall, Thomas W. Cunningham, Maene Keel, Richard Weglein, Jean M. McDevitt, Ferdinand G. Zweig, Rebecca E. Sinnamon, Selena F. Shellenberger, Thomas F. Watson, Clara B. McCandless, D. Frank Black, Caroline E. Britton and Charles A. Smith.

Pike: Louis T. McFadden for Congress; E. G. Bray for State senator; A. C. Van Etten for State legislature; W. A. H. Mitchell for State committeeman; 17 county committeemen.

Snyder: Benj. K. Focht for Congress; George Erdley for State legislature; Frank Keller for State committeeman; Ammon Fisher and Chester Ludwig for county committeemen.

Somerset: Samuel A. Kendall for Congress; George A. Derrick for State senator; John W. Griffith and Harvey Shumaker for State legislature; Blaine B. Barefoot for State committeeman; Charles F. Cook for county chairman and Clara Sass for vice chairman.

Susquehanna: L. T. McFadden for Congress; member of legislature; State committeeman; county committeeman.

Union: E. M. Beers for Congress; Francis T. Baker for State legislature; Dr. O. W. H. Glover for State committeeman; M. E. Musselman for county chairman.

Venango: Congressman; State senator; member of legislature; State committeeman.

Washington: W. D. Cotterell for State senator; William McAllister for State legislature.

Westmoreland: James Harkins, Jr., Howard F. Reider, E. Katz, Peter J. Hanlon, and Paul K. McCormick for State legislature.

York: Congressman; members of legislature; State committeemen.

EXHIBIT C

THE PENNSYLVANIA LAW

Under the Pennsylvania law every expenditure made by the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee was legal. Section 4 of the act of March 5, 1906, provides:

"No candidate, and no treasurer of any political committee, shall pay, give, or lend, or agree to pay, give, or lend, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for any nomination or election expenses whatever, except for the following purposes:

"First. For printing and traveling expenses and personal expenses incident thereto, stationery, advertising, postage, expressage, freight, telegraph, telephone, and public messenger services.

"Second. For dissemination of information to the public.

"Third. For political meetings, demonstrations and conventions, and for the pay and transportation of speakers.

"Fourth. For the rent, maintenance, and furnishing of offices.

"Fifth. For the payment of clerks, typewriters, stenographers, janitors, and messengers actually employed.

"Sixth. For the employment of watchers at primary meetings and elections, to the number allowed by law.

"Seventh. For transportation of voters to and from the polls.

"Eighth. For legal expenses, bona fide, incurred in connection with any nomination or election."

DECEMBER 21, 1926.

Hon. JAMES A. REED,

Chairman Senate Investigating Committee,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned Congressmen elect to represent our respective districts in the lower House of Congress of the United States, hereby certify that we were candidates for nomination at the spring primary on May 18 last; that our campaign expenses were all borne out of the funds of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee; that we made no personal outlay whatsoever because of our candidacies; and that the watchers who served at the said primary in our interest, under the laws of Pennsylvania, were paid out of the said funds.

JAMES M. HAZLETT,
JAMES J. CONNOLLY,
HARRY C. RANSLEY,
BENJ. M. GOLDER,
GEO. A. WELSH,
GEO. S. GRAHAM,
GEORGE P. DARROW,

Members elect in the House of Representatives in
Washington from Philadelphia County.

DECEMBER 22, 1926.

Hon. JAMES A. REED,

Chairman Senate Investigating Committee,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned senators elect to represent our respective districts in the upper house of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that we were candidates for nomination at the spring primary on May 18 last; that our campaign expenses were all borne out of the funds of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee; that we made no personal outlay whatsoever because of our candidacies; and that the watchers who served at the said primary in our interest, under the laws of Pennsylvania, were paid out of the said funds.

THADDEUS S. KRAUSE,
No. 533 East Allegheny Avenue.
ED. WOODWARD,
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
SAM'L W. SALUS,
614 South Eleventh Street.

Members elect of the State Senate of Pennsylvania
from Philadelphia County.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I hereby certify that the foregoing facts are true, and that the signatures hereunto attached are the personal signatures of the parties mentioned in this statement.

SAM'L W. SALUS,
President pro tempore of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

DECEMBER 21, 1926.

Hon. JAMES A. REED,

Chairman Senate Investigating Committee,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned members elect to the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that we were candidates for nomination at the spring primary on May 18 last; that our campaign expenses were all borne out of the funds of the Vare-

Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee; that we made no personal outlay whatsoever because of our candidacies; and that the watchers who served at the said primary in our interest, under the laws of Pennsylvania, were paid out of the said funds.

Members elect to the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania from Philadelphia County: Samuel J. Perry, Matthew Patterson, Thomas J. Burke, Edward Haws, Philip M. Myers, Samuel Lucas, John Adam, William H. Voltz, John F. Stickel, Christian Sautter, Clinton Sowers, Louis Schwartz, Morton Witkin, Arnold M. Blumberg, James J. Heffernan, Charles C. C. A. Baldi, Warren Bromley, August C. Metzinger, Stephen C. Denning, Thomas Bluett, Philip Sterling, John A. O'Neill, Patrick Connor, William H. Fuller, John J. Guerin, Clarence C. Martz, Edwin C. Emhardt, L. Arthur Greenstine, Harry Greeby, Lillian H. Pitts, Alexander Colville, Martha M. Pennock, Morris J. Root, William Boud, Smith, Jacob Muthay, Richard D. Burns, Frederick Unrath (candidate at primary but was defeated), Sheppard H. Royle.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

County of Philadelphia, ss:

Harry C. Davis, being duly sworn, proposes and says that the statement hereunto attached and the signatures are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HARRY C. DAVIS.

[SEAL.]

A. ALBERT BULMER,

Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 3, 1929.)

Hon. JAMES A. REED,

Chairman Senate Investigating Committee,

DECEMBER 21, 1926.

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned members of the Republican State committee of the State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that we were candidates for nomination at the spring primary on May 18 last; that our campaign expenses were all borne out of the funds of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee; that we made no personal outlay whatsoever because of our candidacies; and that the watchers who served at the said primary in our interest, under the laws of Pennsylvania, were paid out of the said funds.

REBECCA E. SINNAMON, FLORA M. VARE,
JOSEPH C. TRAINER, MAMIE KEEL,
CAROLINE E. BRITTON, THOMAS W. CUNNINGHAM,
D. FRANK BLACK, JEAN M. McDEVITT,
RICHARD WEGLEIN, CHAS. A. SMITH,
FERD G. ZWEIG, CLARA B. McCANDLESS,
THOMAS F. WATSON, SELENA F. SHELLENBERG,
BRENDA E. DENNIS.

Members of the State Committee from Philadelphia County.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

County of Philadelphia, ss:

Harry C. Davis, executive director, being duly sworn, proposes and says that the statement hereunto attached and the signatures are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HARRY C. DAVIS.

[SEAL.]

A. ALBERT BULMER,

Notary Public.

Commission expires March 3, 1929.

DECEMBER 21, 1926.

Hon. JAMES A. REED,

Chairman Senate Investigating Committee,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I respectfully ask permission to file my affidavit, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, ss:

Harry C. Davis, being duly sworn according to law, says that he is the executive director of the Republican Central Campaign Committee of the city and county of Philadelphia, Pa.; that during the recent spring primary he acted as an assistant to Thomas F. Watson, the treasurer of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward campaign committee in the distribution of campaign funds in the city of Philadelphia; that the said distribution consisted of \$50 per election precinct in each of the 1,465 election precincts in Philadelphia; and that the said amount of money defrayed the campaign expenses of two Republican candidates for the office of ward committeeman in each of the said precincts, totaling 2,930 committeemen; and that the said candidates were financed by the aforementioned committee and not by any other Republican committee.

HARRY C. DAVIS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1926.
[SEAL.]

A. ALBERT BULMER,

Notary Public.

Commission expires March 3, 1928.

Four hundred and twenty-five thousand of these specimen ballots were sent out under 2-cent postage and containing a printed letter from Congressman VARE. At 6½ cents apiece, the cost of this particular campaign item would be \$27,625.

(*Vare—Beidleman—James—Woodcard*)

REGULAR REPUBLICAN SAMPLE BALLOT

Modification of the Volstead Act means the return of respect for law, an end to the crime-breeding conditions which are the product of Volsteadism, and the restoration of personal liberty.

Join in this great crusade by marking your ballot for the candidates indicated by the cross mark (X):

| | |
|--|---|
| UNITED STATES SENATOR (Vote for 1) | |
| Gifford Pinchot (Pike County)----- | X |
| WILLIAM S. VARE (Philadelphia County)----- | |
| George Wharton Pepper (Philadelphia County)----- | |
| GOVERNOR (Vote for 1) | |
| Edward E. Beidleman (Dauphin County)----- | X |
| Thomas W. Phillips, Jr. (Butler County)----- | |
| John K. Tener (Washington County)----- | |
| John S. Fisher (Indiana County)----- | |
| LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Vote for 1) | |
| Charles J. Esterly (Berks County)----- | X |
| Arthur H. James (Luzerne County)----- | |
| Charles M. Clement (Northumberland County)----- | |
| Frank P. B. Thompson (Philadelphia County)----- | |
| Ernest G. Smith (Luzerne County)----- | |
| Frances Moser Hocker (Philadelphia County)----- | |
| SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (Vote for 1) | |
| Isadore H. Pilvinsky (Schuylkill County)----- | X |
| Frederic A. Godcharles (Northumberland County)----- | |
| James Fleming Woodward (Allegheny County)----- | |
| Republican.----- | |
| REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS (Vote for 1) | |
| HARRY C. RANSLEY (second ward)----- | X |
| SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Vote for 1) | |
| Samuel W. Salus (fourth ward)----- | X |
| REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Vote for 2) | |
| Morris J. Root (third ward)----- | X |
| Arnold M. Blumberg (fifth ward)----- | X |
| Republican—3-4.----- | |
| MEMBER OF THE STATE COMMITTEE (Vote for 2) | |
| Brenda E. Dennis (thirtieth ward)----- | X |
| Charles B. Hall (seventh ward)----- | X |
| Republican—2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 30.----- | |

Primary election day Tuesday, May 18.

Polls open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., Eastern Standard time, or from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. daylight saving time.

(No. 233)

An act to amend section 4 of the act of the 5th day of March, 1906, (Pamphlet Laws, 78), entitled "An act to regulate nomination and election expenses, and to require accounts of nomination and election expenses to be filed, and providing penalties for the violation of this act."

ELECTIONS—SECTION 4 OF ACT OF MARCH 5, 1906 (P. L. 78), AMENDED

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 4 of the act of the 5th day of March, 1906 (P. L. 78), entitled "An act to regulate nomination and election expenses, and to require accounts of nomination and election expenses to be filed, and providing penalties for the violation of this act," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

LAWFUL EXPENSES

SEC. 4. No candidate, and no treasurer of any political committee, shall pay, give, or lend, or agree to pay, give, or lend, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for any nomination or election expenses whatever, except for the following purposes:

First. For printing and travelling expenses, and personal expenses incident thereto, stationery, advertising, postage, expressage, freight, telegraph, telephone, and public messenger services.

Second. For [dissemination of information to the public] the rental of radio facilities.

Third. For political meetings, demonstrations, and conventions, and for the pay and transportation of speakers.

Fourth. For the rent, maintenance, and furnishing of offices.

Fifth. For the payment of clerks, typewriters, stenographers, janitors, and messengers actually employed.

Sixth. For the employment of watchers at primary meetings and elections, to the number allowed by law, but no candidate or treasurer of any political committee shall pay any watcher, in any election dis-

trict in a city, compensation in excess of \$10 per diem, or to any watcher, in any other election district, compensation in excess of \$5 per diem.

Seventh. For the transportation of voters to and from the polls.

Eighth. For legal expenses, bona fide incurred, in connection with any nomination or election.

Approved the 23d day of April, A. D. 1927.

JOHN S. FISHER.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of act of the general assembly, No. 233.

CHARLES JOHNSON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

These are the watchers' certificates as given them by the county commissioners in accordance with the Pennsylvania State law:

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, WATCHER'S CERTIFICATE

(Democratic Party)

X Name, _____; residence, _____; ward, _____; division, _____; representing, _____; candidate for, _____.

Primary election, May 18, 1926.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, WATCHER'S CERTIFICATE

This will certify that _____, residing at _____, has been regularly appointed as a watcher for the _____ ward of the _____ election division of Philadelphia, representing _____, candidate for _____ on the Democratic ballot, to serve at the spring primary election to be held on May 18, 1926.

Witness our hands and official seal this 17th day of May, 1926.

GEO. F. HOLMES,

HARRY KUENZEL,

JOHN O'DONNELL,

County Commissioners.

[NOTE.—Each candidate is entitled to two watchers, but no candidate shall be represented by more than one watcher in the same voting room at any one time.]

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, WATCHER'S CERTIFICATE

(Republican Party)

X Name, _____; residence, _____; ward, _____; division, _____; representing, _____; candidate for, _____.

Primary election, May 18, 1926.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, WATCHER'S CERTIFICATE

This will certify that _____, residing at _____, has been regularly appointed as a watcher for the _____ ward of the _____ election division of Philadelphia, representing _____, candidate for _____ on the Republican ballot, to serve at the spring primary election to be held on May 18, 1926.

Witness our hands and official seal this 17th day of May, 1926.

GEO. F. HOLMES,

HARRY KUENZEL,

JOHN O'DONNELL,

County Commissioners.

[NOTE.—Each candidate is entitled to two watchers, but no candidate shall be represented by more than one watcher in the same voting room at any one time.]

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, WATCHER'S CERTIFICATE

(Prohibition Party)

X Name, _____; residence, _____; ward, _____; division, _____; representing, _____; candidate for, _____.

Primary election, May 18, 1926.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, WATCHER'S CERTIFICATE

This will certify that _____, residing at _____, has been regularly appointed as a watcher for the _____ ward of the _____ election division of Philadelphia, representing _____, candidate for _____ on the Prohibition ballot, to serve at the spring primary election to be held on May 18, 1926.

Witness our hands and official seal this 17th day of May, 1926.

GEO. F. HOLMES,

HARRY KUENZEL,

JOHN O'DONNELL,

County Commissioners.

[NOTE.—Each candidate is entitled to two watchers, but no candidate shall be represented by more than one watcher in the same voting room at any one time.]

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, WATCHER'S CERTIFICATE

(Socialist Party)

Name, _____; residence, _____; ward, _____;
division, _____; representing, _____; candidate for, _____.

Primary election, May 18, 1926.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, WATCHER'S
CERTIFICATE

This will certify that _____, residing at _____, has been regularly appointed as a watcher for the _____ ward of the _____ election division of Philadelphia, representing _____, candidate for _____ on the Socialist ballot, to serve at the spring primary election to be held on May 18, 1926.

Witness our hands and official seal this 17th day of May, 1926.

GEO. F. HOLMES,

HARRY KUENZEL,

JOHN O'DONNELL,

County Commissioners.

[Note.—Each candidate is entitled to two watchers, but no candidate shall be represented by more than one watcher in the same voting room at any one time.]

[First district, Pennsylvania committee on appropriations. Reply address, 245 South Broad Street, Philadelphia]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1926.

Mr. ALBERT MODSELLO,

Forks, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to call to your attention my candidacy for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate, to be voted for at the primary on May 18. You know how utterly impossible it is for anyone to cover any considerable part of the Commonwealth, even on a speaking tour, in the space of time allotted by law for campaigning, and it is only by this means I can reach the voter.

I was born in this State and have been a constant supporter of the Republican Party since my first vote was cast. During my 14 years in Congress as a Representative from the first congressional district I have advocated all measures embodying the principles of the party. I stand unqualifiedly by the policies of President Coolidge. I believe in legislation looking toward a sincere and true relief of the farmer, the upbuilding of education, the permanent improvement of our highways by the Commonwealth, and the maintenance of such a protective tariff that will insure steady employment to the people working in our railroads, mills, manufactorys, and other industries.

I also stand for the greatest amount of liberty for the people that is consistent with good government, and I am opposed to the enactment of laws which unnecessarily curtail and reduce that liberty. As a matter of helpful enforcement of the real principles of the constitutional amendment and in order to promote temperance, sobriety, and the reestablishment of respect for the law and the courts I would advocate a law permitting the sale of light wines and beers.

I sincerely trust that you will be able to aid me in my candidacy by your vote and influence.

Very truly yours,

WM. S. VARE.

Typical letters sent out and included in "Senatorial campaign expenditures," but which were in the interest of other candidates as well as Mr. VARE.

(Veterans League of Pennsylvania, composed of soldiers, sailors, and marines favoring the nomination of Edward E. Beidleman for Governor of Pennsylvania)

4428 YORK ROAD,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 12, 1926.

MY DEAR COMRADE: It is with pleasure that I call your attention to the candidacy of Edward E. Beidleman for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is one of our good friends.

As a public official he has never refused any call to further the interests of the war veterans. Times without number he has appeared as the leading speaker at meetings and banquets of various military war organizations, and by his presence and effort has done much toward making such affairs a success in putting the veterans' organizations on a solid foundation.

Furthermore, he has given time and attention to helping veterans in the matter of compensation, vocational training, and insurance. This service he never charged for.

We should all support and vote for Mr. Beidleman because he has proven himself to be a friend of the veterans, and as Governor of Pennsylvania there is no doubt that he would continue this friendship.

Fraternally yours,

LEON FELDERMAN, M. D.,
Chairman Veterans League of Pennsylvania.

LAW OFFICES OF LADNER & LADNER,
1501 Walnut Street, April 19, 1926.

Mr. L. A. SCHRIVER,
Clearfield, Pa.

DEAR SIR: On May 18 we will have an opportunity to support WILLIAM S. VARE, a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, and Edward E. Beidleman, a candidate for governor of this State.

Moreover, we should feel it a duty to aid men whose abilities fit them for public office.

Both these men stand foursquare on every principle on which we stand.

People are ardently desiring a return to laws which do not strip them unnecessarily of their lawful and legitimate rights; these men will labor to bring these rights to us again. They are arrayed against the lawlessness which has grown out of the present-day conditions, they resent the tyranny of those who strike down our liberties, and will do their utmost to bring a return of at least a part of those liberties back to the people.

We owe a duty to ourselves and to our country to join in a movement that will bring this about. We can only do it by electing men who will advocate these principles.

Will you go to the polls on May 18 and cast your ballot for WILLIAM S. VARE and Edward E. Beidleman, and get others to do the same?

Faithfully yours,

ALBERT H. LADNER, Jr.

(Harry A. Mackey, campaign manager, 245 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

WILLIAM S. VARE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1926.

Mr. THOMAS H. HARTER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

MY DEAR MR. HARTER: I am writing to you as one who is undoubtedly interested in the success of Hon. Edward E. Beidleman for governor.

May I say to you that his nomination will be brought about through the support that the Philadelphia Republican organization is giving him at the request of Congressman WILLIAM S. VARE, who is a candidate for United States Senator? Every vote polled for VARE in Philadelphia will likewise be given to Mr. Beidleman. The Philadelphia organization was never united as enthusiastically and working in such harmony as to-day. It will give Mr. Beidleman approximately 400,000 votes, which assures his nomination.

May I ask you to reciprocate? Is it not just a matter of plain political fairness with Mr. Beidleman receiving such great help from Philadelphia that Mr. VARE should receive corresponding help from Mr. Beidleman's friends in the State? This seems to me to be just a fair degree of political cooperation.

I am asking you, therefore, to give your personal vote and lend your personal influence to Mr. VARE, Mr. Beidleman, Mr. James, and Mr. Woodward.

With assurances of respect, I remain

Yours very truly,

H. A. MACKAY,
Campaign Manager for All of the Above Candidates.

(Council of Associated Building Trades of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Department American Federation of Labor. J. A. S. Bratton, president. Joseph W. Allison, secretary-treasurer. 1807 Spring Garden Street)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 1, 1926.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I have been directed by the Associated Building Trades Council to forward to your local union the inclosed resolution and urge upon your organization to support the candidates mentioned therein to the fullest extent of your resources.

Fraternally yours,

_____, Secretary.

Resolution, Council of Associated Building Trades of Philadelphia and Vicinity

Whereas the American Federation of Labor, its executive council, labor officials representing all national and international unions, State federations, district and central councils, and local unions while testifying before the Senate committee on the modification of the Volstead Act, proved to any unbiased person the unreasonable and un-American aspect of the eighteenth amendment because it deprives the citizenship of the Nation of their inherent rights as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights and the mandates of common justice; and

Whereas the testimony of the labor representatives was clear and concise, presented in a sane and dignified manner on behalf of the millions of working men and women who resent the violations of their fundamental rights by the sumptuary legislation of the Volstead Act; and

Whereas in our great State of Pennsylvania the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE, candidate for United States Senator on the Republican ballot,

and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for governor on the Republican ballot, concur in the viewpoint of the officials and membership of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE, candidate for United States Senator, and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for governor, have consistently and aggressively, during their public careers, fought, worked, and voted for and initiated legislation beneficial to the interests of the working people of our city and State, and at all times during their splendid public service concurred in the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor in a manner which has attracted the attention of the workers of city and State: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the courageous stand taken by the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE, candidate for United States Senator, and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for governor, is in full accord with the stand taken by the American Federation of Labor and its associated bodies, and that the elements composing the American labor movement should enter the coming political contest in Pennsylvania having in view the slogan of our late great chieftain, Samuel Gompers, to "Support our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to our enemies," and thereby reveal the solidarity of organized labor by giving concentrated support to the position taken by the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE, candidate for United States Senator, and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for governor, and we solemnly make this declaration: Human rights transcend the privileges of momentary political advantage: And be it further

Resolved, That the Associated Building Trades Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity, in meeting assembled, does hereby indorse the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE, candidate for United States Senate, and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for governor of Pennsylvania: And be it further

Resolved, In view of the long and splendid records both candidates have made during their public service in support of legislation favorable to the working people of city, State, and Nation, that we call upon the working people of the city and State to be on guard against the insincerity and sophistry in the campaign propaganda emanating from the opponents of the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, and we call upon the working people of the city and State to step forward and give these men their vote. Let labor's support be the largest and sanest contribution to the solution of this most vexatious problem which is menacing the very foundation of the American Republic, and the secretary is hereby instructed to forward this resolution to every union in the State of Pennsylvania affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

With the potential voting population of Pennsylvania of more than 3,000,000, the \$650,000 spent by the combined campaign committee and myself in the interest of the Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward ticket represented less than 20 cents for each vote sought. Figuring the expenditure for the approximate 600,000 votes actually recorded for me, the \$650,000 represented about \$1.08 a vote. Twenty cents per vote to educate; three-quarters of which was spent on advertising and letters.

TYPICAL "COMBINATION-TICKET" ADVERTISEMENT ILLUSTRATING LEGITIMATE PUBLICITY EXPENDITURE FOR OTHER CANDIDATES, BUT CREDITED AS VARE EXPENSES

REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA: THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION OF PHILADELPHIA WILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION, TUESDAY, MAY 18. WILLIAM S. VARE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR; EDWARD E. BEIDLEMAN FOR GOVERNOR; ARTHUR H. JAMES FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR; JAMES F. WOODWARD FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

We, the representatives of the Republican Party in the city of Philadelphia, desire at this time to publicly make known to our fellow voters throughout Pennsylvania our exact stand on the candidates for the several offices to be voted for at the primary election on Tuesday, May 18.

In adopting this method of sending our message to fellow Republicans we do so in a spirit of friendliness and good will. We owe it to ourselves and to you to make known in a definite way our choice for nomination to the important offices of United States Senator, governor, lieutenant governor, and secretary of internal affairs.

The registered Republican vote in Philadelphia is over 575,000. Based on past primary elections it is only fair to estimate that of the vote cast in Pennsylvania next Tuesday approximately 40 per cent will be cast in the city of Philadelphia. This fact, known to all political leaders in Pennsylvania, has impelled politicians interested in this or that candidate to spread false reports about the probability of a split in the Philadelphia organization; has even caused newspapers to fall into error as to what Philadelphia is going to do at the polls on Tuesday, and has led to false claims and false hopes by candidates not favored by the regular Republican organization of the city of Philadelphia.

We are for WILLIAM S. VARE for United States Senator because he is a man of the people; he has the courage of his convictions; he does not dodge, side-step or equivocate on any great question; he stands squarely

pledged to do his utmost to modify the Volstead Act, which every thinking man and woman knows has brought domestic and social ruin and destruction in its wake; he has served seven terms in Congress at Washington and is experienced in legislative work; he has conducted a clean campaign and has not stooped to scurrilous tactics and misrepresentations; he is a man who if sent to Washington as your Senator will never serve a so-called interest; he voted for the nomination of President Coolidge as a delegate to the Republican National Convention and has always stood with the President; he is a good, loyal Republican.

We are for Edward E. Beidleman for governor because he knows no boss; he is qualified for the position of governor of this great Commonwealth; he gave the people of Pennsylvania splendid service as a member of the house and senate at Harrisburg and as lieutenant governor; he is a human and always voted for and fought for humane legislation; he is an executive and leader; he will be governor of all the people and will favor no class or set of men to the detriment of other citizens of the State; he came from an humble beginning and is self-made in the truest sense of the word; he is honest and pledges a progressive and economical administration.

We are for Arthur H. James for lieutenant governor because he is fearless and unafraid; he has made an extraordinary record as district attorney of Luzerne County; he won a reelection to that office by the largest majority ever given a candidate in that county; he began life as a breaker boy in his home town at Plymouth, Pa.; he resides in a county that has not had a Republican nomination for a State office since 1879, notwithstanding the fact that it is the third largest county in the Commonwealth, with a voting population alone of over 150,000; he will make an ideal presiding officer of the State senate, and his experience as district attorney peculiarly fits him for membership on the board of pardons.

We are for James F. Woodward for secretary of internal affairs because he has given competent service to the people during his administration of that office; he has made the position of secretary of internal affairs a valuable part of the State government; he has introduced new methods for the securing of statistical facts that are invaluable to the people of the Commonwealth and the country at large from the standpoint of necessary information; he is a resident of the great county of Allegheny, which is entitled to representation on the Republican State ticket.

The above are a few of the many good reasons why we, the duly recognized and accredited representatives of the Republican Party in the city of Philadelphia, are for WILLIAM S. VARE for United States Senator, Edward E. Beidleman for governor, Arthur H. James for lieutenant governor, and James F. Woodward for secretary of internal affairs.

Thomas F. Watson, president twenty-second ward; Peter E. Smith, vice president forty-seventh ward; Rebecca E. Simmon, vice president; James B. Sheehan, secretary twelfth ward; James J. Connolly, secretary twenty-fifth ward; Clara B. McCandless, assistant secretary; Henry C. Davis, executive director; John J. McKinley, Jr., treasurer thirty-third ward; John F. Dugan, twenty-seventh ward; James Irvin, forty-eighth ward; N. Edwin Lindell, forty-first ward; Charles R. Love, sixth ward; Harris Kirby, fifteenth ward; Charles Semple, forty-sixth ward; H. D. Beaston, fortieth ward; Edward J. Cooke, eighth ward; Max Mayer, thirteenth ward; Ferd G. Zweig, seventeenth ward; Sigmund J. Gans, thirty-eighth ward; Charles B. Hall, seventh ward; Oscar E. Noll, thirty-seventh ward; George E. Rowland, forty-second ward; James A. Carey, fifth ward; Harry C. Ransley, second ward; Benj. H. Fields, twenty-fourth ward; Joseph Marcus, twentieth ward; Joseph H. McArdle, sixteenth ward; C. Walter Glasgow, forty-eighth ward; Isaac D. Hetzell, eighteenth ward; Charles L. Sommers, first ward; Richard Weglein, twenty-ninth ward; Frank L. Kenworthy, twenty-first ward; Edw. T. Tennock, thirty-fourth ward; Joseph J. Kelly, forty-fourth ward; Alfred M. Waltron, thirty-first ward; Aaron Samuel, thirty-ninth ward; D. Frank Black, forty-third ward; Fred Schwarz, Jr., forty-fifth ward; Henry J. Trainer, third ward; Arthur Sellers, thirty-second ward; David T. Hart, twenty-third ward; Clarence K. Crossan, thirty-fifth ward; James M. Neely, ninth ward; T. Crawford Cook, thirtieth ward; Wm. S. Vare, twenty-sixth ward; Milton H. Reedensoyer, twenty-eighth ward; Thos. W. Cunningham, tenth ward; Matthew Patterson, nineteenth ward; Sam'l W. Salus, fourth ward; Wm. F. Nickel, Jr., eleventh ward; Jno. M. Larish, fourteenth ward; Frank J. Ryan, thirty-sixth ward.

Vare-Beidleman-James-Woodward.

This is a sample of the expensive advertising put out by the Pepper-Fisher managers and which we were obliged to meet by similar paid newspaper advertisements.

Attention is again called to the fact that the newspapers of Pennsylvania were supporting Mr. VARE's opponent, so that paid advertis-

ing was the only form through which he could get his campaign arguments into the newspaper columns.

"The issue of this campaign is definite, clear-cut, blazoned before the public as though in words of fire—Vareism.

"The effort of a down-town political boss to grab control of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania and through his candidate for governor—Beidleman—to fasten the grip of contractor-government, of commercialized politics, upon the administration of the State and the public treasury. The senatorial candidacy is but a phase of the plan. The so-called "wet" issue is only a blind.

"Political exploitation is the real aim—power—patronage—contracts.

"VARE seeks the senatorial nomination in order to gain the State leadership, and he supports Beidleman in order to have his own governor at Harrisburg.

"Against this monstrous attempt to get control of the State government and its patronage, and especially the putting of the splendid new highway system into the hands of a plunderbund, John S. Fisher is making his fight.

"His constructive legislative record, his admirable administration of the State banking department, and his great work in organizing the good-roads movement have had their effect in the minds of the voters.

"Just as Senator Pepper has done, he has swept the State down to the Philadelphia line.

"Philadelphia is the final and decisive battle ground.

"Here the fight will be fought and won, and representative government will be sustained, or the result on May 18 will record one of the most humiliating defeats ever suffered by American citizenship.

"The decision is in your hands. On the Philadelphia vote everything depends.

"The true sentiment of the Republicanism of Philadelphia is against ballot stuffers, against fifth-ward murders, and against VARE. Let that sentiment record itself in the primary election May 18.

"With Philadelphia Republicanism voting full strength it will be shown on primary day that Philadelphia is for—

"Pepper for Senator, Fisher for governor, Smith for lieutenant governor, Woodward for secretary internal affairs.

"This is the ticket, and for it every vote is needed. Let every registered Republican in Philadelphia work and vote—for the Pepper-Fisher ticket.

"Crush contractor government.

"Pepper for Senator. Fisher for governor. W. W. Roper, chairman campaign committee, 1424 Chestnut Street; Alba B. Johnson, chairman campaign committee, 606 Finance Building."

VOTE VARE! VOTE VARE! CANDIDATE FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—PRIMARY ELECTION TUESDAY, MAY 18

DON'T BE MISLED

Don't be fooled by empty words and pussyfooting phrases.

There is only one big issue—for Volsteadism or against Volsteadism. I am 100 per cent against Volsteadism—and am committed to its modification.

In 1776 a group of loyal Americans signed a Declaration of Independence and threw off the yoke of tyranny.

For United States Senator: **WILLIAM S. VARE.**

Let history repeat itself next Tuesday. Put a cross opposite my name—sign your own declaration of independence—and

"Give an American his rights."

**WM. S. VARE,
Candidate for Republican Nomination for
United States Senator,
Primary Election Tuesday, May 18.**

WHAT IS VAREISM?

It is the habit, in many political campaigns, to sling mud at the other fellow. It is always a dirty trick—and is invariably an acknowledgment of impending defeat on the mud-slinger's part.

"Vareism" has been used by the political opponents of Congressman WILLIAM S. VARE as a term of reproach. Let the pictures on this page tell you a truer story.

What the word "Vare" stands for is shown here in stone and brick and mortar—monuments of unselfish endeavor directed for the good of the community.

There is the Abigail Vare Methodist-Episcopal Church, dedicated to the memory of Congressman VARE's mother—and across the street from it is the Abigail Vare Public School. Then there is the E. H. Vare Junior High School, and the George A. Vare Playgrounds.

A church—a school where the foreign-born are Americanized—a high school that better fits the boys and girls for the duties that await them—a playground where sunshine and fresh air give new life to pent-up children in congested districts. These four contributions to a community's well-being represent what "Vareism" really means!

Congressman VARE refuses to answer the vindictive slurs directed against him. And so it devolves upon his campaign committee to

publish this advertisement telling you just exactly what "Vareism" means, and to ask you on May 18 next to vote for the man who, when he is Senator, will work to his uttermost to "Give an American his rights."

THE WILLIAM S. VARE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

HON. WILLIAM S. VARE

CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

Every war veteran, war widow, and dependent child knows him as their friend.

Look at Pepper's antisoldier record.

Senator Pepper's vote on May 13, 1924, was against the relief of Civil War and Spanish War veterans and their widows. They were thrown down by Pepper's deciding vote, the man who is now asking your support for reelection.

See page 8676 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 13, 1924, first session Sixty-eighth Congress.

Pepper also voted against the soldier's bonus. VARE voted for the soldier's bonus.

Vote for WILLIAM S. VARE at the primary election, May 18, 1926.

His record and votes have always been favorable to the soldiers of all wars.

(Thirty thousand of these circulars were printed and sent out in addressed envelopes under 2-cent postage.)

LEADING BUSINESS MEN SUPPORT WILLIAM S. VARE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

Congressman WILLIAM S. VARE has the support of leading business men in his campaign for the Republican nomination for United States Senator.

To aid in the nomination of Mr. VARE, a group of well-known Philadelphians, active in the financial, industrial, commercial, and professional life of the city has formed the William S. Vare Business Men's Campaign Committee. The committee is composed of the following:

Frank H. Tuft (chairman), president Metropolitan Trust Co., northwest corner Eighteenth and Market Streets; George F. Uber, president George F. Uber & Co., Thirteenth and Fairmount Avenue; Daniel F. Crawford, Jr., president Operative Builders' Association, 3901 Chestnut Street; James J. Sullivan, president William Browne & Co., Kensington and Ontario Streets; Martin J. Powers, Esq., Real Estate Building; Daniel J. Murphy, president Murphy & Cook, Bourse Building; Hubert J. Horan, president Commercial Exchange, Bourse Building; John N. McGarvey, builder, Lincoln Building; John J. McGuirk, vice president Stanley Co., 1916 Race Street; Samuel D. Lit, Lit Bros. Department Store, Eighth and Market Streets; Joseph W. Salus, president Broad Street Trust Co., Twelfth and Arch Streets; Charles H. Kendrick, Quaker City Laundry, Forty-eighth and Chestnut Streets; Harry G. Sundheim, Esq., Sundheim, Folz & Kun, Esqs.; Leo A. Russ, real estate, Bankers Trust Building; Maurice L. Wurzel, chairman board of directors Peoples Bank & Trust Co., 18-22 South Fifteenth Street; Thomas S. Boyle, president American Bank & Trust Co., Broad and Passyunk Avenue; James J. Diamond, president James J. Diamond Co., dyers, Trenton Avenue and Cambria Street; S. C. Kraus, vice president Broad Street Trust Co., Twelfth and Arch Streets; Murtha P. Quinn, retired, 6391 Drexel Road, Overbrook; Jules E. Mastbaum, president Mastbaum Bros. & Fleisher, 1424 South Penn Square; Patrick J. Lawler, builder, Sixty-ninth and Market Streets, Bala, etc.; Dr. William H. Long, physician, 116 South Fortieth Street; Henry J. Walter, real estate, 1218 Chestnut Street; Morton E. Snellenburg, N. Snellenburg & Co. department store, Twelfth and Market Streets; Albert M. Greenfield, president Albert M. Greenfield & Co., Walnut and Juniper Streets; Edwin Wolf, banker, Wolf Bros., 213 South Broad Street; Clarence Wolf, banker, 213 South Broad Street; J. Howard Brown, president J. Howard Brown & Co., insurance, 131 Edgewood Road, Ardmore, Pa.; Arthur L. Bunting, vice president Oval Basin Coal Co., Valley Road, Merion, Pa.; Thomas Cooper, general manager Philadelphia branch Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Thirtieth and Walnut Streets; Charles F. Bochman, president F. A. Bochman & Co., textile manufacturers, Second and Cambria Streets; F. H. Goldey, vice president Schaefer-Karlen Lumber Co., Bankers Trust Building; J. N. Chamberlin, vice president Beckwith Chandler Varnish Co., Art Club Philadelphia; William Kern, Esq., Norristown, Pa.; E. C. Lindsay, president N. W. Lindsay Co., Overbrook, Pa.; Samuel Kean, tailor, 1126 Walnut Street; J. Frank McCall, president J. Frank McCall (Inc.), 1123 Walnut Street;

Robert M. Wilson, real estate, 17 Shirley Road, Narberth, Pa.; Charles R. Wannemacher, Arnold & Wannemacher, insurance, 110 South Fourth Street; W. C. Atkinson, president Commercial Banking Corporation, 1428 South Penn Square; Sydney B. Dunn, McClure & Co., brokers, 1006 Packard Building; Russell N. Shemp, druggist and chemist, Horter and Musgrave Streets, Germantown; Frederick W. Haussmann, pharmacist, Sixth and Girard Avenues; Dr. P. A. Trau, 1520 Diamond Street; Dr. E. B. Gleason, 2033 Chestnut Street; Dr. Daniel Yates, Real Estate Trust Building; Dr. John B. Deaver, 1634 Walnut Street; Robert M. Horter, mortgages, 1210 Harrison Building; Charles M. Miller, real estate, 1217 North Twenty-ninth Street; Walter G. List, real estate, 2203 South Twenty-second Street; John J. Guerin, real estate, 1916 South Sixth Street; William Adler, real estate, Eleventh and Ellsworth Streets; Charles C. Christiansen, real estate, Real Estate Trust Building; Jules DeWaele, jr., real estate, East Newfield Way, Cynwyd, Pa.; Frederick W. Sauer, Henry C. L. Sauer & Bro., insurance, 411 Walnut Street; Lawrence Gleeson, insurance broker, Widener Building, 249 South Forty-sixth Street; A. M. Waldron, insurance, 426 Walnut Street; Paul W. Gibbons, vice president Penn Athletic Club, printer, 125 South Eleventh Street; Robert J. Berryman, Robert J. Berryman Co., refrigerating engineers, The Bourse; Henry W. Young, wholesale sea food, Reading Terminal Market; Bart Mansolino, proprietor Haddington Wagon Works, 6102 Haverford Avenue; Martin J. Cunningham, Jos. A. Cunningham (Inc.), Ford dealers, 1155 South Broad Street; Lee Nusbaum, manager Triumph Ice Machine Co., 315 Carpenter Lane, Germantown; Harry W. Savage, Lit Bros., Eighth and Market Streets; Gustav Bloch, Bloch Go-Cart Co., 701 Arch Street; George G. Meade, Curran & Meade, 1225 Market Street, president Boosters Association; Patrick J. Whelan, builder, Bankers Trust Building; De Benneville Bell, real estate, 229 South Twenty-second Street; J. Morgan Lister, real estate, Haverford, Pa.; Alex. Van Pelt, broker, 2035 Delancey Street; J. B. Councilman, insurance, 122 South Fourth Street; Louis B. Gallison, advertising, Haverford, Pa.; Daniel F. Waters, president D. F. Waters & Sons (Inc.), manufacturers, 53 Wister Street; Charles G. Erny, builder, Broad and Rockland Streets; H. Bart McHugh, theatrical producer, 11 South Sixteenth Street; William A. Hagan, president Pennsylvania Bottling & Supply Co., 2915 Kensington Avenue; Furey Ellis, general insurance, 312 North Broad Street; Edward V. O'Hanlon, builder and real estate, Kensington Avenue and Cumberland Street; Frank W. Buhler, general manager Stanley Co. of America, 1916 Race Street; Charles J. McGough, automobile dealer, 4744 Frankford Avenue, former president Northeast Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce; Joseph H. A. Decatur, president West End Sales Agency, 2517 West Girard Avenue; Edward M. Bartlett, automobile dealer, 4309 Brown Street, former president of the City Business Club; Bertram Smith, president of the Artisans Order of Mutual Protection and special agent General Motor Corporation, Twenty-third and Carpenter Streets; George I. Oberholtzer, president Team and Motor Truck Owners Association of Philadelphia, 2911 North Reese Street, drayman; Harry S. Goldstein, general manager L. Goldstein Sons, metals and smelters, Richmond and Allegheny Avenues; Thos. H. Kay, president Johnson Printing Co., Amber and Erie Avenues; Frank Feeney, 1208 Chestnut Street, publisher Progressive Labor World, president Elevator Constructors' International Union, and vice president National Civic Federation, representing the employees on executive board; Jacob Ginsburg, editor and publisher Jewish World, 233 South Fifth Street; Col. Charles J. Hender, publisher Army and Navy Journal, 1432 North Broad Street; John P. Donohue, undertaker and head of Foresters of America, 5400 Market Street; John C. Marscher, advertising manager Daily News, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets; Robert Stewart, jr., tailor, and vice president Walnut Street Business Men's Association, 1600 Walnut Street; Charles C. Orangers, tailor, vice president Optimist Club, 219 South Seventeenth Street; Ernest H. Crowhurst, builder, Lincoln Building; G. Hamilton Colket, director Philadelphia City Passenger Railway, director Philadelphia & Darby Railway Co., director Germantown & Chestnut Hill Railway Co., Bellevue-Stratford Hotel; William L. Hirst, real estate, 1522 Walnut Street; William J. McMichael, real estate, 215 South Sixteenth Street; William J. McGuckin, jr., president Superior Chemical Products Co., 3262 North Sixth Street; Ottomar Stange, Stange Construction Co., 2031 South Broad Street; Lamar Hull, Pennsylvania Motors (Inc.), Twenty-first and Chestnut Streets.

TALMUD TORAH ADATH JESHURUN,
Philadelphia.

DEAR FRIEND: In the State of Pennsylvania we are now much interested in the coming election of a worth-while man to represent the people of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

Congressman WILLIAM S. VARE is one of the candidates, and it is about him I want to tell you.

I have known Congressman WILLIAM S. VARE for over a period of years, and during all that time I have never met one who was so close to the hearts of the people as Congressman WILLIAM S. VARE. He was a poor boy who became a public figure by reason of his hard work and his continual service to the people he represented. No issue was too small for him to give his time, his efforts, or his money. He was never afraid to speak or vote as he felt was best for the people. He was always one of the plain people and was never ashamed to acknowledge it or show it.

When he felt that the immigration bill was wrong he voted against it. He was not afraid to express his views.

To my mind he always has and always will represent the people—not the interests of corporations. For these reasons he should be elected as Senator from Pennsylvania, and as a personal favor to me and for the good of the people I want you to vote for him, help elect him, get your neighbors and friends to vote.

His election means that the people of Pennsylvania will have a people's choice as Senator.

Very truly yours,

Rabbi MOSES SHOCET.

[From the Progressive Labor World, Philadelphia, Thursday, April 29, 1926]

TRADE-UNIONISTS HAVE CONFIDENCE IN BEIDLEMAN AND VARE; ASSOCIATED WORKERS INDORSE TICKET—COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATED BUILDING TRADES AND OTHER CRAFTSMEN PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO "FRIENDS WHO HAVE STOOD BY UNIONS"—INDORSE CANDIDACIES OF VARE AND BEIDLEMAN AND URGE ALL WORKING PEOPLE IN CITY AND STATE TO GIVE THEIR HEARTIEST SUPPORT IN THE PRIMARIES—LABOR THE BIG FACTOR IN VITAL CONTEST—RESOLUTION CALLS UPON TRADE-UNIONISTS OF CITY AND STATE TO FOLLOW SAMUEL GOMPERS'S ADVICE, "SUPPORT OUR FRIENDS AND GIVE A STINGING REBUKE TO OUR ENEMIES."

WILLIAM S. VARE, candidate for the United States Senate, and Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, in the primaries, have reason to be proud of the reception and ovation they got Monday night in Musicians' Hall, 120 North Eighteenth Street, from trade-unionists assembled in mass meeting.

The warmth of their welcome and indorsement visibly affected both candidates, and Harry A. Mackey, chairman of the Vare campaign committee, was jubilant when the significance of the ovation dawned upon him. The sentiment expressed at the meeting under the auspices of the Council of Associated Building Trades is indicative of labor's sentiment for VARE and Beidleman throughout the city and State.

When a delegation of unionists led the distinguished guests to the platform the entire meeting arose and stamped, cheered, and applauded most spontaneously for at least three minutes. The speeches of Congressman VARE and former Lieutenant Governor Beidleman were punctuated with heavy applause. When both candidates ended their talks they were again the recipients of another ovation.

It was a most auspicious night for the candidates. It was a happy night for the aroused trades-unionists. It shows the trend of labor's political thinking. It revealed the beginning of the end for the Pinchot, Pepper, Fisher ambitions.

Edward E. Beidleman is admittedly the best "vote getter" in the State, as concerns organized workingmen and women. All during his public career he has worked hard, sincerely, and intelligently for legislative measures offering betterment to the workers. Under any and all circumstances Mr. Beidleman has been fair and friendly to labor. Labor is now manifestly eager to reciprocate that faithfulness and friendliness.

Congressman VARE is in the same class as Beidleman. Any important piece of remedial legislation affecting the workers' welfare has found Congressman VARE at hand to lend support. His interest in labor legislation has been always on a par with that of the former Lieutenant governor. Labor is aware of the "labor records" of both candidates and enthusiastically wants to pay the debt.

The mass meeting was probably the most successful meeting of its kind staged in the city for decades. It shows which way the political winds are blowing.

At the conclusion of the speeches of Messrs. Beidleman and VARE the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote amid a clamor of wild enthusiasm which made the candidates smile from ear to ear. They had cause to smile. Organized labor of this city gave them a tribute of confidence never before bestowed on candidates for political preferment.

[The resolution council of Associated Building Trades of Philadelphia and vicinity]

Whereas the American Federation of Labor, its executive council, labor officials representing all national and international unions, State federations, district and central councils, and local unions, while testifying before the Senate committee on the modification of the Volstead Act, proved to any unbiased person the unreasonable and un-American aspect of the eighteenth amendment because it deprives the citizenship of the Nation of their inherent rights as guaranteed by the bill of rights and the mandates of common justice; and

Whereas the testimony of the labor representatives was clear and concise, presented in a sane and dignified manner on behalf of the millions of working men and women who resent the violation of their fundamental rights by the sumptuary legislation of the Volstead Act; and

Whereas, in our great State of Pennsylvania, the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE, candidate for the United States Senate on the Republican ballot, and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for governor on the Republican ballot, concur in the viewpoint of the officials and membership of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE, candidate for United States Senator, and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for governor, have consistently and aggressively, during their public careers, fought, worked, and voted for and initiated legislation beneficial to the interests of the working people of our city and State and at all times during their splendid public service concurred in the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor, in a manner which has attracted the attention of the workers of city and State: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the courageous stand taken by the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE, candidate for United States Senator, and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for governor, is in full accord with the stand taken by the American Federation of Labor and its associated bodies and that the elements composing the American labor movement should enter the coming political contest in Pennsylvania, having in view the slogan of our late great chieftain, Samuel Gompers, to "Support our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to our enemies," and thereby reveal the solidarity of organized labor by giving concentrated support to the position taken by the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE, candidate for United States Senator, and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for governor, and we solemnly make this declaration: Human rights transcend the privileges of momentary political advantage; and be it further

Resolved, That the Associated Building Trades Council of Philadelphia and vicinity, in meeting assembled, does hereby indorse the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE, candidate for the United States Senate, and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, In view of the long and splendid records both candidates have made during their public service in support of legislation favorable to the working people of the city, State, and Nation, that we call upon the working people of the city and State to be on guard against the insincerity and sophistry in the campaign propaganda emanating from the opponents of the Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE and the Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, and we call upon the working people of the city and State to step forward and give these men their vote. Let labor's support be the largest and surest contribution to the solution of this most vexatious problem which is menacing the very foundation of the American Republic, and the secretary is hereby instructed to forward this resolution to every union in the State of Pennsylvania affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

[From the Progressive Labor World, Philadelphia, Thursday, May 6, 1926]

WARE AND BEIDLEMAN TICKET WILL SWEEP COMMONWEALTH DESPITE THE FEVERISH CLAIMS OF THEIR OPPONENTS—RALLY AT THE ELKS SHOWS BEIDLEMAN AND VARE FORCES SPLENDIDLY UNITED; DEMONSTRATION SPELLS A SURE VICTORY—CHAIRMAN MACKEY AND HIS ASSOCIATES JUBILANT AT THE TREMENDOUS TURNOUT OF PARTY WORKERS, LABOR CHIEFS, AND OTHER LOYAL G. O. P. VOTERS—A RALLY THAT WILL BE HISTORIC—CHAIRMAN MACKEY SCATHINGLY TROUNCES THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF THIS AND OTHER CITIES FOR THEIR PARTIAL HANDLING OF POLITICAL NEWS OF THE DAY

For United States Senator, WILLIAM S. VARE; for governor, Edward E. Beidleman.

That's just about the way the primary elections are going to make the Republican ticket read.

The above is evidenced by the Vare-Beidleman political rally at the Elks Club Monday night. Five thousand enthusiasts tried to jam their way into the spacious Elks ballroom. At least 4,000 jammed their way in. The rest stood around the clubhouse for hours after the meeting started, hoping for a chance to break into the big show.

It was the greatest political rally in the history of the G. O. P. in Pennsylvania. There was a zeal in the meeting few meetings really have. At times the roof seemed to quiver from the applause and cheers.

The galaxy of ward leaders flanking Congressman VARE and former Lieutenant Governor Beidleman was most impressive. It was an evidence that the organization is intact for their candidacies. The political chieftains gave assurance that they are in the fight to give all they have for success.

When "Bill" Campbell, big chief of the twenty-fifth ward, made his little talk for the ticket the auditors knew that it was "all over but the shouting." The cheers were deafening when "Billy" threw down his challenge to the "reformers."

When Beidleman hit the high spots of his tremendous oratory, the house was full of thrills. His denunciation of the tricks of his opponents, his espousal of the cause of the common people, his direct shots at the hypocrisies of the campaign, his reference to the fight between the House of Have and the House of Want, electrified his hearers. There is no question where they stood for "Eddie" Beidleman.

When "BILL" VARE stepped forward to make the "best speech" of his career the yelling could be heard in "Andy" Mellon's mansions in Pittsburgh, Washington, and Miami. The reception given VARE made his cheeks flush with a justifiable pride. It was made apparent that VARE's leadership is based on his proximity to the ordinary fellow.

The senatorial candidate was in fine fettle. He jabbed, punched straight, right-crossed with a dexterity that was a delight to the big crowd. VARE's speech was more effective than are the highly polished oratorical efforts of his erudite opponents—an erudition which the anti-Vare campaign managers clumsily advertise.

It is always poor policy to brag about one's education. The Fisher-Pepper campaign managers constantly brag about the Fisher-Pepper education. That bragging has had a reaction. The common people who are not college bred resent such stuff and turn against the Fisher-Pepper combination. Fisher-Pepper camps should hire new campaign managers. The ones in charge are messing up the camps. They possess a positive genius for handling dirt, but they are mentally slow when it comes to political tactics which mean votes.

BAKER SITS IN THE FRONT ROW

A most conspicuous figure at the big rally was Harry Baker, chairman of the Republican State committee. His appearance was rightly interpreted as meaning that Baker refuses to have anything to do with the Fisher-Pepper-Grundy-Mellon aggregation. Baker always stands with those who are Republicans all of the time, not only when times are opportune. Baker was the cynosure of all eyes. His presence was eloquent of the fact that the organization goes into the final rounds of the senatorial and gubernatorial fight trained and united and confident of victory.

Harry J. Trainer—long an opponent of the Vares—won a big hand for himself when he was tooted to the center of the stage. He smiled broadly and asserted his ward would be in the line-up against the common enemy.

A large group of labor chiefs also won a big round of applause when they took their seats on the Vare-Beidleman platform. The entrance of the labor chiefs made Chairman Mackey smile the smile that can't be rubbed off. Mackey knows that with labor back of the Vare-Beidleman ticket can't be licked.

Mackey's labors at the mass meeting had the fabled labors of Hercules and Atlas backed off the boards. He worked as no campaign manager ever worked before. He's a human dynamo. His legs were tottering, his hands shaking, his voice shot to bits, but he struggled through his difficult rôle like a true martyr to the faith. He has distinctly won his spurs—golden spurs—as a campaign manager. His astute handling of the meeting and everything incidental to the Vare-Beidleman campaign has been nothing less than marvelous.

Mackey gave inside information that made the big crowd sit up and take notice. Telegrams, messages, letters, etc., poured into the meeting from the highest and lowest in the State. Big names and modest names offered their backing to the ticket. It was a great show. It was a great night.

Mackey, like VARE and Beidleman, stressed the important fact that the fight is between the "common people and the aristocracy of money." Such drawing of the lines of battle brought the big crowd to its feet. It senses a something in the campaign that no G. O. P. campaign ever before possessed. It was a new note. The truth of it struck home. It's a big card in the Vare-Beidleman deck.

Congressman MORIN, of Allegheny County, was another orator who went big with the crowd. He placed the real facts of the Pittsburgh salient before the crowd. He nullified all the rosy Pittsburgh reports put out so assiduously by the Pepper-Fisher press agents. MORIN said: "Just watch our county repudiate the Mellons and the Leslies."

Congressman VARE put it over big by his direct way of treating the big issue of the fight. He scored heavily when he proved his allegiance to President Coolidge. He was a riot when he asserted he stood with his own class of people against the special interests that want to dominate Pennsylvania and the Nation.

Beidleman, too, played his four aces and his deuce of spades when he said he wanted to be governor so that he could carry on the remedial legislative work for the common people of the State.

The interests of the State don't want Beidleman in that gubernatorial chair. They know he is too close to the men and women who have to toil hard for their bread and butter. His sympathies are too near the people—his own class—to suit those who would profit by controlling the functions of government.

It was a great mass meeting.

It was an inspirational G. O. P. night.

It was indicative of which way the Pennsylvania political winds are blowing.

It means that WILLIAM S. VARE is going to be the new United States Senator.

It means that Edward E. Beidleman is going to be the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

It means that the people—the ordinary people—are fully aroused and mean to make Pennsylvania a Commonwealth of, for, and by the people.

Which, of course, means the square deal for all.

Which, naturally, is a good meaning for progress and prosperity and justice.

[From the Scranton Telegram, Sunday, April 25, 1926]

SWEEPING VARE VICTORY IS PREDICTED—MACKEY ASSAULTS MELLON'S CLAIM FOR PEPPER SUPPORT—NEXT UNITED STATES SENATOR GIVEN ROUSING RECEPTION BY ADHERENTS OF "DRY" MODIFICATION AT ELKS CLUB—HON. WILLIAM SCOTT VARE, HON. ARTHUR JAMES, AND HON. HARRY A. MACKEY IN STRAIGHT-FROM-THE-SHOULDER SPEECHES, TEAR DOWN WEAK DEFENSE OF OPPONENTS HIDING BEHIND MELLON WEALTH AND FANATICAL ILLUSIONS—GREAT VICTORY PREDICTED FOR CONGRESSMAN AND HIS ENTIRE TICKET—CAMPAIGN OPENS IN EARNEST WITH SUCCESS THE ONLY GOAL

If there was ever any doubt as to how strong Congressman WILLIAM SCOTT VARE is in Lackawanna County that doubt was dispelled last night at the Elks Club when the Congressman, together with his campaign manager, Harry A. Mackey, and District Attorney Arthur James, of Wilkes-Barre, candidate for lieutenant governor, in the best group of political speeches ever heard by a local audience, waded into the candidacies of Senator George Wharton Pepper and Governor Gifford Pinchot, both opposing Mr. VARE for the office of United States Senator in such an honest, sincere manner that will lead to but one conclusion when May 18 rolls around—victory.

It was indeed a Vare-Beidleman-James night and the affair, attended by Republicans from every nook and corner in the county, spells nothing but success for the candidates who are carrying their appeal to the doorsteps of the homes of the plain people of the State.

One of the best speeches of the night was that of Hon. Harry A. Mackey. The latter, a graduate of the great Vare school of politics, told of the wonderful organization headed by VARE in Philadelphia, and who, in words that rang with the spirit of liberty and independence, resented the attacks that the moneyed interests of the State have made upon the man whose love for the plain people has made the name of VARE loved by the plain people of his native city.

Hon. Edward E. Beidleman, candidate for governor, was expected to speak here last night, but having attended a session of the State firemen at Norristown yesterday was unable to get to Scranton.

Arthur James, aspirant for the nomination for lieutenant governor, made a corking good speech. He tore right into the Mellon-Grundy crowd, pictured his opponent and neighbor, Col. Ernest G. Smith, as the part owner and editor of a Democratic daily, the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, that found delight in abusing Calvin Coolidge in 1924, and in pounding away at Joe Grundy, inveterate foe of the laboring class, until Grundy made a hurried trip from Scranton to the Westmoreland Club in Wilkes-Barre and tendered second place on the Mellon-Grundy slate to the colonel and wound up with his own way of looking at Senator Patrick F. Joyce's desertion of those who put him in the political saddle in Luzerne. Jones, as shown in another column, charged that from behind the scenes some one got the tip that it would be well for Joyce to jump aboard the Pepper-Fisher-Smith band wagon and that Joyce did a self-preservation act.

"Pennsylvania is not going to be governed by an aristocracy of wealth as represented by Mellon. Men shall continue to run for office in this State on their personal records. The Republican voters will repudiate the Mellon system of selecting State officers," Mr. James said. Pennsylvania will continue to be known as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and not the commonwealth of Mellon, the fighting district attorney from Luzerne told the audience amidst the wildest kind of applause.

Congressman VARE was given a rousing cheer when introduced by the toastmaster, the Rev. Dr. D. Pugh Griffith, Episcopal minister, of Jermyn. The Congressman, for the first time since the campaign started, took to task his two talkative opponents. He pictured Governor Pinchot as a politician of many spots, for the reason that when the governor ran for the office he now holds he sought for and received the support of the great political machine controlled by VARE and which he now terms "the gang."

"The distinguished Senator Pepper," the Congressman said, "who for some reason has seen fit to term me as a 'Jonah,' didn't look upon me as such when the Republican organization of Philadelphia put him in office four years ago.

"Every thoroughbred Republican who knows just what the VARE organization means to the party in the State of Pennsylvania will resent the allusion of Governor Pinchot to Philadelphia Republicans as gangsters," he said.

WARE'S SPEECH

The text of the Congressman's speech follows:

"When I submitted my candidacy for the United States Senate to the voters of Pennsylvania, I suggested a great and vital issue for the decision of the voters. Its importance no one will gainsay. The Congress of the United States so fully recognizes this that it is now, through an appropriate committee, giving hearings upon the great question whether the Volstead Act makes for temperance or intemperance. Lincoln once said that this Nation could not endure 'half slave and half free.' Similarly, it can not endure with one half of the people obeying a law and the other half openly violating it. The American people is not in spirit a lawless people. A law, which is so openly violated as the Volstead law, must have features of oppression which a free people can not accept.

"The character of the campaign presented by my two opponents for the nomination presents a curious phenomenon. Although I have consistently refrained from following their policy of personal abuse and shall continue to do so, nevertheless I think I have the right to call attention to just what they mean from the standpoint of sincerity when they say they are 'against the machine.'

PEPPER PLEASED WITH "GANG'S" HELP

"Senator Pepper was elected to his present office four years ago with the full support of the Republican organization. He was extremely grateful for that support, apparently, and quite fond of the Vares whom he now denounces. In fact, he gave a demonstration of this affection by visiting the Republican city committee and offering to 'spit' in the face of any handy bulldog to prove his devotion to the regular organization.

"His violent opposition to the Philadelphia organization did not develop until he became convinced that I intended to contest for the nomination. He has now transferred his enthusiasm for attacking the mythical bulldogs to Pittsburgh where Senator Leslie has just given perfunctory adherence to the Pepper cause.

"And so with Governor Pinchot. Four years ago, the governor was, too, quite fond of the Philadelphia organization. His friendship developed after his nomination for governor and continued right on through the general election when the Republican organization gave him a rousing majority. It continued, in fact, through the session of the legislature when he was given support on many measures, and did not cease until the Republican organization defeated him for delegate to the Republican National Convention because of his opposition to the Coolidge administration. Now Pepper wants to throw me in the river and Pinchot is broadcasting his virtuous opposition to 'the gang' all over the landscape.

"Neither of my opponents has made any attempt to meet the issue which I have raised and which concerns the welfare of the State and the supremacy of its laws. I, naturally, do not complain of their personal attacks upon each other. Governor Pinchot's one argument is to make vague and abusive charges against what he calls 'the gang.' He thus insultingly characterizes the faithful body of Republican workers, who, in season and out of season, have defended the principles of the Republican Party, which he has, throughout his political career, attempted to undermine and destroy.

WORKERS WILL RESENT CHARGE

"The faithful workers of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania will resent the oft-repeated and contemptuous allusion to them as 'the gang.' However much I may disagree with those who support Pinchot, I give them credit for the same sincerity and patriotism as I claim for those Republicans who differ with them. Certainly, I would never allude to this earnest body of men and women who, despite the patent facts, still believe that true temperance can be secured by extreme Volsteadism, as the 'lunatic fringe.' I leave the use of such choice epithets to the scholarly and distinguished senior Senator of Pennsylvania. This contemptuous reference to thousands of good men and women is not calculated to promote his candidacy.

"I have noticed with amusement that the Senator has referred to me as a 'Jonah.' As I recall the increasing majorities in Philadelphia for the principles of the Republican Party, to which I may fairly claim I have contributed by active and lifelong party service, I can not see the propriety of the scriptural analogy. Certainly, the distinguished Senator did not discover that I was a 'Jonah' as long as he had any hope for my support, and nothing was left undone by his friends to force me into the support of his candidacy.

"My only excuse for referring to these personal considerations is the fact that both my opponents seemed disposed to conduct a campaign of abuse, rather than of argument. I prefer to draw the attention of

the voters of Pennsylvania to the issue which I have raised and which seems to me vital, not only to the well-being of the American people but to the continued success of the Republican Party. The Democratic Party, reasonably assured of the electoral votes of the almost solid South on the race issue, need only capture the electoral votes of sufficient Northern States to secure power. Can anyone question that, if the Republican Party is forced in these States into the position of defending the excesses of Volsteadism, the Democratic Party will carry those States? The signs are multiplying that such is their program. Both New York and New Jersey have already elected Democratic governors and Senators upon this issue. It is to be feared that if the Republican Party is maneuvered into a false position, it may lose Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, and other States.

Thoughtful Republicans everywhere are now perceiving this grave danger. Neither they nor I have any desire to make the question of Volsteadism a party issue, but events are rapidly bringing this about. In New York the Republicans, under the wise leadership of Elihu Root, are proposing a referendum to take the issue of Volsteadism out of party politics. In New Jersey, Senator Edge is actively working to the same end. My candidacy is intended to do the same for Pennsylvania, for if either Mr. Pinchot or Senator Pepper, each of them an avowed 'dry,' carries this primary election, it is possible that even Pennsylvania might become, with the growing revolt against Volsteadism, a grave peril. I am trying to save the Republican Party of Pennsylvania from this danger.

Apart from the effect upon party success, my advocacy of a reasonable modification of the Volstead law in the direction of true temperance is based upon the sincere conviction that it is for the welfare of the people. I only ask the voters of Pennsylvania to face the facts. I only ask them to compare the results of the present experiment of Volsteadism with the better methods of other countries. Take, for example, the Province of Quebec, where, under an admirable law, the use of beverages of high alcoholic content is discouraged and the use of light wines and beers is encouraged, but without in any manner restoring the saloon. I invite the voters of Pennsylvania to contrast the results of a sane policy of temperance reform, as shown in Montreal, with the results of Volsteadism in Boston. The two cities are of almost equal size. Mark the results as shown in the police statistics in the matter of drunkenness:

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|------------|--------|
| Boston : | 30,987 |
| 1921 | 67,643 |
| 1922 | 38,988 |
| 1923 | |
| Montreal : | 5,663 |
| 1921 | 4,356 |
| 1922 | |
| 1923 | 3,761 |

These startling figures disclosed not only that Boston, under Volsteadism, had eight times the drunkenness of Montreal, under a sane law, but that in Boston, notwithstanding the expenditures of millions of dollars for enforcement and the most drastic execution of extreme laws, the amount of drunkenness has increased each year from 1921 to 1923, while in Montreal, under a sane law, which permitted light wines and beers to be served with meals, the amount of drunkenness had each year steadily diminished.

In the matter of crime the result is not less startling. In 1923 there were 4,833 arrests in Boston to each 100,000 inhabitants, and in Montreal only 627.

A still more startling revelation of the effects of fanatical Volsteadism is a comparison of the cities of London, Paris, and Washington. London has a population of nearly 8,000,000; Paris, 3,000,000; and Washington, 450,000. It appears that the arrests for drunkenness per hundred thousand of population in these cities are as follows: London, 380; Paris, 500; Washington, 2,000. In other words, Washington, which has only a sixteenth of the population of London and about a sixth of the population of Paris, has eight times as many arrests as London and five times as many as Paris.

These are startling figures, and it is difficult to understand how any right-minded man or woman would willingly ignore them. Yet the partisans of Volsteadism are not content with the most ruthless law that was ever put upon the statute books of America, but are now trying to get additional legislation which would destroy even the immunity of a man's dwelling house from unreasonable search and seizure. If there be one principle of liberty which is sacred to the English-speaking race, it is the immunity of the home. Even in the darkest days of absolutism in England a man's home was regarded as his "castle of asylum and defense," and even a king could not cross its threshold without the owner's permission. The founders of the Republic wrote this great principle of liberty into our Bill of Rights, but the attempt is now being made in Congress by the Volstead fanatics to break down, if such a thing were possible under our form of government, even the immunity of the home.

These growing excesses of governmental power have only been possible by the apathy of the people. It is time that thoughtful and patriotic Americans should arise in protest, and this impelled me to announce my candidacy, so that the voters of Pennsylvania could have one can-

didate who would represent the growing sentiment of the best people of Pennsylvania; that the time has come to take out of our prohibition statutes the insanity of Volstead fanaticism and put a little sanity in its place. Neither I nor anyone wishes the return of the saloon. Neither I nor anyone could wish for the unregulated traffic in intoxicating liquors, but I am only one of many thousands who believe that if the cause of true temperance is to triumph it must be through laws which are reasonable in spirit and have some fair regard for that innate love of liberty which characterizes the American people."

[From the Progressive Labor World]

(A reprint from issue of May 20, 1926)

"DAD'S" DAUGHTER'S SPEECH OVER RADIO EXERTED TREMENDOUS INFLUENCE TOWARD AIDING "DAD" WIN SENATORIAL NOMINATION—MISS BEATRICE VARE DID A REMARKABLE BIT OF POLITICAL SPELLBINDING O'er WCAU; LISTENERS-IN WERE DELIGHTED WITH THE CHARMING GIRL'S SPEECH—"THE BEST 'DADDY' IN ALL THE WORLD"—THE HOUSE OF VARE IS HAPPY AND GRATIFIED AT THE OUTCOME OF THE CLASSIC BATTLE IN WHICH "DADDY" EMERGED WITH GREAT GLORY

One part of the senatorial campaign just finished with tremendous gratification to the house of Vare was the part Miss Beatrice Vare, daughter of the primary senatorial nominee, played in the great political battle.

Miss Vare was an oasis in the desert of political vituperation and calumny. Her "speech," prior to the close of the campaign, from station WCAU, was a message of filial love, sweetness, charm, and common sense. It electrified her vast air audience. It made Miss Vare a conspicuous figure in the hearts of our citizenship. It was a speech which was sweet, gentle summer wind—fresh and fragrant—in contrast with the bitter and brutal windiness emanating from the publicity departments of the anti-Vare political camps.

The campaign was full of charge and countercharge. It developed many brazen voices. It manufactured vicious oratory. It was full of vague statements relative to Congressman VARE—all unjust and far away from the truth concerning Congressman VARE's splendidly constructive character.

Miss Vare's "speech" therefore was a treat. It was one of the most effective touches in the great campaign. It gave a personal "close-up" of the Congressman which gave thousands a chance to get the proper perspective of the successful senatorial nominee.

It was heart message. It turned many votes in her father's direction. It was a plain tale told with magnificent courage and daughterly loyalty. It went straight to the hearts of her audience.

To-day Miss Beatrice Vare stands out beloved and respected in the community for which her father has striven so hard and for which he has been the recipient of so many unkind "knocks" and villifying charges.

Because it was a classic speech and a most timely talk we are glad to herewith reproduce the speech in full.

THE WCAU RADIO SPEECH OF MISS VARE

"Ladies and gentlemen, for several weeks, both in the newspapers and in pamphlets have been printed the most horrible and malicious falsehoods about my dear father, and I have begged of Mr. Levy, for the use of this radio station for a few moments so that I might tell you a little of the really wonderful man my father is and just why we love him so very, very dearly.

"It is a well-known fact that a man's family is his severest critic, for it is at home that he is best known.

"When a man is agreeable in the morning, when he starts his day's work, he may have a good reason for being so. It may be a customer or a client. It is his business to be pleasant.

"But when a man returns home in the evening, tired and weary from a long day of physical and mental strain, and then is pleasant and thoughtful and kind—then it is because it's the sort of stuff he is made of. And that is just the sort of man my father is, not just once in a while but every day in the year.

"Let me tell you a little incident which happened just the other morning. Our cook was away ill, in fact, at the time we were entirely without help. At 7 o'clock I went downstairs to cook father's breakfast. To my surprise, when I entered the dining room I found that he himself had prepared his own breakfast. I said, 'Why, Daddy, I had no idea you were leaving so early. Why didn't you call me?' And he just put his arm around me and kissed me and said, 'Why, that's all right, honey. You see, I am going up the State campaigning early this morning. I got along just fine for breakfast, and I wouldn't have disturbed you or mother for the world.'

"That same kindness and consideration looms forth in everything daddy ever does or says—a man with such a busy life himself—yet ever mindful of others—a big man doing big things, and remembering all the while that, although the big things make life much greater, it is the little things that often make life much sweeter.

"Last week a man stopped father on the street. He is a reporter on one of the Philadelphia newspapers that head this horrible campaign of slander. He said, 'Mr. VARE, I want you to know that I don't mean

any hard feelings by the articles I've been writing. That's the sort of stuff they want at the office, so it's our job to please them. I just want you to know, Congressman, that we boys all know you're the right sort, and we'll all be right there with our votes on the 18th." That is the way the men who compose the obnoxious stories feel toward my father.

"Although I have always felt that my father was the dearest daddy in the world, it was six years ago, when I was 16, during a very sad summer in the Orient, that I learned to know him best. I was lying very seriously ill. In the next bed had been my dear sister, Ida May, but the fever had been too great for her and God had stepped in and called her on. Mother and Mildred were back in Honolulu and daddy and I were alone.

"Night and day he sat by my bed and wept and watched and prayed. No mother's love could have been more tender during the long period in which I was convalescing. Oh! is it any wonder I love him? And not only I. There are thousands and thousands of Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians who love him, too—for the good man that he is, for his untiring efforts in behalf of humanity, for his willingness to extend a helping hand to all who are in need, regardless of race, creed, or color.

"When my uncle, the late Edwin H. Vare, passed on to his reward these thousands of ardent supporters were a living tribute. The wealthy were there, to be sure, but in that same endless line that filed slowly by the bier for hours and hours were the poor. It required the sacrifice of their wages for the day and yet they made that journey 20 miles out into the country.

"Was it a lash that drove them into that line as the 'Philadelphia Inquirer' and other wicked papers dared to say? No, no. They went way out there into the country in order that they might pay tribute and respect to their friend; to their brother. I stood by and watched the procession. There were old ladies, cripples, and even little children in the throng, and each one paused with tear-stained eyes to bend over and kiss the hand that was cold in death; the hand that had been lifted so often to defend them in trouble; the hand that was kind and generous when they were in need.

"And these good people hold the same love for my father to-day. There is that same great army of thousands; yes, hundreds of thousands, that are rallying to his banner now, eager to show their appreciation of his services in the past and their trust in him in the future. They know that his very life is honesty itself; that his word is his bond. He has never been known to break a promise. And yet he is called a thief and a robber.

"Because prohibition has proved disastrous and my father has the courage to fight against hypocrisy he is called a tool of the liquor interests, a vicious gangster, and even a drunkard. And yet my father is a man who doesn't drink, who doesn't even smoke.

"My father does not, like another candidate I know, advertise himself as a church man. We prefer to class the fact that we attend our church and hear the word of God and receive His blessings as a privilege rather than an achievement.

"Let me ask some of you good people just who have been doing the ungodly, unrighteous slandering in this campaign? Who have been doing the mud slinging?

"The answer is very evident. And I wonder what God thinks to-night when He looks down and sees how some of His people who profess to be Christians have taken His great commandment and broken, yes, splintered it; that great commandment, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness.'

UNITED STATES SENATE.

AN ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF HON. WILLIAM S. VARE, SENATOR ELECT FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

To the honorable chairman and members of the committee:

The right of WILLIAM S. VARE to the seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected at the general election in 1926, having been the subject of a very thorough investigation by this honorable committee, Mr. VARE desires to submit to the committee a written argument, reviewing the facts to some extent, and calling attention to such rules of law as may (it is hoped) be helpful to the committee in formulating its report as the result of its investigation.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY

On May 18, 1926, a primary election was held in the State of Pennsylvania. The result of that election was the nomination of candidates by the respective political organizations for the offices of United States Senator, governor, Lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs, 36 Members of Congress, 25 members of the Pennsylvania State Senate, 208 members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and a long list of local offices.

In this primary election both the Republican and Democratic Parties took part for the nomination of their respective candidates for the various offices. Because perhaps of the remote chance of the election of its candidates, the primary election so far as conducted by the Democratic Party was merely perfunctory and involved the expenditure of little money and the polling of comparatively few votes.

The Republican Party contest was perhaps the most fiercely contested in the history of that State. Three candidates, each supported

by powerful and numerous adherents, and each commanding enormous financial resources, waged a contest in which over 1,600,000 votes were cast, and in which each of the candidates apparently had at least a fighting chance of securing the nomination.

Senator George Wharton Pepper, then representing the State in the United States Senate, was a candidate for reelection, and had not only the prestige of office, but the support of numerous business organizations of the State, the help of perhaps a majority of the Republican political organization, and the usual number of personal adherents. His candidacy was coupled up with that of John S. Fisher, who sought the nomination for governor of the State, Ernest G. Smith for Lieutenant governor, and James F. Woodward, secretary of internal affairs, and the efforts and expenditures were directed to the nomination of this coalition ticket. The amount so expended or incurred, omitting expenditures exclusively for Governor Fisher's candidacy, amounted to \$1,804,979 (Report, p. 6). Senator Pepper received 515,502 votes in the primary mentioned.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot was the governor of Pennsylvania during this campaign, possessed a large patronage by reason of his office, and was financially able to contribute liberally to his own campaign fund. He was known to be opposed to any change in the national prohibition amendment to the Constitution and to the Volstead and other acts passed in pursuance thereto, and consequently had the support of church and temperance organizations in preference to Pepper, who was more or less noncommittal on that issue, and also in preference to VARE, who had proclaimed himself as opposed to national prohibition and particularly opposed to the Volstead and other similar acts. Governor Pinchot's total expenditures amounted to \$187,029, of which more than 70 per cent was contributed by himself and members of his family, and he received 339,127 votes at the primary election.

Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE, the remaining Republican candidate, was a Member of Congress from the first Pennsylvania district. He was supported by a small portion of the State Republican organization and apparently very strongly supported by the local Republican organization of the city of Philadelphia. He had the support of those opposed to national prohibition, and his campaign was based largely on opposition to that policy. He received 596,928 votes, and was accordingly nominated. At the election following he was elected over his rival on the Democratic ticket by a plurality of 180,000 votes.

Being successful in the primary election, VARE's expenditures and conduct during the course of the primary election had received the consideration of the special committee investigating expenditures in senatorial primaries and general elections appointed by the Senate. This makes necessary, or at least appropriate, a more extended investigation into the nature of his campaign fund, its collection and disbursement, than is required in the case of the defeated candidates. Lacking the organization which Governor Pinchot possessed by reason of his governorship, and the organization controlled largely by Senator Pepper, and the influence and patronage of the latter by reason of his senatorial position, VARE was more or less of a free-lance in the campaign. He had conceived the idea that public sentiment in the State of Pennsylvania was opposed to the continuance of the policy of the Government in regard to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as set forth in the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution and as exemplified by the acts of Congress pursuant thereto, and believed, as he had a right to believe, that the people of that State should have an opportunity to express their feelings on this subject by the election to the United States Senate of a candidate who would make this matter a clearly defined and unmistakable issue in the campaign. In announcing his candidacy on March 15, 1926, two months before the primary election, he expressed his views in the following language:

"There is, in addition, another issue of great importance upon which I submit my candidacy to the voters of the Republican Party.

"An effort is being made to force the Republican Party into an extreme position on the great question of prohibition. If successful, it would sooner or later create a fatal breach in the party. Our party has always been in the truest sense a liberal party. It believes in temperance and moderation and in law and order, but it would be false to the great liberal principles upon which it was founded if it could be maneuvered into supporting the tyranny of many features of the Volstead law.

"I shall be opposed in the primaries by two candidates who believe in and would maintain the extreme rigor of the Volstead law. I do not believe that this represents the feeling of the majority of Pennsylvania Republicans of all classes, and it is fitting that this majority should be represented in the coming primaries by a candidate who believes the time has come to modify the excesses of a law which is eating like a cancer into the physical and moral life of the American people.

"Enforcement of the Volstead Act has failed. This fact is obvious to all and needs no argument. It has failed, in my opinion, because the law is not enforceable in its present form.

"In Pennsylvania our citizens have watched its operation backed by the full authority of the State. They have seen money poured out by

millions in the Nation. They have seen espionage of the most offensive character brought into practice, and all to what avail?

“Law enforcement is breaking down everywhere. The younger generation is subjected to moral dangers which are the direct outgrowth of this condition. These are not fancied evils. They are real and everyone knows it.

“If I am not greatly mistaken, the American people are tired of this condition and of the indefensible invasion of their just rights. The laborer, at the end of a weary day in the mines or factory, finds himself a criminal if he takes a glass of beer or light wine, and yet he knows that the more favored classes find little difficulty in having well-stocked wine cellars. Against this hypocrisy and inequality I protest. My candidacy will give an opportunity to the voters of Pennsylvania to express their views on this question.

“The people of this State have had full opportunity to test the value of extreme prohibition and they know the result. They were promised a reign of law and they find widespread lawlessness; they were promised a contented and happy people, and they find a people profoundly discontented and justly irritated; they were promised the improvement of public morals and instead they find the moral restraints of life broken down. Against this destruction of law and order and true temperance my candidacy will be a protest.

“The proponents of Volsteadism everywhere throughout the country present a unanimity of attitude which is enlightening. They admit, because they must, the failure of enforcement. Their remedy is more and greater appropriations and more and more laws. I believe the time has come to admit that the present law is not enforceable and to change it so that it can be enforced.

“I stand for the greatest amount of liberty for the people that is consistent with good government, and I am opposed to the enactment of laws which unnecessarily curtail and reduce that liberty. As a matter of helpful enforcement of the real principles of the constitutional amendment, I would advocate a law permitting the sale of light wines and beer.

“I am convinced that such a liberalization of the Volstead Act will not only remedy the conditions I have described, but will, in fact, promote true temperance.

“In this statement I am confident I express the honest sentiment of all well-informed, unbiased men and women who consider this subject with an eye single to the greatest good to the greatest number.”

Having no state-wide organization to support him, it became necessary for him to find some means of placing this issue before the public if he expected any result. The press was more or less hostile to him and his platform, and the purchase of adequate space in the newspapers to present his views and claims would have exceeded any possible resources he had at his command. There is one means of disseminating information which he did not resort to. As a Member of Congress he had the undoubted right to give utterance as a Representative to whatever views he saw fit, and he had the franking privileges which would have enabled him to flood the State of Pennsylvania with personal propaganda at the expense of the Government Printing Office and the United States mails, and had he done so perhaps no question would have been raised as to the propriety of his action, for it would not have been the first time that such methods had been employed; nor is the dissemination of knowledge to the public such a serious crime as to call down criticism when the mails are used for that purpose without the paying of postage.

However, Mr. VARE believed that he should not resort to such method for his personal ends and he prepared and sent through the mails at his own expense letters and circulars direct to the people and carrying full postage at a total cost of \$71,435.80. This was a very considerable amount of money in one sense of the word, yet when viewed in connection with the result sought to be obtained, it may be said to be almost insignificant in view of the fact that there are in the State of Pennsylvania approximately 3,500,000 voters. This was the only amount he actually expended and these were the only purposes for which such expenditure was made. No law of either State or Nation was violated in this attempt to place before the people the merits of his candidacy or the statement of his political views and beliefs.

The response to this initial expenditure indicated a favorable impression on behalf of the voters of the State of Pennsylvania and a possibility of his nomination. Handicapped as he was in comparison with his opponents, the natural result of organization in increased expenditures followed. A state-wide organization was attempted and partially completed, meetings were held, speakers were sent to different parts of the State, advertising space was bought, circulars were distributed, all of which increased the demands made upon the treasury of his organization.

Funds could not be spent unless they were first collected, and contributions were gratefully accepted and we may suppose eagerly solicited.

The amount of money paid out as expenses of the Vare campaign amounted to approximately \$649,800, of which \$71,435.80 was expended by the candidate out of his own funds for the payment of the expense of writing and mailing letters to the voters, and the remainder

was money collected on his behalf and used for his benefit by the committee having the campaign in hand.

It is far from accurate, however, to say that these amounts were expended to procure the nomination of Mr. VARE, for the campaign waged in his behalf comprehended the nominations for a great number of other officers, both State and national. His principal rival, Senator Pepper, had made a combination which included the candidacy of John S. Fisher for governor, Ernest G. Smith for lieutenant governor, and James F. Woodward for secretary of internal affairs, and also including selected candidates for Congress, for the local legislature, and for the State and local party committees.

The special committee (partial report, p. 3) is well within the facts when it states that the Pepper-Fisher combination was made before any similar coalition was attempted in behalf of Mr. VARE, and it is eminently correct when it states that the relation which existed between the gubernatorial and senatorial candidates is necessary for an understanding of the campaign contributions and expenditures considered by that committee.

Mr. VARE was practically compelled to make “an offensive and defensive alliance against and after the Pepper-Fisher coalition.” (Report, *supra*.) It included the candidacy of Ernest E. Beidleman for governor, Arthur H. James for lieutenant governor, and James Fleming Woodward for secretary of internal affairs. It went much further than that and comprehended the candidacy of 36 Members of Congress, 25 members of the State senate, 208 members of the State house of representatives, 113 members of the State Republican committee, and a great number of candidates for membership in the county committees.

Outside of the money personally expended by Mr. VARE, every cent collected and disbursed was spent in the election of the entire ticket. Not a dollar was spent by the committee for the exclusive benefit of Mr. VARE or any other candidate, and the charge made that \$700,000 was expended to procure the nomination of Mr. VARE is just as unfounded as would be a like charge that the same amount was expended to procure the nomination of Mr. Beidleman for governor or Mr. James for lieutenant governor, or that a like amount was spent to procure the nomination of each of the 36 Members of the National House of Representatives.

One of the expenses of the campaign was the printing and circulation of sample ballots, and to show the extent and impartial operation of this campaign in favor of all the candidates, and to disprove the assertion that this money was spent on behalf of Mr. VARE, we present here-with four sample ballots, selected at random:

Vare—Beidleman—James—Woodward
REGULAR REPUBLICAN SAMPLE BALLOT

Modification of the Volstead Act means the return of respect for law, an end to the crime-breeding conditions which are the product of Volsteadism, and the restoration of personal liberty.

Join in this great crusade by marking your ballot for the candidates indicated by the cross mark (X).

UNITED STATES SENATOR
(Vote for 1)

Gifford Pinchot (Pike County) _____ X
WILLIAM S. VARE (Philadelphia County) _____
George Wharton Pepper (Philadelphia County) _____

GOVERNOR
(Vote for 1)

Edward E. Beidleman (Dauphin County) _____ X
Thomas W. Phillips, Jr. (Butler County) _____
John K. Tener (Washington County) _____
John S. Fisher (Indiana County) _____

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
(Vote for 1)

Charles J. Esterly (Berks County) _____ X
Arthur H. James (Luzerne County) _____
Charles M. Clement (Northumberland County) _____
Frank P. B. Thompson (Philadelphia County) _____
Ernest G. Smith (Luzerne County) _____
Frances Moser Hocker (Philadelphia County) _____

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Vote for 1)

Isadore H. Pilvinsky (Schuylkill County) _____
Frederic A. Godcharles (Northumberland County) _____
James Fleming Woodward (Allegheny County) _____ X
Rep. _____

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
(Vote for 1)

GEORGE S. GRAHAM (eighth ward) _____ X

REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(Vote for 2)

Patrick J. McShea (fifteenth ward) _____
Robert H. Moore (fifteenth ward) _____ X
Richard D. Burns (fifteenth ward) _____
Alexander Colville (fifteenth ward) _____
Rep. 15.

MEMBER OF THE STATE COMMITTEE
(Vote for 2)

Richard Weglein (twenty-ninth ward) _____
Jean M. McDevitt (forty-seventh ward) _____ X
Republican 15, 28, 29, 32, 47.

WARD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(Vote for 2)

George W. Bradenburgh _____
Robt. W. Hall _____
Terry Lynch _____
R—15—27.

Vare—Beidleman—James—Woodward
REGULAR REPUBLICAN SAMPLE BALLOT

Modification of the Volstead Act means the return of respect for law, an end to the crime-breeding conditions which are the product of Volsteadism, and the restoration of personal liberty.

Join in this great crusade by marking your ballot for the candidates indicated by the cross mark (X):

UNITED STATES SENATOR
(Vote for 1)

Gifford Pinchot (Pike County) _____
WILLIAM S. VARE (Philadelphia County) _____
George Wharton Pepper (Philadelphia County) _____

GOVERNOR
(Vote for 1)

Edward E. Beidleman (Dauphin County) _____
Thomas W. Phillips, Jr. (Butler County) _____
John K. Tener (Washington County) _____
John S. Fisher (Indiana County) _____

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
(Vote for 1)

Charles J. Esterly (Berks County) _____
Arthur H. James (Luzerne County) _____
Charles M. Clement (Northumberland County) _____
Frank P. B. Thompson (Philadelphia County) _____
Ernest G. Smith (Luzerne County) _____
Frances Moser Hocker (Philadelphia County) _____

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Vote for 1)

Isadore H. Pilivinsky (Schuylkill County) _____
Frederic A. Godcharles (Northumberland County) _____
James Fleming Woodward (Allegheny County) _____
Rep. _____

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
(Vote for 1)

HARRY C. RANSLEY (second ward) _____
REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(Vote for 2)

Morris J. Root (third ward) _____
Arnold M. Blumberg (fifth ward) _____
Rep. 5. _____

MEMBER OF THE STATE COMMITTEE
(Vote for 2)

Thomas W. Cunningham (tenth ward) _____
Mame Keel (eleventh ward) _____
Rep. 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18.
Primary election day, Tuesday, May 18.
Polls open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., eastern standard time, or from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., daylight-saving time.

Vare—Beidleman—James—Woodward
REGULAR REPUBLICAN SAMPLE BALLOT

Modification of the Volstead Act means the return of respect for law, an end to the crime-breeding conditions which are the product of Volsteadism, and the restoration of personal liberty.

Join in this great crusade by marking your ballot for the candidates indicated by the cross mark (X):

UNITED STATES SENATOR
(Vote for 1)

Gifford Pinchot (Pike County) _____
WILLIAM S. VARE (Philadelphia County) _____
George Wharton Pepper (Philadelphia County) _____

GOVERNOR
(Vote for 1)

Edward E. Beidleman (Dauphin County) _____
Thomas W. Phillips, Jr. (Butler County) _____
John K. Tener (Washington County) _____
John S. Fisher (Indiana County) _____

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
(Vote for 1)

Charles J. Esterly (Berks County) _____
Arthur H. James (Luzerne County) _____
Charles M. Clement (Northumberland County) _____
Frank P. B. Thompson (Philadelphia County) _____
Ernest G. Smith (Luzerne County) _____
Frances Moser Hocker (Philadelphia County) _____

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Vote for 1)

Isadore H. Pilivinsky (Schuylkill County) _____
Frederic A. Godcharles (Northumberland County) _____
James Fleming Woodward (Allegheny County) _____
Rep. _____

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
(Vote for 1)

GEORGE P. DARROW (twenty-second ward) _____
SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(Vote for 1)

George Woodward (twenty-second ward) _____
James Yearsley (forty-second ward) _____

REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(Vote for 1)

Wallace Bromley (twenty-first ward) _____
James Verner Harold (twenty-first ward) _____
Rep. 21. _____

MEMBER OF THE STATE COMMITTEE
(Vote for 2)

Elizabeth K. Groben (forty-second ward) _____
Selena Florence Shellenberger (forty-second ward) _____
Thomas F. Watson (twenty-second ward) _____
Rep. 21, 22, 38, 42.

Primary election day, Tuesday, May 18.
Polls open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., eastern standard time, or from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., daylight-saving time.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN SAMPLE BALLOT
(Vare—Beidleman—James—Woodward)

Modification of the Volstead Act means the return of respect for law, an end to the crime-breeding conditions which are the product of Volsteadism, and the restoration of personal liberty.

Join in this great crusade by marking your ballot for the candidates indicated by the cross mark "X":

UNITED STATES SENATOR
(Vote for 1)

Gifford Pinchot (Pike County) _____
WILLIAM S. VARE (Philadelphia County) _____
George Wharton Pepper (Philadelphia County) _____

GOVERNOR
(Vote for 1)

Edward E. Beidleman (Dauphin County) _____
Thomas W. Phillips, Jr. (Butler County) _____
John K. Tener (Washington County) _____
John S. Fisher (Indiana County) _____

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
(Vote for 1)

Charles J. Esterly (Berks County) _____
Arthur H. James (Luzerne County) _____
Charles M. Clement (Northumberland County) _____
Frank P. B. Thompson (Philadelphia County) _____
Ernest G. Smith (Luzerne County) _____
Frances Moser Hocker (Philadelphia County) _____

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Vote for 1)

Isadore H. Pilivinsky (Schuylkill County) _____
Frederic A. Godcharles (Northumberland County) _____
James Fleming Woodward (Allegheny County) _____
Rep. _____

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
(Vote for 1)

James M. Hazlett (twenty-sixth ward) _____
Frank X. O'Connor (forty-eighth ward) _____
G. Edward Dickerson (thirtieth ward) _____

SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(Vote for 1)

Samuel W. Salus (fourth ward) _____

REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(Vote for 1)

Samuel B. Hart (seventh ward) _____
Rep. 7. _____

MEMBER OF THE STATE COMMITTEE
(Vote for 2)

Brenda E. Dennis (thirtieth ward) _____
Charles B. Hall (seventh ward) _____
Republican 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 30.

Primary election day, Tuesday, May 18.

Polls open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., eastern standard time, or from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., daylight-saving time.

On these ballots appear the names of James M. Hazlett, George S. Graham, George P. Darrow, and Harry C. Ransley, all recommended for nomination as Representatives in Congress. If any of these persons were nominated and elected, would anything be more unfair than to charge that he had bought his nomination by the expenditure of more than \$700,000, and therefore was unfit to represent his district in Congress? Yet, barring the greater prominence of the office and the greater extent of territory embraced, such charge would not be more unjust than when applied to Mr. VARE.

The entire amount being spent for the joint interest and benefit of an almost innumerable list of candidates, it is impossible to allot any amount to each or to measure the individual benefit each derived from it. But it is undoubtedly true that the contest for the nomination for the governorship was at least as fierce as that for the senatorship, resulting in the defeat of Mr. VARE's running mate by a small plurality. We think it clearly appears from the testimony given before the special investigating committee that the contest between Fisher and Beidleman, so far as concerned an appeal to special interests, especially those represented by the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, and the consequent production of contributions and expenditures of money, greatly overshadowed the contest between the candidates for United States Senator (committee's report, p. 2).

It is therefore wholly at variance with the facts to assume that the large sums of money disbursed by the Vare—Beidleman—James—Woodward committee was expended wholly in behalf of Mr. VARE.

One of the largest items was for paid advertising in more than 250 Pennsylvania newspapers, and amounted to over \$163,000. There was a printing bill of approximately \$82,000, while nearly \$18,000 was spent for postage alone; \$15,000 was paid out to office help and nearly \$14,000 for rent, supplies, and operating expenses of the office maintained as headquarters.

The largest expenditure consisted of contributions to the various local or county committees and amounted to approximately \$230,000. It appears that the county committees in turn expended a greater or less amount of these contributions in the employment and payment of watchers at the election. As this item appears to be the only one to which any criticism has been leveled it will receive fuller consideration hereafter.

It is sufficient at this time to say that presumably neither Mr. VARE, nor any of his rivals, desired to expend any such sums as were actually spent. These expenditures became necessary from the very nature of the situation and the only alternative was the abandonment of the contest. If Mr. VARE had rested content with the expenditure of \$71,000 of his own money in his initial effort, he might have evoked temporary enthusiasm and attracted potential support, but in the absence of a consolidation and realization of this unorganized favorable sentiment he would have run at the foot of the list instead of the head.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of our system of primary elections, it can not be doubted or denied that it is the most expensive form of selection of candidates in existence. The people are supposed to make a choice between the conflicting claims of a long list of candidates for each of the several offices for which a nomination is to be made. Naturally the voters are uniformed as to every thing pertaining to the respective candidates—who they are, what they have done in the past, and what they promise to do in the future—and yet the most uninformed exercises an equal influence in the result as does the most enlightened. In addition to being uninformed, or as a result of their lack of information many of the voters are indifferent and this indifference has been increasing until elections now, and primary elections in particular, are ordinarily decided by a mere minority of the persons entitled to vote.

In a general election the average voter votes the ticket of his party from habit and without any great inquiry into the merits of the candidates on it. It is enough for him to know that it is his party's ticket, and he is usually willing to accept the nominees chosen by, or for, him, without question. But in a primary election the voter is required to select out of number of candidates, all belonging to his party, the one whom he believes best fitted for the particular office or to frame or carry out the party policy. To act intelligently he must inform himself as to the merits, ability, fitness, and availability of each candidate, as well as to the views and beliefs of each.

To inform the electorate of the personality, qualifications, and sentiments of the candidate and to arouse or prod them into action utilizing such information is a thing which can not be done without the prodigal use of money. Under the primary system the candidate may be possessed of every necessary qualification, he may measure up to the intellectual capacity of Webster or Calhoun, and yet suffer defeat at the hands of a third-rate politician possessing none of his qualities, but having a firm grip on the party organization or enjoying the favor of those who control it.

In obedience to this natural and necessary tendency in primary elections the candidates are tempted by competition to bid for public favor by the expenditure of money regardless of whether such expenditure be legitimate or corrupt, and amounts undreamed of in former years may be properly and legally expended.

So far from there being anything unusual in large expenditures in the Pennsylvania primary of May 18, 1926, it would have been an incomprehensible miracle had that primary passed off without enormous expenditures. There were three candidates, each having a large actual, and a much larger potential, personal following. For example, Governor Pinchot was in favor of national prohibition, yet that mere fact would not have brought him a single vote unless information thereof was carried to the people. Mr. VARE was opposed to prohibition as a national policy, yet that fact would not have aided him in the slightest degree in the campaign unless it was forced upon the attention of the voters, and the voters could not know of the sentiments of either Mr. VARE or Governor Pinchot unless money was expended for their information.

And when to this is added the fact that combinations were made both by Senator Pepper and Mr. VARE, each combination presenting a practically complete ticket for every office in the State, the enormous total expended in that hotly contested primary may be a matter of regret or censure, but it should not be one of wonder.

Incidentally, the expenditures for paid watchmen at the polls was a natural result, or rather a part, of the competitive activities of the respective candidates. The primary law of Pennsylvania recognizes the possibility of fraudulent voting and fraudulent returns in a primary contest and permits the employment of watchers by each candidate at such election. In larger cities particularly there are election officials

not as much above suspicion as Caesar's wife was required to be. Without charging that fraud in primary or general elections is common or the general rule, there is a general belief that in certain localities the end is supposed to justify the means to such an extent that no surprise is occasioned when charges of fraud are made and evidence is brought forward to prove them.

There is always the temptation for one side or the other to claim "a fair advantage" in the conduct of the election when it can be done without fear of successful prosecution or merited punishment.

Governor Pinchot appears to have refused to employ watchers, although they were recognized and sanctioned by the primary law of Pennsylvania, and he then makes the complaint that he was defrauded in the primary. Senator Pepper's organization employed a great many watchers, and the county committees supporting Mr. VARE likewise employed a very considerable number.

While it is a reflection upon the integrity of our elections and the honesty of our citizenry that watchers should ever be necessary, the fact remains that in many localities no honest election could be held without some right in the candidates or the party organizations to watch the voting and the returns.

Money was expended for watchers to protect the interests of not only Mr. VARE but of all the hundreds of candidates with whom in common he made the race. When Pennsylvania decided upon a primary law, it considered it necessary, or at least proper, to embody therein certain provisions for the employment by the different candidates of persons who occupied quasi official positions and were called watchers. Section 21 of the act of 1906 provides:

"Each candidate shall be entitled to appoint two watchers at the primary in each election district, division, or precinct in which such candidate is to be voted for, who shall be qualified electors of the district, division, or precinct. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, stating his name, the district in which he is authorized to act, and the name of the candidate appointing him, and shall have the right to remain in the room outside of the inclosed space. Watchers shall be required to show their certificates when requested to do so."

The right to employ watchers is thus expressly given by the statutes of that State, and the right to pay them follows by necessary implication. The inference that the employment of watchers is simply a covert method of buying their votes has no foundation other than the possibility that every honest method for securing a result may be converted into a means of dishonesty or fraud. It is possible that the corrupt purchase of advertising space in a newspaper might carry with it the sale of its influence and support to the candidate inserting the advertisement. But the mere possibility of such a result is not sufficient to prove that the press generally sells its convictions in the same way it sells its advertising space, or that any newspaper which carries political advertisements has prostituted its profession for the benefit of its business office.

If men can be induced to sell their votes for indirect benefit, they could be bought without being employed as watchers; they could be employed in other capacities upon the understanding that their services included their votes. And when the legitimacy of employing watchers is established by the State statute, and no proof is made that they were employed or paid for any purpose except for the discharge of the duties of that employment, an inference that this was merely an indirect method of purchasing votes rests solely upon a vague suspicion or upon an application of the unheard-of presumption that all men are rogues and dishonest until the contrary appears.

It clearly appears from the voluminous testimony taken before the special investigating committee that large sums of money were spent by the various candidates and combinations of candidates, but it does not appear even as a fair inference that Mr. VARE, or the Vare-Biddleman-James-Woodward committee violated any law of the United States or the State of Pennsylvania, or that WILLIAM S. VARE was not the free choice of a large plurality of the Republican electors of that State. Nor does it appear that he fails in the possession of any of the qualifications which the Constitution requires of a Senator of the United States, nor that he did not fairly receive a majority of the votes cast for Senator at the general election in 1926, or that either before or since his election he has shown any moral or legal defects that would be inconsistent with, or unfit him for, the discharge of the duties of a Senator of the United States.

The question then arises, On what conceivable theory can he be denied the right to occupy the seat to which he has been fairly elected by the people of Pennsylvania, and for which he possesses all of the qualifications required by the Constitution of the United States?

I. THE RIGHTS OF WILLIAM S. VARE

At the time of the holding of the primary election in the State of Pennsylvania, as well as the general election which followed it, WILLIAM S. VARE had attained the age of more than thirty years, had been a citizen of the United States for more than nine years, and when elected was an inhabitant of the State from which he was chosen, and he was not the holder of any office under the United States, nor had he at any time engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or

given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, and above all other qualifications he was elected by the people of that State to the office of United States Senator.

He thus possessed every constitutional qualification for the office of Senator, and by his election he became possessed of a legal right which could not be lawfully destroyed by any person or collection of persons acting in either their individual or official capacities.

It is a striking and noteworthy fact that one of the greatest, if not preeminently the greatest decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, involving a discussion of the powers of government under our Constitution, related to the right of a citizen to hold an office. Whether this right is denominated a vested right or a property right or whether any description or classification be made of it, it is declared to be a right of which the citizen may not be arbitrarily deprived.

In *Marbury v. Madison* (1 Cranch, 138), decided February, 1803, the facts were that President Adams had signed commissions appointing Marbury and others as justices of the peace of the District of Columbia, the seal of the United States had been affixed to such commissions and attested by the Secretary of State. The appointments were made near the close of President Adams's term of office, and by some oversight were not delivered but came into the possession of James Madison, the newly appointed Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson.

These offices were purely statutory and resulted from an act of Congress which provided that such number as might be necessary should be appointed as justices of the peace of the District of Columbia for a term of five years. The jurisdiction of such justices was extremely limited, being restricted to personal demands not exceeding the value of \$20; their number was unlimited and the emoluments or profits accruing to each justice appointed must necessarily have been insignificant. Such an office was certainly of the lowest grade and least in importance, profit, and honor of all the offices ever created by the Congress of the United States. Yet it was not so insignificant as to be without the protection of the laws, even though it might not be vindicated by mandamus proceedings brought directly in the Supreme Court. In delivering the opinion in that case, Chief Justice Marshall said many things which time at least should not be permitted to wither and are, or ought to be, as just and true to-day as when they were uttered by that preeminent expounder of our Constitution. He said:

"The very essence of civil liberty certainly consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws, whenever he receives an injury."

After quoting from Blackstone that "It is a settled and invariable principle in the laws of England that every right, when withheld, must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress," the Chief Justice said:

"The Government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws and not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right."

"If this obloquy is to be cast on the jurisprudence of our country it must arise from the peculiar character of the case."

"It behoves us then to inquire whether there be in its composition any ingredient which shall exempt it from legal investigations, or exclude the injured party from legal redress. In pursuing this inquiry the first question which presents itself is, whether this can be arranged with that class of cases which come under the description of *damnum absque injuria*, a loss without an injury."

"This description of cases never has been considered and it is believed never can be considered, as comprehending offices of trust, of honor, or of profit. The office of Justice of the peace in the District of Columbia is such an office; it is therefore worthy of the attention and guardianship of the laws. It has received that attention and guardianship. It has been created by special act of Congress, and has been secured so far as the laws can give security, to the person appointed to fill it, for five years. It is not, then, on account of the worthlessness of the thing pursued, that the injured party can be alleged to be without a remedy."

"Is it in the nature of the transaction? Is the act of delivering or withholding a commission to be considered as a mere political act, belonging to the executive department alone, for the performance of which entire confidence is placed by our Constitution in the Supreme Executive; and for any misconduct respecting which, the injured individual has no remedy?

"That there may be such cases is not to be questioned; but that every act of duty, to be performed in any of the great departments of government, constitutes such a case, is not to be admitted."

If this language is applicable to one of the most insignificant statutory offices ever created, it is at least equally applicable to the office of Senator of the United States. This latter office does not in any sense depend upon the will of the executive, judicial, or legislative departments of the Government, but constitutes part and parcel of the very

framework of our national political organization and owes its existence exclusively to the Constitution.

Its term is fixed by that instrument at six years, the qualifications of the persons who may be elected are likewise prescribed by it; and the Senate thus constituted acknowledges no superior in dignity and influence among the legislative councils of the world.

If the mere act of the executive in affixing his name to a parchment commission invests his appointee with a vested right to enjoy the honors, dignities, and profits of the office of a Justice of the peace, can it be said that a Senator of the United States, possessing all the qualifications required by the Constitution as well as an election by the people of his State, has no greater right to the dignity, honor, and emoluments of a Senator of the United States than his fellow members may, in their discretion, permit him to have?

It is now proposed to deprive WILLIAM S. VARE of the vested rights he has acquired to hold the office of United States Senator for six years and to strip him of all the honor attached to that office and rob him of the salary annexed to it. It is not to be supposed that the Members of the Senate of the United States are so tyrannical by nature, so arbitrary and conscienceless in the exercise of their senatorial duties that they will lend their aid to such a result merely because they are possessed of the power to do so or because a wrongful exercise of that power might make it doubtful whether the person thus injured could have any adequate remedy or redress from any other body or tribunal. It is to be assumed that every Member of the Senate of the United States recognizes the obligations and duties comprehended in the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and that no Member would give his assent to a proceeding or a judgment of deprivation of any rights of any citizen of the United States unless good, legal, or constitutional reasons could be found for so doing.

If the Senate of the United States has power to overthrow the declared will of the people of Pennsylvania in the choice of the person selected to represent them in that body it must be found in section 5, of Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that:

"Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members," etc.

Unless the provision that each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own Members means that the Senate has plenary power and discretion to arbitrarily determine the fitness of an elected Senator, then such section furnishes no authority or legal grounds for the deprivation of the rights, duties, honors, and salary of the person duly and legally elected.

The very language of the section itself forbids any such interpretation or construction of this section. Each House is to be the "judge" of the qualifications of its own Members; in other words, is to determine, ascertain, or decide whether the elected Member possesses the necessary qualifications. The power to determine whether certain qualifications exist are possessed by the Member is judicial in its character and is the direct opposite of the power or jurisdiction to prescribe, define, or impose qualifications under its legislative power.

Chancellor Kent, in Volume I of his *Commentaries*, at page 235, says:

"Each House is made the sole judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members. The same power is vested in the British House of Commons and in the legislatures of the several States, and there is no other body known to the Constitution to which such a power might safely be trusted. It is requisite to preserve a pure and genuine representation, and to control the evils of irregular, corrupt, and tumultuous elections; and as each House acts in these cases in a judicial character, its decisions, like the decisions of any other courts of justice, ought to be regulated by known principles of law, and strictly adhered to for the safety of uniformity and certainty."

When the Senate or House of Representatives acts under the provisions of said article of the Constitution, it must necessarily act in a judicial capacity, it must be the judge and act as a judge for the purpose of determining, first, whether the Member presenting a certificate of election has in fact been elected; and incidental to this power it acts judicially in determining whether or not the returns of the election show that the Member has been in fact elected. This proceeding involves the decision of matters both of fact and of law and the result arrived at is a determination of the fact under a proper application of the law relative thereto.

In no other sense does either House act in exercise of its power to be the judge of the qualifications of its own Members. It acts judicially in ascertaining the facts as to such qualifications and applies the facts thus found to the constitutionally prescribed qualifications which the Member must possess, and to say that this provision of the Constitution means that either House may prescribe qualifications and require conformity thereto by the elected Member is to utterly ignore the plain language and meaning of section 5, of Article I, of the Constitution of the United States.

Judicial action is the very antithesis of legislative power. Before a Judge can act there must be some already existing rules, written or unwritten, statutory or constitutional, which shall serve as a rule and guide for the rendition of a proper judgment or decision upon the facts

admitted or found to exist. So when the Senate of the United States is constituted a judge of the qualifications of its own Members, this investment of judicial power presupposes the existence of some rule of law in some form, which shall govern the judicial action of the Senate in determining whether the facts found to exist indicate that the elected Member possesses the qualifications of which the Senate is to be the judge.

This logical presumption that qualifications must be prescribed before the Senate or any other body or tribunal can be the judge in respect thereto is fully realized in the various provisions of the Constitution itself. We find upon examination that the Constitution has prescribed in clear and unmistakable language the qualifications not only of Senators of the United States, but also Members of the House of Representatives, the President, and Vice President. The constitutional convention was acting as the supreme legislative body and its work, the Constitution of the United States, and the laws which should be made in pursuance thereof became "the supreme law of the land." In exercising its legitimate legislative functions, the constitutional convention prescribed the qualifications for Senators of the United States by the indirect method of enumerating certain disqualifications which would prevent the citizen possessed of the same from being elected Senator. In framing this Constitution, the people of the United States, through their representatives, were establishing a representative democratic form of government. They prohibited the granting of titles of nobility, guaranteed to every State a republican form of government, and secured to every citizen equal rights to life, liberty, and property, regardless of distinctions or qualifications.

In determining what persons might hold office of trust and profit under the United States they did not select certain classes from which such officers should be elected. They proceeded upon the theory of a presumptive right of every citizen, as a general rule, and subject to very few exceptions, to aspire to any office within the gift of the people. The exceptions by which they departed from the application of this general rule were stated as disqualifications, and in the case of Senators of the United States these disqualifications are found in section 3 of Article I, and were: First, that no person should be a Senator who had not attained the age of 30 years; second, that no person should be a Senator who had not been nine years a citizen of the United States and third, that no person should be a Senator who should not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he should be chosen.

It is perfectly logical, therefore, to say that all citizens of the United States are qualified for election as Members of the Senate unless they are subject to the specific disqualifications of section 3 of Article I, of the Constitution. Another disqualification is found in section 6 of Article I, that "no person holding any office under the United States shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in office."

The above are all the express and specific disqualifications which could have any pertinence and relevancy to this discussion.

There is one positive qualification absolutely requisite and necessary to the right of a Senator of the United States to hold his office and that is that under the provisions of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution he shall have been "elected by the people" of his State.

All of the constitutional provisions above referred to constitute a complete and harmonious scheme for the representation of the various States by their Senators in Congress, with the right and duty imposed upon the Senate to see that none are admitted to its councils who are disqualified for any reason mentioned in the Constitution.

It is the duty of the Senate to be the judge, and, therefore, to judicially try and determine the qualifications of its own Members, i. e., to determine that each person seeking admission has attained the age of 30 years, has been a citizen of the United States for 9 years, and who was at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he was chosen, and that he was not holding any office under the United States, and it is likewise its right and duty to see that he was elected by the people of his State.

If WILLIAM S. VARE was elected by the people of Pennsylvania to the office of United States Senator, if at the time of his election he had attained the age of 30 years, had been nine years a citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of the State of Pennsylvania and was not holding any office under the United States, then he fulfilled every requirement which the people of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution and its amendments deemed requisite to be possessed by the representative of a State in the National Senate. He thereby became possessed of a vested right entitling him to that office, a denial of which right would be a personal wrong inflicted upon him as well as a manifest infraction of the Constitution unless some other constitutional provision furnishes a ground to legally and constitutionally deprive him of this vested right or prevent him from enjoying the same.

This depends, of course, upon the meaning of the constitutional provisions above set forth. Was it the intention of the framers of the Constitution that its enumeration of disqualifications should be exclusive and that the States, upon ratifying that instrument, should rest in the security of the belief that they might be represented in the Senate by whomsoever they chose, subject only to the disqualifications found in the Constitution itself, or did they mean that the House of Representa-

tives and the Senate should have the right by legislative act to impose other and additional qualifications or that either House should have unlimited and arbitrary discretion to reject an elected Senator who failed to possess certain other qualifications believed by the other Members to be proper and necessary?

A mere statement of this proposition ought to furnish or at least indicate its answer. A universal rule of construction is that a specific enumeration of powers granted or denied, or of qualifications required or disqualifications imposed, necessarily excludes the attaching of additional powers, qualifications, or disqualifications.

Story, in his great work on the Constitution, at section 448, makes the following remarks as to the application of the rule that affirmative or negative provision excludes or implies others in the following language:

"The truth is that in order to ascertain how far an affirmative or negative provision excludes or implies others, we must look to the nature of the provisions, the subject matter, the object and scope of the instrument. These and these alone can properly determine the rule of construction. There can be no doubt that an affirmative grant of power will, in many cases, imply an exclusion of all others. As, for instance, when the Constitution declares that the power of Congress shall extend to certain enumerated cases, this specification of particulars evidently excludes all pretensions to a general legislative authority. Why? Because an affirmative grant of special powers would be absurd as well as useless if a general authority were intended."

When the Constitutional Convention specified four specific facts constituting disqualifications for Senators of the United States it could only have meant that such enumeration of disqualifications should be exclusive.

Could it be imagined that the Constitutional Convention meant that each House should have the right to prescribe additional disqualifications to those specified in the Constitution when it expressly enumerated such disqualifications? Would it not have been absurd had the Constitution provided that no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, be 9 years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen, and then added "or subject to any disqualifications which the Members of the respective Houses may agree upon." If it would be nonsensical to expressly numerate certain disqualification and then expressly provide that some other body might add additional disqualifications, the same patent absurdity is manifest when the right to add other disqualifications is sought by implication.

In the celebrated case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1 Cranch, 138) it was contended that Congress had the right to confer original jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court in addition to the matters of original jurisdiction specifically enumerated in the Constitution, or to state the matter more concretely, that Congress had the right to confer upon the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in madamus where the Constitution had said that the Supreme Court should have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and counsel, and those in which a State shall be a party, and that in all other cases it should have appellate jurisdiction with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make. In disposing of this contention the court said:

"It has been insisted at the bar that as the original grant of jurisdiction to the supreme and inferior courts is general and the clause assigning original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court contains no negative or restrictive words, the power remains in the legislature to assign original jurisdiction to that court in other cases than those specified in the article which has been recited; provided those cases belong to the judicial power of the United States.

"If it had been intended to leave to the discretion of the legislature to apportion the judicial power between the supreme and inferior courts according to the will of that body, it would certainly have been useless to have proceeded further than to have defined the judicial power and the tribunals in which it should be vested. The subsequent part of the section is mere surplusage, is entirely without meaning, if such is to be the construction. If Congress remains at liberty to give to this court appellate jurisdiction where the Constitution has declared their jurisdiction shall be original and original jurisdiction where the Constitution has declared it shall be appellate, the distribution of jurisdiction made in the Constitution is form without substance.

"Affirmative words are often in their operation negative of other objects than those affirmed; and in this case a negative or exclusive sense must be given to them or they have no operation at all."

If the Constitution intended that Congress should have any right to impose disqualifications upon Senators or Representatives it would not have committed the folly of enumerating specific disqualifications itself, and its enumeration of disqualifications, if not meant to be exclusive of all others, is simply meaningless.

And this is particularly so when considered in the light of the object sought to be obtained. The principal bone of contention in the Constitutional Convention was the method by which the States and the people should be represented in the National Congress, the smaller States contending for equal representation and voting power in both

the House of Representatives and the Senate and the larger States contending that representation should be influenced by the size, importance, and population of the various States. No controversy aroused such bitter animosities or resulted in so much wrangling or discussion as this question of the manner and method of representation. In order that this controversy should be put finally at rest, the matter was compromised by apportioning the Members of the House of Representatives according to population and providing that each State should have two Senators to be elected by the legislature of each particular State. That this right should not be subject to the will of Congress and should remain a permanent feature of the Government, this compromise was carried into the Constitution and the adoption of that Constitution was brought about by the understanding that, subject only to the restrictions of the Constitution, each State should have the right to choose whomsoever it would to represent it in its sovereign capacity in the Senate of the United States.

If the Senate has the right to change the qualifications of Senators, it has an equal right to disturb the basis of representation. If it can say that any person who spends \$71,000 in circularizing his constituents is manifestly unfit to be a Senator of the United States, it has the equal right to say that a State like Nevada or New Mexico should not have the same number of Senators as a State exceeding it one hundredfold in population. If it had been understood that Congress, or either House, could add to or take away from the constitutional right of each State to representation in the Senate, the convention would never have adopted the Constitution, nor would the States ever have ratified it. Imagine Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, or New Jersey voting to ratify a constitution which left to a majority of the Senate a decision as to the basis of representation in that body or the right to prescribe the qualifications of the Senators they were entitled to elect.

It was so understood by the men who framed the Constitution and urged its adoption on the people. Madison, in No. 45 of the *Federalist*, answered objections of the opponents of the Constitution and allayed the fears of those who believed that the rights of the different States in the choice of their representatives in the Senate would not be sufficiently safeguarded and guaranteed, said:

"The Senate will be elected absolutely and exclusively by the State legislatures."

In none of the discussions or debates of that period is there any intimation that the provisions of section 5 of Article I, making each House the judge of the qualifications of its own Members, would give to either House the right to capriciously or arbitrarily reject a person whom his State had seen fit to honor by his election to the Senate; but fears were expressed that section 4 of Article I, giving Congress power by law to make and alter regulations in the time, manner, and places of holding elections for Senators and Representatives would enable the National Congress to dictate to the States whom they should select as their Senators or Representatives. One of the arguments was that Congress under this power (not at all under the power to judge of the qualifications of its own Members) could pass such laws as would favor the "wealthy and well born" and thus secure their election to Congress. In No. 60 of the *Federalist*, Hamilton answered this contention, as follows:

"The truth is that there is no method of securing to the rich the preferences apprehended but by prescribing qualifications of property either for those who may elect or be elected. But this forms no part of the power conferred upon the National Government. Its authority would be restricted expressly to the regulations of the times, the places, and the manner of elections. The qualifications of the persons who may choose or be chosen, as has been remarked on other occasions, are defined and fixed in the Constitution and are unalterable by the legislature."

Thus as to the persons who may choose it was provided in section 2 of Article I of the Constitution that the Members of the House of Representatives should be chosen by the voters in each State, who should have the qualifications of voters for members of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. In other words, each State might prescribe the qualifications of voters for its State house of representatives, might attach any qualifications or disqualifications it might see fit as applied to such voters, and when it had done so the persons entitled to vote for a member of the State legislature became ipso facto entitled to vote for the National Representative in that district.

In like manner, Senators were to be elected by the legislature of each State, and how such legislature should be composed and what qualifications should be required of the members of the State legislature were matters entirely within the power of the people of each State in forming or amending its constitution. It was clearly the understanding of Hamilton that no power resided in Congress to impose additional restrictions or qualifications upon the individuals or bodies having the right to elect Senators or Representatives in Congress.

As to the persons to be chosen, their qualifications were "defined and fixed in the Constitution and unalterable by the legislature" and these qualifications were those found in Article I of the Constitution relative to Senators and Members of the House of Representatives. It is pertinent to inquire at this point whether Congress could legally and con-

stitutionally pass a law which would in terms disqualify a Senator who, for instance, had expended in his campaign for nomination or election more than 10 cents for each voter of the State. We do not think that anyone would contend that Congress has the power by a specific legislative act to constitutionally impose such a disqualification in addition to those enumerated in Article I of the Constitution. If it can not enact such a law, it certainly can not adopt a mere resolution which shall deprive a Senator of his office with all its honors and subject him to disgrace because of disqualifications found in neither law nor Constitution, but existing only in the moral sense of other Members of the United States Senate.

The vast claims made for the powers of the Senate under its right to be the judge of the qualifications of its own Members is assuming an importance never before attributed to it, and never imagined by the framers or expounders of the Federal Constitution. When the labors of the Constitutional Convention had ended, and the question arose as to its ratification by the several States, all kinds of fears, real and imaginary, possessed the people and found utterance in protests and objections made by an army of opponents to its adoption. Objections were made that the powers of the Executive were too extensive, that the Executive and legislative powers were blended in both the President and the Senate by the right of the Executive to veto legislation and the right of the Senate to confirm appointments of the President; objection was made that the rights of the State were not sufficiently guarded in the choice of their Representatives and that Congress might by its supervisory power over elections destroy the integrity and identity of the State governments and that the same result might be feared from the constitutional declaration of its own supremacy.

All reasonable and many unreasonable objections were answered by that great trinity of statesmen—Jay, Hamilton, and Madison—in the *Federalist*, and it is worthy of note that not a single word can be found anywhere in that famous exposition of the Constitution relating to the provision of the Constitution that each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own Members, except the purely perfunctory reference in No. 53, that "Each House is, as it necessarily must be, the judge of the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own Members," showing that it was understood to be merely a matter of ordinary parliamentary practice, going no further than to give each House the right to determine whether its Members had been legally elected and whether they possessed the qualifications which had been prescribed in the Constitution itself.

If it had been intimated that the Senate of the United States had the right to create disqualifications and adjudge elected Members incapable of holding the office to which they were elected, except upon the will and at the discretion of their fellow Members, the whole country would have been vocal with protest and none of the great statesmen named would have raised his voice in defense of such a construction of the power granted.

One of the earliest commentators on the Constitution was Rawle, who in his work, published in 1825, merely refers to the fact that each House possessed such power, while Story, writing his great work a few years thereafter, gave his reasons for this provision and his view of its nature, as follows:

"It is obvious that a power must be lodged somewhere to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the Members of each House of the Legislature; for otherwise there could be no certainty as to who were legitimately chosen Members, and any intruder or usurper might claim a seat and thus trample upon the rights and privileges and liberties of the people. Indeed, elections would become, under such circumstances, a mere mockery and legislation the exercise of sovereignty by a self-constituted body. The obvious question on such a subject is as to the body in which such a power shall be lodged. If lodged in any other than the legislative body itself, its independence, its purity, and even its existence and action may be destroyed or put in imminent danger. No other body but itself can have the same motives to preserve and perpetuate these attributes; no other body can be so perpetually watchful to guard its own rights and privileges from infringement and to purify and vindicate its own character and to preserve the rights and sustain the free choice of its constituents."

But it was not necessary, only convenient, that this power to judge of the qualifications of its Members, as well as of their election, that such power should be lodged in each House; it might have been reposed in the Houses jointly, or it might have been conferred upon the Supreme Court, or a special tribunal might have been created to determine these matters. While a usual parliamentary practice, it was not a right inherent in any deliberative body which was constituted by the will of the people in such form and with such powers as the people might confer. It was conferred upon each House only to the extent and for the purpose it plainly states.

Suppose these questions had been determinable by a special body or tribunal—would anyone contend that such a body would not be bound to apply the constitutional enumeration of disqualifications in its determination as to the right of the Member to his seat?

Would anyone suppose that such a tribunal could temporarily deprive a State of its right of representation in the Senate according to its

own sense of fitness and propriety, and wholly regardless of the provisions of the Constitution? When such power is lodged in each House, purely for convenience (but with the utmost propriety), it acquired no greater rights than would a mere court established to determine the same questions under the same circumstances.

It is now claimed that this power may be employed not to ascertain who were legitimately chosen or to prevent intruders or usurpers trampling upon the rights and privileges and liberties of the people, nor to preserve the rights and sustain the free choice of its constituents, but to capriciously and arbitrarily destroy the rights and deny the freedom of choice of the voters of a State and to make the Senate by a process of rejection and elimination a self-constituted body into whose council none should be admitted except in pursuance of the arbitrary selection or approval of the Members of the Senate.

And this, too, not by reason of any legislative enactment which would declare in advance the qualifications to be possessed by him who would obtain the favor of his fellow members, but by an *ex post facto* prescription of qualifications arising after the election of the Member and to be applied according to the arbitrary will of the Members of the Senate as each particular occasion arose, and as the passions or interest of a majority might prompt it to determine.

Jefferson (Manual, sec. 3), after stating the arguments in favor of the power to imprison for contempt because of the publication of a libel against the Senate in the case of William Duane, expressed his views which would be applicable to the present discussion if it could be conceived that the Senate of the United States claimed the right to deprive of his seat and office a Senator elected by the people not because of the violation of any law but according to the individual sense of each Senator as to the extralegal qualifications a Senator ought to possess:

"That in requiring a previous law the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as the Member; as should one House in the regular form of a bill aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as the law being promulgated the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the act is committed make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offense be kept undefined and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitations either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed."

The condition of the citizen who aspires to the office of Senator of the United States will be equally perilous if he may be deprived of the office to which he has been fairly elected, and for which he possesses every qualification required by the Constitution, by the assumption on the part of the Senate of a right to require in his particular case such other additional qualifications as a bare majority of the membership may require.

Any action of the Senate in depriving VARE of his seat on such grounds would necessarily be based on that most typical act of despotism, an *ex post facto* declaration of criminality in the doing of an object innocent or lawful when done, an act abhorrent to our sense of natural justice and expressly condemned by our Constitution.

Following the Civil War the people of Missouri formed a new constitution, certain provisions of which excited attention, one being the exactation of a test oath from all persons holding any office of profit or trust, to the effect that such person had "always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States against all enemies thereof, foreign or domestic," failure to take the oath being punishable by loss of the office. By further provisions those who could not or would not take this oath were deprived of the right to vote, to hold any office, be a candidate for office, serve as a juror, practice as an attorney, be an officer of a corporation, a school-teacher, a priest or minister of the gospel. In other words, these constitutional provisions undertook to declare guilty and punish, by deprivation of civil rights, all persons who could not take the oath that they had never done certain specified things or acts which this constitution then for the first time declared unlawful.

In *Cummings v. Missouri* (4 Wall. 277, 18 Law Ed. 356) the Supreme Court, in holding such portions of the State constitution invalid, said:

"The oath could not, therefore, have been required as a means of ascertaining whether parties were qualified or not for their respective callings or the trusts with which they were charged. It was required, in order to reach the person, not the calling. It was exacted not from any notion that the several acts designated indicated unfitness for the callings but because it was thought that the several acts deserved punishment, and that for many of them there was no way to inflict punishment except by depriving the parties who had committed them of some of the rights and privileges of the citizen.

"The disabilities created by the constitution of Missouri must be regarded as penalties—they constitute punishment. We do not agree with the counsel of Missouri that 'to punish one is to deprive him of life, liberty, or property, and that to take from him anything less than these is no punishment at all.' The learned counsel does not use these terms—life, liberty, and property—as comprehending every right known to the law. He does not include under liberty freedom

from outrage on the feelings as well as restraints on the person. He does not include under property those estates which one may acquire in the professions, though they are often the source of the highest emoluments and honors. The deprivation of any rights, civil or political, previously enjoyed, may be punishment; the circumstances attending and the causes of the deprivation determining the fact. Disqualification from office may be punishment, as in cases of conviction upon impeachment. Disqualification from the pursuits of a lawful avocation, or from positions of trust, or from the privilege of appearing in the courts, or acting as executor, administrator, or guardian may also, and often has been, imposed as punishment." *

"The theory upon which our political institutions rest is that all men have certain inalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that in this pursuit of happiness all avocations, all honors, all positions are alike open to everyone, and that in the protection of all these rights all are equal before the law. Any deprivation or suspension of any of these rights for past conduct is punishment, and can be in no other wise defined."

The denial of the right of WILLIAM S. VARE to a seat in the Senate, for which he possesses all the constitutional qualifications and to which he has been fairly elected, is a punishment inflicted personally upon him, and it is inflicted not in pursuance of any lawful authority, or by virtue of any enactment of any legislature, but by a proceeding resulting in a judgment which can not be distinguished from an attainder, which is thus described in the opinion cited:

"A bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial.

"If the punishment be less than death, the act is termed a bill of pains and penalties. Within the meaning of the Constitution bills of attainder include bills of pains and penalties. In these cases the legislative body, in addition to its legitimate functions, exercises the powers and office of judge; it assumes, in the language of the textbooks, judicial magistracy; it pronounces upon the guilt of the party without any of the forms or safeguards of trial; it determines the sufficiency of the proofs adduced, whether conformable to the rules of evidence or otherwise, and it fixes the degree of punishment in accordance with its own notions of the enormity of the offense.

"'Bills of this sort,' says Mr. Justice Story, 'have been usually passed in England in times of rebellion or gross subserviency to the Crown, or of violent political excitement; periods in which all nations are most liable (as well the free as the enslaved) to forget their duties and trample upon the rights and liberties of others' (Story, Com. sec. 1344)."

In *Calder v. Bull* (3 Dallas, 386) the term "ex post facto law" was declared to be:

"First. Every law that makes an action done before the passing of the law, and which was innocent when done, criminal, and punishes such action," etc.

WILLIAM S. VARE spent, in round numbers, \$71,000 in preparing, printing, and mailing certain literature circulating through the mails to the voters of Pennsylvania. In doing so he committed no crime against any law of the United States or the State of Pennsylvania, and such conduct on his part did not have the effect of disqualifying him within the meaning of any provision of the Constitution of the United States. Not only so, but the furnishing of information to the voters of the State as to the political principles he entertained and advocated for the purpose of securing their support, if they concurred in the same, so far from being even a moral wrong or delinquency, was highly proper and laudable. To deprive him of his office because he made this expenditure for this purpose could only result from that combination in one body of the legislative powers and judicial functions which have always been held the very essence of tyranny and despotism. The Senate, acting for itself and without the concurrence of the House of Representatives or the approval of the President, would, in effect at least, enact a law in its legislative capacity that anyone who had theretofore spent \$71,000 in circularizing his constituents was guilty of an act so criminal and immoral in its nature as to amount to a disqualification for the office of United States Senator; and then, immediately or concurrently, acting in its judicial capacity, it would try the fact, and, finding it to exist, would apply the newly established legislative pronouncement, and, acting both as legislator and judge, would at one and the same time create the crime and condemn the criminal. And this, too, by a law *ex post facto* in its nature, making that criminal which was innocent at the time it was committed and applying it to the particular case without laying down any general rule by which other aspirants in the future might avoid the commission of a like offense. If the Senate has the right to enact, to all intents and purposes, a law that no aspirant for the Senate shall spend \$71,000 in disseminating literature, how could any future candidate be able to even guess the amount that might be legitimately expended without incurring the censure of that body?

If such candidate should expend only one-tenth of that amount, or \$7,100, what assurance would he have that such expenditure would not be deemed sufficient in the eyes of a majority of the Members of the Senate to deprive him of the office he had obtained, particularly if such majority was politically or personally unfriendly to him?

If the Senate had the power to exclude an elected Senator because of the expenditure of \$71,000, it would have exactly the same power to take the high moral ground that no Senator has the right to spend anything to influence his nomination or election, and thereupon exclude him upon proof that he had spent any amount for that purpose, however insignificant such amount might be.

The candidacy of WILLIAM S. VARE apparently evoked an enthusiastic response from among a great number of persons who evidently concurred in his political views. They organized a campaign committee, solicited contributions, received a large amount as the result of such solicitations, and disbursed it for the usual and ordinary purposes to which campaign funds are usually devoted—expense of newspaper and other forms of advertising, payment of the expenses of speakers, printing, postage, maintenance of headquarters, payment of employees, and contributions to local organizations. The amount so collected and expended in behalf of the ticket on which his name appeared amounted to from \$600,000 to \$700,000; the exact amount is immaterial, for the question arises whether the Senate, under its bare power to judge of the qualifications of its own Members, can deny admission to one in whose behalf a certain amount of money has been collected and expended for campaign purposes. In determining this question of right, the further question arises whether both Houses of the National Legislature, with the approval of the President, could validly and constitutionally enact a law, prospective in its operation, that thereafter the expenditure of \$600,000 on behalf of the candidacy of an elected Senator should be an absolute disqualification justifying his rejection as a Senator. We do not apprehend that anyone would contend that such legislative power existed.

The several States have the undoubted primary right to make whatever regulations are necessary for maintaining the purity of the ballot, for the limiting of campaign expenses, and to prevent corrupt practices of any kind; and they have the undoubted right to punish those who violate any of such provisions which are declared to be criminal.

The Congress of the United States, by virtue of its ultimate right of regulation of elections where Senators and Representatives are chosen, may undoubtedly enact laws with the same purpose in view and declare a violation thereof punishable as a crime. But neither the National Government nor the States can add to or take away from the disqualifications or qualifications of a Senator or Representative of the United States, for these disqualifications or qualifications are fixed by the will of the people as embodied in the Constitution, which is declared to be the supreme law of the land and beyond the power of alteration by any of the departments of either State or National Government, or in any manner except by an amendment or alteration of the Constitution itself.

So clearly was it understood by the framers of the Constitution that Congress had no power to add to or take away from the qualifications of Senators or Representatives that Hamilton, in No. 60 of the *Federalist*, demonstrated that any attempt on the part of Congress to interfere with the free and unlimited right of the people to select anyone possessing the constitutional qualifications would be a usurpation of power and a subversion of the Constitution justifying a revolution, which would immediately take place.

As before stated, no apprehension was felt that such interference would take place under the purely parliamentary power to judge of the qualifications of its members, but fears were expressed that the right of Congress to regulate the times, places, and manner of election might be used to influence or coerce the voters into favoring particular persons or classes. It was in answer to this claim that he said:

"We have seen that an uncontrollable power over the elections for the Federal Government could not, without hazard, be committed to the State legislatures. Let us now see what are the dangers to be apprehended on the other side; that is, from confining the ultimate right of regulating its own elections to the Union itself. It is not pretended that this right would ever be used for the exclusion of any State from its share in the representation. The interests of all would, in this respect at least, be the security of all. But it is alleged that it might be employed in such a manner as to promote the election of some favored class of men to the exclusion of others; by confining the place of election to particular districts and rendering it impracticable for the citizens at large to partake in the choice. Of all chimerical suppositions this seems to be the most chimerical. On one hand, no rational calculation of probabilities would lead us to imagine that a disposition which a conduct so violent and extraordinary would imply, would find its way into the national council; and, on the other hand, it may be concluded with certainty that if so improper a spirit should ever gain admission into them, it would display itself in a form altogether different and far more decisive.

The improbability of the attempt may be satisfactorily inferred from the single reflection that it will never be made without causing an immediate revolt of the great body of the people, headed and directed by the State governments. It is not difficult to conceive that this characteristic right of freedom may, in certain turbulent and factious seasons, be violated in respect to a particular class of citizens by a victorious majority, but that so fundamental a privilege in a country situated and enlightened as this is should be invaded to the prejudice

of the great mass of the people, by the deliberate policy of the Government, without occasioning a popular revolution is altogether inconceivable and incredible. * * *

"As to the Senate it is impossible that any regulation of 'time and manner,' which is all that is proposed to be submitted to the National Government in respect to that body, can affect the spirit which will direct the choice of its Members."

If the Senate has the discretionary right to exclude a duly elected Senator from admission to its councils it has the right to deny to any State or to any number of States, less than a majority of all the States, representation in the National Senate. It can do exactly what Hamilton said could not be done without precipitating a popular revolution. One-third of its entire membership must apply for admission at its next regular session. If it has the right to exclude WILLIAM S. VARE, it has the same right to exclude the other thirty or more Senators whose terms of service begin with that session. Because if this right exists at all, it is absolutely discretionary; it is not exercised in pursuance of any provision of the Constitution or of any law of the United States; no limit is fixed within which it may operate and no standard is erected by which its operation may be measured.

It is simply arbitrary, uncontrolled discretion, utterly antagonistic to the fundamental principle of our political institution that we have a government of laws and not of men. If the Senate can arbitrarily, and in their uncontrolled discretion, say who shall or shall not be a Senator of the United States, then the people of the United States have no more agency in the election of their representatives in Congress than had the Roman people in the election of their emperor when the imperial office was filled by the sole election of the legions.

This utter subversion of the Constitution, this destruction of the right of the people of the respective States in their individual and collective capacity, can not be justified by the assumption of a superior virtue and intelligence on the part of the Senate. It is always the plea of despots that they can govern their subjects better than the subjects can govern themselves, and every excess of tyranny has been justified on the same ground.

It may be, it no doubt is, true that men of the education, intelligence, and patriotism of the Members of the Senate would be more able to choose fit men for high office than could the people generally. But it is not so written in the Constitution created by the people and establishing a government for the people. The people had and exercised the right to determine the frame of our National Government and to prescribe the qualifications of the persons who should represent the people in the legislative department.

In considering these qualifications Mr. Justice Story in his work on the Constitution (fifth edition, pp. 460-463) discusses this question and gives the following as his conclusion:

"It would seem but a fair reasoning upon the plainest principles of interpretation that when the Constitution so established certain qualifications as necessary for office it meant to exclude all others as prerequisites. From the very nature of such a provision the affirmation of these qualifications would seem to imply a negation of all others."

McCrory (Elections, sec. 625, p. 449) says:

"The power given to each House of Congress to 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members' does not authorize an inquiry into the moral character of a person elected and returned as a Member. Such an inquiry can only be made, if at all, in the prosecution of proceedings for expulsion. The term 'qualifications' as used in the Constitution means the constitutional qualifications, to wit, that the person elected and returned as a Member shall have attained the age of 25 years, been 7 years a citizen of the United States, and shall be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen."

This view of the correct interpretation of the Federal Constitution was not confined to statesmen and jurists contemporaneous with its adoption but has been stated in the Halls of the Senate by statesmen whose abilities and attainments were such as to command attention and respect.

In 1855 the right of Senator Trumbull to the seat to which he had been elected by the Legislature of Illinois was challenged on the ground that certain legislation of the State of Illinois had added to the qualifications found in the Constitution. Senator Crittenden thus answered these objections:

"According to the plain meaning of the Federal Constitution every inhabitant of a State 30 years of age, who has been 9 years a citizen of the United States, is eligible to the office of Senator. What more can be said about it? It is now supposed by those who contend that Mr. Trumbull is not entitled to his seat that it is competent for a State, by its constitution—and I suppose they would equally contend by any law which the legislature might from time to time pass—to superadd additional qualifications. The Constitution of the United States, they say, has only in part regulated the subject, and therefore it is no interference with that Constitution to make additional regulations.

"This, I think it will be plain to all, is a mere sophism when you come to consider it. If it was a power within the regulation of, and

proper to be regulated by, the Constitution of the United States, and if that Constitution has qualified it, as I have stated, prescribing the age, prescribing the residence, and prescribing the citizenship, was there anything more intended? If so, the framers of the Constitution would have said so. The very enumeration of these qualifications excludes the idea that they intended any other qualifications."

In 1907 the right of Senator SMOOT was challenged on alleged grounds of disqualifications entirely outside of those enumerated in the Constitution, and in the discussion that took place Senator Knox condensed the whole subject into a few words when, in speaking of Senator SMOOT, he said:

"He was at the time of his election over 30 years of age and had been 9 years a citizen of the United States, and when elected was an inhabitant of Utah. These are the only qualifications named in the Constitution, and it is not in our power to say to the State, 'these are not enough; we require other qualifications,' or to say that we can not trust the judgment of the States in the selection of Senators, and we, therefore, insist upon the right to disapprove them for any reason."

When we consider the great number of Senators whose right to office has been challenged because of alleged disqualifications outside of those prescribed by the Constitution—Senators Robbins, Fitch, Goldthwaite, Lamar, Ingalls, du Pont, Morgan, Grover, Smith, Lorimer, Stephenson, Newberry, Brookhart, Trumbull, and Mayfield—it might be well for no aspirant to the Senate to hereafter lay the flatteringunction to his soul that his right to the office would never be questioned; for let it be established as a precedent that a majority of the Members of the Senate may exclude him for any reason, or no reason at all, he may find out that a life of probity, honesty, and integrity and a strict and literal compliance with the laws of State and Nation constitute no defense to the unrestrained will of a majority of the Senate.

WILLIAM S. VARE is not claimed to be lacking in moral fitness; no charge of violation of any law has ever been made against him in his personal relations; no dereliction of duty is claimed to exist in the performance of his official functions; no proof or even reasonable suspicion that he ever spent a cent or authorized the spending of a cent for any purpose of corruption or bribery, or for any other illegal or criminal purpose; no claim made that any law of the United States or of the State of Pennsylvania was violated in the collection or disbursement of his campaign fund. No claim made that at the primary of March 18, 1926, the Republican voters of the State of Pennsylvania were illegally influenced to prefer him over the other candidates; no claim that he did not receive a substantial majority of the votes cast for Senator at the general election in November, 1926, and not even a pretense that he is subject to any of the disqualifications of nonage, lack of citizenship of the United States, or inhabitancy of the State of Pennsylvania at the time of his election.

He had held the office of Representative in Congress for one of the Pennsylvania districts for 14 years, presumably a tribute to efficient and honest service rendered in that capacity; he had his own independent ideas upon things political, which he wished to test by his candidacy for the nomination as United States Senator, and while he personally expended money in a very considerable amount, there is neither claim nor proof that he spent anything but what was his own and every cent of it for a legitimate purpose.

Even had he possessed none of the qualifications for United States Senator, except those enumerated in the Constitution, and had had no long term of public service as a legislator, he would have had the undoubted right as an American citizen to present his claims for election to one of the highest offices known to the civilized world. He had the right to aspire to that exalted position, which many covet, but few attain, and to submit his claims and aspirations to the people of Pennsylvania, who were the sole and exclusive judges of the propriety of his election so long as he possessed the constitutional prerequisites.

When he received the necessary majority he became entitled, as a matter of right, to the enjoyment of the office for which he was elected. He had the right to feel that a legitimate ambition had been satisfied and that he would receive the rewards of dignity and honor which accompanied it. As a citizen of the United States he is entitled to enjoy this right; he is entitled to have his qualifications measured by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and he is entitled to hold and enjoy his exalted office, not by the mere will and sufferance of his fellow Members, but because, under the Constitution, he is a duly elected Senator of the United States.

To deprive him of these rights is to inflict upon him a personal wrong, a wrong in comparison with which ordinary civil wrongs would be insignificant, a wrong which should not be, and we believe will not be, inflicted by Senators who hold their offices by the same right which he claims for himself, the exercise of the will of the people and the protection of the Constitution of the United States.

II. THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

The rejection of WILLIAM S. VARE from the exercise of an office to which he was legally elected would be a great personal wrong, depriving him of all the dignity, influence, and emoluments of a member of

the most important legislative body in the world; it would deprive him of the opportunity to advocate in effective form perhaps the political principles and personal views which were ratified by a large majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and would deprive him of the gratification of a high, but laudable, ambition, fairly and honestly realized. In a country where every inhabitant may claim the legal right for redress for all manner of civil injuries, however unimportant or even insignificant, WILLIAM S. VARE would stand remediless for the wrongs inflicted upon him.

But WILLIAM S. VARE is only one citizen out of the millions of citizens of the United States who would suffer a loss of dignity, prestige, or profit by reason of the action of the Senate. If the Senate of the United States has the power to arbitrarily say that a person elected by the people and possessing all the qualifications required by the Constitution shall not be permitted to hold or exercise said office, then every citizen of the State of Pennsylvania has received an injury equally direct as that inflicted upon the Senator elected by that State; for while Senator-elect VARE would lose his right to hold office, the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania would be deprived of the fundamental right of an American citizen to vote at the election for Senators of the United States, and the citizens of that State collectively would be deprived of their constitutional right to be represented in the Senate by a person of their own choosing, and this wrong would be magnified in proportion to the number of citizens disfranchised.

As great or greater a wrong would be inflicted upon the citizens of the United States, in their individual and collective political capacities, because a precedent would be established which might at any election result in the disfranchisement of the voters of any State.

The right of every qualified citizen of the United States to vote for a Member of Congress or a United States Senator is a right not dependent upon the discretion or permission of either House of Congress, but is a right secured and guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, which together constitute "the supreme law of the land," of which they can not be lawfully deprived at the arbitrary will of either the executive, judicial, or legislative departments.

The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution provides:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature."

It has never been decided or even contended that Senators of the United States could be elected by any other agency or in any other manner than that provided by said amendment, nor that prior thereto a Senator could be elected in any other manner than by the State legislature in conformity with the Constitution as it formerly stood.

In speaking of the exclusive method of election obtaining before the adoption of the seventeenth amendment, the Senate committee, in reporting on the right of Senator Stephenson to occupy the seat to which he was elected, said:

"When we speak of the election of a United States Senator under existing constitutional and legislative provisions, we contemplate only the election by the legislature of the State."

In the case of Henry B. Payne (1885) the committee reported:

"The State should execute its laws respecting the purity of the senatorial elections by the indictment and conviction of a single person, who bribes or is bribed, whether the election is affected or not. The State should investigate as well to the end of better laws and surer execution of the laws."

"The State, too, is charged with the maintenance of 'the honor of Ohio,' and its vindication rests with its own legislature, its own judiciary, and its own people; but it can not demand this vindication at the hands of the United States Senate except as they may flow from investigations by that body within the limits of its constitutional power and duties."

It is well said in *United States v. Aczel* (219 Fed. 917, 929):

"The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution and the statute just quoted are too recent to have received any judicial construction or interpretation, but so far as the right to vote for a Member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States is concerned, the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly decided that such right is fundamentally based upon and given and secured by the Constitution of the United States."

In *Ex parte Yarbrough* (110 U. S. 651, 4 Sup. Ct. 152, 28 L. ed. 274) there was involved the right of a negro to vote at an election for Representative of the United States and indirectly for the legislature which would select a Senator, or, as the court said:

"Stripped of its technical verbiage, the offense charged in this indictment is that the defendant conspired to intimidate Berry Saunders, a citizen of African descent, in the exercise of his right to vote for a Member of the Congress of the United States."

In holding that a single negro voter was not beneath the protection of the Constitution and laws, the court said:

"But it is not correct to say that the right to vote for a Member of Congress does not depend on the Constitution of the United States. The office, if it be properly called an office, is created by the Constitution and by that alone. It also declares how it shall be filled, namely, by election."

As to the claim made that the right to vote for Representatives in Congress depended upon the qualifications prescribed by the State legislatures for the election of members of its most numerous branch, and that therefore the right to vote for Members of Congress was given by the State and not the Nation and its violation could be punished by the State alone the court quotes Article I, section 2, of the Constitution, and proceeds:

"The States, in prescribing the qualifications of voters for the most numerous branch of their own legislatures do not do this with reference to the election for Members of Congress, nor do they prescribe the qualifications for voters for those *eo nomine*. They define who are to vote for the popular branch of their own legislature, and the Constitution of the United States says the same persons shall vote for Members of Congress in that State. It adopts the qualification thus furnished as the qualification of its own electors for Members of Congress. It is not true, therefore, that electors for Members of Congress owe their right to vote to the State law in any sense which makes the exercise of the right to depend exclusively on the law of the State."

Based upon this sound interpretation of the Federal Constitution as to the right of the qualified citizen to vote at elections for Members of the House of Representatives, the court upheld the conviction of nine men whose offense consisted in conspiring to deprive by intimidation a negro voter and citizen of the United States. Every citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, white or black, male or female, possessing the qualifications of electors for the most numerous branch of the legislature of that State had the same constitutional right to express his or her choice for Senator from that State. Can it be reasonably contended that this absolute constitutional right can be exercised effectually only when it results in the election of Members who are *personae gratae* to a majority of the United States Senate? Or can the specious claim be substantiated that, because this honorable body is made the judge of the questions as to whether an election actually took place and resulted in the choice of such Senator or to be the judge of the qualifications of the person so elected, the Senate therefore has the power to nullify and vitiate the exercise of this right of the elective franchise on the part of the millions of citizens taking part in the election?

In *Minor v. Happersett* (21 Wall. 178, 22 L. Ed. 631) the Supreme Court said:

"The right of suffrage, when granted, will be protected. He who has it can only be deprived of it by due process of law, but in order to claim protection he must first show that he has the right."

The Constitution itself confers upon the citizens of Pennsylvania the right to vote for Senators and Representatives, but what protection can there be to the effective exercise of that right if the Senate can nullify it under the plea that it is judging of the qualifications of its own Members?

In *Wiley v. Sinkler* (179 U. S. 58, 21 Sup. Ct. 17, 45 L. Ed. 84) the plaintiff sued an election board to recover damages for wrongfully and willfully rejecting his vote for a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States at the election held November 6, 1894, in which case the court thus describes the nature of the right of the citizen to vote:

"The right to vote for Members of the Congress of the United States is not derived merely from the constitution and laws of the State in which they are chosen, but has its foundation in the Constitution of the United States."

But how could it have availed the plaintiff in that case to be permitted to exercise the physical right of depositing his ballot if the election board had the right, in its discretion, to throw the ballot box and its contents into the fire immediately at the conclusion of the voting? Yet such an act would be no more destructive of the rights of the voter than would a determination of this body that a person duly elected, and his election properly certified, should not be permitted to hold the office for which he was elected.

The case of *Swaford v. Templeton* (185 U. S. 487, 22 Sup. Ct. 783, 46 L. Ed. 1005) was in all respects similar to the case last cited, and relying upon and affirming its doctrine the court said:

"It is manifest from the context of the opinion in the case just referred to that the conclusion that the cause was one arising under the Constitution of the United States was predicated on the conception that the action sought a vindication or protection of the right to vote for a Member of Congress, a right, as declared in *Ex parte Yarbrough* (110 U. S. 655), 'fundamentally based upon the Constitution (of the United States) which created the office of Member of Congress and declared that it should be elective, and pointed out the means of ascertaining who should be electors.' That is to say, the ruling was that the case was equally one arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, whether the illegal act complained of arose from a charged violation of some specific provision of the Constitution or laws of the United States or from the violation of a State law which

affected the exercise of the right to vote for a Member of Congress, since the Constitution of the United States had adopted, as the qualifications of electors for the Members of Congress, those prescribed by the State for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of the State."

Referring again to *United States v. Aczel* (219 Fed., 1. c. 932) there is found the following clear statement applicable to this discussion:

"The right to vote for a Member of Congress, being a right secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States, it is perfectly plain that the right to vote for a United States Senator, since the adoption of the seventeenth amendment of the United States Constitution and the passage by Congress of the act of June 4, 1914, is also a right secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States. If the right to vote for a Representative in Congress or a Senator of the United States is a right secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States, then it appears that the right and privilege to serve as a member of an election board where such Representative or Senator is to be elected is likewise a right or privilege secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States. If a man has a right to vote, he has a right to have his vote received and counted by the proper election officers; otherwise the right to vote is but an empty right."

Is there anything of substance, is there more than a shadow of such right to vote, if its result and effect can be completely nullified by the action of this honorable body under a claim that it is judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its Members?

The legislatures of the various States have, from time to time, attempted to add qualifications or disqualifications with respect to Senators and Representatives beyond those laid down in the Constitution. One of the most striking of these instances occurred when the Legislature of the State of Ohio passed a law fixing a limit on the amount that might be spent by candidates for office (including Representatives in Congress) and declaring that the election of any person whose expenditures exceeded the limit so fixed should be void; it also subjected the offender to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

In *State v. Russell*, 10 Ohio Dec. 255, it appeared that the defendant was the nominee of his party for National Representative and expended more than the amount limited by the act. As he was defeated, the act, of course, could not operate to void his election, but he was prosecuted under the provision relating to the imposition of a fine. The district court sustained a demurrer to the indictment in an elaborate and well-written opinion, reviewing a great number of authorities, on the ground that in so far as it related to candidates for Congress, it was unconstitutional in its entirety, because it was beyond the power of the State to add any qualifications or disqualifications to those enumerated in the Constitution. The circuit court (20 Ohio C. C. Rep. 551) likewise held that the State had no power to make the election of a National Representative dependent upon compliance with a legislative requirement of the State of Ohio, but held that the portion of the enactment so providing was distinct and separable from the provisions providing for punishment by fine, and reversed the judgment of the lower court. Its ruling and argument on the applicable portion of the question is as follows:

"And then section 1 provides as to all persons, whether Members of Congress or to a person elected to an office within the State, that his election is to be unlawful and void, and he gets no right under it.

"Now, the first question for consideration is: Does that undertake to add to the constitutional qualifications of a person who may become a Member of Congress an additional disqualification. The qualifications will be well remembered—one pertains to his age and the other to his residence, the State in which he resides, and the other as to how long he has been a citizen of the United States. It has been held as to a greater number of conditions that have been added by the different States from time to time, that they have been to add disqualifications; for instance, that he should reside within his district, has been held to add a qualification; that he must be of a certain age, of a certain belief, or that he must be of a certain wealth, or anything of that kind—all these were added qualifications undoubtedly, but here we have something that is called a qualification on one side and contended on the other that it is a mere regulation of the election. And the question is: What is it? Is it not a qualification? This is certain: It is something that disqualifies a person from accepting the office. It removes him entirely from becoming a Congressman under that regulation. And it is hard to see how a person can be disqualified by anything unless that thing disqualifies him and adds something when it clearly does not come under the qualifications required by the United States. * * *

"To our minds, the law adds a circumstance; that is, the person who is elected must have it appear. The circumstance must exist that he has not violated this law, and in that sense which seems to be a generally accepted sense, not only generally by the people, but in the legal sense as well, we think that the qualification called for by section 6 of this article is an unlawful one. It might as well prescribe that he should not have violated some other law, and required him to make an affidavit that he had never stolen a horse, and had never been a thief, never been convicted of a crime—he might be called upon to show these by affidavit before he should be allowed

to become a Member of Congress. It is perfectly apparent that a matter of that kind, or one that inheres in his character, would be adding to the constitutional requirements.

“And that being true, that part of the act would clearly be unconstitutional. But that provision that we find to be unconstitutional pertains only to those that deprive him of the office. That a person might be fined for violation of the law of the State need not exempt a Member of Congress or member of the State legislature; but, if the person has received the requisite number of votes, then for a State to step in and say whether that person should be a Member of Congress would entirely supersede the rights of that party under the United States Constitution.”

The solution of the whole matter is found in the fact that the qualifications of Members of the National Congress are declared by the people, the ultimate sovereign, through the medium of the written Constitution of the United States which was agreed by the people should be the supreme law of the land. It could not be supreme if its creator, the people of the respective States, had retained power to change its provisions by the act of their State legislatures; nor would it be supreme if the power to annul or modify its provisions existed in the legislative bodies it created. The State legislature has a legitimate function in determining the qualifications of voters for its most numerous legislative body and thereby fixing the same qualifications for persons entitled to vote for representatives in both Houses of the National Congress, and it has a further legislative function in its primary duty of regulating the times, places, and manners of its election; Congress has a legitimate function to perform in supervising and regulating elections at which Members of Congress are chosen and of enacting every law that will promote the efficiency and integrity of such elections and protect every qualified voter in the exercise of his legal and constitutional rights.

But neither State legislature nor National Congress can add to or take from the plain and specific enumerations of qualifications of Representatives or Senators, for could they do so the Constitution would lose its supremacy and have no greater effect than an ordinary legislative enactment.

With the case just cited in mind, we call attention to the testimony heard by the special committee (Governor Pinchot, pp. 32, 39) describing the efforts that were made by Governor Pinchot to procure the enactment of a valid and effective corrupt practice act and his inability to do so.

Had such a law been enacted, compliance thereto could not have been compelled as a prerequisite to the right to hold the office of United States Representative or Senator without imposing qualifications within neither the letter nor spirit of the Constitution. If such a law had provided that in addition to being 30 years of age, 9 years a citizen of the United States, and an actual inhabitant of the State of Pennsylvania, the Representative or Senator must have complied with the provision of the corrupt practice act, could it be doubted that the State of Pennsylvania was making a vain and unconstitutional attempt to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding such additional qualifications.

If in order to obtain his certificate of election the newly elected Congressman would have been required to make an affidavit that he had spent no more than 10 cents per registered voter, how could it be denied that the State of Pennsylvania had added to the qualifications of Senators of the United States?

In No. 52 of the Federalist the qualifications of a Representative of the United States were stated, and would be equally applicable, with necessary changes, to Senators, and the following comment was made:

“Under these reasonable limitations the door of this part of the Federal Government is opened to merit of every description, whether native or adoptive, whether young or old, and without regard to poverty or wealth, or to any particular profession of religious faith.”

Had Governor Pinchot succeeded in his just and laudable efforts to obtain a corrupt practice act for Pennsylvania, reasonably limiting the amount of campaign expenditures, we do not think it could be seriously contended that there could be annexed thereto a valid and legal condition that compliance with such act should be a prerequisite to the enjoyment of the office of Senator or Representative of the United States. But a further important and pertinent consideration is that no such law was passed; and in spending \$71,000 in the distribution of literature to his constituents Mr. VARE violated no law of the State of Pennsylvania. Strictly speaking, he could have, without a statutory violation, spent ten or one hundred times that amount. And the further question arises, can the Senate of the United States make as a ground for exclusion the violation of a proposed law of the State of Pennsylvania which was never enacted? Or can it, under its power to judge of the qualifications of its members, require qualifications as to a limitation upon campaign expenses which it conceives are necessary and proper to be possessed by a Senator of the United States.

Sovereign States of the Union are not under the tutelage or guardianship of any of the departments of the National Government. They are restrained, so far as any restraint is laid upon them, by the terms of the Constitution itself, but within the sphere of their legitimate

action they are as independent of the Federal Government as they are of the governments of Europe. If any State desires a corrupt practice act, it has the right to enact it and make it as drastic or lenient as it sees fit, and it has the exclusive option to remain without such a law. But its acting or failing to act in this respect has not the slightest effect or influence upon its relations to its own people in their right to constitutional representation in the National Congress, on one hand, or to the Union of States on the other, nor is it or should it be deprived of its just and proper representation in both Houses of Congress because it fails to pass or enforce a just corrupt practice act.

Representation in the National Congress is one of the most important and undoubted rights the several States possess, not only for the protection of the interest of the people of the State against Federal usurpation but in order that its own weight and influence may be felt either in the defeat or repeal of unjust laws or in the enactment of wise and salutary ones. This right of representation inheres in the very frame and structure of the Federal Constitution, which has always provided for equal representation of the States in the Senate, elected directly or indirectly by the people of each particular State.

This right is well stated in McCrary on Elections, section 188, page 139, where he quotes from the report of the committee on elections in two cases where the right of the chosen Member of the House of Representatives was challenged:

“Representation is one of the very essentials of a republican form of government, and no one doubts that the United States can not fulfill this obligation without guaranteeing that representation here.”

How is it proposed in this proceeding to fulfill this obligation of guaranteeing to the State of Pennsylvania the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution? By depriving her of the services of her duly elected and accredited Senator, whose constitutional qualifications are not denied, and who has without question been elected by the people thereof, who is charged with the commission of no crime nor any moral defect rendering him unworthy to discharge the duties of the Senatorship? His rejection would deprive Pennsylvania of half of her strength in the Senate until his successor should be appointed, for, according to the great weight of authority in this country (McCrary on Elections, pp. 247, 249), the disqualification of a Senator does not entitle his unsuccessful competitor to a seat.

If, then, Mr. VARE should be appointed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, by means entirely proper and not induced by the expenditure of a single cent, could the Senate again reject him on account of the expenditures made in the primary preceding the election which, as to him, was held void?

If such course is pursued uniformly by the United States Senate, there will necessarily occur a continual conflict between the people of the disfranchised State and the Senate, because such a conflict must result from the very nature of the controversy. Either the people of the State would be compelled to forego their right to choose their own representative or the Senate would be compelled to finally and ultimately accept a person whom they had perhaps repeatedly rejected as unfit.

In *People ex rel. Leroy v. Hurlburt* (24 Mich. 44) Judge Cooley, a great constitutional lawyer and judge, said:

“Mr. Justice Story has well shown that constitutional freedom means something more than liberty permitted; it consists in the civil and political rights which are absolutely guaranteed, assured, and guarded: in one's liberties as a man and a citizen—his right to vote, his right to hold office, his right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, his equality with all others who are his fellow citizens—all these guarded and protected and not held at the mercy and discretion of any one man or of any popular majority. (Story, *Miscellaneous Writings*, 620.) If these are not now the absolute right of the people of Michigan, they may be allowed more liberty of action and more privileges, but they are little nearer to constitutional freedom than Europe was when an imperial city sent out consuls to govern it.

“The men who framed our institutions have not so understood the facts. With them it has been an axiom that our system was one of checks and balances; that each department of the Government was a check upon the others, and each grade of government upon the rest; and they have never questioned or doubted that the corporators in each municipality were exercising their franchises under the protection of certain fundamental principles which no power in the State could override or disregard. The State may mold local institutions according to its views of policy or expediency, but local government is a matter of absolute right and the State can not take it away. It would be the boldest mockery to speak of a city as possessing municipal liberty where the State not only shaped its government but, at discretion, sent in its own agents to administer it; or to call that system one of constitutional freedom under which it should be equally admissible to allow the people full control in their local affairs or no control at all.

“What I say here is with the utmost respect and deference to the legislative department, even though the task I am called upon to perform is to give reasons why a blow aimed at the foundation of our structure of liberty should be warded off. Nevertheless, when the State reaches out and draws to itself and appropriates the powers which from time immemorial have been locally possessed and exercised and introduces into its legislation the centralizing ideas of continental Europe,

under which despotism, whether of monarch or commune, alone have flourished, we seem forced back upon and compelled to take up and defend the plainest and most primary axioms of free government, as if even in Anglican liberty, which has been gained step by step, through extorted charters and bills of rights, the punishment of kings and the overthrow of dynasties, nothing was settled and nothing established."

This language of that learned jurist was used in defense of the people of a mere municipality in its right to self-government as against the usurpation of the State legislature. It was not founded upon any constitutional right of the people of a city to govern themselves, for no such right was expressed in the constitution of the State of Michigan, but was based upon the inherent right of the people of a city to govern themselves in consonance with the genius and theory of free popular government, even when asserted as against the State legislature to whom the city owed its creation and existence.

Its applicability to the lack of power of either House of the National Congress to deprive the people of the right to representation in the national councils is magnified and emphasized by the fact that the people of a State, in their sovereign capacity, do not owe their creation to the National Legislature, and that the authority of the National Government independently arises from the same source as does the State government, in that both are the creatures and creation of the people, and the authority each may exercise within the proper sphere of its action may be found in the same written Constitution, whereby certain powers are conferred upon the National Government and all others are reserved to the States and the people. With a due regard not only to the theory of free government but to the express words of the Constitution, no more power is given to the National Legislature to deprive the people of the States of the right to representation in the National Senate and House of Representatives, or to limit their free choice of the persons to be so chosen, than is given to the States to nullify the constitutional action of the National Legislature; in either case none. It is only by a scrupulous observance of the constitutional limitations placed on each that we can have the free government intended in our supreme law. Or, as was well said by Senator Knox in the case of Senator Smoot:

"The perfection of human liberties under law will only be attained under the American Constitution when each of the dual sovereignties within its sphere exerts its powers to the utmost limits for the human weal; when the States and the artificial bodies they have created cease to deny and resist the rightful and full exercise of the national power over national affairs; when there is no attempt to encroach upon the undeniable reserved powers of the States for the aggrandizement of national power; when the people discriminate between wise policies designed to meet the imperative needs of modern conditions and demagogic assaults upon the foundations of the Republic for political and personal purposes; when the people shall not be vexed by unnecessary legislation about their daily affairs and normal conditions are undisturbed by ceaseless agitations—agitations fomented by ignorance and insincerity and misrepresenting those just and constitutional policies of the time, which had a due beginning, have a reason for their existence, and shall have a due ending when their work is accomplished."

The whole battle for free self-government has been a struggle for actual and effective representation in the legislative body, for the two things are synonymous. It began in England in the time of Simon de Montfort and continued for centuries, and it finally triumphed over arbitrary prorogations, despotic dissolutions, the corruption of place-men, the briberies of ministers, the unequal representation of the rotten borough system, and the tyrannical exclusion of duly elected members, until to-day the people of England govern themselves through their representatives in the House of Commons and brook interference from neither king nor lord.

In France there was no sign or vestige of popular representation for 160 years without the assembling of the States General, and the despotism of the kings who were the state was broken only when the peoples' representatives in the third estate demanded and received recognition.

In America the struggle began long before the Union was formed or independence was achieved. Denial or absence of legislative representation was the sole cause of the revolution, which, reduced to its simplest terms, was a revolt against obeying laws in which the people of the colonies had no share in making and against burdens which they had never consented should be imposed.

The existence of this right of the people of each State to be represented both in the House of Representatives and Senate is, of course, not denied, nor does anyone doubt of its necessity as an elementary essential of free self-government, nor would any Member of the Senate even think of maintaining the contrary.

But if Mr. VARE can be refused a seat in the Senate as a result of the investigations of the special committee, or because of any fact disclosed by that investigation, then such essential and necessary right of representation fades away into a mere shadow from which the substance has fled. Instead of being a perfect right to choose whomsoever the people of the State will, to judge for themselves of the moral, mental, and intellectual qualities of its representatives, subject only to

the disqualifications imposed by the supreme law, it is whittled down to a mere theoretical right to nominate and present its candidates to the Senate or House of Representatives for their discretionary acceptance or rejection.

If either house of the National Congress can reject a duly elected representative of the State, who possesses all the constitutional qualifications, then the State has no right of selecting its own agent to serve it in either of these bodies, for a right to select subject to rejection by some other person or body is no right at all; it is merely advisory and on a par in authority and importance with the verdict of a jury in an equity case, conclusive on no one unless adopted by the chancellor, who has the same right to reject as he has to adopt.

It would place each State, in the election of its Representatives, in the same position as is the President of the United States when he makes an appointment which, under the Constitution, requires confirmation by the Senate. Can anyone say that the President has a right to appoint whomsoever he will as minister to a foreign country, when such appointment must be submitted to the Senate for confirmation or rejection? Or can anyone say that the Senate of the United States has the same supervisory power over the selection of a Senator of a particular State that it has over the appointments made by the President? Yet if the principle be sound that the Senate is not bound by the constitutional qualifications, but may, in its discretion, exact or require others, then it has the same supreme supervisory power over the election of Senators that it has over the appointments of the President.

That it would only use this supervisory power of negation in either case only on those rare occasions when the interests of public morality or the public welfare demanded it may well be true, but that would not be a justification for clear usurpation of power impliedly, if not expressly, denied by the Constitution.

The acts of rejecting an appointment of the President and rejecting an election of a Senator are identical. The President has the right to appoint whomsoever he will, the State has the right to elect whomsoever its people choose, but neither of these rights are conclusive. The Senate has the arbitrary and discretionary right to refuse to confirm the appointment of the President, and need avouch no reason for its action, and in the event of such failure to confirm the appointment remains a nullity. The power of the Senate in such appointments is without limit, but in the case of the election of a Senator, there are certain restrictions placed upon the right of the Senate to act. It can judge whether or not the Senator was actually elected, and whether or not he is 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States for nine years and an inhabitant of the State electing him, and if he is found lacking in these qualifications, properly and constitutionally reject him.

If the Constitution meant that the Senate should have the same unlimited and discretionary power of approval or rejection of elected United States Senators that it has over presidential appointments, the seventeenth amendment would have simply read:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for six years."

Can the Senate of the United States now act exactly as though the seventeenth amendment so read? Certainly not. When that amendment says that the Senators shall be "elected by the people," it, by this affirmative declaration, negatives and excludes the right of any supervisory power in any other body, and it certainly does not mean that Senators shall be elected by the people of the State and a majority of the Senators. It clearly says and plainly means that Senators shall be elected by the people, and by the people alone, subject only to the coordinate provisions of the Constitution that each Senator shall possess the qualifications which the supreme law of the land—supreme alike over the people of the State and Members of the Senate—says they shall possess.

In the case of Senator Robbins, the majority report of 1833 took so just and true a view of the powers of the Senate in this matter that we quote:

"Causes might arise to render the election voidable, and these are enumerated in the Constitution of the United States. We might inquire, Was the person elected 30 years of age at the time of his election? Had he been nine years a citizen of the United States? Was he, at the time of his election, a citizen of the State from which he shall have been chosen? Was the election held at the time and place directed by the laws of the State? These are facts capable of clear demonstration by proof, and in the absence of the requisite qualifications in either of the specified cases, or if the existing laws of the State regulating the time and place of holding the election were violated, the Senate, acting under the power to judge of the 'elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members,' might adjudge the commission of the person elected void, although in other respects it was legal and constitutional.

"But where the sovereign will of the State is made known through the legislature and consummated through its proper official functionaries in due form, it will be a dangerous exertion of power to look behind the commission for defects in the component parts of the legis-

lature, or in the peculiar organization of the body, for reasons to justify the Senate in declaring its acts absolutely void. Such a power, if carried to its legitimate extent, would subject the entire scope of State legislation to be overruled by our decision, and even the right of suffrage of individual members of the legislature, whose elections were contested, might be set aside.

"It would also lead into investigations into the motives of members in casting their votes, for the purpose of establishing a charge of bribery or corruption in particular cases. These matters, your committee thinks, properly belongs to the tribunals of the State and can not constitute the basis on which the Senate could, without an infringement of State sovereignty, claim the right to declare the election of the Senator void, who possesses the requisite qualifications and was chosen according to the forms of law and the Constitution."

Immediately following the Civil War it was very properly thought that a person who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and had afterwards engaged in rebellion or insurrection against it, should be held disqualified from election as a Senator or Representative of the United States. The treasonable violation of such an oath, an attempt to destroy the Government whose Constitution he had sworn to support, was certainly as indicative of unfitness as would be the expenditure of a large amount of money in mailing letters to voters of a State whose support he sought. And the Congress of that day, actuated by a fierce partisan spirit and influenced by all the bitter hatred engendered by civil war, was disposed to apply the maxim, *Vae victis*, in all its rigor to the late enemies of the Government; but it did not entertain the idea that it might, by a mere exercise of arbitrary power, exclude a duly elected Senator or Representative possessed of the constitutional qualifications. It pursued the legitimate and constitutional method by applying to the people, the source of all legitimate power, for authority to exclude the foresworn, and the people conferred this authority by section 3 of the fourteenth amendment, reading as follows:

"SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability."

This amendment added an additional disqualification to those already prescribed by the Constitution, something which was vain and useless surplausage if each House already possessed the power to exclude the very persons thus constitutionally disqualified under its power to judge of their qualifications.

Not only so, but this section of the amendment conferred on Congress the power, if it cared to exercise it, of removing such disabilities another piece of useless surplausage, if each House of Congress had the supreme, lawful power to be the sole judge of the qualifications of its Members.

We respectfully submit that this alleged supreme power to prescribe disqualifications of its own Members, as well as to judge of the existence of such qualifications in each particular instance, will not stand investigation. It is undoubtedly true that the rejected Senator or Representative might have no legal method of testing the rightfulness of the exercise of such power; that he might be deprived of his high office without any remedy at the hands of any other tribunal. But the fact remains that if the Senate of the United States is the sole judge of the qualifications a Senator should possess, then the Members of the Senate are absolved from all restraint of the Constitution they have sworn to support. If they can prescribe new constitutional requirements, they can equally disregard the old ones. If they can say that a Senator shall not be permitted to take his seat because of disqualifications by reason of the fact that he has spent more than a certain amount of money in procuring his nomination, then it has equal power to say that a person 21 years old, or a nonresident of the State electing him, or an alien, shall be entitled to his seat in the Senate, notwithstanding the constitutional prohibitions, and it would have like power to say, in the face of the seventeenth amendment, that a person elected by the State legislature, instead of by the people, would be entitled to his seat.

In any of these supposed cases the Senate would have the same power to do any of these unconstitutional things as it would to deny Mr. Vans the right to his seat in the Senate because of excessive expenditures in the primary campaign. We say it would have the same power only in the sense that there would be the same lack of remedy in all of these supposed cases.

But there is a world-wide difference between the mere ability to inflict a wrong for which no remedy has been provided and a legal and constitutional power or right to do the same act. Congress has the power, in the sense of mere ability, to pass an unconstitutional and invalid statute, but it has no constitutional power or right to do so, even though the Supreme Court of the United States had not been invested with the power to declare such enactment invalid.

The rightful exercise or lawless usurpation of a power does not depend upon the question of remedy, but inheres in the thing itself, and it has always been supposed that the conscience of statesmen, who had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, would be a sufficient guaranty that they would respect its limitations upon their action and not destroy it by the usurpation of power either impliedly or expressly withheld from them.

The power of the Senate to judge of the qualifications of its Members, as before remarked, is purely judicial in its nature, or, in the language of the Court of Appeals of New York, in *People ex rel. Hatzel v. Hall* (80 N. Y. 117, 123):

"The power thus given to each house of the legislature is a judicial power and each house acts in a judicial capacity when it exerts it."

There being no tribunal created with jurisdiction to review the exercise of this judicial power, the Senate of the United States, in passing upon the qualifications of its Members, is, to all intents and purposes, a supreme court, exercising the same power in this particular as is conferred upon the Supreme Court of the United States in general. The Supreme Court of the United States, within the limitations of its proper jurisdiction, whether original or appellate, is not subject or inferior to any other tribunal. Its decisions in all cases are absolutely final and conclusive, and if that court should render a decision directly contrary to the express provisions of the Constitution a party deprived of his rights thereby would be without remedy. But this mere ability to violate the Constitution of the United States has never been supposed to confer upon the Supreme Court the right or power to decide cases in violation of the Constitution and according to the individual views of the judges as to the justice of their decision. In a limited sense the Supreme Court has the power to render a decision which, in effect, would be utterly subversive of our political institutions, and its judges are restrained from so doing not by any fear of reversal of their judgment by a superior court or by its nullification from action taken by a coordinate department of the Government, but by the sense of their obligation to support and maintain the Constitution and observe its limitations, even though their individual judgments might dictate otherwise.

If the Supreme Court should by mandamus compel the Senate to recognize and seat a United States Senator whom the Senate had declared did not possess the constitutional qualifications, the Senate could not apply to any other court or to the Executive for a remedy or relief from such arbitrary and unconstitutional exercise of power by the Supreme Court, but the mere absence of a remedy would not extend the limits of constitutional jurisdiction either of the Supreme Court or of the Senate of the United States when acting judicially and sitting as a court to be "the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own Members." How long would the Government last, or what would be the value of our Constitution if the Supreme Court of the United States should disregard its provisions, limitations, and restrictions for the mere reason that they could do so without being called to account?

We have several times referred to the case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1 Cranch, 138), the first authoritative judicial pronouncement of the supremacy of the Constitution, and we again refer to it to show how far the members of the Supreme Court considered themselves bound by the limitations of the Constitution in the absence of right of review or appeal from their decision. They had held that Marbury was entitled to his office, that his deprivation was unjust and illegal, and that he should be protected in his vested rights. The only question was whether the Supreme Court could apply the remedy which Congress had attempted to put in their hands by resort to the remedy of mandamus.

If, with or without the authorization of Congress, the Supreme Court had issued its writ of mandamus to James Madison, none could have called the court in question for having done so; had it decided the scope and extent of its jurisdiction, according to its innate sense of justice and right, it would have issued such writ, for it had been convinced that a wrong had been committed for which a remedy should exist somewhere. There was nothing to prevent it from so doing, except the Constitution of the United States and the oaths of the Justices to "administer justice * * * agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States."

With this oath in mind, as well as the temptation to disregard in the particular case, the court said:

"From these, and many other selections which might be made, it is apparent that the framers of the Constitution contemplated that instrument as a rule for the government of courts, as well as of the legislature.

"Why otherwise does it direct the judges to take an oath to support it? That oath certainly applies in an especial manner to their conduct in their official character. How immoral to impose it on them, if they were to be used as the instruments, and the knowing instruments, of violating what they swear to support. * * *

"Why does a judge swear to discharge his duties agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, if that Constitution forms no rule for his government, if it is closed upon him and can not be inspected by him?

"If such be the real state of things, this is worse than solemn mockery. To prescribe, or to take this oath becomes equally a crime."

And may we suggest, without offense, that the oath of true men, chosen to fill the high office of a Senator of the United States, to support and maintain the Constitution, is a sufficient guarantee that they will subordinate their private judgments and individual wishes to the will of the people embodied in the instrument they have sworn to support.

If the rejection of Mr. VARE or the disfranchisement of the people of Pennsylvania, in that particular instance, was all that was involved in the present controversy it would make little difference a few years hence how the matter was settled. But the establishment of a principle that either House of Congress is the sole, arbitrary, and discretionary judge of the right of its Members to the office to which they have been elected, regardless of and unrestrained by the limitations of the Constitution, will work a revolution of our political system and will bring about results so important and far-reaching as to command careful consideration on the part of the Members of each House before it is established.

The result what might follow the application of this principle is illustrated by a glance at the Pennsylvania elections alone. If this principle should be applied by the Senate to the exclusion of Mr. VARE, the House of Representatives would be entitled, perhaps tempted, to make a similar application of it to the 36 Members of that body elected from Pennsylvania, possibly every one of whom was a beneficiary of the campaign expenditures in that State equally with Mr. VARE or Senator Pepper, with the result that Pennsylvania would be denied one-half of its representation in the Senate and its entire representation in the House of Representatives.

Not only so, but the same principle applied by the legislative bodies of the State of Pennsylvania would nullify the election of 25 members of the State senate and 208 members of the State house of representatives who are also beneficiaries of the money spent in the Pennsylvania primaries.

This principle, if once established, would grow and increase in influence and be multiplied in the number of its applications, for it is a doctrine admirably fitted to serve the purposes of a majority in any legislative body where it obtains. Resting solely in discretion and without any limitation and not subject to review or restraint by any other body, officer, or tribunal, there would be the constant temptation to apply it to the exclusion of anyone who for reasons, personal or political, was opposed by a majority of the Senate or House of Representatives. It could be used to reject this Senator on account of his religion, to that Senator because he was in favor of prohibition, or to another because he was opposed to it. Under this assumption of power the right of three Senators elected or appointed has been challenged, and in the future it is possible that one-third of the entire Membership of the Senate might in any Congress be subjected to the same challenge.

For instance, if there existed a substantial majority in the Membership of the House in favor of the Republican Party, but by a revolution in public feeling all of the newly elected Senators were Democrats, would it be a very difficult matter to persuade this majority that the newly elected Members suffered under some disqualifications, outside of the constitutional enumerations, which made it the patriotic duty of the Republican majority to prevent them from taking their seats? Or, if a Democratic majority was threatened in the same manner, what would be to prevent them from applying this same principle, and excluding the Members chosen, and all the appointees nominated by the governors to fill the vacancies caused by such exclusion? Because, if you once admit the principle of unrestrained, arbitrary control over the election of Senators, you can place no limit on its exercise. The recognition of this principle as a working factor of our Government is the sowing of dragon's teeth from which will spring forth armed man to destroy the contrary principle of government by the people under the restrictions and limitations of a written Constitution they have established.

We have endeavored in this argument to speak plainly, and we have no fears that what we have said will be misconstrued or distorted into any semblance of disrespect for the Senate or this committee, any more than would a proper challenge to the jurisdiction of a court be considered as contempt to the judge to whom it is addressed. We conceive it is the right of every citizen, the humblest as well as the highest, to appeal to the Constitution and invoke its protection. We believe it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to call attention to its infraction, and, if denied other remedy, he can at least appeal against the removal of the ancient landmarks and to counsel an observance of our great charter, the preservation of which is essential to the protection of the rights of the citizen; and to protest against the introduction of a principle which will deny the free choice by the people of each State of their representatives in the national councils—a power which would render the sovereign States inferior and subservient to the will of the majority of the members of any legislative body, and which would mark the beginning of the end of constitutional government in America.

It must be taken as admitted or conceded that WILLIAM S. VARE possesses all the qualifications required by the Constitution of the United States for a Member of the United States Senate, and that he was elected by the people of the State of Pennsylvania. In the defense of his own rights as a citizen of the United States and on behalf of the

people of Pennsylvania, who have honored him with election, he appeals to this committee and to the Senate to judge him by the Constitution of the people of the United States—the fundamental law supreme over all its creatures and agencies—which every Senator has sworn to support and maintain.

III. THE RIGHTS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Constitution provided, Article I, section 3:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote * * *."

The seventeenth amendment provides, Article XVII:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures."

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct."

In the Constitutional Convention it was first proposed that the legislatures of the several States should nominate a list of eligibles and that from this list of eligibles the Federal House of Representatives or the President should make the final selection. This proposal was ultimately superseded by Article I, section 3, quoted above, and as evidence of the fact that the representation of each State in the Senate was recognized as an inherent and inalienable right, the framers of the Constitution included in Article V, relating to amendments, the prohibition "and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

In the exercise of its power to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own Members, the Senate is about to examine the returns made pursuant to the law of the State of Pennsylvania of the election held November 2, 1926. If these returns show after investigation what they now show on their face, that Mr. VARE was elected by an overwhelming majority—and we are confident that the investigation will establish this fact—then we have the case of a State which has conducted an election in accordance with its own and the Federal law and has chosen its ambassador to be one of its two representatives guaranteed to it by the Constitution.

We submit that any action by the Senate which goes beyond the determination of the election of Mr. VARE in accordance with Federal and State law, and of his qualifications as enumerated in the Constitution, would be a clear violation of the right guaranteed to the State of Pennsylvania as an entity to its full representation by two Senators in the Senate.

Respectfully submitted.

HAROLD B. BEITLER,
M. J. McENERY,
Attorneys for William S. Vare.

MR. FLETCHER. Mr. President, the statement has been made that there was no valid election in Pennsylvania. I do not believe I will venture to refer to the statements which appear in the press of Pennsylvania and made by prominent people in that State; but the real question has been discussed fully, a committee of the Senate has reported evidence and findings, and it is claimed, as I have stated, that Mr. VARE has not been properly chosen as a Senator from Pennsylvania. Without going into the merits of the controversy at all there is enough before us to overcome the *prima facie* effect of his certificate and have those questions go to the committee to be investigated and considered and reported upon. It would, therefore, be unfair to Mr. VARE and to his friends for me to read what I have before me here on that subject, and I will not attempt to do so. That is a matter, however, that is not concluded by the certificate that has been presented to the Senate. In view of what the committee has done, in view of its report, in view of what it has ascertained with regard to the election there, the *prima facie* effect of the certificate is overcome, it seems to me, and the matter ought to be investigated by a committee before the certificate can be recognized and be considered as entitling Mr. VARE to a seat in the Senate.

Reference has been made to the Lorimer case, just as if a question similar to the one now pending had been raised when Mr. Lorimer was sworn in. Mr. Lorimer took the oath of office here on June 18, 1909. It was not until January 9, 1911, that Mr. Beveridge offered his resolution to the effect that Mr. Lorimer had been corruptly elected and was not entitled to a seat. Mr. Lorimer sat here for nearly two years before that question was raised in January, 1911. The Senate adopted the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring that Mr. Lorimer's election was valid and that he was entitled to his seat March 1, 1911. After that the Senate

proceeded to accomplish what, in my judgment, has always been a most cruel and unjust thing. A resolution was introduced on May 20, 1912, again to the effect that Mr. Lorimer had been corruptly elected and was not entitled to his seat, and the Senate on July 12, 1912, reversed its previous action. Mr. Lorimer's seat was declared vacant, though he had been here in this body from June 18, 1909, to July 12, 1912. The Senate had once voted that he was entitled to his seat, that he had been honestly and fairly elected a Senator, but reversed its action subsequently and declared his seat vacant.

Mr. OVERMAN. Was not that on the ground of newly discovered evidence?

Mr. FLETCHER. It was on the ground of alleged newly discovered evidence, but the alleged newly discovered evidence did not develop at the hearing; there was no more proof of corruption or fraud under the second investigation than there had been on the first. I, myself, think that that case was wrongly decided by the Senate; that the Senate was correct in the first instance; and that by reason of the change of personnel in this body the action of the Senate was reversed. There was no question raised at all when Mr. Lorimer's credentials were presented here as to the validity of his election. He sat here for nearly two years before that question was raised. So we have a different situation here in this instance.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. President, while I generally disagree with the political opinions of the New York World, yet I generally read its editorials, because I enjoy seeing the opinions of my political opponents expressed so forcefully and clearly as they always are in its columns. I ask unanimous consent that an editorial printed this morning in the New York World on the subject of the Senate's power over these cases may be printed in the RECORD.

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

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. President, although I dislike to take the time of the Senate, I should like to read the concluding paragraph of the editorial, which is as follows:

The ultimate question, therefore, is whether a majority of a quorum of the Senate may reverse the decision of a plurality of the voters of Illinois on a question not of law but of the proprieties. The State of Illinois has no law against the Smith-Insull transaction. The United States has no law against it. A plurality of the voters, after fair warning and full debate, have consented to it. By what right, then, does a majority of the Senate presume to declare that the offense is great enough to warrant a refusal to seat Mr. SMITH and thus to deny Illinois the representation to which it is entitled?

It is acting upon the theory of Senator REED that in admitting Members "the power is absolute." He does not merely claim, mind you, that the Senate may by law fix the qualifications of Senators. He claims that the Senate may in each instance, without previous notice, for reasons undeclared and unexplained, invent *ex post facto* such reasons as it chooses.

This claim to absolute power is, in our opinion, lawless in spirit, dictatorial in character, in violation of the Federal character of this Government, and a direct challenge to the principle of representative government.

The editorial entire is as follows:

[From The New York World, December 9, 1927]

"THE POWER IS ABSOLUTE"

By a vote of 53 to 28 the Senate on Wednesday refused to recognize the certificate of election presented by FRANK L. SMITH of Illinois.

Mr. SMITH was the winner of the election of 1926, in which he polled 772,467 votes against 716,389 votes which were cast for Mr. Brennan, the Democratic candidate, and 143,426 for Mr. Magill, an independent Republican candidate.

Mr. SMITH ran as the regular Republican candidate. He became the regular Republican candidate as a result of his victory in the Republican primaries, held April 13, 1926. In these primaries he defeated the late Senator William B. McKinley by a vote of, roughly, 600,000 to 475,000.

About eight days before the Illinois primaries were held Senator REED of Missouri submitted a resolution calling for a special committee of five Senators to investigate campaign expenditures in the Senatorial primaries. On May 17, a month after the Illinois primary, this committee, known as the Reed Committee, was established by the Senate. It began almost at once to investigate the Illinois primaries and had concluded its hearings by August 5, 1926. This was three months before Mr. SMITH's election.

The Reed Committee's investigation disclosed that Senator McKinley, the loser, had spent \$514,143, divided as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| McKinley's personal contribution | \$350,000 |
| Total minor contributions (estimated) | 5,000 |
| National Republican Committee of Cook County (known as the Deneen group) | 159,143 |

Total 514,143

It disclosed also that FRANK L. SMITH, the winner, had spent a provisional total of \$458,782. About 25 per cent of this money came from Mr. SMITH and his campaign manager. About 70 per cent came from "traction powers and public utility owners," of whom the most conspicuous was Mr. Samuel Insull. Mr. SMITH, who took this money from public-utility owners, was then "chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, which is empowered by law to fix the rates and control the operation of public utilities in the State of Illinois."

This transaction was, in our opinion, disgraceful and deserves the severest rebuke. The question is whether it disqualifies Mr. SMITH as Senator from Illinois. In answering this question it is necessary, we believe, to consider the following circumstances:

(a) The State of Illinois, according to the Reed Committee, has no statute restricting the amount which may be expended by any candidate, nor any law requiring the candidates or their committees to file a statement of such expenditures.

(b) The Federal corrupt practices act has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Newberry case, and there is no duty imposed by Federal law to file a statement of expenditures with the United States Senate.

(c) It is not alleged, therefore, that Mr. SMITH violated either State or Federal law in accepting campaign contributions from Mr. Insull.

(d) The Reed committee produced no evidence that the money received by Mr. SMITH was corruptly spent either in the primaries or in the election.

The whole question turns, therefore, on the propriety of his having accepted money from a utility magnate in view of the fact that as chairman of the commission he had officially to fix rates on public utilities. If we are correctly informed, it is wholly a question of propriety. There is no law in Illinois and there is no Federal law on the subject. If we had as voters to decide the question of propriety, we should unqualifiedly condemn Mr. SMITH. But the question was submitted to the electorate of Illinois. It was debated for at least three months. An independent candidate was run against Mr. SMITH on this precise issue. A plurality of the voters thereupon chose Mr. SMITH at an election the honesty of which is not questioned.

The ultimate question, therefore, is whether a majority of a quorum of the Senate may reverse the decision of a plurality of the voters of Illinois on a question not of law but of the proprieties. The State of Illinois has no law against the Smith-Insull transaction. The United States has no law against it. A plurality of the voters, after fair warning and full debate, have consented to it. By what right, then, does a majority of the Senate presume to declare that the offense is great enough to warrant a refusal to seat Mr. SMITH and thus to deny Illinois the representation to which it is entitled?

It is acting upon the theory of Senator REED that in admitting Members "the power is absolute." He does not merely claim, mind you, that the Senate may by law fix the qualifications of Senators. He claims that the Senate may in each instance, without previous notice, for reasons undeclared and unexplained, invent *ex post facto* such reasons as it chooses.

This claim to absolute power is, in our opinion, lawless in spirit, dictatorial in character, in violation of the Federal character of this Government, and a direct challenge to the principle of representative government.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I do not know the full purport of the editorial other than the paragraphs which were read by the Senator from Massachusetts, but from those paragraphs, which were read by the Senator, it appears that the New York World, in substance, takes the position that the Senate has no right to expel a Senator even after he has once been admitted here and has taken the oath of office merely because the State has no law prescribing a limitation of campaign expenditures, as is contended in the case of the State of Illinois. I differ radically with the views of the New York World upon the issues involved. Excessive expenditures in elections, the corruption of elections, if permitted to go on in this country will be one of the most undermining evils which can threaten the Republic.

In proceeding with the Newberry case the Senate after he had been sworn investigated his election. There had been no investigation prior to the time when he took the oath. In that case the Senate declared by resolution that the expenditure of a sum in the neighborhood of \$200,000, as was proven, was detrimental to good government, was demoralizing, and threatened our public institutions, and, therefore, that Mr. Newberry should not be allowed to retain his seat in the United States Senate. So far as the facts which have been developed are concerned, we have before us now cases that are not unlike the Newberry case. The difference lies merely in the matter of procedure. In both the Illinois and Pennsylvania cases, it having come to the attention of the Senate that there had been corruption or alleged corruption and that there had been excessive expenditures in connection with the campaigns, the Senate saw proper to investigate the matter following the primaries and appointed

a committee for that purpose. That committee carried on quite a thorough investigation and gave all the parties interested an opportunity to be heard as to their guilt or innocence upon the charges which had been made through the press and by individuals in those States, respectively.

It has been argued here as though we were taking snap judgment on the Senators designate that we were not giving them an opportunity here to be heard. That is contrary to the facts and to the record. As disclosed by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] in presenting this matter some days ago, investigations were carried on, witnesses were heard, the Senators designate were permitted to appear before the committee, were given every opportunity to present their side of the case, and after a fair, open investigation had been conducted and a fair hearing had been accorded by the Senate committee—and I do not think that anyone will charge that the hearings were not fair or that the committee did not try to ascertain the facts—the committee reached the conclusion that the Senator designate from Illinois and the Senator designate from Pennsylvania should be denied the privilege of taking the oath of office when they presented themselves to the Senate.

The committee reported the facts. So it is useless to say that the gentlemen in question have not been heard, and nobody who knows anything about these cases will so contend.

One Senator this morning talked as if he considered that the Senate is taking snap judgment on these gentlemen; that we are railroading them, and wanted to convict them without a hearing. Such a contention is not supported by the facts and the procedure in these cases. There was, I repeat, a hearing conducted by a committee authorized and directed by the Senate to act, and as a result of the investigation by that committee the facts were developed that there had been excessive expenditures in the election of these candidates. In Pennsylvania, I believe, the amount was about \$800,000, and close to a million dollars in the State of Illinois.

On yesterday the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT], who takes pleasure this morning in presenting an editorial from the New York World, said it is not a question of the amount of money but is merely a question of what the money is spent for; that a million dollars could better be spent for certain purposes than a hundred dollars for some other certain purpose. I admit that a hundred dollars may be corruptly used, but ordinarily small expenditures are not corrupt. On the other hand, large and excessive expenditures are always corrupt. What greater crime could there be than trying to buy public office? Of course, if we wish to set a minimum of eight hundred thousand upon campaign expenditures in this country, we will place it there if the Senate by its action accepts as proper such expenditures as those which were made in these particular instances, and if we are going to place a minimum upon campaign expenditures and say that no man may be a candidate for United States Senator unless he can spend a million dollars in the larger States and perhaps two or three hundred thousand dollars in the smaller States, we had just as well write a new provision in the Constitution in regard to the qualifications for United States Senators. We might as well say the door of opportunity for a poor man or a man of moderate means is forever closed, and that only the rich or those who will sell themselves for financial backing shall be eligible for high public office.

The security of our Republic is found in the maintenance of honest, clean, and uncorrupted elections; the administration of public office as a public trust; and the condemnation to oblivion of those who would attempt to buy public office, to corrupt elections, to use public office as a private chattel for their own enrichment and self-aggrandizement.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment, just for a question?

Mr. TRAMMELL. Certainly.

Mr. BRUCE. Does my memory fail me or not when I recall, or suppose I recall, the fact that in the Newberry case the expenditures were mainly for publications in one form or another? Is that so or is it not so?

Mr. TRAMMELL. I think to quite an extent, and for what they called campaign workers and hired workers in different localities—I would call them grafters and ward heelers. I call a man a grafted and a ward heeler who says he has got to have \$500 to look after the situation over in ward 1 and puts \$499 in his own pocket and spends about \$1 treating the other fellows to lemonade and cigars. I denounce as a grafted a man who will sell his influence for \$5 or \$10 a day during a campaign. There was a good deal of that carried on in the Newberry campaign, and I have no doubt a great deal of similar corruption was carried on in Pennsylvania and in Illinois elections. And, too, think of the methods of the political machine in Philadelphia. A lot of officeholders supported by

the taxpayers' money. An indignant and outraged people will yet arise and smash that machine, which is as a leech on the back of the taxpayers of that city.

Mr. BRUCE. If the Senator will allow me a moment, I want to get back to the Newberry case.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I understand the Senator's point.

Mr. BRUCE. The point I make is that the expenditures in the Newberry case that were opprobriously condemned by the Senate were the very sort of expenditures that have met with the unqualified approval of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT].

Mr. TRAMMELL. Absolutely. Well, I disapprove very much of the class of expenditures in the Newberry case. As I recall, they hired what they called political workers. What is hiring political workers? Should not the electorate of this country be allowed to go ahead uninfluenced and unbiased as to whom they should support or vote for, without some man coming around and telling them that he will pay them \$10 a day to distribute circulars, or he will pay them \$10 a day or \$50 a day for the use of their automobiles in going out and bringing voters to the polls, and all such expenditures as that? Large expenditures are usually to buy up—to mislead and deceive the voters—and I never knew of a single instance where the campaign bag of gold was for the public good.

I have been fighting every form of election corruption in my State all through my public career, and I am going to keep on fighting it both there and in the United States Senate. I shall continue to condemn all efforts to buy public office and those who are in office who regard public office as a private chattel.

I knew of a concrete case where a man down in my State, an old man who was fairly respected, thought to be a very good man, dropped into my office one day when I was a young lawyer down in Lakeland, Fla., my home town, and said, "TRAMMELL, I have been thinking about supporting Mr. A for a certain office," a prominent office. "In fact, I have been rather impressed that he was the right man for the office; but," he said, "you know, a fellow came to me the other day and told me that if I would take my horse and buggy"—this was before the day of the automobile and the wonderful roads we now have in Florida—"and drive down through certain precincts and distribute some of his circulars, he would give me \$10 a day for five days." He said, "You know, I can't make over a dollar and a half or two dollars a day, and I think I will accept the proposition. Of course, it means that I have got to support the man that the money is coming from." So the candidate bought this old fellow in that way; and that is one of the popular methods used in different States—no doubt used in Pennsylvania, no doubt used in Illinois. I know that is one of the methods that was used in connection with the Newberry campaign. The records disclose that.

The free, uncorruptible and patriotic electors, who are in a large majority in my State, are strongly against the candidate who places the dollar above manhood and character and faithful service. They are against all forms of election corruption and abhor and despise political machines of the variety supported by the taxpayers' money or that may be fostered in any other way. The form of corruption practiced in Illinois and Pennsylvania was most reprehensible—direct buying of votes and influence; indirect buying of influence and votes, and the office-holders, political machine greased with taxpayers' money, were all in play.

What chance has an honest man who is above that kind of campaign conduct; or, on the other hand, if he is not above it, if he is a man without means, what chance has he when he is contending with money when they are carrying on such campaign procedure as that?

As far as I am concerned, I think I will do much less offense to my conscience in regard to the Constitution under the given circumstances we are dealing with by denying the oath to these Senators designate than I will by putting the stamp of approval upon the expenditures and the character of campaigns that were conducted which brought them here as Senators designate.

I believe that it will do less harm, if any harm is to be done, to exclude them, regardless of this argument about the constitutional question that we must allow a man to take his seat and then afterwards consider whether or not we will expel him from the Senate, than it will to place the stamp of approval upon the character of campaigns which resulted in them coming here and presenting themselves for the purpose of taking the oath of office.

If we are going to go ahead and approve this kind of conduct, then we can expect it to spread and get worse and worse, and completely undermine our elections and undermine our institutions. I believe the better plan is to deny the seat, and put others on notice that hereafter, whenever they seek a place

in the United States Senate, they must come here with clean hands; that they must have carried on their campaigns in an honest, open, fair, and legitimate way, without trying to purchase the seats which they are seeking in this body. Put on notice all who read that a seat in the United States Senate can not be bought as you would buy stock on the stock exchange.

As far as the political aspect is concerned, I hope nobody is being actuated from that standpoint. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] said that of course this matter ought to be handled without regard to partisan considerations; and I think so myself. "But," he said, "what will the country think when the Senate is composed of 47 Democrats and 47 Republicans with Mr. VARE, and only 46 Republicans and 47 Democrats without Mr. VARE? Will not the country think the Democrats do not want Mr. VARE in, so that they will have control of the Senate?"

If you stop there, that sounds all right; but, on the other hand, what will the country think about the Republicans trying to put Mr. VARE in a seat in the United States Senate when he comes here with such a tainted record as he has in connection with his campaign? May you not as well say that the country will say, "The Republicans are willing to approve this conduct on Mr. VARE's part. They are willing to approve these unreasonable campaign expenditures and all kinds of election corruption, so that the Republicans can control the Senate." It is just as logical to say that as it is to intimate that the country would say that the Democrats wanted to exclude him so that they could organize the Senate.

As the Senator from Pennsylvania says, I hope, of course, that the matter will be determined without reference to any partisan considerations whatever; and I do not think the country is going to think very much about the question of Republican control or Democratic control. Nor are the people going to seriously consider these hair-splitting, twilight-zone constitutional questions.

What the country is going to think about is the disposition of this question upon the basis of the large expenditures that were made and the corruption that was carried on in connection with the election. I believe that, regardless of the Republican or Democratic issue, the country at large feels that the Senate should preclude these men from having seats in the United States Senate.

In my opinion we have the constitutional right to reject them; we should do so and thus deal a staggering blow to those who would buy up and corrupt elections.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me a moment?

Mr. TRAMMELL. Certainly.

Mr. BRUCE. Does not the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] altogether lose sight of the fact that the Smith resolution was largely supported by Republican Members of this body, and also the fact that not an inconsiderable number of Democrats voted against that resolution? I do not see how the action of the Senate on the Smith resolution could be possibly referred to merely partisan motives.

Mr. TRAMMELL. We must not lose sight of that fact. In fact, a Republican offered the resolution.

Mr. BRUCE. Certainly. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] also loses sight of the fact that of course the only effect of ousting Mr. VARE or Mr. SMITH would be to give the Governors of Pennsylvania and Illinois the opportunity to send to this body two men worthy of its loftiest traditions.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I thank the Senator very much. I fully agree with his remarks on that question. I had hoped that the question would not be a partisan question at all; that we would act upon the facts and upon what we believe will be for the best interest of our country. I believe it is for the best interest of the Nation, whenever instances of this kind come to our attention, to make it plain that the United States Senate looks with disfavor upon the use of excessive sums of money for the purpose of influencing an election, and that it looks with disfavor upon any form of election corruption. We can not put the stamp of disapproval upon such conduct as that if, with the facts before us as presented by the committee, we now vote to seat Mr. VARE and take up the matter of further consideration at a later date.

For these reasons, feeling that we have ample facts, that there has been a fair investigation, and that these men have had every opportunity of a hearing, I am going to vote for the resolution denying the seat to Mr. VARE, just as I would vote to expel him if he had already gotten into the Senate.

As to this argument in regard to not having the right to preclude him from taking the oath, it seems to me, if you are going to apply that in its last analysis, that you might just as well say that after he once gets in we can not expel him. If the Senate is going to deny that he has a right to his seat after he

once takes the oath, it will have to base its position entirely upon the same conditions and facts upon which we will now deny him the right of taking the oath. If we have not the right to deny him the privilege of taking the oath, then would we have the right, under the constitutional contention that is made, to expel him after he had once been seated?

I am satisfied with the facts. I am satisfied that corruption was carried on in connection with the election; that there were excessive expenditures; that there has been a fair hearing given; and an opportunity for hearing for the Senator designate. For these reasons I shall support the resolution denying him the privilege of taking the oath.

Mr. NEELY obtained the floor.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WATSON in the chair). The Secretary will call the roll.

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

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Ashurst | Fess | McKellar | Sheppard |
| Barkley | Fletcher | McLean | Shipstead |
| Bayard | Frazier | McMaster | Shortridge |
| Bingham | Gerry | McNary | Simmons |
| Black | Gillet | Mayfield | Smith |
| Blaine | Glass | Metcalf | Smoot |
| Bleasdale | Goff | Moses | Steck |
| Bratton | Gould | Neely | Steiner |
| Brookhart | Greene | Norbeck | Stephens |
| Broussard | Hale | Nye | Swanson |
| Bruce | Harris | Oddie | Thomas |
| Capper | Harrison | Overman | Trammell |
| Caraway | Hawes | Phipps | Tydings |
| Copeland | Hayden | Pine | Tyson |
| Couzens | Hedlin | Pittman | Wagner |
| Curtis | Howell | Ransdell | Walsh, Mass. |
| Dale | Johnson | Reed, Mo. | Warren |
| Deneen | Jones, Wash. | Reed, Pa. | Waterman |
| Dill | Kendrick | Robinson, Ark. | Watson |
| Edge | Keyes | Robinson, Ind. | Wheeler |
| Edwards | King | Sackett | Willis |
| Ferris | La Follette | Schall | |

Mr. BRATTON. I rise to announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. JONES of New Mexico] on account of illness. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. HOWELL. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] is ill and detained at his home.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-seven Senators have responded to their names. There is a quorum present. The Senator from West Virginia will proceed.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, the extraordinary inconsistency of those on the other side of the aisle who oppose the pending resolution, and vehemently argue that Mr. VARE should be instantly seated deserves the attention of the Senate.

But before we consider this inconsistency let us thank the able Senator from Pennsylvania for his gratuitous warning that the country may criticize Democrats who vote for the Norris resolution on the ground that they are playing petty partisan politics. Let us remind the Senator that we shall fear no accusations of partisanship based upon the fact that we have supported the resolution offered by Mr. NORRIS, who is one of the most patriotic, able, and illustrious Republican Member of this body. Indeed, the Senator from Nebraska is such a commanding figure in his party that an important group of his Republican colleagues in the Senate have recently been impelled to urge him to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

The above-mentioned inconsistency arises from the following circumstances: In January, 1926, the Senate decided what is commonly called the Nye case. Mr. NYE appeared here as a Senator designate from the State of North Dakota, armed with a certificate of appointment which had been duly executed by Governor Sorlie, and which was admittedly perfect in form.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. NEELY. Always to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The question involved in that case was of the power of the governor to appoint, was it not?

Mr. NEELY. I purpose to explain what the question was. A number of reasons were assigned for the action of those who opposed the seating of Mr. NYE, and who now assert that we shall violate the Constitution and outrage the State of Pennsylvania if we refuse to seat Mr. VARE. The principal objection to the administering of the oath of office to Mr. NYE, whose reputation was spotless, whose record was perfect, and whose certificate was in due form, was based upon the contention that, although the State of North Dakota had by constitutional enactment provided that the governor of the State could, in the case of a vacancy in the State's representation in the United States Senate, fill the vacancy by appointment, yet

because the Legislature of North Dakota had not enacted a new law on the subject after the adoption of the seventeenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, the governor was without authority to fill a vacancy in the Senate by appointment. In other words, it was contended that because the Legislature of North Dakota, after the adoption of the seventeenth amendment, failed to reenact a law which had been continuously in force in the State from 1889 to and including the date of the execution of Senator NYE's certificate of appointment, the certificate was invalid and the appointment was void.

The Senators who have spoken in favor of admitting Mr. VARE to the Senate now and investigating his case afterwards voted to exclude Mr. NYE without any sort of an investigation. They then said, in effect, "You will violate the Constitution if you let Mr. NYE come into the Senate." They now say, "You will violate the Constitution if you keep Mr. VARE out of the Senate." What a convenient Constitution! What a fair and logical construction of that great instrument! And let us always remember that Mr. NYE's appointment was untainted, while Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, has certified to the Senate that he does not believe that Mr. VARE was duly chosen; that he is convinced that Mr. VARE's nomination was partly bought and partly stolen.

Let me call the names of those on the other side who have spoken in favor of Mr. VARE and who voted against the seating of Mr. NYE.

Mr. EDGE, of New Jersey, voted to close the door in Mr. NYE's face.

Mr. FESS, of Ohio, who has spoken so eloquently this morning, voted to exclude Mr. NYE.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, who has spoken against this Republican resolution, voted against the seating of Mr. NYE.

Mr. MCLEAN, of Connecticut, who yesterday pleaded eloquently for the immediate admission of Mr. VARE, voted for the permanent exclusion of Mr. NYE.

The distinguished Senator from California [Mr. SHORTRIDGE] also voted against Mr. NYE's admission to the Senate.

In brief, everyone who has spoken against this resolution and in favor of letting Mr. VARE enter the Senate voted to keep Mr. NYE out of the Senate on a hair-splitting constitutional technicality. We entreat those who urge the seating of Mr. VARE to explain the consistency of arguing that the Constitution is their bulwark when they stand upon a technical question of law, but affords us no protection when we stand upon a notorious question of fact.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEELY. With pleasure.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If the Senators to whom the Senator refers had had their way in the Nye case, how long would the State of North Dakota have been denied its equal representation in this body, under the theory they now advance?

Mr. NEELY. Until the next general election or more than 10 months from the day on which Mr. NYE's case was decided by the Senate. The eloquent Senator from Arkansas of course understands that Mr. NYE's vote was not needed on the other side to organize the Senate then, as Mr. VARE's vote is needed to organize it now, and that there was accordingly no occasion for haste in the former case.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Will not the Senator put into the RECORD as a part of his remarks the entire vote on the Nye case?

Mr. NEELY. Yes. I shall be glad to do so, and now ask unanimous consent to insert it.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, will not the Senator read it now?

Mr. NEELY. Certainly. The record of the vote appears on page 1893 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the 12th day of January, 1926.

The following are those who voted to seat Mr. NYE:

Ashurst, Borah, Bratton, Brookhart, Broussard, Capper, Copeland, Couzens, Dill, Ferris, Frazier, Harreid, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, Howell, Johnson, Kendrick, La Follette, McKellar, McMaster, McNary, Mayfield, Neely, Norris, Overman, Ransdell, Reed of Missouri, Robinson of Arkansas, Schall, Sheppard, Shipstead, Simmons, Smith, Stanfield, Stephens, Swanson, Trammell, Tyson, Underwood, Wheeler.

Those voting against seating Mr. NYE are the following:

Bayard, Bingham, Blease, Bruce, Butler, Caraway, Curtis, Dale, Deneen, Edge, Ernst, Fess, George, Gerry, Gillett, Glass, Goff, Gooding, Hale, Jones of Washington, Keyes, Lenroot, McLean, Means, Metcalf, Moses, Oddie, Pepper, Pine, Reed of Pennsylvania, Robinson of Indiana, Sackett, Shortridge, Wadsworth, Walsh, Warren, Watson, Williams, Willis.

Mr. President, let me now very briefly call attention to two or three paragraphs contained in the ingenious argument of the always resourceful Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED].

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator a question before he proceeds. Was the objection to Mr. NYE taking his seat at that time based upon the fact that he was not 30 years of age?

Mr. NEELY. It was not.

Mr. SIMMONS. That he was not a resident of the State of North Dakota?

Mr. NEELY. It was not.

Mr. SIMMONS. Or not a citizen of the United States for nine years?

Mr. NEELY. It was not. Such objections were never even suggested.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. NEELY. Certainly.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Was not the question of the validity of his certificate raised because of the thought that the Legislature of North Dakota had never empowered the governor to make such an appointment? The legislature had not acted since the adoption of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution. That was the precise question, was it not?

Mr. NEELY. The Senator has correctly stated the question.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. It was the validity of the certificate.

Mr. NEELY. Which was perfectly regular in every respect.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. But the reason why the certificate was held not to be good was that the seventeenth amendment provided that the legislature of any State could empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments, and the Legislature of North Dakota had not in fact done so.

Mr. NEELY. The Senator's statement involves an error. The certificate was held to be good and Mr. NYE was permitted to take his seat.

Mr. President, let us return to the argument of the Senator from Pennsylvania in behalf of Mr. VARE. It is the most plausible speech that has been made in Mr. VARE's favor. It is a masterpiece, considering the poor material upon which the discussion is based.

But the Senator has not been as logical as he usually is. After declaring that about \$650,000 appears to be the aggregate of all the expenditures made by Mr. VARE and those associated with him, the Senator inquires, "While Mr. VARE was doing this"—that is, while he and his associates were buying up watchers at \$10 apiece under the law of Pennsylvania and investing hundreds of thousands of dollars in the elevating enterprise—"while Mr. VARE was doing that what were the others doing? Mr. Pinchot, whose candidacy was coupled with no one else's, spent for his own particular private benefit in that campaign \$187,000."

What do Mr. Pinchot's expenditures have to do with this case? Are we to acquit one man of rascality, corruption, and fraud in the State of Pennsylvania because some other person in that State may have done something of which we do not approve?

Again, the Senator from Pennsylvania says that it is impossible to allocate the expenditures of the vast sum of more than \$800,000 in the State of Pennsylvania for the Vare cause, for the reason that there were many running with him. Because we can not convict all of the conspirators, must we set all of them free and reward the author of the conspiracy with a seat in the Senate?

The papers of the country without regard to politics have denounced this disgraceful political debauch in the State of Pennsylvania in no uncertain terms. The Literary Digest for the 26th of June, 1926, spoke to the point as follows:

From coast to coast the editorial pages of the daily press are ringing with shocked and indignant protests against the part played by money in Pennsylvania's politics. "Enough evidence that the Pennsylvania senatorial nomination was an auction has been produced to warrant the Senate in refusing to seat the nominee if elected," declares Senator CAPPER'S Topeka Capital (Republican), which believes it "impossible for the Senate or the country to remain indifferent and acquiescent to the calm story of the political debauchery of the second State in the Union." "If America can read the evidence thus far given without a shudder and a surge of indignation, it is because we are in a condition of disgusting demoralization and lacking in an ordinary sense of civic decency," avers the New York Evening World (Democratic). What chance has popular opinion to reveal itself in the dazzling glare of so much gold, wonders the Wichita Beacon (Independent Republican).

"Newberry, whose primary election expenditures shocked the country only a few years ago, was but a small potato. But who would be rash enough to predict that the lavish use of money in the Vare-Pinchot campaign will shock Pennsylvania, or that the voters here will set the seal of their disapproval upon the investment of fabulous sums by politicians to advance their own interests at the polling places?"

The outstanding facts revealed by the candidates and their managers under the cross-questioning of Senator REED's committee are that the unsuccessful campaigns of Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot cost, respectively, \$1,620,000 and \$195,102, while the nomination of Representative WILLIAM S. VARE cost \$604,905. It is claimed that these sums were spent legitimately for propaganda, advertising, etc. Thus one witness was certain that "all the money spent by the Pepper-Fisher ticket was as legitimately used as money given to a church"; and one of Mr. VARE's managers declared: "I never heard of a vote being bought in Pennsylvania." But the statement of one of Governor Pinchot's lieutenants that the Vare and Pepper forces spent \$494,900 in Pittsburgh for "watchers" at \$10 a day draws the fire of Democratic editors. The employment of these 49,490 "watchers," insists the New York Evening World (Democrat), can only be interpreted as "a purchase of votes."

So it was, Mr. President, and I for one intend to vote against awarding to Mr. VARE or any other man a seat in the Senate obtained by bargain and sale. I intend to vote, during my continuance in this body, against the seating of any man who has notoriously debouched the voters of a State in order to procure an election. If we fail to close and fasten the door of the Senate against every man who comes here with a certificate which is based upon a purchased election we shall thereby blast the hopes, the ambitions, and the aspirations of every poor man and woman and child in the United States. God forbid that the Senate shall ever be guilty of committing such a crime.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] to the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], as amended.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Ashurst | Ferris | La Follette | Schall |
| Barkley | Fess | McKellar | Sheppard |
| Bayard | Fletcher | McLean | Shipstead |
| Bingham | Frazier | McMaster | Shortridge |
| Black | Gerry | McNary | Simmons |
| Blaine | Gillett | Mayfield | Smith |
| Blease | Glass | Metcalf | Smoot |
| Borah | Goff | Moses | Steck |
| Bratton | Gould | Neely | Steiner |
| Brookhart | Greene | Norbeck | Stephens |
| Broussard | Hale | Nye | Swanson |
| Bruce | Harris | Oddie | Thomas |
| Capper | Harrison | Overman | Trammell |
| Caraway | Hawes | Phipps | Tydings |
| Copeland | Hayden | Pine | Tyson |
| Couzens | Hellin | Pittman | Wagner |
| Curtis | Howell | Ransdell | Walsh, Mass. |
| Dale | Johnson | Reed, Mo. | Warren |
| Dence | Jones, Wash. | Reed, Pa. | Waterman |
| Dill | Kendrick | Robinson, Ark. | Watson |
| Edge | Keyes | Robinson, Ind. | Wheeler |
| Edwards | King | Sackett | Willis |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-eight Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum present.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I ask for the yeas and nays on the pending question.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I ask that the question may be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] to the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] as amended. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the word "resolution," on page 1, and to insert the following:

Whereas WILLIAM S. VARE, from the State of Pennsylvania, has presented a certificate of election in due and proper form as a Senator from said State: Therefore be it

Resolved, That without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of a complete investigation thereof, the said WILLIAM S. VARE is entitled to be sworn in as a Senator upon his *prima facie* case.

Resolved further, That when sworn in his credentials and all the papers in relation to his right to retain his seat be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to report thereon at the earliest practicable moment, and not in any case later than February 8, 1928.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT], who

is absent on account of illness. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] and vote "nay."

Mr. HARRIS (when Mr. GEORGE's name was called). My colleague, the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], is unavoidably detained from the Senate. He is paired with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS]. If present he would vote "nay."

Mr. BRATTON (when the name of Mr. JONES of New Mexico was called). My colleague [Mr. JONES of New Mexico] is ill and absent from the Chamber on that account. He is paired with the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOODING]. If the Senator from New Mexico were present, he would vote "nay" on this question.

Mr. KING (when his name was called). I am paired upon this question with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS].

Mr. HOWELL (when the name of Mr. NORRIS was called). My colleague, the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. PHIPPS (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and therefore withhold my vote. If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. WHEELER (when the name of Mr. WALSH of Montana was called). My colleague [Mr. WALSH of Montana] is detained on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BORAH. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. GOODING] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. JONES of Washington. I desire to announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT], who is absent on account of illness, if present would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—31

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|----------|
| Bingham | Gillett | Moses | Smith |
| Blease | Goff | Oddie | Smoot |
| Borah | Gould | Pine | Steck |
| Broussard | Greene | Ransdell | Steiner |
| Curtis | Hale | Reed, Pa. | Warren |
| Deneen | Keyes | Sackett | Waterman |
| Edge | McLean | Schall | Watson |
| Fess | Metcalf | Shortridge | |

NAYS—55

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Ashurst | Edwards | Kendrick | Sheppard |
| Barkley | Ferris | La Follette | Shipstead |
| Bayard | Fletcher | McKellar | Simmons |
| Black | Frazier | McMaster | Stephens |
| Blaine | Gerry | McNary | Swanson |
| Bratton | Glass | Mayfield | Thomas |
| Brookhart | Harris | Neely | Trammell |
| Bruce | Harrison | Norbeck | Tydings |
| Capper | Hawes | Nye | Tyson |
| Caraway | Hayden | Overman | Wagner |
| Copeland | Hellin | Pittman | Walsh, Mass. |
| Couzens | Howell | Reed, Mo. | Wheeler |
| Dale | Johnson | Robinson, Ark. | Willis |
| Dill | Jones, Wash. | Robinson, Ind. | |

NOT VOTING—8

| | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------|--------------|
| du Pont | Gooding | King | Phipps |
| George | Jones, N. Mex. | Norris | Walsh, Mont. |

So the amendment of Mr. REED of Pennsylvania in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk as a substitute, and ask that it be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed substitute will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the word "resolution" on page 1, and to insert in lieu thereof:

Whereas WILLIAM S. VARE, from the State of Pennsylvania, has presented a certificate of election in due and proper form as a Senator from said State: Therefore be it

Resolved, That without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of a complete investigation thereof, the said WILLIAM S. VARE is entitled to be sworn in as a Senator upon his *prima facie* case; and

Resolved further, That when sworn in his credentials and all the papers in relation to his right to retain his seat be referred to the special committee of the Senate created by Senate Resolution 195, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, adopted May 17, 1926, to investigate and determine the improper use of money to promote the nomination or election of persons to the United States Senate, and the employment of certain other corrupt and unlawful means to secure such nomination or election; and

Resolved further, That said special committee be directed to report its evidence and findings to the Senate within 60 days, if practicable, and that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to

report to the Senate within 60 days its findings in the election contest by William B. Wilson against the said WILLIAM S. VARE, heretofore referred by the Senate to said Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I may be mistaken, but I have understood that the Senator from Pennsylvania has contended that that special committee is no longer in existence.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. No, Mr. President; I have not so contended since the passage of the resolution in the Frank L. Smith case, which impliedly revived it.

I call for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I make the point of order against all of the resolution preceding the reference to the special committee for the reason that it is in substance identical with the substitute resolution on which we have just voted.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, under the rules of the Senate I do not think a Senator is entitled to offer more than one substitute. I am not going to raise the point of order, however, and I hope the Senator from West Virginia will not press his point of order.

Mr. NEELY. If that is the way my leader feels about it, I withdraw it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I think we should have the privilege of voting on the resolution as it has been offered, notwithstanding the fact that I think it would be subject to a point of order, for the reason that one substitute having already been submitted it is not in order to offer another substitute; but I do not make the point of order.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before as to my pair and its transfer, I vote "nay."

Mr. HARRIS (when Mr. GEORGE's name was called). My colleague [Mr. GEORGE] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. BRATTON (when the name of Mr. JONES of New Mexico was called). I make the same announcement that I made on the previous roll call with respect to the illness of my colleague [Mr. JONES of New Mexico], his absence, and how he would vote if present.

Mr. KING (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], who is detained from the Chamber on account of illness. Therefore I withhold my vote.

Mr. HOWELL (when Mr. NORRIS's name was called). My colleague [Mr. NORRIS] is detained by illness. If he were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. PHIPPS (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. WHEELER (when the name of Mr. WALSH of Montana was called). My colleague [Mr. WALSH of Montana] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 31, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—31

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|----------|
| Bingham | Fess | Metcalf | Smith |
| Blease | Gillet | Moses | Smooth |
| Borah | Goff | Oddie | Steck |
| Brookhart | Gould | Pine | Stelwer |
| Broussard | Greene | Reed, Pa. | Warren |
| Curtis | Hale | Sackett | Waterman |
| Deneen | Keyes | Schall | Watson |
| Edge | McLean | Shortridge | |

NAYS—55

| | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Ashurst | Ferris | La Follette | Sheppard |
| Barkley | Fletcher | McKellar | Shipstead |
| Bayard | Frazier | McMaster | Simmons |
| Black | Gerry | McNary | Stephens |
| Blaine | Glass | Mayfield | Swanson |
| Bratton | Harris | Neely | Thomas |
| Bruce | Harrison | Norbeck | Trammell |
| Capper | Hawes | Nye | Tydings |
| Caraway | Hayden | Overman | Tyson |
| Copeland | Heidin | Pittman | Wagner |
| Couzens | Howell | Ransdell | Walsh, Mass. |
| Dale | Johnson | Reed, Mo. | Wheeler |
| Dill | Jones, Wash. | Robinson, Ark. | Willis |
| Edwards | Kendrick | Robinson, Ind. | |

NOT VOTING—8

| | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------|--------------|
| du Pont | Gooding | King | Phipps |
| George | Jones, N. Mex. | Norris | Walsh, Mont. |

So the amendment of Mr. REED of Pennsylvania, in the nature of a substitute, was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Mr. REED of Missouri and Mr. REED of Pennsylvania called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FLETCHER (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to my pair and its transfer as before, I vote "yea."

Mr. HARRIS (when Mr. GEORGE's name was called). My colleague [Mr. GEORGE] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. PHIPPS]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. BRATTON (when the name of Mr. JONES of New Mexico was called). My colleague is absent on account of illness. He is paired with the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOODING]. If my colleague were present he would vote "yea" on this question.

Mr. KING (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the preceding vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. HOWELL (when Mr. NORRIS's name was called). My colleague, the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. PHIPPS (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to my pair as on the previous vote, I withhold my vote. If privileged to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. WHEELER (when the name of Mr. WALSH of Montana was called). My colleague is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—56

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|----------------|
| Ashurst | Dill | Jones, Wash. | Robinson, Ind. |
| Barkley | Edwards | Kendrick | Sheppard |
| Bayard | Ferris | La Follette | Shipstead |
| Black | Fletcher | McKellar | Simmons |
| Blaine | Frazier | McMaster | Stephens |
| Bratton | Gerry | McNary | Swanson |
| Brookhart | Glass | Mayfield | Thomas |
| Bruce | Harris | Neely | Trammell |
| Capper | Harrison | Norbeck | Tydings |
| Caraway | Hawes | Nye | Tyson |
| Copeland | Hayden | Overman | Wagner |
| Couzens | Heidin | Pittman | Walsh, Mass. |
| Dale | Howell | Ransdell | Wheeler |
| Dill | Johnson | Reed, Mo. | Willis |

NAYS—30

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|----------|
| Bingham | Goff | Oddie | Smooth |
| Blease | Gould | Pine | Steck |
| Borah | Greene | Ransdell | Stelwer |
| Broussard | Hale | Reed, Pa. | Warren |
| Deneen | Keyes | Sackett | Waterman |
| Edge | McLean | Schall | Watson |
| Fess | Mercalf | Shortridge | |
| Gillett | Moses | Smith | |

NOT VOTING—8

| | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------|--------------|
| du Pont | Gooding | King | Phipps |
| George | Jones, N. Mex. | Norris | Walsh, Mont. |

So Senate Resolution 2 as amended was agreed to, as follows:

Whereas on the 17th day of May, 1926, the Senate passed a resolution creating a special committee to investigate and determine the improper use of money to promote the nomination or election of persons to the United States Senate, and the employment of certain other corrupt and unlawful means to secure such nomination or election; and

Whereas said committee, in the discharge of its duties, notified WILLIAM S. VARE, of Pennsylvania, then a candidate for the United States Senate from that State, of its proceeding, and the said WILLIAM S. VARE appeared in person and by attorney before said committee while it was engaged in making such investigation; and

Whereas the said committee has reported the evidence which without substantial dispute shows that at the primary election at which the said WILLIAM S. VARE is alleged to have been nominated as a candidate for the United States Senate there were numerous and various instances of fraud and corruption in behalf of the candidacy of the said WILLIAM S. VARE, and that there was spent in behalf of the said WILLIAM S. VARE in said primary election, by the said WILLIAM S. VARE and his friends, a sum of money exceeding \$785,000; and

Whereas the said WILLIAM S. VARE has in no manner controverted the truth of the foregoing facts, although full and complete opportunity was given him, not only to present evidence but arguments in his behalf; and

Whereas the said official report of said committee and the sworn evidence taken by said committee is now and for many months has been on file in the Senate, and all of the said facts appear without substantial dispute; and

Whereas on the 10th day of January, 1927, there was filed in the Senate an official communication from the then Governor of Pennsylvania, made and delivered to the Senate in pursuance of law, the following certificate:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, January 8, 1927.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the returns of the election of United States Senator, held on November 2, 1926, as the law of this Commonwealth directs.

I have the honor also to inform you that I have to-day signed and by registered mail delivered to Hon. WILLIAM S. VARE a certificate, which is as follows:

"To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

"This is to certify that on the face of the returns filed in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth of the election held on the 2d day of November, 1926, WILLIAM S. VARE appears to have been chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Pennsylvania a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years beginning on the 4th day of March, 1927."

The form of words customarily used for such certificates by the governors of this Commonwealth and the form recommended by the Senate of the United States both include certification that the candidate in question has been "duly chosen by the qualified electors" of the Commonwealth.

I can not so certify, because I do not believe that Mr. VARE has been duly chosen. On the contrary, I am convinced, and have repeatedly declared, that his nomination was partly bought and partly stolen, and that frauds committed in his interest have tainted both the primary and the general election. But even if there had been no fraud in the election, a man who was not honestly nominated can not be honestly entitled to a seat.

The stealing of votes for Mr. VARE, and the amount and the sources of the money spent in his behalf, make it clear to me that the election returns do not in fact correctly represent the will of the sovereign voters of Pennsylvania.

Therefore, I have so worded the certificate required by law that I can sign it without distorting the truth.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Governor.

Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the expenditure of such a large sum of money to secure the nomination of the said WILLIAM S. VARE as a candidate for the United States Senate *prima facie* is contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the dignity and honor of the Senate, dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government, and, together with the charges of corruption and fraud made in the report of said committee, and substantiated by the evidence taken by said committee, and the charges of corruption and fraud officially made by the Governor of Pennsylvania, *prima facie* taints with fraud and corruption the credentials of the said WILLIAM S. VARE for a seat in the United States Senate; and be it further

Resolved, That the claim of the said WILLIAM S. VARE to a seat in the United States Senate is hereby referred to the said special committee of the Senate, with instructions to grant such further hearing to the said WILLIAM S. VARE and to take such further evidence on its own motion as shall be proper in the premises, and to report to the Senate within 60 days if practicable; and that until the coming in of the report of said committee and until the final action of the Senate thereon the said WILLIAM S. VARE be, and he is hereby, denied a seat in the United States Senate: *Provided*, That the said WILLIAM S. VARE shall be accorded the privileges of the floor of the Senate for the purpose of being heard touching his right to receive the oath of office and to membership in the Senate.

The preamble as modified was agreed to.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President, in my remarks a day or two ago I made a statement concerning the judge who had passed on the application for ballots. I find that I was in error. The case was heard by Judge Thompson. The error arose from the fact that I had been informed it was to go to Judge Kirkpatrick, and I believe it was at one time so assigned that it would have gone to him. My information was to that effect. I gladly make this statement of correction. I would have made it yesterday, but overlooked it.

INVESTIGATION OF MEXICAN PROPAGANDA

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I rise to a question of the highest possible privilege. It has nothing whatever to do with the matter just adjudicated by the Senate.

In to-day's issue of the Washington Herald occurs this headline:

One million two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars ordered paid four Senators by Mexico.

In the same newspaper appears what purports to be a photographic copy of a letter authorizing the payment of \$1,200,000 to three persons whose names are marked out from the photo-

graph, but who are represented to be United States Senators. Underneath that photograph occur these words in English:

Here is an order of treasurer general of Mexico authorizing chief clerk of the controller's department to forward \$1,200,000 to high personages in United States. In this facsimile, the original of which is in the possession of the Hearst newspapers, the names of the three alleged beneficiaries are deleted. Their names and the amount ordered paid to them remain in the original document.

A translation of this photograph likewise is printed in the same newspaper, and the letter there in translation reads as follows:

TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT:

By direction of the Citizen President of the Republic you will please order the passage of expediente No. 14396, corresponding to authorization No. 3481, issued by the Presidency of the Republic in favor of the citizen, Arturo M. Elias, financial agent of Mexico in New York, for the sum of \$1,200,000 (one million two hundred thousand dollars), to be charged to secret expenditures for pro-Mexican propaganda, to be paid in the following form:

To Mr. _____, \$350,000.

To Mr. _____, \$500,000.

To Mr. _____, \$350,000.

The total of which our said financial agent has duly delivered (or will deliver) without exacting the corresponding receipts, given the honorability and high personality of the recipients.

It is therefore ordered by superior authority that this expediente pass the auditing department without the corresponding requisites of law.

EFFECTIVE SUFFRAGE NO REELECTION.

L. MONTES DE OCA,
The Comptroller General.

MEXICO, D. F., July 15, 1926.

Then there is a note seeming to indicate apparently the initials of the stenographer, and underneath that translation appears in parentheses the following:

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The names deleted from the foregoing text are those of United States Senators.)

On the second page of the same newspaper appear other photographs, and one of them, of which I do not find the translation, is apparently a report of expenditures made, and shows the expenditure of \$1,200,000 as having been made on August 4, 1926, to three persons whose names are similarly deleted in the photograph, but underneath the photograph are these words, evidently written in by some one on the newspaper:

This is a facsimile of an actual ledger sheet from the Mexican treasury department records, showing the transfer of \$1,200,000 to Elias, the financial agent in New York. The names of the men purported to be beneficiaries (deleted above) are those of United States Senators.

I will not stop to read the other translations and letters, but they appear at first sight to confirm the inference deducible from the letters I have already read.

Mr. President, as long as that story appears in print untested, uninvestigated, undenied, the honor of every Member of this body is at stake. A cloud is cast upon the integrity of every man who sits as a Member of the United States Senate, and as a matter of the highest privilege, not only personally to myself but to every other Member of the Senate, I offer the following resolution and ask that it be read, and I shall ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution. The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 7), as follows:

Whereas the Washington Herald, a newspaper published in Washington, D. C., in its issue of December 9, 1927, publishes photographic copy of a letter purporting to evidence the payment of large sums of money to three Senators of the United States, by the Government of the Republic of Mexico, for the purpose of influencing their official action, and publishes also a purported translation of said letter, as follows:

TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT:

By direction of the Citizen President of the Republic you will please order the passage of expediente No. 14396, corresponding to authorization No. 3481, issued by the Presidency of the Republic in favor of the citizen, Arturo M. Elias, financial agent of Mexico in New York, for the sum of \$1,200,000, to be charged to secret expenditures for pro-Mexican propaganda, to be paid in the following form:

To Mr. _____, \$350,000.

To Mr. _____, \$500,000.

To Mr. _____, \$350,000.

The total of which our said financial agent has duly delivered (or will deliver) without exacting the corresponding receipts, given the honorability and high personality of the recipients.

It is therefore ordered by superior authority that this expedite pass the auditing department without the corresponding requisites of law.

EFFECTIVE SUFFRAGE NO REELECTION.

L. MONTES DE OCA,
The Comptroller General.

MEXICO, D. F., July 15, 1926.

DR-LMdeO.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The names deleted from the foregoing text are those of United States Senators.)

Now therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators shall be forthwith appointed by the President of the Senate; and the said committee is hereby authorized and instructed immediately to investigate what moneys, rewards, or things of value have been given, promised, or offered to any Senator or Senators of the United States by any government or official of any foreign power for the purpose of propaganda or the purpose of influencing the official act of such Senator or Senators.

Said committee is hereby empowered to sit and act at such time or times and at such place or places as it may deem necessary; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers, and documents, and to do such other acts as may be necessary in the matter of said investigation.

The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee willfully makes default or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any questions pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be held to the penalties provided by section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Said committee shall promptly report to the Senate the facts by it ascertained.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. In order to avoid any possible question as to a point of order, I think it would be wise if I were to perfect the resolution by striking out the authorization for expenditures. That can be taken care of later by another resolution. I will strike out the authorization for the payment of expenses out of the contingent fund.

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. BRUCE. I would like to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania whether there is any reason given in The Herald for the deletion of the names of the Senators?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. No reason is suggested in that part of the article which I have read in the short time I have been able to devote to it.

Mr. GLASS. Why modify the resolution? Why does the Senator assume that any Senator would raise the point of order?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. It is a matter of statute, as I am informed. I do not want to expose it to any possible invalidity because of conflict with the general statute providing for its reference to a committee.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senate can later authorize the expenditure of the necessary funds.

Mr. REED of Missouri. We can do it this afternoon.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. We can do it this afternoon after we get the appointment of a committee.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator state the date when the alleged payments were made?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The date of the ledger entry appears to be August 4, 1926. I see no evidence in the paper, so far as I have read it, of any payment, but only the assertion of some agent that he has made it. That is one of the matters which it seems to me ought to be investigated without the loss of a moment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as the committee the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. REED; the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. ROBINSON; the Senator from Washington, Mr. JONES; the Senator from Maryland, Mr. BRUCE; and the Senator from California, Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate reading of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the resolution. The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 8) as follows:

Resolved, That the special Senate committee created pursuant to Resolution 7 agreed to this day is authorized to employ stenographic assistance, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings and proceedings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee and such clerical or other

assistance as may be deemed necessary by the committee, that all expenses incurred, including costs of travel by the committee or their assistants, in furtherance of the purposes of said resolution, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers properly approved. The cost of this investigation shall not exceed \$25,000.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I ask that the resolution may be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so referred.

Mr. KEYES subsequently said: I ask unanimous consent to submit a report at this time on the resolution offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED].

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. There is no objection to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. KEYES. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back favorably without amendment Senate Resolution No. 8 and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, of course it will be understood that the provision in regard to the cost of stenographic reporting work will be the same as is customarily made?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That is all in the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. If that provision is in the resolution, I have no objection to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. CURTIS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 9), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That paragraph 1 of Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and it is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to consist of 17 Senators.

Committee on Appropriations, to consist of 19 Senators.

Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of five Senators, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same.

Committee on Banking and Currency, to consist of 15 Senators.

Committee on Civil Service, to consist of 11 Senators.

Committee on Claims, to consist of 13 Senators.

Committee on Commerce, to consist of 19 Senators.

Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of 13 Senators.

Committee on Education and Labor, to consist of 11 Senators.

Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three Senators, which shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and which, or some one of which, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and when signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, to consist of 7 Senators.

Committee on Finance, to consist of 20 Senators.

Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of 18 Senators.

Committee on Immigration, to consist of 11 Senators.

Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of 13 Senators.

Committee on Interceanic Canals, to consist of 11 Senators.

Committee on Interstate Commerce, to consist of 19 Senators.

Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to consist of 15 Senators.

Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of 17 Senators.

Committee on the Library, to consist of 7 Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Manufactures, to consist of 11 Senators.

Committee on Military Affairs, to consist of 17 Senators.

Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of 11 Senators.

Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of 17 Senators.

Committee on Patents, to consist of 7 Senators.

Committee on Pensions, to consist of 13 Senators.

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of 18 Senators.

Committee on Printing, to consist of 7 Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Privileges and Elections, to consist of 15 Senators.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of 15 Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to consist of 15 Senators.

Committee on Rules, to consist of 13 Senators.

Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, to consist of 15 Senators.

INVESTIGATION OF ELECTION EXPENDITURES

Mr. REED of Missouri. I ask unanimous consent to submit a resolution and to have it immediately considered. I think it will lead to no debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be reported. The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 10), as follows:

Resolved, That a resolution of the United States Senate, agreed to on May 19, 1926, numbered Senate Resolution 195, of the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, creating a special committee to investigate expenditures in senatorial primary and general elections, and all subsequent resolutions dealing with the said special committee and agreed to by the United States Senate during the Sixty-ninth Congress (to wit, S. Res. 227, S. Res. 258, and S. Res. 324), have continued in full force and operation since the dates of their respective enactment by the Senate, and do now, as then, express the will of this body.

And that the said special committee appointed pursuant to said Senate Resolution 195 of the Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, shall continue to execute the directions of the said several resolutions relating to the said committee until the Senate accepts or rejects the final report of the said special committee or otherwise orders.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I have not had a chance to see it. Will the Senator let it go over under the rule and call it up later?

Mr. REED of Missouri. I could, but the Senate is here and acting on these matters. I will tell the Senator what it is. It simply reaffirms the powers of the committee and continues them without in any manner enlarging them.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Will the Senator permit me five minutes to look at the resolution?

Mr. REED of Missouri. Very well; I will withhold it.

The VICE PRESIDENT subsequently said: Does the Senator from Missouri withdraw his resolution?

Mr. REED of Missouri. Senators are examining it. I think they will grant consent to have it considered at this time.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I am very glad to offer no opposition to a resolution which will revive the special committee headed by my friend from Missouri and give it all the authority that it had during the last session, but the resolution which he has presented recites as a matter of history that the committee has continued in full force since the adoption of the original resolution. To that I can not subscribe, because I do not believe it is so. To the remainder of it, however, I have no disagreement.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Will the Senator give his consent for its present consideration?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. So long as the provision to which I have referred remains in it—

Mr. REED of Missouri. I will not take one line out of it unless the Senate takes it out.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Then I ask that the resolution may go over under the rule.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Very well. The responsibility, then, for the loss of three days of time again rests upon the Senator from Pennsylvania. The Senate is here; the resolution is simple and plain; it requires no debate; every Senator will understand it when he hears it read; and if the Senator from Pennsylvania wants to lose three days more after having insisted on the proceedings being shortened and early reports being made he can take the responsibility.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Is it now in order to introduce bills?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Bills can not be introduced except by unanimous consent until the next morning hour.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent that all Senators be authorized to introduce bills at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas asks unanimous consent that all public bills may be introduced at this time. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

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

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 656) to amend section 15a of the interstate commerce act, as amended;

A bill (S. 657) to amend paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 13 of the interstate commerce act; and

A bill (S. 658) to amend paragraph (18) of section 1 of the interstate commerce act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 659) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes," approved November 3, 1921, known as the Federal highway act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 660) authorizing an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase a tract of land, with sufficient water right attached, for the use and occupancy of the Temoak Band of homeless Indians, located at Ruby Valley, Nev.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 661) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Ely, Nev.;

A bill (S. 662) to increase limit of cost heretofore affixed by Congress for purchase of site and erection of building for use of post office at Fallon, Nev.; and

A bill (S. 663) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Tonopah, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 664) for the relief of Navy personnel and civilian employees of the Navy who suffered loss of household and personal effects due to the earthquake and fire in Japan in September, 1923; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 665) to authorize an exchange of lands with Eva Allred and William M. Horton; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas:

A bill (S. 666) for increasing the efficiency of Army bands; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 667) to amend section 5200 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 668) amending section 1 of the interstate commerce act; and

A bill (S. 669) for the protection of persons employed on railway baggage cars, railway express cars, and railway express-baggage cars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 670) to permit rural letter carriers to act as agents or solicitors outside of their hours of employment; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 671) to find markets and to provide credits for financing the exportation of surplus agricultural products, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 672) for the purpose of rehabilitating farm lands in the flood areas;

A bill (S. 673) to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884, entitled "An Act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, etc.;" and

A bill (S. 674) to find markets and to provide credits for financing the exportation of surplus agricultural products, to authorize the payment of bounties on exports of agricultural surpluses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 675) to establish the Mena National Park in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 676) to create a Board of Industrial Adjustments and to define its powers and duties; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 677) to authorize an appropriation of \$15,000 for use in dredging Ouachita River between Arkadelphia and Camden, Ark.;

A bill (S. 678) to amend the act approved March 4, 1923, entitled "An act to continue the improvement of the Mississippi River and for the control of its floods" (Public, No. 528, 67th Cong.);

A bill (S. 679) to provide for the improvement of Ouachita River; and

A bill (S. 680) to authorize the State Highway Commission of Arkansas to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Red River near Garland City, Ark.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 681) to provide for the erection of a public building at El Dorado, Ark.; and

A bill (S. 682) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Monticello, in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 683) extending the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission for the purposes of flood prevention and control; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 684) granting an increase of pension to George W. Robinson; and

A bill (S. 685) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Garen; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 686) for the relief of H. L. Remmel;

A bill (S. 687) for the relief of Emma Fein;

A bill (S. 688) for the relief of the city of Fordyce, Ark.;

A bill (S. 689) for the relief of the heirs of Morgan Smith, Jr.;

A bill (S. 690) for the relief of James W. Green, Jr.;

A bill (S. 691) for the relief of William Ramsey and others;

A bill (S. 692) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of W. W. Busby, administrator of the estate of Evelina V. Busby, deceased, against the United States; and

A bill (S. 693) for the relief of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 694) to amend section 71 of the Judicial Code, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 695) to amend the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended;

A bill (S. 696) to reduce the membership of the Tariff Commission and to provide for the disqualification of members of said commission in certain cases;

A bill (S. 697) for the relief of Melvin L. Bowman; and

A bill (S. 698) to convey to the Big Rock Stone Co. a portion of the hospital reservation of the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 78 (Fort Logan H. Roots), in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 699) to repeal section 466 of the tariff act of 1922; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JONES of New Mexico and Mr. BRATTON:

A bill (S. 700) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to execute an agreement with the middle Rio Grande conservancy district providing for conservation, irrigation, drainage, and flood control for the Pueblo Indian lands in the Rio Grande Valley, N. Mex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KING:

A bill (S. 701) to establish a department of national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 702) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the lading or unlading of vessels at night, the preliminary entry of vessels, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1911, as amended February 7, 1920; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 703) to establish the Bear River migratory-bird refuge; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 704) to authorize the President to investigate the potential utilization of the water resources of the Colorado River Basin; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 705) to provide compulsory licenses for unused patents; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 706) authorizing the construction of public buildings and the purchase of sites for public buildings in the State of Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 707) to cede unreserved nonmineral public lands to the several States; and

A bill (S. 708) to provide for the establishment and maintenance under the Bureau of Mines of a research station at Salt Lake City, Utah; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 709) for the relief of the Uintah and White River Tribes of Ute Indians of Utah; and

A bill (S. 710) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, adjudicate, and render judgment in claims which the northwestern bands of Shoshone Indians may have against the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 711) providing for the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippine Islands; and

A bill (S. 712) to amend the organic act of Porto Rico, approved March 2, 1917; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

A bill (S. 713) to authorize the issuance of patent for lands containing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 714) to amend the enlarged homestead laws by increasing the unit of entry and by abolishing the requirement of residence; and

A bill (S. 715) to amend sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes prescribing the method of obtaining patent to mining claims; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 716) to exempt American Indians born in Canada and American Indians born in Mexico of tribes formerly settled in the United States from the operation of the immigration act of 1924;

A bill (S. 717) to provide for the deportation of certain alien seamen, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 718) to authorize the naturalization of aliens who entered the United States prior to May 26, 1924; referred to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 719) to amend the act approved March 3, 1927, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRATTON:

A bill (S. 720) to enroll as citizens of the Choctaw Nation, Daisy Crockett Coleman, Agnes Irene Coleman, and Verna Ruth Coleman, of Hillsboro, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 721) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 722) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fourth judicial circuit, for the appointment of additional district judges for certain districts, providing for an annual conference of certain judges, and for other purposes," approved September 14, 1922, and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 723) authorizing the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Joseph H. Landrum, a first lieutenant of Field Artillery in the Regular Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 724) to amend paragraphs 18, 19, and 20 of section 400 of the transportation act, approved February 28, 1920, and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 725) to authorize the designation of depositories for public documents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Printing.

A bill (S. 726) to make it the duty of certain courts of the United States to render decisions within certain maximum limits of time; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 727) authorizing the attorney general of the State of California to bring suit in the Court of Claims on behalf of the Indians of California; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 728) to provide for the construction of works for the protection and development of the lower Colorado River Basin, for the approval of the Colorado River compact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 729) for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment;

A bill (S. 730) to authorize the Secretary of War to grant and convey to the city of Vancouver a perpetual easement for public highway purposes over and upon a portion of Vancouver Barracks Military Reservation, in the State of Washington; and

A bill (S. 731) defining the official salute to the flag; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 732) to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of section 4 of an act entitled "An act to revise and equalize rates of pension to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War and the war with Mexico, to certain widows, including widows of the War of 1812, former widows, dependent parents, and children of such soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to certain Army nurses, and granting pensions and increase of pensions in certain cases," approved May 1, 1920; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 733) to aid in the erection of a monument to Indian Timothy at his grave near Alpowa, Asotin County, Wash.; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 734) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to grant to the State of Washington certain lands within the national forest reserves within the State of Washington in lieu of lands of which the State of Washington was deprived by Supreme Court decision on October 13, 1924, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 735) authorizing the conversion of the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 94, at American Lake, Wash., from a neuro-psychopathic hospital into a general medical and surgical hospital, and authorizing an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 736) placing postmasters under the civil service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 737) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the western district of Washington; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 738) releasing and granting to the State of Washington any right, title, and interest of the United States in an island near the mouth of the Columbia River, commonly known as Sand Island, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 739) to amend the tariff act of 1922; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 740) to amend the act of February 12, 1925 (Public No. 402, 68th Cong.), so as to permit the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians to file suit in the Court of Claims under said act; and

A bill (S. 741) relating to contracts dealing with real estate on Indian reservations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 742) to provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 743) to make possible private ownership and operation by citizens of the United States of America of vessels operated in foreign trade;

A bill (S. 744) to further develop an American merchant marine, to assure its permanence in the transportation of the foreign trade of the United States, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 745) to authorize the establishment of a fisheries experiment station on the coast of Washington;

A bill (S. 746) to amend section 4404 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act approved July 2, 1918, placing the supervising inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service under the classified civil service; and

A bill (S. 747) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Washington to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Kettle Falls, Wash.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

A bill (S. 748) giving preference to domestic materials in contracts and purchases for naval purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 749) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 750) to amend the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 751) to provide more effectively for the national defense by authorizing an increase in the number of Reserve Officers' Training Corps units for the Air Corps of the United States Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 752) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, as amended;

A bill (S. 753) to amend section 35 of the organic act approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes";

A bill (S. 754) for the relief of certain Porto Rican taxpayers;

A bill (S. 755) providing for the biennial appointment of a board of visitors to inspect and report upon the government and conditions in the Philippine Islands;

A bill (S. 756) to provide for the disposition of moneys collected as taxes upon articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands; and

A bill (S. 757) to extend the benefits of certain acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 758) declaring the quartermaster's volunteers to be held and considered a part of the United States Army in the Civil War and to be classified as quartermaster's volunteers, United States Volunteers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SACKETT:

A bill (S. 759) to give the Supreme Court of the United States authority to make and publish rules in common-law actions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 760) granting the consent of Congress to the Ashland Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River; and

A bill (S. 761) granting the consent of Congress to Dwight P. Robinson & Co. (Inc.), its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. PINE:

A bill (S. 762) providing for the construction of a sanatorium and hospital at Claremore, Okla., and providing an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 763) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions; and

A bill (S. 764) for the relief of J. F. Nichols; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 765) authorizing refund to certain railroads on account of interest erroneously collected; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 766) to fix the compensation of registers of local land offices, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 767) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant certain oil and gas prospecting permits and leases (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. HEFLIN:

A bill (S. 768) to authorize the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co. to rebuild and reconstruct and to maintain and operate the existing railroad bridge across the Tombigbee River, at Epes, in the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. TRAMMELL:

A bill (S. 769) providing that the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be appointed from different sections of the United States, and that not more than one member shall be appointed from any one State; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 770) to provide for the establishment of a fish hatchery and fish-cultural station in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 771) providing for the loan of the U. S. S. *Dispatch* to the State of Florida; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROOKHART:

A bill (S. 772) to provide for buying, storing, processing, and marketing agricultural products in interstate and foreign commerce and especially for thus handling the exportable surplus of agriculture in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 773) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint an additional judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of the State of Iowa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Missouri:

A bill (S. 774) to erect a Federal building in the city of Caruthersville, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government;

A bill (S. 775) to erect a Federal building in the city of Farmington, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government; and

A bill (S. 776) to purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the city of Fredericktown, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TYSON:

A bill (S. 777) making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers and former officers of the Army of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REED of Missouri:

A bill (S. 778) to erect a Federal building in the city of Lamar, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government; and

A bill (S. 779) to erect a Federal building in the city of West Plains, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BLEASE:

A bill (S. 780) to regulate the employment of certain persons by the United States Government; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

A bill (S. 781) requiring separate accommodations for white and colored passengers on street cars in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 782) to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the eastern and western districts of South Carolina;

A bill (S. 783) to regulate the voting of aliens who become American citizens;

A bill (S. 784) to prohibit the intermarriage of certain races;

A bill (S. 785) to enforce the laws of the United States without fear or favor or partiality; and

A bill (S. 786) to prevent double prosecution for the same offense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIS:

A bill (S. 787) granting an increase of pension to Josephine E. Hastings (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 788) granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Kammacher (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 789) to amend the merchant marine act, 1920, approved June 5, 1920, by insuring the exemption from income taxes during the 10-year period there provided of profits on the sale of certain vessels when the proceeds of such sales are invested in new American vessels approved by the Shipping Board; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. TYSON:

A bill (S. 790) providing for the promotion of certain non-commissioned officers in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCLEAN:

A bill (S. 791) to incorporate the Federal reserve retirement fund, to define its functions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. EDWARDS:

A bill (S. 792) allowing claims for the recovery of taxes paid on distilled spirits in certain cases; and

A bill (S. 793) to remit the duty on a carillon of bells imported for Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J.; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 794) for the relief of Patrick J. Purcell; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 795) granting a pension to George W. Stout (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 796) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Barnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 797) granting the consent of Congress to the J. K. Mahone Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River;

A bill (S. 798) granting the consent of Congress to the R. V. Reger Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River; and

A bill (S. 799) granting the consent of Congress to the T. W. Arnette Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 800) to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in coal and to promote the general welfare dependent on the use of coal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 801) to place Dr. Charles H. DeLancey on the retired list of the Navy as a lieutenant commander;

A bill (S. 802) for the relief of Frank Hanley;

A bill (S. 803) for the relief of Byron Brown Ralston; and

A bill (S. 804) for the relief of Frank Hanley; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 805) donating Revolutionary cannon to the New York State conservation department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 806) for the transportation of foreign mails of the United States, the creation and maintenance of auxiliaries for the use of the Army and Navy, the defense of the United States, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 807) to prohibit the transmission of certain matter through the mails, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 808) to establish a separate classification of mail matter and more equitable postal rates for books; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 809) to establish a council of universities and colleges in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 810) to reduce passport fees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 811) to provide for regulating traffic in certain clinical thermometers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 812) to provide for research into the causes of poultry diseases, for feeding experimentation, and for an educational program to show the best means of controlling and preventing disease in poultry; and

A bill (S. 813) to retard the extermination of migratory game and legitimate sport by the reduction of bag limits and open seasons; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 814) to rearrange and reconstruct the Senate wing of the Capitol; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 815) awarding a congressional medal of honor to Lincoln Ellsworth; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 816) to amend section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, in respect of the definition of a white person; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 817) to encourage home ownership and to stimulate the buying and building of homes; to create a standard form of investment based on building-association mortgages; to create Government depositories and financial agents for the United States; to furnish a market for Government bonds; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HAWES:

A bill (S. 818) to create an executive department of the Government to be known as the department of conservation; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 819) defining the policy of Congress with respect to flood control, the protection and improvement of navigation, and conservation upon and along the Mississippi River, its tributaries, inlets, and outlets, consolidating certain Government activities with respect to such flood control and protection and improvement of navigation, creating the Mississippi Valley waters control commission, and for other purposes:

A bill (S. 820) granting the consent of Congress to R. A. Breuer, H. L. Stolte, John M. Schermann, O. F. Nienhueser, Charles A. Egley, and George C. Eberlin, their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Missouri River; and

A bill (S. 821) granting the consent of Congress to O. F. Schulte, E. H. Otto, O. W. Arcularius, J. L. Calvin, and J. H. Dickbrader, their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Missouri River; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 822) to amend section 552 of the tariff act of 1922; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 823) to divest articles made with convict labor of their character as subjects of interstate or foreign commerce; and

A bill (S. 824) to amend the interstate commerce act, being "An act to regulate commerce," as amended July 29, 1906; April 13, 1908; June 13, 1910; February 17, 1917; March 2, 1917; May 29, 1917; August 10, 1917; and February 28, 1920, by providing a more adequate system of regulation for the railroads of the United States through an extension of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the creation of seven regional commissions to cooperate with and assist the Interstate Commerce Commission in the performance of its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 825) to amend the Federal corrupt practices act, 1925, approved February 28, 1925, by prohibiting the acceptance of certain contributions, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 826) to prohibit the acceptance by any person of certain contributions for the purpose of influencing Congress as to legislation or other matters; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 827) to amend the national prohibition act, as supplemented, to conform with the eighteenth constitutional amendment by limiting the prohibition to intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes;

A bill (S. 828) to amend the national prohibition act, as supplemented, to conform with the eighteenth constitutional amendment by permitting the use of alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes;

A bill (S. 829) to amend the act of February 11, 1924, entitled "An act to equip the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government, for the compensation of prisoners for their labor, and for other purposes"; and

A bill (S. 830) to repeal an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 831) extending the time for awarding medals of honor, distinguished-service crosses, and distinguished-service medals, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McELLAR:

A bill (S. 832) relative to the acquisition of oil lands by foreign governments; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 833) to amend section 11 of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved January 15, 1920;

A bill (S. 834) prohibiting the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia from fixing rates of fare for the street-railway companies in the District of Columbia at rates in excess of those stipulated in their charters; and

A bill (S. 835) prohibiting the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia from fixing rates of fare for the street-railway companies in the District of Columbia at rates in excess of those stipulated in their charters; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 836) to authorize certain officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps to accept certain decorations conferred upon them by the Government of Greece; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 837) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 838) to provide for cooperation by the Smithsonian Institution with State educational and scientific organizations in the United States for continuing ethnological researches on the American Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 839) to create a commission for Muscle Shoals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 840) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a Federal power commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act, approved June 10, 1920, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 841) to amend the act entitled "An act to pension soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China relief expedition," approved June 5, 1920; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 842) to amend the corrupt practices act; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 843) to amend Title II of an act approved February 28, 1925, regulating postal rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 844) to change the title of Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States to Assistant Treasurer of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 845) regarding the education and naturalization of aliens and the children of aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 846) to provide for the relief of certain employees of the Government who have become eligible for retirement under the provisions of the retirement act of May 22, 1920, and have thereafter been continued in the service or reemployed therein; and

A bill (S. 847) to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 848) to amend section 648 of the Revised Statutes regulating the procedure in civil and criminal cases triable by jury;

A bill (S. 849) to amend section 725 of the Revised Statutes to provide a jury trial in cases of contempt committed outside the presence of the court;

A bill (S. 850) to incorporate the International Association of Rotary Clubs, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 851) to amend an act of Congress approved July 3, 1926, being private act No. 272, and entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Federal District Court for the Western Division of the Western District of Tennessee to hear and determine claims arising from the sinking of the vessel known as the *Norman*"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 852) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice," approved June 4, 1920;

A bill (S. 853) to equalize the promotion list of the Regular Army;

A bill (S. 854) to authorize the reinstatement of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to former positions in Government service and restoration to eligible register of the names of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors;

A bill (S. 855) relative to discharges of certain soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany;

A bill (S. 856) authorizing the acquisition of land and suitably marking the site of the Battle of Franklin, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 857) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Sergt. Alvin C. York as a captain in the United States Army and then place him on the retired list;

A bill (S. 858) reappointing Edgar C. Campbell as pay clerk in Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, with rank of second lieutenant; and

A bill (S. 859) to provide for the paying of the Government road extending from St. Elmo, Tenn., to Rossville, Ga.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 860) allowing credit to postal and substitute postal employees for time served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States;

A bill (S. 861) providing additional compensation to certain employees of the Post Office Department for overtime service; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 862) for the purchase of a post-office site and the erection thereon of a suitable public building at Dickson, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 863) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Kingsport, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 864) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Trenton, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 865) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at McMinnville, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 866) for the purchase of a post-office site at Dickson, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 867) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Ripley, Tenn.; and

A bill (S. 868) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Milan, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH:

A bill (S. 869) to amend section 24 of the interstate commerce act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. RANSDELL:

A bill (S. 870) to amend and reenact the tariff act of 1922; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 871) to establish a national institute of health, to authorize increased appropriations for the Hygienic Laboratory, and to authorize the Government to accept donations for use in ascertaining the cause, prevention, and cure of disease affecting human beings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 872) to standardize bales of cotton and requiring sale of cotton by the true net weight of bale; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 873) for the relief of Henry and William King; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 874) for the relief of Lillie Calvin Schooley; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 875) granting renewal and extension of patent to C. B. Haldeman; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 876) for the relief of William Whan; and

A bill (S. 877) for the relief of Henry C. Burns; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 878) for the relief of John Minister;

A bill (S. 879) for the relief of Elie Rivers;

A bill (S. 880) for the relief of Charles Rayfield;

A bill (S. 881) for the relief of Alfred Rebsamen;

A bill (S. 882) for the relief of Thomas J. Temple;

A bill (S. 883) for the relief of Harry Wingrove;

A bill (S. 884) to correct the military record of Sidney F. Jones;

A bill (S. 885) for the relief of Helen Comer;

A bill (S. 886) for the relief of James G. Buchanan;

A bill (S. 887) for the relief of Will Foring Brown;

A bill (S. 888) for the relief of Sylvester P. Hill;

A bill (S. 889) for the relief of Harry Hume Ainsworth;

A bill (S. 890) authorizing the appointment of William H. Armstrong as captain of Infantry, United States Army;

A bill (S. 891) to correct the military record of James Coughlin;

A bill (S. 892) for the relief of William H. Gage;

A bill (S. 893) to correct the military record of Hiram B. Hatton;

A bill (S. 894) for the relief of Abner W. Loomis; and

A bill (S. 895) for the relief of Wilson Warford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 896) for the relief of Adaline White;

A bill (S. 897) for the relief of Elizabeth Jane Ann West;

A bill (S. 898) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Humphrey M. Woodyard;

A bill (S. 899) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jacob Samuel Weaver;

A bill (S. 900) for the relief of Fritz R. White;

A bill (S. 901) for the relief of Hazel E. Simms;
 A bill (S. 902) for the relief of Eliza Sturges;
 A bill (S. 903) for the relief of Mrs. Theodore Sharp;
 A bill (S. 904) for the relief of Rosa E. Plummer;
 A bill (S. 905) for the relief of Thomas W. Morgan;
 A bill (S. 906) for the relief of John W. Millar;
 A bill (S. 907) for the relief of the estate of John McQuiddy, deceased;
 A bill (S. 908) for the relief of Ralph Laymon;
 A bill (S. 909) for the relief of Stanton and Jones;
 A bill (S. 910) for the relief of John L. Hays;
 A bill (S. 911) for the relief of Joseph Edmund Hanlon;
 A bill (S. 912) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Lewis H. Gest;
 A bill (S. 913) for the relief of James Davidson;
 A bill (S. 914) for the relief of Claude Chandler;
 A bill (S. 915) for the relief of Uriah Hanna Culp;
 A bill (S. 916) for the relief of R. W. Branson;
 A bill (S. 917) for the relief of James Blakeman;
 A bill (S. 918) for the relief of Sarah C. Brooks; and
 A bill (S. 919) for the relief of Viola Addis; to Committee on Claims.
 A bill (S. 920) granting a pension to John H. Kane;
 A bill (S. 921) granting a pension to Malinda Kiniston;
 A bill (S. 922) granting an increase of pension to William E. Kratzer;
 A bill (S. 923) granting a pension to Samuel D. Jarman;
 A bill (S. 924) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wilton;
 A bill (S. 925) granting a pension to Eva Hood S. Watson;
 A bill (S. 926) granting a pension to Arabella Williams;
 A bill (S. 927) granting a pension to Katharine S. White;
 A bill (S. 928) granting a pension to Emma Webb;
 A bill (S. 929) granting a pension to Richard Perry Watkins;
 A bill (S. 930) granting a pension to Martha E. Ward;
 A bill (S. 931) granting an increase of pension to Mattie B. Wintrode;
 A bill (S. 932) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Waller;
 A bill (S. 933) granting a pension to Charlotte Ann Ury;
 A bill (S. 934) granting a pension to Martha C. Tuttle;
 A bill (S. 935) granting an increase of pension to John Siddle Thompson;
 A bill (S. 936) granting a pension to Mary J. Thompson;
 A bill (S. 937) granting a pension to Samuel Thompson;
 A bill (S. 938) granting a pension to David S. Toland;
 A bill (S. 939) granting a pension to Sue C. Tozier;
 A bill (S. 940) granting an increase of pension to Minerva E. Stearns;
 A bill (S. 941) granting a pension to Polk Steele;
 A bill (S. 942) granting a pension to William Sommers;
 A bill (S. 943) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Southard;
 A bill (S. 944) granting an increase of pension to Ida M. Smith;
 A bill (S. 945) granting an increase of pension to Alice J. Stebbins;
 A bill (S. 946) granting a pension to Charles C. Spencer;
 A bill (S. 947) granting a pension to Katherine Stapleton;
 A bill (S. 948) granting a pension to Amanda Shannon;
 A bill (S. 949) granting a pension to Nancy K. Sadler;
 A bill (S. 950) granting a pension to Tillie M. Smith;
 A bill (S. 951) granting a pension to Della E. Sanneman;
 A bill (S. 952) granting a pension to John Thomas Snodgrass;
 A bill (S. 953) granting a pension to Hattie H. Skuse;
 A bill (S. 954) granting a pension to Hester A. Record or Ricketts;
 A bill (S. 955) granting a pension to Melvina Roberson;
 A bill (S. 956) granting a pension to M. L. Ralston;
 A bill (S. 957) granting a pension to Mary F. Robinson;
 A bill (S. 958) granting a pension to Arthur G. Reed;
 A bill (S. 959) granting a pension to Sarah E. Ross;
 A bill (S. 960) granting an increase of pension to John E. Pickard;
 A bill (S. 961) granting a pension to Eva L. Powell;
 A bill (S. 962) granting a pension to Albert F. Ponath;
 A bill (S. 963) granting a pension to John T. Peet;
 A bill (S. 964) granting a pension to Edith H. Peters;
 A bill (S. 965) granting a pension to Henry Phillips;
 A bill (S. 966) granting an increase of pension to Junia Powell;
 A bill (S. 967) granting an increase of pension to Alexander C. Powell;
 A bill (S. 968) granting an increase of pension to John Osborn;
 A bill (S. 969) for the relief of Ellen Oglesby;

A bill (S. 970) granting a pension to Ellen O'Donnell;
 A bill (S. 971) granting a pension to Janama Oldham;
 A bill (S. 972) granting a pension to Alvin E. Owens;
 A bill (S. 973) granting a pension to Charles C. Newton;
 A bill (S. 974) granting a pension to Alice Noble;
 A bill (S. 975) granting an increase of pension to Effie E. Milton;
 A bill (S. 976) granting an increase of pension to Edwin H. Miller;
 A bill (S. 977) granting a pension to George A. Morgan;
 A bill (S. 978) granting an increase of pension to Frances Edna Morrow;
 A bill (S. 979) granting an increase of pension to William J. Mester;
 A bill (S. 980) granting a pension to Rhoda Mecklin;
 A bill (S. 981) granting a pension to Nancy Monroe;
 A bill (S. 982) granting an increase of pension to Harvey C. Myers;
 A bill (S. 983) granting a pension to Charles E. Mann;
 A bill (S. 984) granting a pension to James D. Martin;
 A bill (S. 985) granting an increase of pension to John W. McAndrew;
 A bill (S. 986) granting a pension to Mary J. Miller;
 A bill (S. 987) granting a pension to Mary Miller;
 A bill (S. 988) granting an increase of pension to Austin L. Myers;
 A bill (S. 989) granting a pension to Lizzie Ann Morrison;
 A bill (S. 990) granting a pension to James W. Murphy;
 A bill (S. 991) granting an increase of pension to Melville C. Mallicot;
 A bill (S. 992) granting a pension to James Mimford;
 A bill (S. 993) granting a pension to Rhoda V. Moore;
 A bill (S. 994) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie A. Logsdon;
 A bill (S. 995) granting an increase of pension to George Taylor Lee and Milton Lee;
 A bill (S. 996) granting a pension to Louisa Leppla;
 A bill (S. 997) granting a pension to Melissa S. Lemon;
 A bill (S. 998) granting an increase of pension to John O. Lind;
 A bill (S. 999) granting an increase of pension to Andrew P. Larson;
 A bill (S. 1000) granting a pension to Malinda Johnson;
 A bill (S. 1001) granting a pension to Andrew Jordan;
 A bill (S. 1002) granting a pension to Ray D. Ingersoll;
 A bill (S. 1003) granting a pension to Aggie Isince;
 A bill (S. 1004) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Humphrey;
 A bill (S. 1005) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Highley;
 A bill (S. 1006) granting a pension to James Hickson;
 A bill (S. 1007) granting an increase of pension to L. M. Hall;
 A bill (S. 1008) granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Hoover;
 A bill (S. 1009) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Haxton;
 A bill (S. 1010) granting a pension to James Hogan;
 A bill (S. 1011) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Heiland;
 A bill (S. 1012) granting a pension to Margaret Hardesty;
 A bill (S. 1013) granting a pension to Mary J. Henry;
 A bill (S. 1014) granting a pension to Robert Samuel Harris;
 A bill (S. 1015) granting a pension to Margaret R. Hull;
 A bill (S. 1016) granting an increase of pension to John B. Hamblin;
 A bill (S. 1017) granting a pension to Margaret E. Hutchinson;
 A bill (S. 1018) granting a pension to Fannie Howard;
 A bill (S. 1019) granting a pension to Harry Hawkes;
 A bill (S. 1020) granting a pension to Cordelia Hazen;
 A bill (S. 1021) granting a pension to James Hurt;
 A bill (S. 1022) granting a pension to Hattie Gunn;
 A bill (S. 1023) granting a pension to Mary Ellen Griffith;
 A bill (S. 1024) granting a pension to Ethel M. Greer;
 A bill (S. 1025) granting a pension to Bridget Garnett;
 A bill (S. 1026) granting a pension to Charles Grunert;
 A bill (S. 1027) granting an increase of pension to William A. Faulk;
 A bill (S. 1028) granting a pension to Mary M. Freiberger;
 A bill (S. 1029) granting an increase of pension to Matilda M. Funk;
 A bill (S. 1030) granting an increase of pension to William J. Eaton;
 A bill (S. 1031) granting a pension to Nannie V. Elliott;

A bill (S. 1032) granting a pension to Anthony Early;
 A bill (S. 1033) granting a pension to Sarah Elmore;
 A bill (S. 1034) granting an increase of pension to Frank Derflinger;
 A bill (S. 1035) granting a pension to Joseph F. Dorgan;
 A bill (S. 1036) granting a pension to Jesse Dobyns;
 A bill (S. 1037) granting a pension to Sureno Doll;
 A bill (S. 1038) granting an increase of pension to James Devine;
 A bill (S. 1039) granting an increase of pension to Laura B. Clifton;
 A bill (S. 1040) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Cutbirth;
 A bill (S. 1041) granting an increase of pension to Maggie Crouch;
 A bill (S. 1042) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Calahan;
 A bill (S. 1043) granting a pension to Pierre L. Curtenius;
 A bill (S. 1044) granting a pension to Maggie J. Carr;
 A bill (S. 1045) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Corp.;
 A bill (S. 1046) granting a pension to George Coghill;
 A bill (S. 1047) granting a pension to George R. Carver;
 A bill (S. 1048) granting a pension to William Bruce;
 A bill (S. 1049) granting an increase of pension to Ephriam Briggs;
 A bill (S. 1050) granting an increase of pension to Ella Bailey;
 A bill (S. 1051) granting a pension to Lillian Bramun;
 A bill (S. 1052) granting an increase of pension to Fermon L. Botkin;
 A bill (S. 1053) granting a pension to Emma Braunlich;
 A bill (S. 1054) granting a pension to James F. Bierly;
 A bill (S. 1055) granting a pension to Emma J. Berry;
 A bill (S. 1056) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Burkhardt;
 A bill (S. 1057) granting a pension to Mary M. Billings;
 A bill (S. 1058) granting a pension to John W. Brown;
 A bill (S. 1059) granting a pension to George W. Beatty;
 A bill (S. 1060) granting a pension to Lucretia Burley;
 A bill (S. 1061) granting a pension to Elizabeth D. Burton;
 A bill (S. 1062) granting an increase of pension to Clement F. S. Aimes;
 A bill (S. 1063) granting a pension to Lemuel Abbott;
 A bill (S. 1064) granting a pension to Thomas Anderson;
 A bill (S. 1065) granting a pension to Mary E. Allen;
 A bill (S. 1066) granting a pension to Sarah M. Anderson;
 A bill (S. 1067) granting a pension to Frank J. Andress, alias Frank Smith;
 A bill (S. 1068) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda E. Baker (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1069) granting a pension to Mary M. Baldwin (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1070) granting an increase of pension to Lydia M. Butler (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1071) granting an increase of pension to Elmer J. Blake (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1072) granting a pension to Ida Ellen Demo (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1073) granting a pension to Alice N. Dobbins (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1074) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Higgins (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1075) granting an increase of pension to James S. Henry (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1076) granting a pension to Jane Holding (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1077) granting a pension to Mary Isabel Lockard (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1078) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. McIlvain (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1079) granting a pension to Maggie Metley (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1080) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Milligan (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1081) granting an increase of pension to Delilah Mintjer (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1082) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Noble (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1083) granting an increase of pension to Ernestine Rauh (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1084) granting a pension to Margaret Louise Shannon (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1085) granting a pension to Mary Catherine Stebbins (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1086) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Taylor (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1087) granting a pension to Lorena M. Trump (with accompanying papers);
 A bill (S. 1088) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Webb (with accompanying papers); and
 A bill (S. 1089) granting a pension to Sallie N. Wolfe (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.
 By Mr. McKELLAR:
 A bill (S. 1090) to authorize the construction of a highway toll bridge across the Tennessee River in Perry and Decatur Counties, Tenn.; to the Committee on Commerce.
 By Mr. CARAWAY:
 A bill (S. 1091) for the relief of Rhetta H. Guild; to the Committee on Finance.
 A bill (S. 1092) to authorize the payment of 50 per cent of the proceeds arising from the sale of timber from the national forest reserves in the State of Arkansas to the promotion of agriculture, domestic economy, animal husbandry, and dairying within the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.
 A bill (S. 1093) to prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
 A bill (S. 1094) to amend the practice and procedure in Federal courts, and for other purposes;
 A bill (S. 1095) to require registration of lobbyists, and for other purposes; and
 A bill (S. 1096) to define the jurisdiction of courts in the District of Columbia in civil action against Members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
 A bill (S. 1097) relating to hotel charges in the district of Columbia;
 A bill (S. 1098) to abolish the positions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and to create that of city manager for the District of Columbia; and
 A bill (S. 1099) regulating street-railroad companies in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
 A bill (S. 1100) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Forrest City, Ark.;
 A bill (S. 1101) to increase the cost of public building at Russellville, Ark.; and
 A bill (S. 1102) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at El Dorado, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
 A bill (S. 1103) permitting the withdrawal of water from White River, Ark.; and
 A bill (S. 1104) granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Commission of Arkansas to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Red River near Garland City, Ark.; to the Committee on Commerce.
 A bill (S. 1105) making eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided for officers of the Regular Army Capt. Oliver A. Barber, an officer of the United States Army during the World War, who incurred physical disability in line of duty;
 A bill (S. 1106) for the relief of William Sparling; and
 A bill (S. 1107) for the relief of Obadiah Simpson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
 A bill (S. 1108) for the relief of Una May Arnold;
 A bill (S. 1109) for the relief of Little Rock College, Little Rock, Ark.;
 A bill (S. 1110) for the relief of Frank R. Garner, formerly second lieutenant, United States Army;
 A bill (S. 1111) for the relief of James F. Dubberly;
 A bill (S. 1112) for the relief of Chesley P. Key;
 A bill (S. 1113) for the relief of O. H. Chriss;
 A bill (S. 1114) for the relief of James E. Fitzgerald;
 A bill (S. 1115) for the relief of Carl L. Moore;
 A bill (S. 1116) for the relief of Claude J. Church;
 A bill (S. 1117) for the relief of Robert L. Martin;
 A bill (S. 1118) for the relief of Mrs. H. J. Munda;
 A bill (S. 1119) for the relief of James Rowland;
 A bill (S. 1120) for the relief of Ella H. Smith;
 A bill (S. 1121) for the relief of Grover Ashley;
 A bill (S. 1122) for the relief of S. Davidson & Sons; and
 A bill (S. 1123) for the relief of Clarence Winborn; to the Committee on Claims.
 A bill (S. 1124) granting a pension to William A. Lipscomb;
 A bill (S. 1125) granting a pension to William A. Lipscomb;
 A bill (S. 1126) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Holt;
 A bill (S. 1127) granting an increase of pension to Martha Burley;

A bill (S. 1128) granting an increase of pension to William H. Lilley; and

A bill (S. 1129) granting an increase of pension to John H. Cook; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENDRICK:

A bill (S. 1130) granting an increase of pension to Nettie L. Moffatt; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1131) to encourage and promote the production of livestock in connection with irrigated lands in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1132) for the relief of George Stoll and the heirs of Charles P. Regan, Marshall Turley, Edward Lannigan, James Manley, and John Hunter; and

A bill (S. 1133) for the relief of John F. White and Mary L. White; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1134) to provide for clearing, leveling, and preparing land for irrigation on Federal reclamation projects:

A bill (S. 1135) to provide for the storage for diversion of the waters of the North Platte River and construction of the Saratoga Reclamation project:

A bill (S. 1136) to provide for the storage for diversion of the waters of the North Platte River and construction of the Casper-Alcova reclamation project:

A bill (S. 1137) authorizing surveys and investigations to determine feasibility of irrigation project on Powder River in Wyoming; and

A bill (S. 1138) to amend certain laws relating to the submission of proof on entries within reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 1139) making an appropriation for the construction of roads and bridges on the north approach to and within the Petrified Forest National Monument, Ariz.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 1140) to amend section 4 of the Federal farm loan act, as amended, March 4, 1923; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 1141) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1142) amending the act of January 25, 1917 (39 Stat. 868), and other acts relating to the Yuma Auxiliary project, Arizona; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 1143) for the relief of Jesse A. Frost; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1144) for the relief of Alfred Cluff and certain other settlers at Forestdale, Apache County, Ariz., who were evicted from their homes by reason of a change in the location of the north boundary of the White Mountain or San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation; and

A bill (S. 1145) to authorize appropriations for the survey, construction, and maintenance of highways on or adjacent to untaxed Indian lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1146) authorizing the paving of the Federal strip known as International Street, adjacent to Nogales, Ariz.;

A bill (S. 1147) to provide for the erection of a public building at Prescott, in the State of Arizona; and

A bill (S. 1148) providing for the erection and completion of a public building at Tucson, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1149) to establish an agricultural experiment station at Fort Mohave, in the county of Mohave, Ariz.; and

A bill (S. 1150) for the establishment and maintenance of a forest experiment station in Arizona; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1151) for the relief of John B. Evans; and

A bill (S. 1152) for the relief of certain officers of the Dental Corps of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1153) to appropriate \$200,000 for the survey of public lands in Arizona;

A bill (S. 1154) to authorize the use by the county of Yuma, Ariz., of certain public lands for a municipal aviation field, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1155) to grant extensions of time under oil and gas permits; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1156) granting a pension to Lois L. Marshall;

A bill (S. 1157) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Canell; and

A bill (S. 1158) granting a pension to Rachel E. Berry; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 1159) to amend the United States grain standards act; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1160) providing for an emergency, and authorizing and directing the chairman of the Committee on Flood Control

of the House of Representatives by advertising to procure bids to ascertain the time and the cost for the construction of levees for "the lower unit of the initial Riker spillway project for control and utilization of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers," and ramifications, and report to Congress; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 1161) to further amend an act, commonly known as the Elkins Act, entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," approved February 19, 1903, as heretofore amended by an act approved June 29, 1906; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1162) granting the consent of Congress to the Sistersville Ohio River Bridge Co., a corporation, its successors and assigns, for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a toll bridge across the Ohio River at Sistersville, Tyler County, W. Va.; and

A bill (S. 1163) for the construction of ice piers or ice harbors in the Ohio River; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1164) to provide relief for the victims of the airplane accident at Langin Field, Moundsville, W. Va.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1165) providing for the erection of a monument over the grave of Patrick Gass, at Brooke Cemetery, Wellsburg, W. Va., a soldier of the War of 1812, and the last surviving member of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1166) granting pensions to the officers and soldiers who served in the West Virginia State troops in the late Civil War; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1167) granting military status to field clerks, Signal Service at Large, American Expeditionary Forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FESSION:

A bill (S. 1168) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the collection and editing of official papers of the Territories of the United States now in the national archives," approved March 3, 1925; to the Committee on Printing.

A bill (S. 1169) to create an establishment to be known as the national archives; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1170) granting the consent of Congress to the Maysville Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1171) to create a national university at the seat of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 1172) to provide for the incorporation of nonprofit, nonsecret, medical or law associations of a national character, formed for professional purposes in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1173) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the International Sunday School Association of America," approved January 31, 1907; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1174) to regulate interstate commerce in articles made by convict labor; and

A bill (S. 1175) to promote the unification of carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 1176) to establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce;

A bill (S. 1177) to authorize the designation of deputy fiscal or disbursing agents in the Department of Agriculture stationed outside of Washington;

A bill (S. 1178) to promote the agriculture of the United States by expanding in the foreign field the service now rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing useful information regarding agriculture, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1179) to provide for the development of stock-watering places in the Modoc National Forest;

A bill (S. 1180) to increase the proportion of the annual receipts from national forests to be paid to the States for the benefit of the public schools and public roads;

A bill (S. 1181) authorizing an appropriation to be expended under the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 1, 1911, entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers" as amended;

A bill (S. 1182) to provide for the naming of certain highways through State and Federal cooperation, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1183) to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1184) authorizing an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of the compilation of place names of William G. Steel; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1185) to amend an act entitled "An act declaring pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed on the person nonmailable and providing penalty," approved February 8, 1927; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1186) to provide for the construction of the Deschutes project in Oregon, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1187) to provide for the protection and development of the Umatilla Rapids in the Columbia River; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

A bill (S. 1188) making appropriation for a loan, reimbursable from tribal assets, to provide capital and credit for the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians having tribal rights on the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon;

A bill (S. 1189) for the determination and payment of certain claims against the Choctaw Indians enrolled as Mississippi Choctaws;

A bill (S. 1190) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appraise tribal property of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1191) to amend an act of March 3, 1885, entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1192) relating to the proof of occupancy and possession of public lands, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1193) granting certain rocks or islands to the State of Oregon for park purposes; and

A bill (S. 1194) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant a patent of certain lands to Truman H. Ide; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1195) to amend the tariff act of 1922; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1196) for the relief of Edward M. Brown;

A bill (S. 1197) for the relief of Clay D. Barhyte; and

A bill (S. 1198) for the relief of Thomas G. Harris; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 1199) authorizing an appropriation to aid in the erection of a statue of Theodore Roosevelt on Battle Rock, in Port Orford Harbor, Oreg.; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1200) for the relief of W. C. Milligan; and

A bill (S. 1201) for the relief of Reed Walworth; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1202) for the relief of Alvin H. Tinker;

A bill (S. 1203) to improve the status of certain retired enlisted men who volunteered for duty and served as commissioned officers in the Army of the United States during the World War; and

A bill (S. 1204) to establish a military record for Bertrand Thomas Ford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1205) for the relief of Kate Hatton;

A bill (S. 1206) for the relief of the Sanitarium Co., of Portland, Oreg.;

A bill (S. 1207) for the relief of Alfred O. Huestis;

A bill (S. 1208) for the relief of the estates of Edwin G. Scott, Clyde R. Dindinger, and Ralph R. Fraley;

A bill (S. 1209) for the relief of F. J. Goodenough;

A bill (S. 1210) for the relief of John H. and C. E. Haak;

A bill (S. 1211) for the relief of Clifford J. Sanghove;

A bill (S. 1212) for the relief of J. W. Vandervelden;

A bill (S. 1213) for the relief of Mary M. Jones;

A bill (S. 1214) for the relief of Warren Construction Co.;

A bill (S. 1215) for the relief of Helen F. Griffin;

A bill (S. 1216) for the relief of Mrs. Charles D. Kicher;

A bill (S. 1217) for the relief of Albert Wood;

A bill (S. 1218) for the relief of Lincoln County, Oreg.;

A bill (S. 1219) for the relief of William Mortesen; A bill (S. 1220) for the relief of John H. Lindstrom; and A bill (S. 1221) for the relief of Reed Walworth; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1222) granting a pension to Aaron Schollars; A bill (S. 1223) granting an increase of pension to John R. Ross;

A bill (S. 1224) granting an increase of pension to Belle Bush;

A bill (S. 1225) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Pelton;

A bill (S. 1226) granting an increase of pension to Sadie A. Kemp;

A bill (S. 1227) granting an increase of pension to Ina Sturdevant;

A bill (S. 1228) granting a pension to William Grace;

A bill (S. 1229) granting a pension to William S. Randall;

A bill (S. 1230) granting an increase of pension to Hannah M. Fisher;

A bill (S. 1231) granting a pension to Lydia Walden;

A bill (S. 1232) granting a pension to Sarah I. Booth;

A bill (S. 1233) granting a pension to William L. Curry;

A bill (S. 1234) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Tibbitts;

A bill (S. 1235) granting an increase of pension to Horace M. Patton;

A bill (S. 1236) granting an increase of pension to Marguerite Daugherty; and

A bill (S. 1237) granting a pension to Roy L. Darling; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 1238) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Lamoureux (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1239) granting an increase of pension to Priscilla R. Wyman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1240) granting an increase of pension to Grace A. Elliott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1241) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Conway (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1242) granting an increase of pension to Florence Johnson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1243) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Edgerly (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1244) granting an increase of pension to Sarah N. Batchelder (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1245) granting a pension to Ruth B. Ryder (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1246) granting a pension to Leila A. Steele (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1247) granting an increase of pension to Victoria Smart (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1248) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Emmott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1249) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Gott (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1250) granting an increase of pension to Hannah M. Underhill (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 1251) to regulate the marking of platinum imported into the United States or transported in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1252) to regulate interstate commerce by motor vehicles operating as common carriers of persons on the public highways; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1253) to place all postmasters in certain classifications and to fix the salaries of postmasters according to such classifications; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1254) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes,' approved May 22, 1920, and acts in amendment thereof," approved July 3, 1926, as amended, by extending the benefits thereof to employees of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. EDGE:

A bill (S. 1255) granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River at or near Penns Grove, N. J.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1256) to amend the Penal Code of the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

A bill (S. 1257) to amend the national prohibition act, as supplemented, in respect of the definition of intoxicating liquor;

A bill (S. 1258) to amend the national prohibition act, to provide for State local option, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1259) to amend the national prohibition act, as supplemented, in respect of the manufacture of liquor without a permit; and

A bill (S. 1260) to amend the national prohibition act, as supplemented, in respect to the issuance by physicians of prescriptions for intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODING:

A bill (S. 1261) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1262) to repeal section 15a of the interstate commerce act as amended; and

A bill (S. 1263) to amend section 4 of the interstate commerce act; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. SHORTRIDGE:

A bill (S. 1264) to increase the pensions of persons who have lost the sight of both eyes in line of duty while in the military or naval service of the United States; and

A bill (S. 1265) granting a special pension to officers and enlisted men who received the medal granted to those who participated in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1266) to create in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor a Division of Safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 1267) to extend medical and hospital relief to retired officers and enlisted men of the United States Coast Guard; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1268) to further amend section 4756 of the Revised Statutes; and

A bill (S. 1269) to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1270) to provide for the acquisition of certain lands within the Lassen Volcanic National Park; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. NORBECK:

A bill (S. 1271) to more effectively meet the obligations of the United States under the migratory bird treaty with Great Britain by lessening the dangers threatening migratory game birds from drainage and other sources, by the acquisition of areas of land and of water to furnish in perpetuity reservations for the adequate protection of such birds; and by providing funds for the establishment of such areas, their maintenance and improvement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. PHIPPS:

A bill (S. 1272) authorizing the establishment of a migratory bird refuge at Bear River Bay, Great Salt Lake, Utah; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1273) to provide for the better definition and extension of the purpose and duties of the Bureau of Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 1274) to provide for the construction of works for the protection and development of the lower Colorado River Basin, for the approval of the Colorado River compact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 1275) to create an additional judge for the southern district of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1276) to admit free of duty and for remission of duty on certain bells for carillon purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1277) to amend an act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or the China relief expedition, to certain maimed soldiers, to certain widows, minor children, and helpless children of such soldiers and sailors, and for other purposes, approved May 1, 1926; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 1278) to exempt from taxation certain property of the American Institute of Architects in the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 1279) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to compromise and settle certain suits at law resulting from the subsidence of First Street east, in the District of Columbia, occasioned by the construction of a railroad tunnel under said street;

A bill (S. 1280) providing for preservation of the Great Falls of the Potomac and the establishment there of a public park with connecting parkways, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1281) to amend section 7 (a) of the act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1119) as amended by section 2 of the act of

July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 812), so as to provide operators' permits free of cost to enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard operating Government-owned vehicles in the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 1282) to increase the pay of the officers and members of the fire department and of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1283) to amend section 12 of the act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1284) amending the act approved April 30, 1926, entitled "An act amending the act entitled 'An act providing for a comprehensive development of the park and playground system of the National Capital,' approved June 6, 1924"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1285) to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1286) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1287) for the relief of the Near East Relief (Inc.):

A bill (S. 1288) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William W. Danenhower; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1289) to provide further for the national security and defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 1290) granting a pension to George W. Peck (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1291) granting a pension to Andrew J. Stewart (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1292) granting an increase of pension to Lilah Ruth Figgins; and

A bill (S. 1293) granting a pension to Rose G. Bingman; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1294) to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1295) relating to the carriage of goods by sea; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 1296) to amend the immigration act of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 1297) to extend the benefits of the United States employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Alice E. Moore; and

A bill (S. 1298) for the relief of the Weiser State Bank, of Weiser, Idaho; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 1299) for the relief of the Smithsonian Institution;

A bill (S. 1300) to amend an act authorizing the incorporation of the Smithsonian Institution; and

A bill (S. 1301) to authorize the settlement of the indebtedness of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1302) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire certain lands within the District of Columbia to be used as sites for public buildings;

A bill (S. 1303) to increase the cost of public building at Eureka, Utah;

A bill (S. 1304) for the purchase of a post-office site at Tremonton, Utah;

A bill (S. 1305) for the purchase of a post-office site at Mount Pleasant, Utah;

A bill (S. 1306) to authorize the appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a public building at Nephi, Utah;

A bill (S. 1307) to provide for the erection of a public building at Price, Utah;

A bill (S. 1308) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bingham Canyon, Utah;

A bill (S. 1309) for the purchase of a post-office site at Cedar City, Utah; and

A bill (S. 1310) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at St. George, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1311) to grant further extensions of time under oil and gas permits;

A bill (S. 1312) to change the name of the Utah National Park, the establishment of which is provided for by the act of Congress approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 593), to the "Bryce Canyon National Park," and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1313) to amend section 13, chapter 431, of an act approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855), so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue trust and final patents on lands withdrawn or classified as power or reservoir sites, with a reservation of the right of the United States or its permittees to enter upon and use any part of such land for reservoir or power-site purposes; and

A bill (S. 1314) to authorize the Secretary of War to secure for the United States title to certain private lands contiguous to and within the militia target range reservation, State of Utah; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1315) for the relief of the Bennion Livestock Co.;

A bill (S. 1316) for the relief of Rodney C. Allred, Eli J. Clayson, James Trinnaman, Jr., Ruel Evans, and Ernest Henley;

A bill (S. 1317) for the relief of Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution;

A bill (S. 1318) for the relief of the sureties and indemnitors of William Roberts, Oren Burke, and Ralph Myers, and of Lilly J. Roberts, as administratrix of William Roberts, deceased;

A bill (S. 1319) for the relief of Ernest Mowrey;

A bill (S. 1320) for the relief of Walter M. Donnelly;

A bill (S. 1321) for the relief of David Thygerson;

A bill (S. 1322) for the relief of the estate of John Scowcroft;

A bill (S. 1323) for the relief of Joseph H. Wilson;

A bill (S. 1324) for the relief of Utah Fuel Co.; and

A bill (S. 1325) for the relief of John A. Fox; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1326) granting a pension to Alma Barney;

A bill (S. 1327) granting a pension to Evelyn Fjeldsted;

A bill (S. 1328) granting an increase of pension to Clara F. Straw; and

A bill (S. 1329) granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Meyers; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1330) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into a contract or contracts for the erection and completion of a plant suitable for the investigations of the Bureau of Mines in the city of Salt Lake, Utah; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 1331) for the relief of C. L. Charlebois; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ODDIE:

A bill (S. 1332) granting a pension to Frank H. Winter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1333) granting a pension to Thomas Regan;

A bill (S. 1334) granting a pension to Frank P. Smith; and

A bill (S. 1335) to amend the pension laws with reference to the terms of service of persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1336) for the relief of Benjamin F. Spates;

A bill (S. 1337) for the relief of certain officers of the United States Public Health Service;

A bill (S. 1338) for the relief of James E. Jenkins;

A bill (S. 1339) for the relief of the estate of L. Gordon Leech, bankrupt; and

A bill (S. 1340) for the relief of the Ancona Printing Co. (Inc.); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1341) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1342) to authorize certain officers of the United States Navy to accept from the Republic of Peru decoration and diploma of the Order of the Sun, and from the Republic of Ecuador decoration and diploma of the Estralla Abdon Calderon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1343) to authorize the appropriation for use by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain funds for wool standards, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1344) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor," approved June 4, 1924; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1345) to reestablish and reopen the United States land office at Elko, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

A bill (S. 1346) to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women," approved September 22, 1922; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 1347) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1919, as amended; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 1348) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Sparks, Nev.;

A bill (S. 1349) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Ruth, Nev.;

A bill (S. 1350) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Lovelock, Nev.;

A bill (S. 1351) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Elko, Nev.;

A bill (S. 1352) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Gardnerville, Nev.;

A bill (S. 1353) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Las Vegas, Nev.;

A bill (S. 1354) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Yerington, Nev.;

A bill (S. 1355) to authorize the remodeling of the building occupied by the United States mint and assay office at Carson City, Nev.; and

A bill (S. 1356) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building thereon at Ely, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 1357) for the relief of G. T. and W. B. Hastings, partners, trading as Hastings Bros. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1358) for the relief of the heirs of George E. Taylor, deceased;

A bill (S. 1359) for the relief of Henry Kirn;

A bill (S. 1360) to extend the benefits of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Thomas T. Grimsley;

A bill (S. 1361) for the relief of Isabelle R. Damron, postmaster at Clintwood, Va.;

A bill (S. 1362) to extend the benefits of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Harry Simpson;

A bill (S. 1363) for the relief of the Norfolk Dredging Co.;

A bill (S. 1364) for the relief of R. Wilson Selby;

A bill (S. 1365) for the relief of Paul Scarborough;

A bill (S. 1366) to extend the benefits of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to James W. Rollins;

A bill (S. 1367) for the relief of the Seaboard Wharf & Warehouse Co. (Inc.); and

A bill (S. 1368) to extend the benefits of the employees' compensation act of September 7, 1916, to Martha A. Hauch; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1369) to authorize and direct the survey, construction, and maintenance of a memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia, with the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1370) to provide for the erection of a post-office and customhouse building at Cape Charles, Va.;

A bill (S. 1371) to purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the city of Norfolk, Va.;

A bill (S. 1372) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Boykin, Va.; and

A bill (S. 1373) for the construction of a public building at Culpeper, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1374) for the relief of Lillian B. Chisholm; and

A bill (S. 1375) to extend the benefits of the World War Veterans' act, 1924, and acts amendatory thereof to Thomas Beverly Campbell; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1376) for the relief of Clarence E. Barnes, late an ensign in the Naval Reserve Force;

A bill (S. 1377) for the relief of Lieut. Robert Stanley Robertson, Jr., United States Navy;

A bill (S. 1378) for the relief of John E. Ross;

A bill (S. 1379) for the relief of certain retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps called into active service in World War from April 17, 1917, to November 12, 1918;

A bill (S. 1380) providing for the conveyance to the Comte de Grasse Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of site of old graveyard and church in Nelson District, county of York, State of Virginia;

A bill (S. 1381) for the relief of Claude S. Betts; and

A bill (S. 1382) making eligible for retirement under the same conditions as now provided for officers of the regular naval service Lieut. Commander William A. Hamilton, an officer of the United States Naval Reserve Force during the World War, who incurred physical disability in line of duty; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1383) to correct the military record of Thomas Finley;

A bill (S. 1384) for the relief of the Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va.;

A bill (S. 1385) granting an annuity to Dr. Robert P. Cooke; and

A bill (S. 1386) to recognize the military war services of adjutants general and United States property and disbursing officers as Federal military war duty during war period, April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, and to issue suitable testimonial of appreciation and recognition to members and former members of district and local draft boards, medical and legal advisory boards, and Government appeals agents for their services during war period, and to consider additional recommendations for awards and citations to former officers and enlisted men of the National Guard on account of World War services; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1387) for the relief of J. W. Anderson (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1388) granting a pension to Moses Roane;

A bill (S. 1389) granting an increase of pension to Lucile Dodson Brown; and

A bill (S. 1390) granting an increase of pension to Grace G. Dillingham; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1391) providing for the restoration of the old lighthouse at Cape Henry, Va., and

A bill (S. 1392) for the improvement of channel connecting the deep waters in James River with Hampton Roads, Va., and for the modification of the existing project for the improvement of said channel; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1393) granting permission to Commander Jules James, United States Navy, to accept the decoration of the Legion of Honor tendered him by the Republic of France;

A bill (S. 1394) granting permission to Lieut. Col. Harry N. Cootes, United States Army, to accept certain decorations tendered him; and

A bill (S. 1395) for the relief of W. Henry Robertson, American consul general (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 1396) to extend the time for commencing and the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 2) proposing to repeal the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) to amend subdivision A of section 4 of the immigration act of 1924;

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) to amend the immigration act of 1924 by the repeal of the national origin provision;

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) to permit wives and minor children of alien declarants to enter the United States as non-quota immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 6) requesting the President to proclaim October 12 as Columbus Day for the observance of the anniversary of the discovery of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 7) providing for hearings before a joint committee of the Senate and the House, upon the merits of the Riker spillway project for control and utilization of waters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and ramifications, and report to Congress, and authorizing the construction of a model of said project; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 8) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for national representation for the people of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 9) to establish a Joint Commission on Insular Reorganization; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

By Mr. KENDRICK:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 10) authorizing the making of surveys, plans, and estimates for the irrigation of certain lands in the State of Wyoming, under terms of the Colorado River compact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 11) to amend the census act of March 3, 1919; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 12) relative to the purchase of aircraft from any foreign nation, citizen, or corporation; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 13) to provide for appropriate military records for persons who, pursuant to orders, reported for military duty, but whose induction or commission into the service was not, through no fault of their own, formally completed on or prior to November 11, 1918, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 14) providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration or conciliation; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 15) authorizing certain funds appropriated for the reservation and monument at Wakefield, Va., to be made available for certain repairs to existing highways and lanes on said reservation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 16) for the appointment of Harry H. Holt, of Virginia, as member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McNARY:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 17) to amend the World War Veterans' Act, October, 1924, relative to vocational training; to the Committee on Finance.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 18) consenting that certain States may sue the United States, and providing for trial on the merits in any suit brought hereunder by a State to recover direct taxes alleged to have been illegally collected by the United States during the fiscal years 1866, 1867, 1868, and vesting the right in each State to sue in its own name; to the Committee on Claims.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 19) to provide for designating the route of the Oregon Trail;

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to dispose of real property, located in Hernando County, Fla., known as the Brooksville Plant Introduction Garden, no longer required for plant introduction purposes; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 21) to correct section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1926; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. WATSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 23) providing for the participation of the United States in the celebration in 1929 and 1930 of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the conquest of the northwest territory by Gen. George Rogers Clark and his army and authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a permanent memorial of the Revolutionary War in the West, and of the accession of the Old Northwest to the United States, on the site of Fort Sackville, which was captured by George Rogers Clark and his men February 25, 1779; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. EDGE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 24) providing for a national referendum upon the modification of the national prohibition act, and a resubmission of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. ASHURST. I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask to have read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 22) to furnish the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to posts of the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and to camps of the United Spanish War Veterans was read the first time by its title, the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Printing, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Public Printer is hereby authorized and directed to send free of charge to any post of the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and to any camp of the United Spanish War Veterans the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD when application is made therefor by any such post or camp.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the Public Printer, from any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such amount as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this act.

AMENDMENT TO COOPERATIVE MARKETING BILL

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill to create a division of cooperative marketing in the Department of Agriculture; to provide for the acquisition and dissemination of information pertaining to cooperation, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$2,900 for the construction of a swimming pool for the use of patients of the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., intended to be proposed by him to the War Department appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO TAX REDUCTION BILL

Mr. PITTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 1, the tax reduction bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES

Mr. PITTMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 11), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That paragraph 2, Rule XXXVIII, of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows, to wit:

2. All information communicated or remarks made by a Senator when acting upon nominations concerning the character or qualifications of the person nominated shall be kept secret, but hereafter all votes upon any nomination shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD whenever the Senate by a majority vote shall so order. If, however, charges shall be made against a person nominated, the committee may, in its discretion, notify such nominee thereof, but the name of the person making such charges shall not be disclosed. The fact that a nomination has been made, or that it has been confirmed or rejected, shall not be regarded as a secret. This rule shall not apply to a Senator making public his own vote.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS

Mr. MOSES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 12), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. WARREN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 13), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Mr. JONES of Washington submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 14), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100

words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

FLOOD STORAGE RESERVOIR, UPPER MISSOURI RIVER

Mr. FRAZIER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 15), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Whereas whatever may be the ultimate decision of Congress as to the plans which will be adopted for flood control and utilization of the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and ramifications, it is evident that from the many plans that have been and will be advanced for consideration, much time will be consumed before any ultimate decision covering the entire subject can be arrived at; and

Whereas in the Riker Spillway project for control and utilization of the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and ramifications, or in any other practicable plan which may be formulated for that purpose, the control of the floods which annually proceed from the headwaters of the Missouri River is an essential factor; and

Whereas in considering the value of this essential factor in flood control from this source to the Gulf, it becomes essential that Congress at this time ascertain from the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, which has been called in special session for January 10, 1927, if that State will provide the land and premises which would be necessary and used in connection therewith, excepting Indian lands and lands owned by the United States; and

Whereas to that end it is essential that a dam be constructed across the Missouri River at a point about 80 miles northwest of Bismarck, N. Dak., which will provide a storage reservoir by the backing up of the waters of this river for about 130 miles and have a capacity of about one thousand billion cubic feet, and which would be amply sufficient to control floods equivalent to any which has ever passed that point.

Such a restraint of these flood waters, and their liberation uniformly when desired, would prevent such flood waters meeting the flood waters of the Mississippi in the future as they have in the past, and prevent the ravages that have been caused by this annual spring flood in the Missouri River below Montana, and where practicable by similar control of floods in most of its lower tributaries would permit the Missouri River to be made navigable from the Missouri to the Montana line because of the lesser inclination of the uniform flow of these waters to form bars and cause snags in the river: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That it shall be ascertained, from the State of North Dakota, if the State of North Dakota will provide the lands and premises, excepting public domain, lands belonging to the United States, and Indian lands, which will be utilized, covered, submerged, inundated, and necessary for the construction and maintenance of a dam about 200 feet high on the Missouri River, in the State of North Dakota, at a point about 80 miles northwest of the city of Bismarck.

FLOOD CONTROL OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Mr. HAWES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 16), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that a defined national policy be established for the protection of life and property from floods of the Mississippi River and its tributaries and for the improvement of navigation, and that such policy should be—

First. That it is the duty of the Federal Government to assume entire charge and direction of flood control upon and along the Mississippi River and its tributaries;

Second. That flood control and improvement of navigation upon and along the Mississippi River and its tributaries shall be treated as connected and correlated subjects; and

Third. That the entire cost of flood control and improvement of navigation upon and along the Mississippi River and its tributaries shall be borne by the Federal Government.

ACTS ADMINISTERED BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Mr. HAWES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 17), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby requested to prepare as soon as is practicable a manuscript, in form suitable to be printed, covering the text of those provisions of law which (1) are administered by the commission; (2) affect the commission's work, powers, or duties; and (3) the commission decides should be included so as to make available a comprehensive publication of the Federal laws relating to the regulation of carriers subject to the interstate commerce act, suitably annotated, as the commission deems to be of public interest and value, with digests following each section or paragraph of pertinent decisions of the Federal courts and the commission, together with an index, the text of general rules and regulations, or appropriate reference thereto, promulgated by the commission under authority of any of said provisions of law, and such tables as may be

necessary, and to transmit such manuscript to the Secretary of the Senate upon the completion thereof. Such manuscript, when received, is authorized to be printed as transmitted as a Senate document, and shall be in lieu of the manuscript requested by Senate Resolution 334, Sixty-ninth Congress, agreed to January 28, 1927.

CATHERINE HARDESTY

Mr. McNARY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 18), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Catherine Hardesty, widow of Martin T. Hardesty, late a messenger in the employ of the Senate, a sum equal to six months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Mr. McNARY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 19), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. CAPPER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 20), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

INVESTIGATION OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Mr. KING submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 21), which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Whereas the Federal reserve act of December 23, 1913, which established the Federal reserve system, has for its principal purpose the concentration of the banking reserves of the country; and

Whereas the complete concentration of banking reserves may only be accomplished by bringing the State as well as the national banks into correlation with the Federal reserve system; and

Whereas a large proportion of the State banks have never entered the Federal reserve system and a considerable number of national banks have surrendered their charters and have been converted into State banks; and

Whereas such converted banks frequently leave the Federal reserve system at the time of their conversion, and otherwise are free to leave the Federal reserve system at any time if they so elect; and

Whereas it is claimed that banks incorporated under the banking laws of the several States are vested with corporate privileges, and exercise a latitude of discretion in their operations, which are denied to national banking associations, particularly with respect to the currency and funds available for reserves, loans upon security of real property, the exercise of certain fiduciary powers, the maintenance of branch banking offices, the acceptance of time and savings deposits; and are otherwise not subject to the same necessary restrictions as are national banking associations; and

Whereas during the past two years there have been an unprecedented number of failures of both national and State banks, the underlying causes of which have not been ascertained and the proper means for the prevention of which have not been determined; and

Whereas there is believed to be a lack of proper coordination in the examination of national and State banks in order that examinations shall be thorough and frequent, yet without unnecessary duplication; and

Whereas a conflicting competition is developing between national and State banks, the course of which will have an important effect upon the future of the Federal reserve system and of the national banking associations: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to study the relative increase in the number of State banks as contrasted with national banking associations; the rights and privileges vested in State banks which are not granted,

but which may be safely granted, to national banking associations; the restrictions and safeguards now imposed upon State banks which may with safety be imposed upon national banking associations; the failures of State banks and national banking associations since the enactment of the Federal reserve act, the causes thereof, and the proper means for the prevention of such failures; the character of official supervision exercised over State banks and national banking associations; the policy and economic effects of branch banking and of so-called chain banking or holding-company banking, by which an individual or a group of individual bankers or of banking or other corporations exercise a controlling interest in a number of banks; the causes, extent, and effects of bank mergers and bank consolidation; the relation between investment banking and commercial banking by State banks and national banking associations; the present status of savings deposits and the best means for protecting them; the policies of the Federal Reserve Board and their effect upon State banks and national banking associations; the general operation of the Federal reserve system, both at home and in relation to foreign central banks; whether so-called "war amendments" to the Federal reserve act ought now to be repealed; whether the Federal reserve act should be amended with respect to the composition of the Federal Reserve Board or with respect to the appointment of directors of Federal reserve banks; and to make and report findings and recommendations in the premises to the Senate.

The committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to employ necessary clerical assistance, to sit during the session or during any recess of the Senate, and at such places as it may deem advisable. Any subcommittee duly authorized thereto may exercise the powers conferred upon the committee by this resolution.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES

Mr. COPELAND submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 22), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That wherever the rule of the Senate permits a single objection to defeat action on any matter presented, the rule be changed to require every such objection to be seconded by two Members, thus requiring three objections instead of one as is the rule at present.

ROSE E. MILLARD

Mr. ODDIE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 23), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the Senate to Rose E. Millard, widow of Homer B. Millard, late a private of the Capitol police, under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and other allowances.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING

Mr. ODDIE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 24), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mines and Mining, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventieth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

ELEVATION OF BATTLESHIP GUNS

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 25), which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Whereas it has been stated on the floor of the Senate by the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs that "a protest has been made by another power to this country against elevating the guns of our battleships, and until that protest has been settled I do not believe we should take affirmative action and vote to appropriate for the elevation of guns"; and

Whereas it is admitted by all competent naval authorities, as well as by the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, that the American Navy can not attain or maintain the 5-5-3 ratio accorded to it under the limitation-of-arms agreement without elevating the guns on these 13 battleships; and

Whereas it has been reported by the Secretary of State that there is no legal reason under the disarmament conference agreement of 1922 why our guns should not be elevated; and

Whereas it has been asserted that the protest against our elevating guns on these 13 battleships was made to this country on April 15, 1923, nearly two years ago; and

Whereas Article II of the limitation of armament treaty provides in part that: "The British Empire may, in accordance with the replace-

ment table in Chapter II, part 3, construct two new capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons), standard displacement each"; and

Whereas in Article VII of said treaty it is provided: "The total tonnage for aircraft carriers of each of the contracting powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons); for the British Empire 135,000 tons (137,160 metric tons)"; and

Whereas Article IX of the treaty is as follows:

"No aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of, any of the contracting powers.

"However, any of the contracting powers may, provided that its total tonnage allowance of aircraft carriers is not thereby exceeded, build not more than two aircraft carriers, each of a tonnage of not more than 33,000 tons (33,528 metric tons) standard displacement, and in order to effect economy any of the contracting powers may use for this purpose any two of their ships, whether constructed or in course of construction, which would otherwise be scrapped under the provisions of Article II. The armament of any aircraft carriers exceeding 27,000 tons (27,432 metric tons) standard displacement shall be in accordance with the requirements of Article X, except that the total number of guns to be carried in case any of such guns be of a caliber exceeding 6 inches (152 millimeters), except antiaircraft guns and guns not exceeding 5 inches (127 millimeters), shall not exceed 8"; and

Whereas Article X of the treaty provides in part as follows: "No aircraft carrier of any of the contracting powers shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of 8 inches (203 millimeters)"; and

Whereas it has been stated on the floor of the Senate and in the public print that the new British ships called the *Nelson* and *Rodney* are vessels supposed to be the latest thing in battleships; that they will carry nine 16-inch guns, and that these guns will be placed forward, and that the after deck will be used for an airplane platform upon which they can carry airships, and that there will be no stacks: Now therefore be it

Resolved, First. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, what steps, if any, have been taken by the executive department to have said protest against the elevation of guns on 13 of our battleships settled and determined; whether any suggestion has been made by the protesting nation or by the United States that the matter be submitted for arbitration; and at what time a decision in reference to the protest may be expected.

Second. That the President of the United States is hereby further respectfully requested to obtain the information from Great Britain as provided under the terms of said treaty and inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether said ships, *Nelson* and *Rodney*, conform to the provisions of said treaty; whether the same are battleships or aircraft carriers; if combined battleships and aircraft carriers, whether or not such ships, as aircraft carriers, do not violate Article X of the treaty by carrying guns in excess of the caliber therein permitted; whether the said ships, as aircraft carriers, do not violate Section IX of the treaty in reference to tonnage and in reference to the number of guns carried.

STRENGTH OF NATIONAL GUARD—ALLOTMENT AND COST

Mr. MCKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 26), which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate at as early date as may be practicable the following information:

First. The total number of the National Guard and how divided in the various military branches—namely, how many in the Infantry, Cavalry, Air Service, and other services.

Second. How the National Guard troops are allotted with respect to States—namely, the number of National Guard soldiers, enlisted men and officers, in each State.

Third. What States are maintaining their allotments in whole or in part.

Fourth. The several amounts of money expended in each State for its National Guard.

Fifth. How many air squadrons in the National Guard and where located, and the numerical strength of each, officers and men.

Sixth. The total amount of money authorized by law for the National Guard during the year closing June 30, 1921, and the total amount spent during that year.

Seventh. The total amount of money spent for the Air Service in the National Guard for the year ending June 30, 1925, and the amount contemplated for the National Guard Air Service during the present fiscal year.

INVESTIGATION OF TAX REFUNDS

Mr. MCKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 27), which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That a select committee of five Senators be appointed by the Vice President to investigate the subject of tax refunds involving claims for taxes of \$50,000 or over. For the purpose of this resolution the committee is authorized to sit during the recess of the Congress, to employ such clerical, stenographic, or other assistance as may be necessary, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such documents and papers as it deems fit, to administer oaths, to take testimony of witnesses, and to make its report to the next session of the Senate in December, 1928. The expenses of such committee shall not exceed \$10,000 and shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL

Mr. MCKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 28), which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate a full and complete transcript of the proceedings of the general court-martial convened under the provisions of Special Orders, No. 248, paragraph 17, dated October 20, 1925, for the trial of Col. William Mitchell, Air Service, United States Army, and that the proceedings of this court-martial be indexed and printed as a Senate document.

PROPOSED LOANS TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Mr. MCKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 29), which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, First. That the United States Debt Funding Commission be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate and to report to the Senate at the earliest date practicable whether there has been made or is being made any agreement, express or implied, between any United States bank, banking corporation, partnership, or individual, with the Government of France, or its agents or representatives, touching a loan or loans to be made by such bank, corporations, or firms, or individuals, to the French Government or anyone representing the French Government, which loans are directly or indirectly dependent upon the ratification of the debt settlement with France heretofore tentatively arrived at by the United States Debt Funding Commission.

Second. If there is any such agreement or understanding for a loan or loans, the said commission is directed to ascertain the amount thereof, the terms thereof, the persons or corporations negotiating the same, the amount of interest, discount, commissions, or charges therefor, and all other pertinent facts connected therewith.

Third. The commission is further directed to ascertain and report if any such loan is found to be contemplated or contracted for, then whether or not any prior loan made by such bank, corporation, or firm, or individual, to the French Government or anyone representing the French Government, or any previously existing indebtedness, is included or covered by the contemplated loan, or if such loan is entirely new money to be lent such government or its agents, and for what purposes such new money is to be loaned.

ELIGIBILITY OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Mr. BLEASE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 30), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be requested to inform the Senate whether or not a candidate who announces himself as opposed to the Constitution of the United States, or any section thereof, and is in favor of the nonenforcement of a law passed to carry into effect a section of the Constitution is eligible to a seat and qualified to be sworn in as a Member of the United States Senate.

DISPENSATION OF LIQUORS BY FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BLEASE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 31), which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Seymour Lowman, who is in charge of the enforcement of the Volstead Act, be requested to investigate immediately and inform the Senate whether or not whisky, wine, or beer has been served by any of the foreign ambassadors, ministers, consuls, or other agents of any other countries in Washington, D. C., since the passage of the Volstead Act, and if it is now being done; and if so, with the approval of the President of the United States or any other official whose duty it is to enforce the said law; and further, if it is true that the recent representatives of the Italian delegation to this country in reference to the settlement of its debt to the United States were permitted to bring into this country champagne, whisky, and beer, or either of them; and if so, by whose permission, and if they did, why were they not promptly arrested as American citizens would have been?

Second. That a similar request be made of Hon. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition.

Third. That a similar request be made of the Secretary of the Treasury.

AMENDMENT OF RULE XXXVI

Mr. BLEASE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 32), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That paragraph 4 of Rule XXXVI of the standing rules of the Senate be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any Senator from stating, when asked to do so by his constituents, or any one of them, how he voted on the confirmation of the nomination of any person or persons."

REVISION OF RULES

Mr. BLEASE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 33), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Whereas there exists much difference of opinion as to the proper construction to be placed upon the various rules of the United States Senate; and

Whereas there are rules in the Senate which seemingly contradict others, causing much confusion in their construction; and

Whereas it is becoming too common a practice in the Senate to appeal from the decision of the Presiding Officer, thus leaving to a majority of the Senate the right, if they see fit, to impose their construction of the rules upon the minority: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be authorized and requested and do appoint five Members of the Senate who shall be instructed not to change, alter, or amend any present rule of the Senate, but to rewrite and present to the Senate a draft of the present rules, omitting any duplication of same, or any seeming contradiction thereof, and that they submit such draft to the Senate as early in this session as possible for such action as the Senate deems advisable to take thereon; be it further

Resolved, That the said committee shall act without compensation, but shall have their actual expenses paid and shall be empowered to employ a secretary and an expert parliamentarian, should they deem it necessary, who shall be paid such compensation as shall be fixed by the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the sum of \$—— is hereby appropriated for such purposes, which shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the United States Senate on vouchers which shall be signed by the chairman and the secretary of the committee.

THE WORLD COURT

Mr. BLEASE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 34), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the President of the United States and the Secretary of State be, and they are hereby, requested not to take any further action toward the United States entering into the League of Nations, or joining the so-called World Court, or taking any part therein, until further orders from the American people or the United States Senate.

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AMERICA

Mr. ODDIE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 35), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President enter into negotiations with Mexico or any Republic of Central and South America for the purpose of concluding treaties or conventions providing for (1) the establishment of air mail service with the United States, and (2) the construction of an international highway connecting the United States with such country.

Resolved further, That the Senate expresses its readiness to participate in the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of such treaties or conventions.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, it is my intention to ask for an executive session and then to resume legislative session for the purpose of adopting several resolutions expressing the regret of the Senate on account of the death of late Members of the House of Representatives. In view of that, I now ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE WALTER W. MAGEE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WALTER W. MAGEE, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I send to the desk resolutions and ask that they be read and acted upon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 36) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. WALTER W. MAGEE, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE LADISLAS LAZARO

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. LADISLAS LAZARO, a Representative from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. RANSDELL. Mr. President, I submit resolutions respecting the death of Representative LAZARO, and ask for their adoption.

The resolutions (S. Res. 37) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. LADISLAS LAZARO, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE M. E. CRUMPACKER

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. M. E. CRUMPACKER, a Representative from the State of Oregon.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask that they be adopted.

The resolutions (S. Res. 38) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. M. E. CRUMPACKER, late a Representative from the State of Oregon.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM N. VAILE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM N. VAILE, a Representative from the State of Colorado.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I send to the desk resolutions, which I ask to have read and adopted.

The resolutions (S. Res. 39) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM N. VAILE, late a Representative from the State of Colorado.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representatives, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and thirty minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being under the order previously made, until Monday, December 12, 1927, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 9 (legislative day of December 6), 1927

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

Robert E. Olds, of Minnesota, to be Undersecretary of State, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Joseph C. Grew, appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Turkey.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Nelson T. Johnson, of Oklahoma, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert E. Olds, appointed Undersecretary of State.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons for appointment to the offices to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate as follows:

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

Joseph C. Grew, of New Hampshire, to Turkey.
Dwight W. Morrow, of New Jersey, to Mexico.
Noble Brandon Judah, of Illinois, to Cuba.

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS GENERAL

William T. Francis, of Minnesota, to Liberia.

Addison E. Southard, of Kentucky, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3, to act as minister resident and consul general of the United States of America to Ethiopia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

SECRETARIES IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

The following-named Foreign Service officers to be also secretaries in the Diplomatic Service, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, while retaining their consular rank:

Charles A. Bay, of Minnesota.
Willard L. Beaulac, of Rhode Island.
Robert L. Buell, of New York.
John K. Davis, of Ohio.
Durward Grinstead, of Massachusetts.
Loy W. Henderson, of Colorado.
David McK. Key, of Tennessee.
Julius G. Lay, of the District of Columbia.
David B. Macgowan, of Tennessee.
Clarence E. Macy, of Colorado.
William J. McCafferty, of California.

VICE CONSULS OF CAREER

Glenn A. Abbey, of Wisconsin.
George M. Abbott, of Ohio.
George D. Andrews, Jr., of Tennessee.
Franklin B. Atwood, of Massachusetts.
La Verne Baldwin, of New York.
James C. H. Bonbright, of New York.
Sidney H. Browne, Jr., of New Jersey.
Gordon L. Burke, of Georgia.
Vinton Chapin, of Massachusetts.
Paul C. Daniels, of New York.
Gerald A. Drew, of California.
Fayette J. Flexer, of Illinois.
Landreth M. Harrison, of Minnesota.
Knowlton V. Hicks, of New York.
Terry S. Hinkle, of New York.
Cloyce K. Huston, of Iowa.
Perry N. Jester, of Virginia.
James C. King, of Michigan.
George D. LaMont, of New York.
Bruce Lancaster, of Massachusetts.
Charles A. Page, of Massachusetts.
J. Randolph Robinson, of New York.
Alan S. Rogers, of California.
Albert W. Scott, of Missouri.
Roger Sumner, of Massachusetts.
John T. Wainwright, of New York.
Thomas C. Wasson, of New Jersey.
Miss Frances E. Willis, of California.
George H. Winters, of Kansas.

Clifton R. Wharton, of Massachusetts.
Miss Frances E. Willis, of California.
George H. Winters, of Kansas.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, UNCLASSIFIED

Glenn A. Abbey, of Wisconsin.
George M. Abbott, of Ohio.
George D. Andrews, Jr., of Tennessee.
Franklin B. Atwood, of Massachusetts.
La Verne Baldwin, of New York.
James C. H. Bonbright, of New York.
Sidney H. Browne, Jr., of New Jersey.
Gordon L. Burke, of Georgia.
Vinton Chapin, of Massachusetts.
Paul C. Daniels, of New York.
Gerald A. Drew, of California.
Fayette J. Flexer, of Illinois.
Landreth M. Harrison, of Minnesota.
Knowlton V. Hicks, of New York.
Terry S. Hinkle, of New York.
Cloyce K. Huston, of Iowa.
Perry N. Jester, of Virginia.
James C. King, of Michigan.
George D. LaMont, of New York.
Bruce Lancaster, of Massachusetts.
Charles A. Page, of Massachusetts.
J. Randolph Robinson, of New York.
Alan S. Rogers, of California.
Albert W. Scott, of Missouri.
Roger Sumner, of Massachusetts.
John T. Wainwright, of New York.
Thomas C. Wasson, of New Jersey.
Miss Frances E. Willis, of California.
George H. Winters, of Kansas.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion in rank to the offices to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:

From consul to consul general

Coert du Bois, of California.
Cornelius Ferris, of Colorado.
Charles L. Hoover, of Missouri.
Leo J. Keena, of Michigan.
Frank C. Lee, of Colorado.
Irving N. Linnell, of Massachusetts.

From vice consul of career to consul

Maurice W. Altaffer, of Ohio.
Russell M. Brooks, of Oregon.
William E. De Courcy, of Texas.
Charles N. Derry, of Georgia.
Peter H. A. Flood, of New Hampshire.
George Gregg Fuller, of New York.
Anderson Dana Hodgdon, of Maryland.
Alan T. Hurd, of California.
John J. Muccio, of Rhode Island.
Julian L. Pinkerton, of Kentucky.
William W. Schott, of Kansas.
Edward E. Silvers, of New Jersey.
Robert Lacy Smyth, of California.
Edwin F. Stanton, of California.
Mason Turner, of Connecticut.
Frederik van den Arend, of North Carolina.

From Foreign Service officer of class 2 to Foreign Service officer of class 1

Norman Armour, of New Jersey.
Homer M. Byington, of Connecticut.
Claude I. Dawson, of South Carolina.
William Dawson, of Minnesota.
DeWitt C. Poole, of Illinois.

From Foreign Service officer of class 3 to Foreign Service officer of class 2

Ray Atherton, of Illinois.
John K. Caldwell, of Kentucky.
Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., of California.
Matthew E. Hanna, of Connecticut.
George S. Messersmith, of Ohio.
Stokeley W. Morgan, of Arkansas.
Edwin L. Neville, of Ohio.

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3

Hamilton C. Claiborne, of Virginia.
Felix Cole, of the District of Columbia.

George K. Donald, of Alabama.
 J. Klahr Huddle, of Ohio.
 Frank C. Lee, of Colorado.
 Keith Merrill, of Minnesota.
 James B. Stewart, of New Mexico.

From Foreign Service officer of class 5 to Foreign Service officer of class 4

Charles R. Cameron, of New York.
 H. Merle Cochran, of Arizona.
 John K. Davis, of Ohio.
 Alfred W. Donegan, of Alabama.
 Graham H. Kemper, of Kentucky.
 Leland B. Morris, of Pennsylvania.
 Wallace S. Murray, of Ohio.
 Lowell C. Pinkerton, of Missouri.
 Elbridge D. Rand, of California.
 Emil Sauer, of Texas.
 S. Pinkney Tuck, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 5

Charles H. Albrecht, of Pennsylvania.
 Algar E. Carleton, of Vermont.
 Monnett B. Davis, of Colorado.
 Dudley G. Dwyre, of Colorado.
 Jay C. Huston, of California.
 Edwin Carl Kemp, of Florida.
 Joseph F. McGurk, of New Jersey.
 John F. Simmons, of New York.
 Clarence J. Spiker, of the District of Columbia.
 George Wadsworth, of New York.
 Henry M. Wolcott, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 6

Maynard B. Barnes, of Iowa.
 Richard F. Boyce, of Michigan.
 George L. Brandt, of the District of Columbia.
 Harry E. Carlson, of Illinois.
 James G. Carter, of Georgia.
 Nathaniel P. Davis, of New Jersey.
 Hooker A. Doolittle, of New York.
 Hugh S. Fullerton, of Ohio.
 Jack Dewey Hickerson, of Texas.
 Robert B. Macatee, of Virginia.
 John R. Minter, of South Carolina.
 Robert D. Murphy, of Wisconsin.
 Orsen N. Nielsen, of Wisconsin.
 H. Earle Russell, of Michigan.
 Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia.
 William H. Taylor, of Pennsylvania.
 Henry C. von Struve, of Texas.
 Egmont C. von Tresckow, of South Carolina.
 Harry L. Walsh, of Maryland.
 Bartley F. Yost, of Kansas.

From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 7

Willard L. Beaulac, of Rhode Island.
 Hiram A. Boucher, of Minnesota.
 Lewis V. Boyle, of California.
 Reginald S. Castleman, of California.
 Stillman W. Eells, of New York.
 Augustin W. Ferrin, of New York.
 Robert Y. Jarvis, of California.
 Thomas McEnelly, of New York.
 J. Lee Murphy, of New York.
 Earl L. Packer, of Utah.
 Walter S. Reineck, of Ohio.
 Leo D. Sturgeon, of Illinois.
 Harold S. Tewell, of North Dakota.
 Frederick L. Thomas, of New York.
 Harold Shantz, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer, unclassified, to Foreign Service officer of class 8

Maurice W. Altaffer, of Ohio.
 Russell M. Brooks, of Oregon.
 William E. DeCourcy, of Texas.
 Charles H. Derry, of Georgia.
 Peter H. A. Flood of New Hampshire.
 George Gregg Fuller, of New York.
 Anderson Dana Hodgdon, of Maryland.
 Alan T. Hurd, of California.
 John J. Muccio, of Rhode Island.
 Julian L. Pinkerton, of Kentucky.

William W. Schott, of Kansas.
 Edward E. Silvers, of New Jersey.
 Robert Lacy Smyth, of California.
 Edwin F. Stanton, of California.
 Mason Turner, of Connecticut.

Frederik van den Arend, of North Carolina.

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 7

H. Dorsey Newson, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 8

Thomas W. Voetter, of New Mexico.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY

Seymour Lowman, of Elmira, N. Y., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Lincoln C. Andrews, resigned.

Henry Herrick Bond, of Waltham, Mass., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Charles S. Dewey, resigned.

(These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.)

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY

Walter O. Woods, of Concordia, Kans., to be Register of the Treasury, in place of Harley V. Speelman, retired. (This officer is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

GENERAL COUNSEL BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Clarence M. Charest, of Baltimore, Md., to be General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in place of Alexander W. Gregg, resigned.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Oliver G. Addleman, of Springfield, Ill., to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Illinois, in place of George W. Schwaner, resigned.

Louis J. Huwe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio, in place of Charles M. Dean, resigned.

Fred O. Goodell, of Tucson, Ariz., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Arizona, in place of John R. Towles.

John R. Rogers, of Maplewood, N. J., to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of New Jersey, in place of Edward E. Gnichtel, resigned.

(These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.)

COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard, of the District of Columbia, to be commandant, with the rank of rear admiral, for a period of four years, to rank as such from January 11, 1928. (Reappointment.)

Engineer in Chief Quincy B. Newman to be a commander (engineering), to rank as such from December 18, 1927, as an additional number in the grade of commander (engineering). This nomination is made pursuant to a provision of section 2 of the act of January 12, 1923, which reads, in part, as follows: "And that an officer whose term of service as engineer in chief has expired may be appointed a commander (engineering), and shall be an additional number in that grade." The term of office for which Engineer in Chief Newman was appointed expires on December 17, 1927.

Commander (Engineering) Robert B. Adams, of New Hampshire, to be engineer in chief for a period of four years, to rank as such from December 18, 1927, in place of Engineer in Chief Quincy B. Newman, whose term of office will expire December 17, 1927. This nomination is made pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of the act of April 16, 1908, and section 2 of the act of January 12, 1923.

Lieut. (Temporary) Carl H. Hilton to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 5, 1927.

Lieut. (Temporary) Joseph S. Rosenthal to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 5, 1927.

Lieut. (Temporary) Frank M. Meals to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 5, 1927.

Lieut. (Temporary) John W. Kelliher to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 5, 1927.

Lieut. (Temporary) Emette B. Smith to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 5, 1927.

Lieut. (Temporary) Frank D. Higbee to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 5, 1927.

Lieut. (Temporary) Ben C. Wilcox to be a lieutenant, to rank as such from March 5, 1927.

Clarence F. Edge to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

William T. Schellhous to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Harold S. Maude to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Donald E. McKay to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Vernon E. Day to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Leslie B. Tollakson to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

John L. Steinmetz to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Stanley C. Linholm to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Fred P. Vetterick to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

George M. Phannemiller to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

George F. Hicks to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Alexander L. Ford to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Stephen H. Evans to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

John A. Glynn to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

John E. Fairbank to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Joseph A. Kerrins to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

William W. Scott to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Edward H. Thiele to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Reginald H. French to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

John W. Ryssy to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

John J. Purcell to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Richard L. Burke to be an ensign, to rank as such from March 8, 1927.

Commander (Engineering) California C. McMillan to be a commander (engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Capt. (Engineering) Albert C. Norman to be a captain (engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Commander (Engineering) Theodore G. Lewton to be a captain (engineering), to rank as such from October 13, 1926.

Herbert F. Walsh to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from April 19, 1927.

Lieut. Commander (Engineering) George W. David to be a commander (engineering), to rank as such from October 13, 1926, in place of Commander (Engineering) Theodore G. Lewton, promoted.

Lieut. Commander (Temporary) Joseph E. Stika to be a lieutenant commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Temporary) Ray W. Dierlam to be a lieutenant (temporary), to rank as such from April 6, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Temporary) Frank H. Nelson to be a lieutenant (temporary), to rank as such from April 12, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Temporary) Kenneth L. Young to be a lieutenant (temporary), to rank as such from April 4, 1927.

Ensign (Temporary) Paul E. Purdy to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from April 5, 1927.

Louis A. Round, jr., to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from April 18, 1927.

Temporary Commander William H. Shea to be a commander, to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) (Temporary) Arthur G. Morrill to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from April 20, 1927.

Ensign (Temporary) Nathaniel S. Fulford, jr., to be an ensign, to rank as such from April 20, 1927.

Ensign (Temporary) Richard L. Horne to be an ensign, to rank as such from April 20, 1927.

Lieut. (Engineering) (temporarily a lieutenant commander (engineering)) Clinton P. Kendall to be a lieutenant commander (engineering), to rank as such from July 1, 1926.

Rutherford B. Lank, jr., to be a constructor, to rank as such from May 11, 1927.

Dale R. Simonson to be a constructor, to rank as such from May 11, 1927.

Ensign Harold S. Berdine to be a lieutenant (junior grade), to rank as such from February 16, 1927.

Commander Eugene Blake, jr., to be a captain, to rank as such from June 1, 1927, in place of Capt. Frederick C. Dodge, retired.

Lieut. Commander Chester H. Jones to be a commander, to rank as such from June 1, 1927, in place of Eugene Blake, jr., promoted.

Ensign (Temporary) Harry C. Howe to be a lieutenant (junior grade) (temporary), to rank as such from September 7, 1927.

Chief Quartermaster (Acting) Donald D. Hesler to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from September 15, 1927.

Charles H. Bartlett to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from October 6, 1927.

Robert S. Jackson to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from October 6, 1927.

Commander Philip H. Scott to be a captain, to rank as such from September 27, 1927, in place of Capt. Bernard H. Camden, retired.

Lieut. Commander William F. Towle to be a commander, to rank as such from September 27, 1927, in place of Commander Philip H. Scott, promoted.

Frederick G. Eastman to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from June 25, 1927.

Ensign (Temporary) Charles L. Duke to be a lieutenant (junior grade) (temporary), to rank as such from August 23, 1927.

Kenneth S. Davis to be a temporary ensign, to rank as such from August 4, 1927.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Asst. Surg. Carl E. Rice to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from April 28, 1927.

Dr. Ralph Horton to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1927.

Dr. Gerald M. Kunkel to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 16, 1927.

Dr. Edmund T. Lentz to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 15, 1927.

Dr. W. J. Bryan McAuliffe to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 15, 1927.

Dr. Albert S. Irving to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 16, 1927.

Dr. William W. Nesbit to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 15, 1927.

Dr. George D. Boone to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 15, 1927.

Dr. Leon O. Parker to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 15, 1927.

Dr. Bernard J. Macauley to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 15, 1927.

Dr. John R. Murdock to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 7, 1927.

Dr. Thomas C. Kienzle to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 17, 1927.

Dr. Leo J. Hand to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1927.

Dr. George R. Welch to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1927.

Dr. Clarence D. Kosar to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from July 1, 1927.

Dr. Joseph F. Van Ackeren to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from June 17, 1927.

Surg. Samuel B. Grubbs to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from August 13, 1927, in place of Senior Surg. George M. Magruder, placed on "waiting orders," effective August 12, 1927.

Surg. Milton H. Foster to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from September 11, 1927, in place of Senior Surg. G. M. Guiteras, placed on "waiting orders," effective September 10, 1927.

Passed Asst. Surg. Lynne A. Fullerton to be surgeon, to rank as such from September 18, 1927.

(These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Walter F. Brown, of Ohio, now holding recess appointment, to the position of Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

SOLICITOR FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Ephraim F. Morgan, of West Virginia, to be solicitor, Department of Commerce, vice Stephen B. Davis, jr., resigned. (Mr. Morgan is now serving under a recess appointment.)

COMMISSIONER OF NAVIGATION

Arthur J. Tyrer, of the District of Columbia, now holding recess appointment, to the position of Commissioner of Navigation in the Department of Commerce.

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS

John L. Crone, of New Jersey, and Harry Layfield, of Pennsylvania, now holding recess appointments, to the positions of supervising inspectors, second and seventh districts, respectively, Steamboat Inspection Service, in the Department of Commerce.

EXAMINER IN CHIEF PATENT OFFICE

Eugene Landers, of New York, now holding recess appointment, to the position of examiner in chief in the United States Patent Office in the Department of Commerce.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The following-named officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, now holding recess appointment, to the positions indicated below:

AIDES

With relative rank of ensign in the Navy

George William Lovesee, of Colorado, vice W. M. Gibson, promoted.

Lawrence Pinkerton Sowles, of California, vice A. C. Thorson, promoted.

John Malcolm Baker, jr., of Massachusetts, vice R. L. Pfau, promoted.

Edwin Caleb Baum, of the District of Columbia, vice W. J. Turnbull, resigned.

JUNIOR HYDROGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC ENGINEERS

With relative rank of lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy

Francis Bartholomew Quinn, of Massachusetts, vice N. B. Smith, resigned.

Bennett Green Jones, of Virginia, vice C. D. Meaney, promoted.

Ector Brooks Latham, jr., of the District of Columbia, vice H. L. Bloomberg, resigned.

John Bowie, jr., of Maryland, vice E. P. Morton, resigned.

George Riley Shelton, of Alabama, vice D. E. Pheley, retired.

Ira Taylor Sanders, of Tennessee, vice E. M. Buckingham, resigned.

Charles Roland Bush, jr., of New Jersey, vice F. H. Hough, resigned.

Edward Robert McCarthy, of Massachusetts, vice H. W. Tyler, resigned.

HYDROGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC ENGINEERS

With relative rank of lieutenant in the Navy

Augustus Peter Ratti, of Massachusetts, vice R. J. Auld, resigned.

Cornelius Daniel Meaney, of Massachusetts, vice William T. Combs, resigned.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

Vincent B. May, of New Mexico, to be register of the land office at Las Cruces, N. Mex., vice Mrs. Katherine D. Stoes, resigned. Appointed during the recess of the Senate.

Frank P. Light, of Oregon, to be register of the land office at Lakeview, Oreg. Reappointment.

CHIEF EXAMINER CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Howard A. Edson, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate vice Herbert A. Filer, deceased.

MEMBERS OF FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Claude M. Henry, of South Dakota, to be a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education for the unexpired term of three years from July 17, 1925, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate vice C. F. McIntosh.

Edward T. Franks, of Kentucky, to be a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education for a term of three years from July 17, 1927, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (Reappointment.)

Mrs. Bessie Parker Brueggeman, of Missouri, to be a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for a term of six years from March 15, 1927, to which office she was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (Reappointment.)

MEMBERS OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD

George R. Cooksey, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to serve out the unexpired term of Robert A. Cooper, expiring August 6, 1932.

Floyd R. Harrison, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to serve out the unexpired term of Elmer S. Landes, expiring August 6, 1930.

Eugene Meyer, of Mount Kisco, N. Y., to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to serve out the unexpired term of Edward E. Jones, expiring August 6, 1931.

(These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.)

MEMBER OF BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Forest D. Siefskin, of Illinois, to be a member of the Board of Tax Appeals for the unexpired term of 12 years from June 2, 1926, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Jules G. Körner.

MEMBER OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Roy A. Young, of Minnesota, to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board for the unexpired term of 10 years from April 19, 1923, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Daniel R. Crissinger.

REGISTER OF WILLS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Theodore L. Cogswell, of the District of Columbia, to be register of wills, District of Columbia, vice James Tanner, deceased. (Mr. Cogswell is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES

Augustus N. Hand, of New York, to be United States circuit judge, second circuit, vice Charles M. Hough, deceased. (Mr. Hand is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Elliott Northcott, of West Virginia, to be United States circuit judge, fourth circuit, vice John C. Rose, deceased. (Mr. Northcott is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Alva Edgar Steadman, of Hawaii, to be first judge, circuit court, first circuit of Hawaii, vice Frank Andrade, deceased. (Mr. Steadman is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

William C. Coleman, of Maryland, to be United States district judge, district of Maryland, under provisions of the act approved March 3, 1927. (Mr. Coleman is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Edward J. Moinet, of Michigan, to be United States district judge, eastern district of Michigan, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1927. (Mr. Moinet is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Frederick H. Bryant, of New York, to be United States district judge, northern district of New York, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1927. (Mr. Bryant is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Frank J. Coleman, of New York, to be United States district judge, southern district of New York, vice Augustus N. Hand, nominated to be circuit judge. (Mr. Coleman is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Simon L. Adler, of New York, to be United States district judge, western district of New York, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1927. (Mr. Adler is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Ira Lloyd Letts, of Rhode Island, to be United States district judge, district of Rhode Island, vice Arthur L. Brown, resigned. (Mr. Letts is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Johnson J. Hayes, of North Carolina, to be United States district judge, middle district of North Carolina, under provisions of the act approved March 2, 1927. (Mr. Hayes is now serving under a recess appointment.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

George Sellett, of Illinois, to be district attorney of the United States Court for China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Leonard E. Wales, of Delaware, to be United States attorney, district of Delaware, vice David J. Reinhardt, resigned. (Mr. Wales is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Charles H. Tuttle, of New York, to be United States attorney, southern district of New York, vice Emory R. Buckner, resigned. (Mr. Tuttle is now serving under a recess appointment.)

UNITED STATES MARSHAL, CANAL ZONE

John T. Barrett, of Massachusetts, to be marshal of the Canal Zone, provided for by the Panama Canal act, approved August 24, 1912, vice Irvin M. Lieser.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Charles W. Cushing, of Illinois, to be United States marshal, southern district of Illinois, vice James E. McClure, resigned. (Mr. Cushing is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Martin Brown, of Michigan, to be United States marshal, western district of Michigan. A reappointment, his term having expired. (Mr. Brown is now serving under a recess appointment.)

James G. Buchanan, of Mississippi, to be United States marshal, southern district of Mississippi, vice Anselm P. Russell, resigned, who was appointed during recess to succeed James C. Tyler, term expired. (Mr. Buchanan is now serving under a recess appointment.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY
GENERAL OFFICERS

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Richmond Pearson Davis, from October 4, 1927, vice Maj. Gen. Merch B. Stewart, retired October 3, 1927.

Brig. Gen. Edwin Barnch Winans, from October 18, 1927, vice Maj. Gen. Robert Alexander, retired October 17, 1927.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Dugald Leitch, from November 6, 1927, vice Maj. Gen. John M. Jenkins, retired November 5, 1927.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Quinton Donaldson, from December 11, 1927, vice Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis, to be retired from active service December 10, 1927.

Brig. Gen. Henry Davis Todd, jr., from December 25, 1927, vice Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, to be retired from active service December 24, 1927.

To be brigadier generals

Col. George Columbus Barnhart, Cavalry, from June 23, 1927, vice Brig. Gen. Malvern-Hill Barnum, who accepted appointment as major general, June 23, 1927.

Col. Meriwether Lewis Walker, Corps of Engineers, from July 1, 1927, vice Brig. Gen. James C. Rhea, retired June 30, 1927.

Col. Abraham Grant Lott, Cavalry, vice Brig. Gen. Thomas Q. Donaldson, nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. Charles Roscoe Howland, Infantry, vice Brig. Gen. Henry D. Todd, jr., nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. George Hairston Jamerson, Infantry, from August 26, 1927, vice Brig. Gen. Robert Alexander, who accepted appointment as major general, August 26, 1927.

Col. Henry James Hatch, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 5, 1927, vice Brig. Gen. John M. Jenkins, who accepted appointment as major general, September 5, 1927.

Col. Ralph Henry Van Deman, Infantry, from September 28, 1927, vice Brig. Gen. Eli A. Helmick (major general, the Inspector General), retired September 27, 1927.

Col. James Haynes Reeves, Cavalry, from October 2, 1927, vice Brig. Gen. Merch B. Stewart, who accepted appointment as major general October 2, 1927.

Col. Walter Cowen Short, Cavalry, from October 4, 1927, vice Brig. Gen. Richmond P. Davis, who accepted appointment as major general October 4, 1927.

Col. Frank Sherwood Cocheu, Infantry, from October 18, 1927, vice Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, who accepted appointment as major general October 18, 1927.

Col. Otho Bane Rosenbaum, Infantry, from November 6, 1927, vice Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Leitch, who accepted appointment as major general November 6, 1927.

FIELD ARTILLERY

To be Chief of Field Artillery, with the rank of major general, for the period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank from December 20, 1927

Col. Fred Thaddeus Austin, Field Artillery, vice Maj. Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, to be retired from active service December 19, 1927.

SIGNAL CORPS

To be Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of major general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank from January 9, 1928

Col. George Sabin Gibbs, Signal Corps, vice Maj. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, Chief Signal Officer, whose term of office expires January 8, 1928.

CHAPLAINS

To be Chief of Chaplains, with the rank of colonel, for a period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank from April 7, 1928

Chaplain (Lieut. Col.) Edmund Pepperell Easterbrook, vice Chaplain (Col.) John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains, to be retired from active service April 6, 1928.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

To be The Adjutant General, with the rank of major general, for the period of four years beginning July 2, 1927, with rank from July 2, 1927

Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl, Assistant The Adjutant General, vice Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis, The Adjutant General, retired from active service, July 1, 1927.

To be Assistant The Adjutant General, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning July 2, 1927, with rank from July 2, 1927

Col. Charles Higbee Bridges, Adjutant General's Department, vice Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl, Assistant The Adjutant General, who accepted appointment as major general, The Adjutant General, July 2, 1927.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

To be Inspector General, with the rank of major general, for the period of four years beginning September 28, 1927, with rank from September 28, 1927

Col. William Cannon Rivers, Cavalry, vice Maj. Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Inspector General, retired from active service September 27, 1927.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

To be assistant to the Quartermaster General, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning August 2, 1927, with rank from August 2, 1927

Col. William Edward Horton, Quartermaster Corps, vice Brig. Gen. Arthur W. Yates, assistant to the Quartermaster General, retired from active service August 1, 1927.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

To be assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years beginning July 20, 1927, with rank from July 20, 1927

Col. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, vice Brig. Gen. John W. Joyes, assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, whose term of office expired July 19, 1927.

AIR CORPS

To be Chief of the Air Corps, with the rank of major general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank from December 14, 1927

Brig. Gen. James Edmond Foché, assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps, vice Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Corps, who is to be retired from active service December 13, 1927.

To be Assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance

Lieut. Col. Benjamin Delahauf Foulois, Air Corps, vice Brig. Gen. James E. Foché, Assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps, nominated for appointment as Chief of the Air Corps.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 14, 1927

1. Cadet Hans William Holmer.
2. Cadet Harold Albert Kurstedt.
3. Cadet Edward Grow Daly.
4. Cadet Donald Chamberlin Hawkins.
5. Cadet Theodore Addison Weyher.
6. Cadet Robert Hammie Naylor.
7. Cadet Paul Dunn Charles Berrigan.
8. Cadet Henry Gordon Douglas.
9. Cadet Joseph Winston Cox, jr.
10. Cadet George Townsend Derby.
11. Cadet Max Sherred Johnson.
12. Cadet Lee Bird Washbourne.
13. Cadet John Robert Crume, jr.
14. Cadet Charles Albert Harrington.
15. Cadet Charles H. McNutt.
16. Cadet Herman Walter Schull, jr.
17. Cadet Garrison Holt Davidson.
18. Cadet William Henderson Minter.

SIGNAL CORPS

20. Cadet Elmer Blair Garland.
30. Cadet Alvin Louis Pachynski.
35. Cadet Fred Wallace Kunesh.
41. Cadet James Wilson Green, jr.
46. Cadet William Perry Pence.
54. Cadet Charles Brundy Brown.
59. Cadet James Wilson.
61. Cadet George Lucien Richon.
66. Cadet Julius Theodore Flock.

CAVALRY

16. Cadet John Leonard Hines, jr.
21. Cadet Loren Davis Pegg.
24. Cadet Woodbury Megrew Burgess.
25. Cadet Manuel Jose Asensio.
36. Cadet Alexander Macomb Miller, jr.
39. Cadet William Hamilton Hunter.
49. Cadet Thomas John Hall Trapnell.

51. Cadet Raymond Wiley Curtis.
 65. Cadet Edward Pont Mechling.
 67. Cadet Robert Graham Lowe.
 75. Cadet Charles Pennoyer Bixel.
 80. Cadet Howard Auguste Kelly Perrilliat.
 91. Cadet Thomas Frank Trapolino.
 94. Cadet Henri Anthony Luebberman.
 100. Cadet Francis Scoon Gardner.
 106. Cadet Leander LaChance Doan.
 108. Cadet Theodore Kalakuka.
 110. Cadet Henry Magruder Zeller, jr.

FIELD ARTILLERY

15. Cadet George Woodburne McGregor.
 26. Cadet Cecil Winfield Land.
 28. Cadet Frederic Joseph Brown.
 34. Cadet Maurice Francis Daly.
 37. Cadet Gerald Francis Lillard.
 40. Cadet Francis Cecil Foster.
 44. Cadet Laurence Sherman Kuter.
 45. Cadet Fox Brandreth Conner.
 47. Cadet Thomas Morgan Watlington, jr.
 53. Cadet Reynolds Condon.
 55. Cadet Edward Gilbert Farrand.
 56. Cadet Mason Fred Stober.
 58. Cadet Benjamin Whitehouse.
 62. Cadet Thomas Kessler McManus.
 63. Cadet Charles Richard Hutchison.
 64. Cadet Stanley Burton Bonner.
 70. Cadet John Milton Burdge, jr.
 71. Cadet Bertram Arthur Holtzworth.
 72. Cadet Frederick Andrew Granholm.
 73. Cadet Daniel Phipps Miller.
 74. Cadet Samuel James Simonton.
 77. Cadet Alex Norwood Williams, jr.
 79. Cadet Jeremiah Paul Holland.
 81. Cadet John Mills Sterling.
 83. Cadet Mark Kincaid Lewis, jr.
 86. Cadet James Francis Collins.
 89. Cadet Herbert Bryant Kirkpatrick.
 95. Cadet Harold James Coyle.
 101. Cadet Forester Hampton Sinclair.
 103. Cadet Harold Stanley Isaacson.
 104. Cadet Willis Webb Whelchel.
 107. Cadet Arthur Edwin Solem.
 109. Cadet Charlie Wesner.
 113. Cadet Meredith Donald Masters.
 115. Cadet Lewis Hinckman Ham.
 117. Cadet Milton Merrill Towner.
 118. Cadet Robert Curtis White.
 121. Cadet Joseph Ganahl, jr.
 123. Cadet John Marion Moore.
 124. Cadet Stuart Wood.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

7. Cadet Julian Montgomery West.
 27. Cadet Frederick Everett Day.
 29. Cadet Edwin William Chamberlain.
 31. Cadet Harry Oliver Paxson.
 32. Cadet Henry Joseph Hoeffer.
 38. Cadet George Fenton Peirce.
 42. Cadet Parmer Wiley Edwards.
 48. Cadet William Lewis McNamee.
 50. Cadet John Raymond Lovell.
 68. Cadet Everett Charles Dunham.
 78. Cadet James Douglas Curtis.
 90. Cadet Joseph Coleman Timberlake.
 97. Cadet Olaf Helgesen Kyster.
 98. Cadet Orrin Leigh Grover.
 99. Cadet Harry Forrest Townsend.
 116. Cadet Virgil Miles Kimm.
 120. Cadet Aloysius Joseph Lepping.
 125. Cadet Lawrence Edward Shaw.
 126. Cadet Matthew Kemp Deichelmann.
 127. Cadet Nathan Alton McLamb.
 130. Cadet Frank Thomas Ostenberg.
 134. Cadet John Kochavar.
 138. Cadet Joy Thomas Wrean.
 139. Cadet John Joseph Holst.
 140. Cadet Guy Ernest Thrams.
 141. Cadet Arthur Roth.
 144. Cadet John Thomas Hopper.

INFANTRY

33. Cadet Robert Kirby Perrine.
 43. Cadet Francis Elliot Howard.
 52. Cadet Kenneth Earl Thiebaud.

57. Cadet Willard Burton Carlock.
 60. Cadet George McCoy, jr.
 69. Cadet George Edward Martin.
 76. Cadet Robert Griffith Turner.
 82. Cadet Edward James Francis Glavin.
 84. Cadet Joseph Howard Gilbreth.
 87. Cadet Horace Alvord Quinn.
 88. Cadet Lee Roy Williams.
 92. Cadet Edward Davis McLaughlin.
 93. Cadet James Virgil Thompson.
 96. Cadet Paul Edwin Schewe.
 102. Cadet Walter Morris Johnson.
 105. Cadet Albert Harvey Dickerson.
 111. Cadet Orville Melvin Hewitt.
 112. Cadet Arthur Layton Cobb.
 119. Cadet William Jordan Verbeck.
 122. Cadet Fay Roseco Upthegrove.
 128. Cadet William Jefferson Glasgow, jr.
 129. Cadet Charles Bertody Stone, 3d.
 131. Cadet George Aspin, 2d.
 132. Cadet Ruby Elderidge Hunter.
 133. Cadet Ernest Godfrey Schmidt.
 135. Cadet Ernest Benjamin Gray.
 136. Cadet Douglas Campbell.
 137. Cadet William Joseph Phelan.
 142. Cadet Carl Sherman Graybeal.
 143. Cadet David Morgan Hackman.
 145. Cadet Ralph Wise Zwicker.
 146. Cadet Woodson Finch Hocker.
 147. Cadet James Albemarle Harron.
 148. Cadet William Edgar Thomas.
 149. Cadet Cyril Edward Williams.
 150. Cadet Arthur Milner Burghduff, jr.
 151. Cadet Joseph Woitkiewicz Vincent.
 152. Cadet Robert Martin Wohlforth.
 153. Cadet Vachel Davis Whatley, jr.
 154. Cadet George Edward Levings.
 155. Cadet Harry Ellery McKinney.
 156. Cadet Carl Elliott Lundquist.
 157. Cadet Antulio Segarra.
 158. Cadet Bernard Cecil Rose.
 159. Cadet Guy Stanley Meloy, jr.
 160. Cadet George Van Horn Moseley, jr.
 161. Cadet Roy William Axup.
 162. Cadet John Walker Kirby.
 163. Cadet Forrest Anthony Hornisher.
 164. Cadet Raymond Earle Bell.
 165. Cadet Dudley George Strickler.
 166. Cadet Dana Powers McGown.
 167. Cadet Charles Boal Ewing.
 168. Cadet Felix Alex Todd, jr.
 169. Cadet Barney Avant Daughtry.
 170. Cadet John Ogden Kilgore.
 171. Cadet Philip DeWitt Ginder.
 172. Cadet Ralph Edwin Doty.
 173. Cadet Howell Hopson Jordan.
 174. Cadet Robert Frederick Sink.
 175. Cadet Elmer Matthew Webb, jr.
 176. Cadet John Prame Kaylor.
 177. Cadet Christian Gotthard Nelson.
 178. Cadet Martin Joseph Morin.
 179. Cadet Gilbert McKee Allen, jr.
 180. Cadet Calvin Louis Whittle.
 181. Cadet George Emericus Bender.
 182. Cadet Jack Henry Griffith.
 183. Cadet Robert Campbell Aloe.
 184. Cadet Montgomery McKee.
 185. Cadet David Stuart Loughborough.
 186. Cadet Nelson Irving Fooks.
 187. Cadet Malcolm Frederick Bauer.
 188. Cadet Lawton Butler.
 189. Cadet Marion Huggins.
 190. Cadet Frederick Funston, jr.
 191. Cadet Martin Moses.
 192. Cadet Robert John West, jr.
 193. Cadet Edgar Daniel Stark.
 194. Cadet David Drew Hedekin.
 195. Cadet James William Smyly, jr.
 196. Cadet Raymund Gregory Stanton.
 197. Cadet Neil Bosworth Harding.
 198. Cadet Jesse Floyd Dressler.
 199. Cadet Willis Small Matthews.
 200. Cadet Robert Lewis Easton.
 201. Cadet Henry Malone Bailey.
 202. Cadet Fred Leroy Thorpe.
 203. Cadet William Rapier Francis Bleakney.

To be second lieutenants with rank from January 22, 1927

Flying Cadet Earl Clinton Robbins, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Andrew Joseph Kerwin Malone, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Russell Keiller, Air Corps.
 Sergt. Charles Clifford Coppin, jr., Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Mark Darrow Stephen Steensen, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Ernest Harold Lawson, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet John Edward Bodle, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet William Harold Doolittle, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Russell Scott, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Burton Murdock Hovey, jr., Air Corps.
 Staff Sergt. Richard Eastman Cobb, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Alexander Everett Cabana, Air Corps.
To be second lieutenants with rank from January 23, 1927
 Flying Cadet Dale Davis Fisher, Air Corps.
 Henry Weisbrod Dorr, Air Corps.
 Irvin Alberta Woodring, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Carlisle Iverson Ferris, Air Corps.
 Elwood Richard Quesada, Air Corps.
 Willard Roland Wolfinbarger, Air Corps.

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 16, 1927
 Corp. Harold Henry Hunt, Field Artillery.
 Sergt. Joseph Lawrence Dark, Infantry.
 Sergt. Henry Rosser Angell, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Frank Keith Park, Air Corps.
 Staff Sergt. Paul Leamon Woodruff, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Walter William Gross, Air Corps.
 Corp. Joseph George Felber, Infantry.
 Flying Cadet Otto Clyde George, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Harold Arthur Wheaton, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet John N. Jones, Air Corps.
 Flying Cadet Gilbert Lorenzo Teft, Air Corps.
 Sergt. Vera H. Wiseman, Infantry.

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 30, 1927

Morris Miller Bauer, Corps of Engineers.
 Rex Ivar Heinlein, jr., Corps of Engineers.
 Frank Alfred Lightfoot, Field Artillery.
 John Richmond Pitman, jr., Field Artillery.
 George Selman, Infantry.
 Earl Clarence Bergquist, Infantry.
 Richard Chase, Infantry.
 Albert Neil Hickey, Infantry.
 Ronald Irving Pride, Field Artillery.
 Royce Alison Drake, Cavalry.
 Paul Alfred Disney, Cavalry.
 Leo William Desrosiers, Air Corps.
 Gordon Philip Saville, Air Corps.
 Charles Bernard Overacker, jr., Air Corps.
 George Henry Macnair, Air Corps.
 William Barwig Blaufuss, Air Corps.
 Louis Howard Foote, Corps of Engineers.
 James Arthur Ellison, Air Corps.
 Hoyt Leroy Prindle, Air Corps.
 James Franklin Walsh, Air Corps.
 George Richard Geer, Air Corps.
 Forrest Lynne Neville, Air Corps.
 Donald Wright Benner, Air Corps.
 John Quincy Adams, Air Corps.
 Harry John Flatequal, Air Corps.
 Herman Franklin Woolard, Air Corps.
 Lawrence Henry Douthit, Air Corps.
 George Robert Acheson, Air Corps.
 Harry Prime Bissell, Air Corps.
 Keith Roscoe, Air Corps.
 Frank Hamlet Robinson, Air Corps.
 Waldine Winston Messmore, Air Corps.
 Herbert Melvin Newstrom, Air Corps.
 Allen Ralph Springer, Air Corps.
 Franklin Calhoun Wolfe, Air Corps.
 Ford Larimore Fair, Air Corps.
 Ivan Maurice Palmer, Air Corps.
 Harold Frederick Brown, Air Corps.
 Joseph Gerard Hopkins, Air Corps.

MEDICAL CORPS*To be first lieutenants*

First Lieut. Donald Carl Snyder, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from April 1, 1927.
 First Lieut. Rawley Ernest Chambers, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from May 2, 1927.
 First Lieut. Stanton Knowlton Livingston, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from June 15, 1927.
 First Lieut. Thomas Fort Bridges, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from June 30, 1927.

First Lieut. Fletcher Emory Ammons, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Lester Maris Dyke, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. William Berry Wilson, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Henry Bennett Lavery, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Harold LeRoy Stewart, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Arthur John Redland, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. William Foster Burdick, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. James Bathurst Smith, jr., Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. William Lenoir Wilson, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Carlton Duncan Goodiel, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Frank Wilburn Messer, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. William Mahlon James, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. August Wesley Spittler, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Robert Francis Bradish, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Jacob Charles Harshbarger, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Horace Page Marvin, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Kenneth Gilbert Smith, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Ralph Matthews Sloan, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Leonard Dudley Heaton, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. William Hubert Seale, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Marion Whitmell Ransome, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. William Riney Craig, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Thomas William Ellsworth Christmas, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Edward Herman Theis, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Harold Willard Glattly, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. James Pope Gill, jr., Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Francis Elbert Council, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. John Presly Bachman, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. John Buist Chester, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. George Barnard Moore, jr., Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. John Winchester Rich, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 17, 1927.

First Lieut. Thomas Brown Murphy, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 17, 1927.

First Lieut. Huston J. Banton, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 17, 1927.

First Lieut. Hervey Burson Porter, Medical Corps Reserve, with rank from August 17, 1927.

DENTAL CORPS*To be first lieutenants*

First Lieut. Kenneth Pearce Fulton, Dental Corps Reserve, with rank from June 17, 1927.

First Lieut. Harold George Ott, Dental Corps Reserve, with rank from September 26, 1927.

First Lieut. Leland Stanford Mabry, Dental Corps Reserve, with rank from October 26, 1927.

VETERINARY CORPS*To be second lieutenants*

Second Lieut. Charles Stunkard Greer, Veterinary Corps Reserve, with rank from October 7, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Lloyd Owens, Veterinary Corps Reserve, with rank from October 29, 1927.

APPOINTMENT IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

To be second lieutenant with rank from June 15, 1927

Bienvenido Mobo Alba, graduate Naval Academy.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Capt. William White Dick, Infantry (detailed in Adjutant General's Department), October 19, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. William Elbridge Chickering, Infantry (detailed in Adjutant General's Department), March 12, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Perry Cole Ragan, Infantry (detailed in Adjutant General's Department), November 9, 1927, with rank from July 8, 1924.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maj. Lee Stephen Tillotson, Infantry, June 24, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Joel Franklin Watson, Quartermaster Corps (detailed in Judge Advocate General's Department), July 12, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Capt. Thomas Waples Barnard, Infantry, October 6, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Irwin Samuel Dierking, Infantry, October 26, 1927, with rank from September 16, 1925.

First Lieut. James Courtney Browne, Cavalry, April 22, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Robert Brice Johnston, Infantry, April 6, 1927, with rank from October 3, 1926.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Capt. Horatio Grant Coykendall, Infantry (detailed in Finance Department), April 11, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Arthur James Perry, Infantry (detailed in Finance Department), May 5, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Lemuel Edwin Edwards, Quartermaster Corps (detailed in Finance Department), July 30, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. John Fidelis Connell, Quartermaster Corps (detailed in Finance Department), April 30, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Second Lieut. Warren Nourse Underwood, Coast Artillery Corps, October 12, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1925.

Second Lieut. Herbert William Ehrgott, Field Artillery, March 30, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1926.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Capt. Frank Fenton Reed, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Ordnance Department), March 10, 1927, with rank from September 25, 1926.

First Lieut. Garland Thomas Rowland, Infantry (detailed in Ordnance Department), March 8, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Harold Mark Reedall, Infantry (detailed in Ordnance Department), March 8, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

SIGNAL CORPS

Maj. Hamner Huston, Infantry, April 12, 1927, with rank from September 5, 1923.

Capt. Gordon Cogswell Irwin, Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), March 7, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Mark Rhoads, Cavalry (detailed in Signal Corps), October 27, 1927, with rank from November 4, 1919.

First Lieut. Percival Adams Wakeman, Infantry (detailed in Signal Corps), March 18, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. William Holmes Wenstrom, Cavalry, March 22, 1927, with rank from August 26, 1923.

CAVALRY

Capt. Thomas Grafton Hanson, Jr., Quartermaster Corps, May 10, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. John O'Day Murtaugh, Infantry, April 23, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. Prentice Edward Yeomans, Air Corps, March 24, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1926.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Maj. Edward White Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps, March 22, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Albert Charles Stanford, Signal Corps, June 13, 1927, with rank from April 19, 1920.

First Lieut. Ernest Thomas Hayes, Infantry, May 29, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

First Lieut. Roswell Boyle Hart, Infantry, July 19, 1927, with rank from June 25, 1924.

First Lieut. Sherman Vitus Hasbrouck, Infantry, March 16, 1927, with rank from August 19, 1925.

First Lieut. Esher Claffin Burkart, Cavalry, August 1, 1927, with rank from September 17, 1925.

Second Lieut. Wilbur Ray Pierce, Infantry, September 30, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. William Augustus Davis Thomas, Coast Artillery Corps, July 11, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. James Robert Lindsay, Jr., Infantry, November 15, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1923.

Second Lieut. Thomas Clagett Wood, Jr., Infantry, November 7, 1927, with rank from June 15, 1924.

Second Lieut. Arthur Bliss, Infantry, June 17, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1925.

Second Lieut. John Llewellyn Lewis, Infantry, June 15, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1925.

Second Lieut. Donald Dunford, Infantry, May 19, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1925.

Second Lieut. Julien Henry Baumann, Infantry, October 17, 1927, with rank from June 30, 1925.

Second Lieut. William Murlin Creasy, Jr., Air Corps, April 18, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. John Pritchard Woodbridge, Air Corps, April 18, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Gregg Miller Lindsay, Air Corps, May 24, 1927, with rank from June 30, 1926.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Maj. Willard Karle Richards, Ordnance Department, April 12, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Albert Dewitt Chipman, Cavalry, May 21, 1927, with rank from July 9, 1919.

Capt. Russell Thomas George, Cavalry, May 2, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Capt. Jesse Knox Freeman, Infantry, August 18, 1927, with rank from January 23, 1924.

First Lieut. Auston Monroe Wilson, Jr., Field Artillery, September 6, 1927, with rank from January 17, 1923.

Second Lieut. John Mitchell England, Field Artillery, June 13, 1927, with rank from July 3, 1923.

Second Lieut. Frederick Cruger Pyne, Field Artillery, December 1, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. John Frederic Powell, Field Artillery, July 5, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1925.

Second Lieut. William Frederick Niethamer, Infantry, October 26, 1927, with rank from June 30, 1925.

Second Lieut. Holger Nelson Toftoy, Air Corps, March 9, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Charles Winchell McGeehan, Air Corps, April 20, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1926.

Second Lieut. Henry Lee Hughes, Air Corps, May 9, 1927, with rank from June 13, 1926.

Second Lieut. Paul August Jaccard, Air Corps, March 28, 1927, with rank from June 30, 1926.

Second Lieut. Paul Burnham Nelson, Air Corps, June 28, 1927, with rank from June 30, 1926.

INFANTRY

Col. David Lamme Stone, Quartermaster Corps, April 26, 1927, with rank from July 1, 1920.

Lieut. Col. John Southworth Upham, Adjutant General's Department (promoted lieutenant colonel, Adjutant General's Department, during the recess of the Senate), October 17, 1927, with rank from August 2, 1927.

Maj. Joseph James O'Hare, Coast Artillery Corps (promoted major, Coast Artillery Corps, during the recess of the Senate), September 1, 1927, with rank from June 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. Josiah Ross, Air Corps, April 21, 1927, with rank from June 13, 1926.

AIR CORPS

First Lieut. Randolph Piersol Williams, Signal Corps (detailed in Air Corps), October 25, 1927, with rank from August 2, 1919.

First Lieut. Ralph Francis Stearley, Cavalry (detailed in Air Corps), July 28, 1927, with rank from January 17, 1924.

First Lieut. Charles Dawson McAllister, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), September 23, 1927, with rank from March 11, 1926.

First Lieut. James Milliken Bevans, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), October 4, 1927, with rank from September 1, 1926.

First Lieut. Donald Fowler Fritch, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), April 15, 1927, with rank from January 30, 1927.

Second Lieut. Herbert William Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps (detailed in Air Corps), November 11, 1927, with rank from July 3, 1923.

Second Lieut. George Hinkle Steel, Field Artillery (detailed in Air Corps), April 1, 1927, with rank from June 12, 1924.

Second Lieut. William Ewing Baker, Infantry (detailed in Air Corps), September 29, 1927, with rank from June 14, 1924.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS
GENERAL OFFICERS

To be major generals, reserve

Maj. Gen. Edward Lawrence Logan, Massachusetts National Guard, from November 1, 1927.

Maj. Gen. Morris Benham Payne, Connecticut National Guard, from August 29, 1927.

To be brigadier generals, reserve

Brig. Gen. Elmore Farrington Austin, New York National Guard, from May 16, 1927.

Brig. Gen. Erland Frederick Fish, Massachusetts National Guard, from April 29, 1927.

Brig. Gen. Irving Andrews Fish, Wisconsin National Guard, from October 11, 1927.

Brig. Gen. Dudley Jackson Hard, Ohio National Guard, from April 30, 1927.

Brig. Gen. Erle Davis Luce, Minnesota National Guard, from October 27, 1927.

Brig. Gen. William Swan McLean, jr., Pennsylvania National Guard, from July 20, 1927.

Brig. Gen. George Francis O'Connell, Wisconsin National Guard, from July 9, 1927.

Brig. Gen. Allison Owen, Louisiana National Guard, from March 5, 1927.

Brig. Gen. John James Phelan, New York National Guard, from March 25, 1927.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

GENERAL OFFICERS

To be brigadier general, reserve

Brig. Gen. Albert Lyman Cox, reserve, from November 10, 1927.

To be brigadier general, Auxiliary Reserve

Brig. Gen. George Edmund de Schweinitz, Auxiliary Reserve, from July 5, 1927.

Brig. Gen. William Barclay Parsons, Auxiliary Reserve, from July 5, 1927.

Brig. Gen. Henry Lewis Stimson, Auxiliary Reserve, from May 16, 1927.

To be brigadier general, Signal Corps Reserve

Brig. Gen. Clinton Goodloe Edgar, Signal Corps Reserve, from July 5, 1927.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be colonels

Lieut. Col. Harris Pendleton, jr., Infantry, from March 9, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Howard Gilman Davids, Infantry, from March 19, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Ernest Van Dyke Murphy, Infantry from March 20, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Hilden Olin, Finance Department, from May 8, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Albert Watson Foreman, Infantry, from May 17, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Perrin Lindsey Smith, Finance Department, from May 22, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Harry Lawrence Cooper, Infantry, from June 1, 1927.

Lieut. Col. William Stanley Sinclair, Infantry, from June 2, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Charles Louis Willard, Quartermaster Corps, from June 3, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Arthur Pitt Watts, Infantry, from June 23, 1927.

Lieut. Col. William Arthur Carleton, Infantry, from June 30, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Lochlin Washington Caffey, Infantry, from July 1, 1927.

Lieut. Col. William Saunders Faulkner, Infantry, from July 2, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Ernest H. Agnew, Quartermaster Corps, from July 18, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Robert Oakes Ragsdale, Infantry, from July 20, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Austin Allen Parker, Infantry, from August 2, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Fred Van Schaick Chamberlain, Infantry, from August 3, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Aubrey Lippincott, Cavalry, from August 17, 1927. Lieut. Col. Robert Christian Humber, Infantry, from August 26, 1927.

Lieut. Col. George Luther Hicks, Adjutant General's Department, from September 7, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Parker Hitt, Infantry, from September 20, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Dennis Patrick Quinlan, Judge Advocate General's Department, from September 21, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Kyle Rucker, Judge Advocate General's Department, from September 23, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Lynn Sawyer Edwards, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 25, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Hugh Kirkpatrick Taylor, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 28, 1927.

Lieut. Col. William Henry Noble, Quartermaster Corps, from October 2, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Douglas McCaskey, Cavalry, from October 4, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Freeborn Page Holcomb, Finance Department, from October 17, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Clenard McLaughlin, Infantry, from October 18, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Edward Beall Mitchell, Infantry, from October 18, 1927.

Lieut. Col. James Henry Como, Quartermaster Corps, from October 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Harold Dever Coburn, Infantry from November 6, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Allen James Greer, Field Artillery, from November 11, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Robert Whitfield, Adjutant General's Department, from November 17, 1927.

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. James Andrew Mars, Air Corps, from March 9, 1927.

Maj. Robert Morgan Lyon, Infantry, from March 11, 1927.

Maj. William Mechling Colvin, Coast Artillery Corps, from March 13, 1927.

Maj. Benjamin Edwards Grey, Infantry, from March 19, 1927.

Maj. Elvind Hunt, Infantry, from March 20, 1927.

Maj. Dorsey Read Rodney, Cavalry, from April 1, 1927.

Maj. Alexander Mortimer Milton, Cavalry, from April 9, 1927.

Maj. Campbell Blackshear Hodges, Infantry, from April 23, 1927.

Maj. Jacob Winfield Scott Wuest, Air Corps, from May 8, 1927.

Maj. Max Bruce Garber, Infantry, from May 13, 1927.

Maj. Corbit Strickland Hoffman, Infantry, from May 14, 1927.

Maj. Stephen Wilson Winfree, Cavalry, from May 17, 1927.

Maj. Arthur Emmett Ahrends, Infantry, from May 22, 1927.

Maj. Charles Franklin Severson, Infantry, from June 1, 1927.

Maj. Harry Surgisson Grier, Infantry, from June 2, 1927.

Maj. Charles Beatty Moore, Infantry, from June 3, 1927.

Maj. Clark Lynn, Adjutant General's Department, from June 23, 1927.

Maj. Cornelius Stockmar Bendel, Infantry, from June 30, 1927.

Maj. Ben Frazer Ristine, Infantry, from July 1, 1927.

Maj. Albert Gilmor, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 2, 1927.

Maj. Stuart Ainslee Howard, Adjutant General's Department, from July 17, 1927.

Maj. John Francis Franklin, Infantry, from July 18, 1927.

Maj. Roland Wallace Boughton, Infantry, from July 20, 1927.

Maj. Irving Monroe Madison, Infantry, from August 3, 1927.

Maj. Ellery Farmer, Infantry, from August 17, 1927.

Maj. Everett Newton Bowman, Infantry, from August 23, 1927.

Maj. Homer Neill Preston, Infantry, from August 26, 1927.

Maj. Edward Aloysius Brown, Adjutant General's Department, from August 26, 1927.

Maj. William Franklin Harrell, Infantry, from September 2, 1927.

Maj. George Edgar Nelson, Field Artillery, from September 7, 1927.

Maj. Jesse Duncan Elliott, Infantry, from September 11, 1927.

Maj. Edward Himmelwright Tarbutton, Quartermaster Corps, from September 14, 1927.

Maj. Carroll Borden Hodges, Infantry, from September 20, 1927.

Maj. Daniel Murray Cheston, jr., Infantry, from September 21, 1927.

Maj. James Madison Churchill, Infantry, from September 22, 1927.

Maj. Luther Rice James, Infantry, from September 23, 1927.

Maj. Andrew Davis Chaffin, Infantry, from September 25, 1927.
 Maj. Frederick Wegener Boschen, Finance Department, from September 28, 1927.
 Maj. Louis Farrell, Infantry, from September 29, 1927.
 Maj. Charles Otto Schudt, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 2, 1927.
 Maj. Emmett Addis, Cavalry, from October 4, 1927.
 Maj. Harry Lazelle King, Cavalry, from October 5, 1927.
 Maj. William Franklin Robinson, Jr., Infantry, from October 17, 1927.
 Maj. John James Burleigh, Infantry, from October 18, 1927.
 Maj. Arthur Gerald Hixson, Cavalry, from October 18, 1927.
 Maj. Augustine Aloysius Hofmann, Infantry, from October 29, 1927.
 Maj. James Blyth, Infantry, from November 5, 1927.
 Maj. Edwin Gunner, Quartermaster Corps, from November 6, 1927.
 Maj. Resolve Potter Palmer, Adjutant General's Department, from November 11, 1927.
 Maj. Edward Eugene McCammon, Infantry, from November 15, 1927.
 Maj. Paul Calkins Potter, Infantry, from November 15, 1927.
 Maj. Albert Thurston Rich, Quartermaster Corps, from November 16, 1927.
 Maj. David Perry Wood, Infantry, from November 17, 1927.
 Maj. Charles Bean Amory, Jr., Cavalry, from November 22, 1927.

To be majors

Capt. William Earl Chambers, Infantry, from March 8, 1927.
 Capt. Joseph Merit Tully, Cavalry, from March 9, 1927.
 Capt. James de Barth Walbach, Coast Artillery Corps, from March 11, 1927.
 Capt. Warner William Carr, Infantry, from March 13, 1927.
 Capt. Hugh Mitchell, Signal Corps, from March 14, 1927.
 Capt. Robert LeGrow Walsh, Air Corps, from March 19, 1927.
 Capt. Richard Mar Levy, Coast Artillery Corps, from March 20, 1927.
 Capt. Thomas Lyle Martin, Infantry, from April 1, 1927.
 Capt. Geoffrey Prescott Baldwin, Infantry, from April 9, 1927.
 Capt. Kenneth Macomb Halpine, Infantry, from April 23, 1927.
 Capt. George Sidney Andrew, Cavalry, from April 26, 1927.
 Capt. Roland Paget Shugg, Field Artillery, from May 8, 1927.
 Capt. Ellicott Hewes Freeland, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 14, 1927.
 Capt. Spencer Albert Townsend, Cavalry, from May 17, 1927.
 Capt. Richard Clark Birmingham, Infantry, from May 18, 1927.
 Capt. Felix Rossiter McLean, Infantry, from May 18, 1927.
 Capt. James Cornelius Ruddell, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 20, 1927.
 Capt. Thomas Green Peyton, Cavalry, from May 22, 1927.
 Capt. Joseph Hamilton Grant, Infantry, from June 1, 1927.
 Capt. Arthur Monroe Ellis, Infantry, from June 3, 1927.
 Capt. Maurice Levi Miller, Infantry, from June 23, 1927.
 Capt. Junius Henry Houghton, Air Corps, from June 30, 1927.
 Capt. Abram Vorhees Rinearson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 1, 1927.
 Capt. Benjamin Anthony Yancey, Infantry, from July 2, 1927.
 Capt. William George Patterson, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 17, 1927.
 Capt. Douglas Jenkins Page, Field Artillery, from July 18, 1927.
 Capt. James Nephew Caperton, Cavalry, from July 20, 1927.
 Capt. Charles Compton Smith, Cavalry, from July 26, 1927.
 Capt. Harrison Herman, Cavalry, from August 1, 1927.
 Capt. Frank Clark Scofield, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 1, 1927.
 Capt. George Joseph Newgarden, Jr., Infantry, from August 1, 1927.
 Capt. John David Miley, Infantry, from August 2, 1927.
 Capt. John Forest Goodman, Infantry, from August 3, 1927.
 Capt. Ferdinand Francis Gallagher, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 17, 1927.
 Capt. Barrington Lockhart Flanigan, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 23, 1927.
 Capt. Robert Kenneth Whitson, Infantry, from August 26, 1927.
 Capt. Otto Frederick Lange, Infantry, from August 26, 1927.
 Capt. Harlan Leslie Mumma, Infantry, from August 31, 1927.
 Capt. Alexander Mathias Weyand, Infantry, from September 2, 1927.

Capt. Walter David Mangan, Field Artillery, from September 7, 1927.
 Capt. Henry Parker Blanks, Infantry, from September 11, 1927.
 Capt. Carl Archibald Bishop, Infantry, from September 14, 1927.
 Capt. Ansel Griggs Wineman, Field Artillery, from September 20, 1927.
 Capt. James Ellis Slack, Cavalry, from September 21, 1927.
 Capt. Marvin Randolph Baer, Infantry, from September 21, 1927.
 Capt. Marvin Conrad Heyser, Field Artillery, from September 22, 1927.
 Capt. Harold Preston Kayser, Infantry, from September 23, 1927.
 Capt. Basil Dennis Spalding, Infantry, from September 24, 1927.
 Capt. Sidney Guthrie Brady, Field Artillery, from September 25, 1927.
 Capt. Robert Sherman Barr, Ordnance Department, from September 28, 1927.
 Capt. Charles Joseph Herzer, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 28, 1927.
 Capt. George Lea Febiger, Infantry, from September 29, 1927.
 Capt. George A. Pollin, Field Artillery, from October 2, 1927.
 Capt. Claud Edward Stadtman, Infantry, from October 4, 1927.
 Capt. Erwin Cobia West Davis, Field Artillery, from October 5, 1927.
 Capt. Clarence Ralph Huebner, Infantry, from October 7, 1927.
 Capt. Frederick McCabe, Infantry, from October 16, 1927.
 Capt. Irving Howard Engleman, Infantry, from October 17, 1927.
 Capt. William M. Cravens, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 18, 1927.
 Capt. Frederick Joseph de Rohan, Infantry, from October 18, 1927.
 Capt. Frederick Schoenfeld, Quartermaster Corps, from October 29, 1927.
 Capt. Arthur Paul Thayer, Cavalry, from October 30, 1927.
 Capt. Emile George De Coen, Field Artillery, from November 5, 1927.
 Capt. John Boone Martin, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 6, 1927.
 Capt. Paul Joseph McDowell, Infantry, from November 11, 1927.
 Capt. Eustis Leland Poland, Infantry, from November 15, 1927.
 Capt. Paul Hathaway, Infantry, from November 15, 1927.
 Capt. Hardin Cleveland Sweeney, Infantry, from November 15, 1927.
 Capt. Eugene Manuel Landrum, Adjutant General's Department, from November 16, 1927.
 Capt. Frank Glenister Ringland, Cavalry, from November 17, 1927.
 Capt. John Barber Harper, Finance Department, from November 22, 1927.
 Capt. Edwin Charles Mead, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 22, 1927.
 Capt. William Fenton Lee, Infantry, from November 23, 1927.
 Capt. George Worthen Teachout, Infantry, from November 30, 1927.

To be captains

First Lieut. William McCaskey Chapman, Infantry, from March 8, 1927.
 First Lieut. Norman McNeill, Infantry, from March 9, 1927.
 First Lieut. Glen Henry Anderson, Infantry, from March 11, 1927.
 First Lieut. Bryant Edward Moore, Infantry, from March 11, 1927.
 First Lieut. Leo Vincent Warner, Field Artillery, from March 13, 1927.
 First Lieut. Alston Deas, Infantry, from March 14, 1927.
 First Lieut. Henry William Bobrink, Quartermaster Corps, from March 19, 1927.
 First Lieut. Onslow Sherburne Rolfe, Infantry, from March 20, 1927.
 First Lieut. Henry Perkins Gantt, Field Artillery, from April 1, 1927.
 First Lieut. Jesse Brooke Matlack, Field Artillery, from April 6, 1927.
 First Lieut. Parry Weaver Lewis, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 8, 1927.

First Lieut. Edward Wrenne Timberlake, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 9, 1927.

First Lieut. William Wallace Jenna, Infantry, from April 16, 1927.

First Lieut. William Richard Fleming, Infantry, from April 17, 1927.

First Lieut. Francis Porter Simpson, Infantry, from April 23, 1927.

First Lieut. Harry Cooper Barnes, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from April 24, 1927.

First Lieut. Robert John Hoffman, Infantry, from April 26, 1927.

First Lieut. Clare Wallace Woodward, Infantry, from April 29, 1927.

First Lieut. John Stevenson Mallory, Field Artillery, from May 2, 1927.

First Lieut. Frederick Dent Sharp, Field Artillery, from May 3, 1927.

First Lieut. William Sydney Barrett, Chemical Warfare Service, from May 4, 1927.

First Lieut. Paul Ryan Goode, Infantry, from May 7, 1927.

First Lieut. Henry Niles Rising, Ordnance Department, from May 8, 1927.

First Lieut. Henry Cornelius Demuth, Field Artillery, from May 13, 1927.

First Lieut. Lowell Meeker Riley, Field Artillery, from May 14, 1927.

First Lieut. Emil Krause, Infantry, from May 17, 1927.

First Lieut. Robert Lynn Bacon, Infantry, from May 18, 1927.

First Lieut. Edwin Jacob House, Air Corps, from May 18, 1927.

First Lieut. Arthur Charles Purvis, Infantry, from May 18, 1927.

First Lieut. James Jackson Hea, Infantry, from May 20, 1927.

First Lieut. Carlisle Britannia Wilson, Infantry, from May 21, 1927.

First Lieut. Harold Lewis Milan, Infantry, from May 22, 1927.

First Lieut. Horace Harding, Field Artillery, from May 22, 1927.

First Lieut. Fred Ernest Davis, Quartermaster Corps, from May 26, 1927.

First Lieut. George Darryll Gamble, Quartermaster Corps, from May 31, 1927.

First Lieut. Edmund Graham West, Quartermaster Corps, from June 1, 1927.

First Lieut. Joseph Idus Lambert, Cavalry, from June 1, 1927.

First Lieut. Clarence Nelson Iry, Corps of Engineers, from June 1, 1927.

First Lieut. Joseph Worth Timmons, jr., Quartermaster Corps, from June 2, 1927.

First Lieut. Hugh Whitt, Finance Department, from June 4, 1927.

First Lieut. Charles Frederick Wilson, Quartermaster Corps, from June 5, 1927.

First Lieut. Ray Aloysious Dunn, Air Corps, from June 15, 1927.

First Lieut. Irwin Wilson Guth, Quartermaster Corps, from June 16, 1927.

First Lieut. Crawford McMann Kellogg, Chemical Warfare Service, from June 21, 1927.

First Lieut. William Frank Johnson, Infantry, from June 23, 1927.

First Lieut. Frank Dennison Wheeler, Quartermaster Corps, from June 30, 1927.

First Lieut. Herbert Allen Gardner, Quartermaster Corps, from July 1, 1927.

First Lieut. Albert Lobitz, Quartermaster Corps, from July 2, 1927.

First Lieut. Simon Jacobson, Quartermaster Corps, from July 9, 1927.

First Lieut. Edward William Lachmiller, Quartermaster Corps, from July 17, 1927.

First Lieut. Talmage Phillips, Quartermaster Corps, from July 18, 1927.

First Lieut. John Paul Tillman, Quartermaster Corps, from July 18, 1927.

First Lieut. George Wilbur McEntire, Air Corps, from July 20, 1927.

First Lieut. John Newport Greene, Cavalry, from July 23, 1927.

First Lieut. Charles Harrison Brammell, Field Artillery, from July 26, 1927.

First Lieut. Frank Arthur Mertz, Quartermaster Corps, from August 1, 1927.

First Lieut. Asa Jeremiah Etheridge, Air Corps, from August 1, 1927.

First Lieut. Earl Spiker Schofield, Air Corps, from August 1, 1927.

First Lieut. Henry James Conner, Quartermaster Corps, from August 2, 1927.

First Lieut. Arthur Emel Simonin, Air Corps, from August 2, 1927.

First Lieut. Frank O'Driscoll Hunter, Air Corps, from August 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Harold Huston George, Air Corps, from August 10, 1927.

First Lieut. Alden Harry Waitt, Chemical Warfare Service, from August 13, 1927.

First Lieut. Sterling Clifton Robertson, Infantry, from August 17, 1927.

First Lieut. Charles Walton Cameron, Quartermaster Corps, from August 17, 1927.

First Lieut. Arthur Edwin Danielson, Quartermaster Corps, from August 23, 1927.

First Lieut. Paul Lindsay Beard, Quartermaster Corps, from August 23, 1927.

First Lieut. Joseph Lawrence Aman, Ordnance Department, from August 26, 1927.

First Lieut. Walter Jay Reed, Air Corps, from August 26, 1927.

First Lieut. St. Clair Streett, Air Corps, from August 31, 1927.

First Lieut. Randolph Trevor Adams, Field Artillery, from August 31, 1927.

First Lieut. Andrew Jackson Nichols, Infantry, from August 31, 1927.

First Lieut. Archie Donald Cameron, Infantry, from September 1, 1927.

First Lieut. John Conrad Christophe, Quartermaster Corps, from September 2, 1927.

First Lieut. Roger Shaw McCullough, Air Corps, from September 3, 1927.

First Lieut. Frank Morell, Quartermaster Corps, from September 4, 1927.

First Lieut. Peter Shemonsky, Quartermaster Corps, from September 7, 1927.

First Lieut. William Hunt Roach, Quartermaster Corps, from September 10, 1927.

First Lieut. Carl Bierwirth Searing, Infantry, from September 11, 1927.

First Lieut. Robert Lake Miller, Quartermaster Corps, from September 14, 1927.

First Lieut. Ralph E. Fleischer, Quartermaster Corps, from September 17, 1927.

First Lieut. Robert Oliver White, Quartermaster Corps, from September 18, 1927.

First Lieut. William Foelsing, Quartermaster Corps, from September 20, 1927.

First Lieut. Charles William Dietz, Quartermaster Corps, from September 21, 1927.

First Lieut. Walter Lane Shearman, Quartermaster Corps, from September 21, 1927.

First Lieut. Roy Marsh McCutchen, Corps of Engineers, from September 22, 1927.

First Lieut. Aubrey Hoodenpyle Bond, Corps of Engineers, from September 23, 1927.

First Lieut. Hubert Walter Collins, Corps of Engineers, from September 24, 1927.

First Lieut. Frank Bowman Hastie, Corps of Engineers, from September 25, 1927.

First Lieut. Bennett Hart Bowley, jr., Corps of Engineers, from September 27, 1927.

First Lieut. Robert Dorrance Ingalls, Corps of Engineers, from September 28, 1927.

First Lieut. Walter Lyman Medding, Corps of Engineers, from September 28, 1927.

First Lieut. Albert Carl Lieber, jr., Corps of Engineers, from September 29, 1927.

First Lieut. George Jacob Nold, Corps of Engineers, from October 2, 1927.

First Lieut. Samuel Howes Baker, Quartermaster Corps, from October 4, 1927.

First Lieut. Elisha Kenneth Henson, Quartermaster Corps, from October 5, 1927.

First Lieut. John Isham Moore, Air Corps, from October 7, 1927.

First Lieut. Lloyd Milton Garner, Quartermaster Corps, from October 9, 1927.

First Lieut. Vance Lawton Richmond, Infantry, from October 11, 1927.

First Lieut. Earle Trask Loucks, Infantry, from October 11, 1927.

First Lieut. Harris Markham Findley, Field Artillery, from October 16, 1927.

First Lieut. Russell Crayden Winchester, Cavalry, from October 17, 1927.

First Lieut. George Hunter Passmore, Infantry, from October 18, 1927.

First Lieut. James Stevenson Rodwell, Cavalry, from October 18, 1927.

First Lieut. George Orenthus Allen Daughtry, Infantry, from October 20, 1927.

First Lieut. Kirk Broaddus, Cavalry, from October 23, 1927.

First Lieut. Newton Gale Bush, Infantry, from October 28, 1927.

First Lieut. Paolo Hoffoss Sperati, Infantry, from October 29, 1927.

First Lieut. LeRoy Welling Nichols, Infantry, from October 30, 1927.

First Lieut. Charles Martin Chamberlain, jr., Infantry, from November 1, 1927.

First Lieut. LeRoy Allen Whittaker, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 2, 1927.

First Lieut. Harry Barnes Sepulveda, Infantry, from November 5, 1927.

First Lieut. Samuel Charles Skemp, Air Corps, from November 5, 1927.

First Lieut. John Robert Hubbard, Quartermaster Corps, from November 6, 1927.

First Lieut. Robert Gale Breene, Air Corps, from November 6, 1927.

First Lieut. George Abe Woody, Ordnance Department, from November 6, 1927.

First Lieut. Thomas Kenneth Vincent, Ordnance Department, from November 11, 1927.

First Lieut. Samuel Littler Metcalfe, Infantry, from November 13, 1927.

First Lieut. Geoffrey Maurice O'Connell, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 15, 1927.

First Lieut. Frank Wilbur Halsey, Infantry, from November 15, 1927.

First Lieut. Kirby Green, Infantry, from November 15, 1927.

First Lieut. Myron Joseph Conway, Infantry, from November 16, 1927.

First Lieut. Hollis Benjamin Hoyt, Infantry, from November 17, 1927.

First Lieut. Arthur Foster Gilmore, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 18, 1927.

First Lieut. John August Otto, Infantry, from November 22, 1927.

First Lieut. Joseph Burton Sweet, Infantry, from November 22, 1927.

First Lieut. William Quinntillus Jeffords, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from November 22, 1927.

First Lieut. Garland Cuzorte Black, Signal Corps, from November 23, 1927.

First Lieut. George Anthony Patrick, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 26, 1927.

First Lieut. Joseph Andral Nichols, Infantry, from November 28, 1927.

First Lieut. Leon Lightner Kotzebue, Infantry, from November 30, 1927.

First Lieut. Walter Christian Thee, Quartermaster Corps, from November 30, 1927.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. George Work Marvin, Corps of Engineers, from February 18, 1927.

Second Lieut. Charles Joseph Barrett, jr., Field Artillery, from February 20, 1927.

Second Lieut. Otto Spaulding Tinkel, Corps of Engineers, from February 24, 1927.

Second Lieut. Maxwell Davenport Taylor, Field Artillery, from February 24, 1927.

Second Lieut. Henry James Woodbury, Corps of Engineers, from February 25, 1927.

Second Lieut. Louis Jacob Rumaggi, Corps of Engineers, from February 27, 1927.

Second Lieut. Edmund Clayton Lynch, Air Corps, from February 27, 1927.

Second Lieut. Francis Jennings Wilson, Corps of Engineers, from March 5, 1927.

Second Lieut. Alfred August Kessler, jr., Air Corps, from March 8, 1927.

Second Lieut. Paschal Neilson Strong, jr., Corps of Engineers, from March 9, 1927.

Second Lieut. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Schuyler, Coast Artillery Corps, from March 11, 1927.

Second Lieut. Lawrence Coy Leonard, Ordnance Department, from March 11, 1927.

Second Lieut. Mervin Eugene Gross, Air Corps, from March 12, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Wayne Raynsford, Signal Corps, from March 14, 1927.

Second Lieut. LeRoy Judson Stewart, Field Artillery, from March 16, 1927.

Second Lieut. Edward Shelley Gibson, Infantry, from March 17, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Francis Uncles, Field Artillery, from March 19, 1927.

Second Lieut. Giles Richard Carpenter, Field Artillery, from March 20, 1927.

Second Lieut. David James Crawford, Field Artillery, from March 23, 1927.

Second Lieut. William Field Sadler, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Earl Foster Thomson, Cavalry, from April 6, 1927.

Second Lieut. Charles Newsom Branham, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 6, 1927.

Second Lieut. Francis Borgia Kane, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 6, 1927.

Second Lieut. William Stevens Lawton, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 8, 1927.

Second Lieut. Albert Svihra, Field Artillery, from April 8, 1927.

Second Lieut. Slator Marcellus Miller, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 9, 1927.

Second Lieut. Granger Anderson, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 16, 1927.

Second Lieut. Alfred Eugene Kastner, Field Artillery, from April 17, 1927.

Second Lieut. Edwin Paul Crandell, Cavalry, from April 23, 1927.

Second Lieut. Mark McClure, Field Artillery, from April 24, 1927.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Wiley Chidlaw, Air Corps, from April 26, 1927.

Second Lieut. Myron Leedy, Ordnance Department, from April 29, 1927.

Second Lieut. Alba Carlton Spalding, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 29, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Landon Taylor, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Stephen Cecil Lombard, Field Artillery, from May 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. Howard Gillespie Davidson, Air Corps, from May 3, 1927.

Second Lieut. Fred James Woods, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 3, 1927.

Second Lieut. Kenneth Francis Pughe, Infantry, from May 4, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Smith McClenaghan, Field Artillery, from May 6, 1927.

Second Lieut. Francis Xavier Mulvihill, Infantry, from May 7, 1927.

Second Lieut. Charles Hancock Reed, Cavalry, from May 8, 1927.

Second Lieut. Walter Russell Hensey, jr., Field Artillery, from May 13, 1927.

Second Lieut. Orval Ray Cook, Air Corps, from May 14, 1927.

Second Lieut. Perry McCoy Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 17, 1927.

Second Lieut. James Wrathall Spry, Air Corps, from May 18, 1927.

Second Lieut. Gordon Sherman Armes, Cavalry, from May 18, 1927.

Second Lieut. Frederick William Hein, Infantry, from May 18, 1927.

Second Lieut. Raymond Balliet Bosserman, Cavalry, from May 20, 1927.

Second Lieut. Charles Rufus Smith, Infantry, from May 21, 1927.

Second Lieut. Harold Alfred Meyer, Infantry, from May 22, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Earle Blair, Infantry, from May 22, 1927.

Second Lieut. Harold Thomas Molloy, Field Artillery, from May 26, 1927.

Second Lieut. James Dunne O'Connell, Infantry, from May 31, 1927.

Second Lieut. Gilman Clifford Mudgett, Cavalry, from June 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Leonard Edwin Stephens, Infantry, from June 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Numa Augustin Watson, Infantry, from June 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Wesley Woodworth Yale, Cavalry, from June 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Wilkins Douglass, Jr., Air Corps, from June 3, 1927.

Second Lieut. Oscar Louis Beal, Infantry, from June 3, 1927.

Second Lieut. Oliver Wendell Hughes, Infantry, from June 4, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Vincent Murphy, Infantry, from June 4, 1927.

Second Lieut. Aloysius Eugene O'Flaherty, Jr., Infantry, from June 4, 1927.

Second Lieut. Melville Fuller Grant, Infantry, from June 5, 1927.

Second Lieut. James Edward Rees, Infantry, from June 12, 1927.

Second Lieut. James Robinson Pierce, Infantry, from June 15, 1927.

Second Lieut. Lemuel Mathewson, Field Artillery, from June 16, 1927.

Second Lieut. George Harold Carmouche, Infantry, from June 17, 1927.

Second Lieut. Thomas Varon Webb, Infantry, from June 21, 1927.

Second Lieut. George Edward Mitchell, Jr., Field Artillery, from June 23, 1927.

Second Lieut. William Henry Schildroth, Infantry, from June 23, 1927.

Second Lieut. George Arthur Taylor, Infantry, from June 30, 1927.

Second Lieut. Alfred Lawrence Price, Field Artillery, from July 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Frank Llewellyn Beadle, Corps of Engineers, from July 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Gilbert Hayden, Signal Corps, from July 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. Francis Eugene Cothran, Corps of Engineers, from July 3, 1927.

Second Lieut. Thomas Herbert Maddocks, Signal Corps, from July 4, 1927.

Second Lieut. Charles Perry Holweger, Field Artillery, from July 7, 1927.

Second Lieut. David Marion Fowler, Infantry, from July 9, 1927.

Second Lieut. Edward Arthur Kleinman, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 17, 1927.

Second Lieut. Blackshear Morrison Bryan, Jr., Field Artillery, from July 18, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Lawson Ballantyne, Cavalry, from July 18, 1927.

Second Lieut. Hilbert Milton Wittkop, Air Corps, from July 20, 1927.

Second Lieut. Donald Quitman Harris, Field Artillery, from July 23, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Percy Kennedy, Jr., Field Artillery, from July 26, 1927.

Second Lieut. Townsend Griffiss, Air Corps, from August 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. William Andrew Wedemeyer, Field Artillery, from August 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Edwin Carlo Greiner, Cavalry, from August 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Philip Howard Raymond, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. Oliver Perry Newman, Infantry, from August 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. Roscoe Gorea MacDonald, Infantry, from August 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Hughes Stodter, Cavalry, from August 3, 1927.

Second Lieut. Thomas Edward Lewis, Field Artillery, from August 3, 1927.

Second Lieut. Stewart Tiffany Vincent, Infantry, from August 3, 1927.

Second Lieut. Paul Henry Mahoney, Infantry, from August 7, 1927.

Second Lieut. James Clyde Fry, Infantry, from August 10, 1927.

Second Lieut. Austin Folger Gilmartin, Infantry, from August 10, 1927.

Second Lieut. Elbert Kelly, Infantry, from August 13, 1927.

Second Lieut. Orestes Cleveland, Infantry, from August 17, 1927.

Second Lieut. James Harrison Dickie, Field Artillery, from August 17, 1927.

Second Lieut. Charles Llewellyn Gorman, Quartermaster Corps, from August 23, 1927.

Second Lieut. Joseph Perry Catte, Infantry, from August 23, 1927.

Second Lieut. Albert Carroll Morgan, Infantry, from August 26, 1927.

Second Lieut. Perley Bernard Sancomb, Cavalry, from August 26, 1927.

Second Lieut. John LaValle Graves, Field Artillery, from August 31, 1927.

Second Lieut. Herbert William Kruger, Field Artillery, from August 31, 1927.

Second Lieut. William Earl Watters, Field Artillery, from August 31, 1927.

Second Lieut. Leo Henry Dawson, Air Corps, from September 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Milton John Smith, Air Corps, from September 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. Carl Budd Wahle, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 3, 1927.

Second Lieut. Leonard Loyd Hilliard, Infantry, from September 4, 1927.

Second Lieut. Lester Vocke, Field Artillery, from September 5, 1927.

Second Lieut. James Fish, 3d, Infantry, from September 7, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Leon Dicks, Infantry, from September 9, 1927.

Second Lieut. Lester Mavity Rouch, Field Artillery, from September 10, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Owen Colonna, Corps of Engineers, from September 11, 1927.

Second Lieut. Herman William Fairbrother, Infantry, from September 11, 1927.

Second Lieut. Grover Cleveland Kinney, Infantry, from September 14, 1927.

Second Lieut. Thomas Edward Meyer, Field Artillery, from September 17, 1927.

Second Lieut. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Cavalry, from September 18, 1927.

Second Lieut. Harry Edwin Magnuson, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 20, 1927.

Second Lieut. LaRoy Sanders Graham, Infantry, from September 20, 1927.

Second Lieut. Francis Lavelle Ready, Cavalry, from September 21, 1927.

Second Lieut. David Hottenstein, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 21, 1927.

Second Lieut. George John Kelley, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 21, 1927.

Second Lieut. Ray Brooks Floyd, Infantry, from September 22, 1927.

Second Lieut. Ray Eugene Marshall, Infantry, from September 23, 1927.

Second Lieut. George Cabell Carrington, Infantry, from September 24, 1927.

Second Lieut. Harland Fremont Burgess, Infantry, from September 25, 1927.

Second Lieut. Karl Clifford Frank, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 25, 1927.

Second Lieut. Clyde Anderson Burcham, Cavalry, from September 25, 1927.

Second Lieut. Walter Raymond Miller, Infantry, from September 25, 1927.

Second Lieut. Randall James Hogan, Ordnance Department, from September 27, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Nicholas Young, Infantry, from September 28, 1927.

Second Lieut. James Frederick Phillips, Corps of Engineers, from September 28, 1927.

Second Lieut. Douglas Valentine Johnson, Field Artillery, from September 29, 1927.

Second Lieut. Frederick Williams Watrous, Field Artillery, from October 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Charles Elford Smith, Infantry, from October 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. Raymond Edward Culbertson, Air Corps (transferred from Field Artillery during the recess of the Senate), from October 4, 1927.

Second Lieut. Maynard Harper Carter, Infantry, from October 5, 1927.

Second Lieut. LeGrande Albert Diller, Infantry, from October 7, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Parker Hollis, Field Artillery, from October 7, 1927.

Second Lieut. Isaac Davis White, Cavalry, from October 9, 1927.

Second Lieut. Louis Edward Roemer, Infantry, from October 11, 1927.

Second Lieut. Max Hesner Gooler, Infantry, from October 11, 1927.

Second Lieut. Joseph Howard Harper, Infantry, from October 16, 1927.

Second Lieut. Emerald Foster Sloan, Infantry, from October 17, 1927.

Second Lieut. Newton Farragut McCurdey, Cavalry, from October 18, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Julius Dubbelde, jr., Infantry, from October 18, 1927.

Second Lieut. Joe Ford Simmons, Coast Artillery Corps, from October 20, 1927.

Second Lieut. Clarence Turner Hulett, Infantry, from October 23, 1927.

Second Lieut. Daniel Powell Poteet, Field Artillery, from October 27, 1927.

Second Lieut. Ord Gariche Chrisman, Infantry, from October 28, 1927.

Second Lieut. Gerson Kirkland Heiss, Ordnance Department, from October 29, 1927.

Second Lieut. Ransom George Amlong, Quartermaster Corps, from October 30, 1927.

Second Lieut. Paul Lawrence Martin, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Walter Howard DeLange, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Kelsey Haskell, Field Artillery, from November 1, 1927.

Second Lieut. Ralph Adel Snavely, Air Corps, from November 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. Claude Armenius Thorp, Cavalry, from November 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. Rowland Reid Street, Infantry, from November 2, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Marquiss Whistler, Field Artillery, from November 5, 1927.

Second Lieut. James Howard Leusley, Field Artillery, from November 5, 1927.

Second Lieut. William Henry Drummond, Field Artillery, from November 5, 1927.

Second Lieut. Viking Torsten Ohrbom, Infantry, from November 6, 1927.

Second Lieut. Glen Trice Lampton, Air Corps, from November 6, 1927.

Second Lieut. Howard Miller Fey, Air Corps, from November 6, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Boyd Williams, Air Corps, from November 11, 1927.

Second Lieut. Francis Rarick Johnson, Corps of Engineers, from November 13, 1927, subject to examination required by law.

Second Lieut. Glenn Hunter Palmer, Signal Corps, from November 15, 1927.

Second Lieut. Royal Bertrand Lord, Corps of Engineers, from November 15, 1927.

Second Lieut. Kenner Fisher Hertford, Corps of Engineers, from November 15, 1927.

Second Lieut. Steven Livesay Conner, Corps of Engineers, from November 16, 1927.

Second Lieut. Miles Reber, Corps of Engineers, from November 16, 1927.

Second Lieut. Charles West Stewart, jr., Corps of Engineers, from November 17, 1927.

Second Lieut. William Francis Merwin Longwell, Corps of Engineers, from November 18, 1927.

Second Lieut. John Rutherford Noyes, Corps of Engineers, from November 22, 1927.

Second Lieut. Lyle Rosenberg, Corps of Engineers, from November 22, 1927.

Second Lieut. William Randolph Winslow, Corps of Engineers, from November 22, 1927.

Second Lieut. William Newton Leaf, Corps of Engineers, from November 22, 1927.

Second Lieut. David Morris Dunne, jr., Corps of Engineers, from November 23, 1927.

Second Lieut. Frank McAdams Albrecht, Corps of Engineers, from November 26, 1927.

Second Lieut. Theodore Morrison Clarence Osborne, Corps of Engineers, from November 27, 1927.

Second Lieut. Ralph Arnold Tudor, Corps of Engineers, from November 28, 1927.

Second Lieut. Robert Farnsworth Hallock, Field Artillery, from November 29, 1927.

Second Lieut. Stuart Alfred Beckley, Field Artillery, from November 30, 1927.

Second Lieut. Harold David Kehm, Field Artillery, from November 30, 1927.

PROMOTION IN THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

To be major

Capt. Rafael Larrosa Garcia, Philippine Scouts, from May 13, 1927.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonels

Lieut. Col. Jay Ralph Shook, Medical Corps, from March 11, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Henry Halcolm Rutherford, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Ernest Lewis Ruffner, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Patrick Henry McAndrew, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. George Macy Ekwurzel, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Carroll Deforest Buck, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. John Howard Allen, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Robert Urie Patterson, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Roger Brooke, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Wallace De Witt, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Matthew Augustus DeLaney, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Paul Stacy Halloran, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Kent Nelson, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Peter Conover Field, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Herbert Goss Shaw, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, jr., Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Clement Colfax Whitcomb, Medical Corps, from June 29, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Cosam Julian Bartlett, Medical Corps, from September 21, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Reuben Boyd Miller, Medical Corps, from October 30, 1927.

Lieut. Col. James Frank Hall, Medical Corps, from October 30, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Raymond Franklin Metcalfe, Medical Corps, from October 30, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Perry Lee Boyer, Medical Corps, from October 30, 1927.

Lieut. Col. James Matthew Phalen, Medical Corps, from October 30, 1927.

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Guy Victor Rukke, Medical Corps, from June 15, 1927.

Maj. Henry Church Pillsbury, Medical Corps, from June 15, 1927.

Maj. Edgar King, Medical Corps, from June 15, 1927.

Maj. Ray Woodman Bryan, Medical Corps, from June 15, 1927.

Maj. William Hadley Richardson, Medical Corps, from June 15, 1927.

Maj. William Kay Bartlett, Medical Corps, from June 15, 1927.

To be captains

First Lieut. Otis Blaine Schreder, Medical Corps, from March 29, 1927.

First Lieut. Edward John Kallus, Medical Corps, from April 4, 1927.

First Lieut. Arthur David Hawkins, Medical Corps, from April 4, 1927.

First Lieut. Howland Allan Gibson, Medical Corps, from April 4, 1927.

First Lieut. Paul Ashland Brickey, Medical Corps, from June 14, 1927.

First Lieut. Berna Thomas Bowers, Medical Corps, from July 25, 1927.

First Lieut. Leon Lloyd Gardner, Medical Corps, from August 11, 1927.

First Lieut. Prentice Lauri Moore, Medical Corps, from September 5, 1927.

First Lieut. John Paul Russell, Medical Corps, from October 1, 1927.

First Lieut. John Morris Hargreaves, Medical Corps, from October 1, 1927.

First Lieut. Don Longfellow, Medical Corps, from October 20, 1927.

First Lieut. Ray Hamilton Skaggs, Medical Corps, from November 11, 1927.

First Lieut. William Frank DeWitt, Medical Corps, from November 15, 1927.

DENTAL CORPS

To be captains

First Lieut. James Melvin Epperly, Dental Corps, from March 8, 1927.

First Lieut. James Harvey Pence, Dental Corps, from April 1, 1927.

First Lieut. Everitte Favor Arnold, Dental Corps, from July 5, 1927.

First Lieut. Marvin Edward Kernebeck, Dental Corps, from September 9, 1927.

First Lieut. Hugh David Phillips, Dental Corps, from October 9, 1927.

First Lieut. Walter Edwin Chase, Dental Corps (appointed first lieutenant in the Dental Corps during the recess of the Senate), from November 12, 1927.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be colonel

Lieut. Col. Jules Henry Uri, Veterinary Corps, from October 9, 1927.

To be majors

Capt. Jacob Edward Behney, Veterinary Corps, from July 1, 1927.

Capt. William Henry Houston, Veterinary Corps, from July 1, 1927.

Capt. Clell Bricker Perkins, Veterinary Corps, from July 1, 1927.

Capt. Horace Samuel Eakins, Veterinary Corps, from July 1, 1927.

Capt. Isaac Owen Gladish, Veterinary Corps, from July 1, 1927.

Capt. Jesse Daniel Derrick, Veterinary Corps, from July 1, 1927.

Capt. Jean Rossman Underwood, Veterinary Corps, from July 1, 1927.

Capt. Raymond Alexander Kelser, Veterinary Corps, from July 1, 1927.

Capt. Clifford Caswell Whitney, Veterinary Corps, from July 1, 1927.

Capt. Christian William Greenlee, Veterinary Corps, from July 1, 1927.

Capt. Harold Edward Egan, Veterinary Corps, from July 1, 1927.

To be captain

First Lieut. Frank Marion Lee, Veterinary Corps, from May 16, 1927.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. Herbert Morris Cox, Veterinary Corps, from August 29, 1927.

Second Lieut. Laurence Robert Bower, Veterinary Corps, from August 29, 1927.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

To be captains

First Lieut. Thomas Grimsley Hester, Medical Administrative Corps, from November 10, 1927.

First Lieut. John Dennis Foley, Medical Administrative Corps, from November 30, 1927.

CHAPLAINS

To be chaplains with the rank of major

Chaplain William Richard Arnold, from April 29, 1927.

Chaplain Alexander Daniel Sutherland, from November 23, 1927.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, United States Navy, to be Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of admiral, for a term of four years, from the 14th day of November, 1927.

Capt. William D. Leahy, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Department of the Navy, with

the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years, from the 14th day of October, 1927.

Capt. Reginald R. Belknap, United States Navy, retired, to be a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1927.

The following captains to be rear admirals in the Navy from the 17th day of February, 1927:

Edward H. Campbell.

Walter S. Crosley, an additional number in grade.

The following-named captains to be rear admirals in the Navy from the 2d day of June, 1927:

Frank B. Upham.

Joseph M. Reeves, an additional number in grade.

Ridley McLean.

David F. Sellers.

Capt. Frank H. Brumby to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 18th day of September, 1927.

Capt. Harris Laning to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 2d day of October, 1927.

Capt. Henry V. Butler to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 7th day of October, 1927.

Capt. James J. Raby to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 1st day of November, 1927.

Capt. William H. Standley to be a rear admiral in the Navy from the 14th day of November, 1927.

Commander John S. Abbott to be a captain in the Navy from the 4th day of June, 1926.

Commander Nathan W. Post to be a captain in the Navy from the 7th day of December, 1926.

Commander Roscoe F. Dillen to be a captain in the Navy from the 17th day of February, 1927.

Commander Herbert H. Michael to be a captain in the Navy from the 4th day of March, 1927.

Commander Allen B. Reed to be a captain in the Navy from the 16th day of March, 1927.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy from the 2d day of June, 1927:

Christopher R. P. Rodgers.

Max M. Frucht.

Lewis Coxe.

Herbert F. Leary.

Cleon W. Mauldin.

Reuben B. Coffey.

Isaac C. Johnson, jr.

Albert T. Church, an additional number in grade.

David W. Bagley.

Charles S. Joyce.

Fred H. Poteet.

Royal E. Ingersoll.

George M. Baum, an additional number in grade.

Chester W. Nimitz.

Richard P. McCullough.

Joseph V. Ogan.

Ormond L. Cox, an additional number in grade.

John N. Ferguson.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1927:

Arthur C. Stott.

William S. McClintic.

Byron McCandless.

Roscoe C. MacFall.

Commander Edmund S. Root to be a captain in the Navy from the 18th day of September, 1927.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy from the 2d day of October, 1927:

Arthur B. Cook.

George C. Pegram.

Lieut. Commander Edmund S. R. Brandt to be a commander in the Navy from the 16th day of February, 1927.

Lieut. Commander James D. Maloney to be a commander in the Navy from the 17th day of February, 1927.

Lieut. Commander Alan G. Kirk to be a commander in the Navy from the 4th day of March, 1927.

Lieut. Commander Granville B. Hoey to be a commander in the Navy from the 16th day of March, 1927.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 2d day of June, 1927:

Francis W. Scanland.

Freeland A. Daubin.

Max B. DeMott.

Claude S. Gillette.

Harold C. Train.

Thomas E. Van Metre.

Lee P. Johnson.

Stuart S. Brown.

Marion C. Robertson.

Comfort B. Platt.

Edward C. Ragnet.

Chauncey A. Lucas.

Robert R. Paunack.

Paul H. Rice.

Williams C. Wickham.

Holbrook Gibson.

Hugh V. McCabe.

Howard H. J. Benson.

William C. Faus.

George N. Reeves, jr.

John H. S. Dessez.

Sherman S. Kennedy.

Joel W. Bunkley.

Charles H. Morrison.

Ernest J. Blankenship.

Robert G. Coman.

Wallace L. Lind.

Charles E. Reordan.

Monroe Kelly.

Hugo W. Koehler.

Leo L. Lindley.

Virgil J. Dixon.

Charles C. Davis.

James B. Glennon.

Frank D. Manock.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1927:

Franklin Van Valkenburgh.

Vance D. Chapline.

Frank A. Braisted.

Lieut. Commander Raleigh C. Williams to be a commander in the Navy from the 2d day of September, 1927.

Lieut. Commander Thalbert N. Alford to be a commander in the Navy from the 7th day of September, 1927.

Lieut. Commander Eugene M. Woodson to be a commander in the Navy from the 18th day of September, 1927.

Lieut. Commander Wilbur J. Carver to be a commander in the Navy from the 2d day of October, 1927.

Lieut. Carroll W. Hamill to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 2d day of October, 1926.

Lieut. Lyman K. Swenson to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 8th day of October, 1926.

Lieut. Thorvald A. Solberg to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 7th day of December, 1926.

Lieut. Edward P. Sauer to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 15th day of December, 1926.

Lieut. John H. Carson to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1927.

Lieut. Robert B. Carney to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 16th day of February, 1927.

Lieut. Arthur W. Radford to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 17th day of February, 1927.

Lieut. William D. Thomas to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 4th day of March, 1927.

Lieut. George F. Martin to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 10th day of March, 1927.

Lieut. Bernard F. Jenkins to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 16th day of March, 1927.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of April, 1927:

Boyd R. Alexander.

Edwin S. Earnhardt.

John E. Williams.

Lieut. Jesse L. Kenworthy, jr., to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 16th day of April, 1927.

Lieut. Webster M. Thompson to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 4th day of May, 1927.

Lieut. Albert E. Schrader to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1927.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 2d day of June, 1927:

Louis R. Vall.

Harry V. Baugh.

Andrew D. Mayer.

Charles T. Joy.

Nelson N. Gates.

Arnold H. Bateman.

John A. Terhune.

Theodore T. Patterson.

Samuel P. Ginder.

Adolph J. Merkt.

John Wilkes.

Robert B. Twining.

William P. Bacon.

Bruce P. Flood.

Fred D. Kirtland.

Arthur D. Burhans.

Paul W. Rutledge.

Charles P. Cecil.

Humbert W. Ziroli.

William E. Miller.

William J. Forrestel.

John D. Price.

Sidney W. Kirtland.

Edwin F. Cochrane.

Paul S. Goen.

Dennis L. Ryan.

Charles G. Halpine.

Walter W. Webb.

Henry L. Phelps.

John E. Reining.

Charles J. Wheeler.

George P. Brewster.

Henry B. Broadfoot.

Van H. Ragsdale.

Robert J. Walker.

Homer L. Grosskopf.

Wilbur W. Feineman.

Oscar W. Erickson.

James M. Steele.

Lieut. Donald B. Duncan to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1927.

Lieut. Earle E. Muschitz to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 22d day of June, 1927.

Lieut. Robert B. Dashiell to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 28th day of June, 1927.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1927:

John O'D. Richmond. Andrew G. Shepard.

Simon P. Fullinwider, jr. Lisle F. Small.

William P. O. Clarke. Nicholas Vytlaclil.

George T. Howard. Robert G. Tobin.

Lieut. Theodore M. Waldschmidt to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1927.

Lieut. Carl F. Holden to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 13th day of November, 1927.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 16th day of November, 1925:

Rowland D. Hill, jr.

Amariah B. Cartwright.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William J. Medusky to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 18th day of February, 1926.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 4th day of June, 1926:

Glenn F. DeGrave.

Frederick H. Ottaway.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William G. Buch to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 11th day of June, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Herbert V. Perron to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 4th day of December, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John E. Pixton to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of July, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ralph B. Hunt to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William B. Jackson, jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 12th day of September, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Kinloch N. Gardner to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of September, 1926.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 2d day of October, 1926:

Harry A. Guthrie.

William S. G. Davis.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 6th day of October, 1926:

Sydney S. Bunting.

Arnold E. True.

Grover B. H. Hall.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 12th day of October, 1926:

Linfield L. Hunt.

Sterling T. Cloughley.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Wayne A. McDowell to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 11th day of November, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William B. McHugh to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 14th day of November, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Rodger W. Simpson to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of November, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frederick D. Kime to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of December, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Roy M. Signer to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th day of December, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harry A. Brandenburger to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 11th day of December, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Rufus G. Thayer to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 31st day of December, 1926.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John G. Burrow to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William F. Ramsey to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 6th day of January, 1927.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 18th day of January, 1927:

Donald R. Tallman.

Eugene P. Sherman.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Benjamin L. Halley to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 26th day of January, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Gerald D. Linke to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th day of February, 1927.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 16th day of February, 1927:

Malcolm E. Selby.

William F. Fitzgerald, jr.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Thomas J. Kelly to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 17th day of February, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Bruce Settle to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 21st day of February, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) James C. Pollock to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of March, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John J. Curley, Jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 4th day of March, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold W. Eaton to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 6th day of March, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold E. McCarthy to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th day of March, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Morton C. Hutchinson, Jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of March, 1927.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of April, 1927:

Paul E. Roswall.

William W. Juvenal.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Wilson D. Leggett, Jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 11th day of April, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Delamer L. Jones to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of April, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William G. Lalor to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 19th day of April, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William W. Cone to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 21st day of April, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Elmon B. Guernsey to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 21st day of April, 1927.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 27th day of April, 1927:

John P. Womble, Jr.

Bryan C. Harper.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ralph O. Myers to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 29th day of April, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Samuel W. Du Bois to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 30th day of April, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Paul E. Howard to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 4th day of May, 1927.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1927:

George S. Young.

Thomas F. Darden, Jr.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 2d day of June, 1927:

Ralph R. Stogsdall, Jr.

William G. Fewell.

Alexander S. Edvard.

John H. Willis.

Paul J. Register.

Byron H. Hanlon.

Joseph C. Hubbard.

Carl H. Bushnell.

DeLong Mills.

William E. Makosky.

Forrest H. Wells.

Laurence A. Abercrombie.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1927:

William L. Drybread.

Robert W. Berry.

Dashiel L. Madiera.

William S. Price.

Silas B. Moore.

August J. Detzer, Jr.

Nicholas B. Van Bergen.

Donald T. Giles.

Joe E. Rucker.

Donald F. Smith.

George D. Martin.

Campbell D. Emory.

Boynton L. Braun.

Jasper T. Acuff.

Everett E. Petree.

Hugh Peters.

Walter S. Dufton.

Lawrence E. Divoll.

Carl H. Sanders.

John F. Madden.

Paul E. Howell.

Louis G. McGlone.

Fort H. Callahan.

John W. Rice.

Herbert W. Taylor, Jr.

William A. Griswold.

Carl S. Drischler.

George G. Herring, Jr.

Charles F. M. S. Quinby.

Morris J. Westfall.

Parke G. Young.

Marion C. Thompson.

Elmer A. Tarbutton.

Edward C. Ewen.

Harry L. Bixby.

John E. Rezner.

Irving D. Wiltsie.

Ward C. Gilbert.

Elwood D. Poole.

Frederick S. Steinbauer.

Frank R. Talbot.

Thomas M. Dell, Jr.

Joseph C. Cronin.

Julius A. McNamar.

Wyatt Craig.

Apollo Soucek.

Keith R. Belch.

Thomas Lee McCann.

William G. Forbes.

Edmund C. Mahoney.

Walfrid Nyquist.

Geoffrey E. Sage.

Rogers S. Ransehousen.

Edmund Kirby-Smith, Jr.

George D. Lyon.

George C. Miller.

Herbert A. Tellman.

William V. Hamilton.

Charles O. Glisson.

Dewey G. Porter.

Walter R. Jones.

Charles W. Gray, Jr.

Everard M. Heim.

George C. Crawford.

James S. Freeman.

Lorenzo S. Sabin, Jr.

Stephen B. Cooke.

Joseph A. Connolly.

George H. Lytle.

William R. Cooke, Jr.

Wakeman B. Thorp.

Charles H. Judson.

Charles W. Roland.

Charles F. Macklin, Jr.

Ralston B. Vanzant.

Francis J. Firth.

Arthur H. McCollum.

Lawrence C. Grannis.

Bernard J. Skahill.

Melville E. Eaton.

Walter G. Schindler.

Howard N. Coulter.

Edward P. Moore.

Donald L. Erwin.

Elmer P. Abernethy.

Eugene B. Oliver.

Ernest H. Webb.

Edward I. McQuiston.

Robert E. Carty.

Casper H. Eicks.

Joel Newsom.

Ralph E. Hanson.

Willard R. Gaines.

Angus M. Cohan.

Harold A. Carlisle.

Delwyn Hyatt.

Clarence E. Aldrich.

George L. Russell.

Lawrence F. Connolly.

Leo B. Farrell.

Walter S. Keller.

Peter M. Moncy.

Walter F. Weidner.

Lamar M. Wise.

Clinton A. Misson.

Thomas L. Lewis.

Thomas A. Parfitt.

Joseph R. Barbaro.

Charles R. Lamdin.

Horace L. de Rivera.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Robert F. Hickey to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th day of June, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Theodore R. Wirth to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 11th day of June, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) James A. Roberts, Jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1927.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) James H. McWilliams to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 28th day of June, 1927.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1927:

Charles R. Brown.

Alex M. Loker.

Walter J. Lee.

James V. Carney.

Wiley N. Hand.

Edwin H. Crouch.

Oral R. Swigart.

Buell F. Brandt.

Robert G. Willis.

Leo J. McGowan.

John P. Heath.

Herman Barter.

Charles F. Greber.

John S. Crenshaw.

Walton B. Pendleton.

Charles J. Marshall.

William C. Gray.

Frederick I. Entwistle.

Burtnett K. Culver.

John J. Lenhart.

John A. Upshur.

Justin H. Dickins.

William D. Johnson, Jr.

Leslie K. Pollard.

Charles S. Alexander.

Philip G. Nichols.

Robert E. Jasperson.

Daniel A. Frost.

Joseph M. Began.

William D. Hoover.

John M. Campbell, Jr.

Walter P. Ramsey, Jr.

Lester R. Reiter.

Harold A. Houser.

Julius L. Thompson.

Francis J. Bridget.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1927:

Irving T. Duke.

Claude B. Reese.

Chester C. Wood.

George C. Towner.

William G. Fisher.

Ralph E. Wilson.

Edmund A. Cunningham.

Thomas H. Dyer.

Orville F. Gregor.

Leo A. Bachman.

Charles W. Wilkins.

William F. Simmons.

Robert L. Campbell, Jr.

Edward W. Rawlins.

William N. Mansfield.

Elmer E. Yeomans.

William A. Hickey.

Elmer E. Berthold.

Louis W. Nuesse.

Francis J. Grandfield.

Merle A. Sawyer.

Hallsted L. Hopping.

William M. Cole.

Joseph H. Garvin.

Clifford A. Fines.

Lester K. Rice.

James W. Smith.

William P. Tammany.

Edward F. Crowe.

William C. France.

William G. Michelet.

Bob O. Mathews.

Wallace M. Beakley.

Walter V. R. Vieweg.

Maurice M. Bradley.

Willford M. Hyman.

Truman J. Hedding.

Joseph M. P. Wright.

Clarence E. Ekstrom.

Norman W. Ellis.

John A. Hayes.

Joseph E. Wolowsky.

Rufus E. Rose, Jr.

Paul K. Bryant.

Lee R. Herring.

George W. Patterson, Jr.

Eugene C. Rook.

Joseph A. Callaghan.

Howard L. Collins.
Adrian M. Hurst.
William V. Davis, jr.
Ezra M. Ellis.
William J. Mitchell.
John F. Addoms.
Harold H. Tienroth.
Emory W. Stephens.
Howell C. Fish.
John M. Kennedy.
Thomas H. Templeton.
Roger E. Perry.
William D. Brown.
Warren D. Wilkin.
Wayne N. Gamet.
Paul L. F. Weaver.
Theodore J. Shultz.
Stephen G. Barchet.
Shirley Y. Cutler.
Rae E. Arison.
Ephraim R. McLean, jr.
Richard F. Stout.
Bernard L. Austin.
Albert Handly.
John T. Shannon.
James R. Pahl.
William J. Longfellow.
Donald B. Bennett.
James D. Lovejoy.
James S. Laidlaw.
John W. C. Brand.
John N. Opie, 3d.
Aurelius B. Vosseller.
John R. Ruhseuberger.
Gordon M. Stoddard.
Marcel E. A. Gouin.
Donald F. McLean.
Alfred J. Bolton.
Philip M. Boltz.
Edwin R. Wilkinson.
Summer K. MacLean.
Paul Graf.
Arthur W. Bass.
Everett W. Abdill.
Willis E. Cleaves.
Edwin T. Layton.
Roger D. Phillips.
Robert C. Sutliff.
Frederick R. Furth.
Frank C. Layne.
George W. Stott.
George A. Sinclair.
Kenneth Earl.
John A. Marsh.
Samuel E. Latimer.
Forrest R. Bunker.
William B. Bailey.
Sherman E. Burroughs, jr.
Joseph P. Thew.
Daniel J. McCallum.
Forrest Close.
Frank W. MacDonald.
Herman Sall.
Herbert K. Gates.
Thomas J. Kirkland, jr.
Tillman T. Dantzer.
Crutchfield Adair.
Stephen R. Bedford.
John D. Hayes.
Harold F. Smith.
Robert G. Lockhart.
Preston V. Mercer.
Jose M. Cabanillas.
Audley L. Warburton.
Jack B. Williams.
Robert S. Carr.
Thomas A. Turner, jr.
Adolph H. Oswald.
Robert L. Swart.
Eugene C. Burchett.
Thomas A. Huckins.
Dale Harris.
James B. Ricketts.
LeRoi B. Blaylock.
Harold B. Miller.

Virginius R. Roane.
Henry C. Daniel.
Jere D. Hyde.
John P. Cromwell.
Herrmann G. Page.
Herbert R. Ballinger.
Hammond J. Dugan.
Charles A. Legg.
Solomon F. Oden.
Myron S. Teller.
Robert O. Minter.
Bertrand D. Quinn.
George W. Evans, jr.
Max Schreiner.
Austen V. Magly.
Thomas C. Ragan.
Robert Goldthwaite.
Carl E. Cullen.
Colby G. Rucker.
James R. Dancy.
Warren W. Harvey.
Harold R. Demarest.
William W. Weeden, jr.
Elton C. Parker.
Ethelbert Watts.
William H. Duvall.
John C. Harris.
Donald J. Ramsey.
Frank E. Deam.
Leon W. Johnson.
Howard V. Hopkins.
Neill Phillips.
Richard C. Webb, jr.
Joseph S. Lillard.
John A. Holbrook.
Richard S. Moss.
Archibald G. W. McFadden.
Harrison B. Southworth.
Joseph F. Johnson.
Thomas S. Cameron.
Charles W. Oxele.
Dewey H. Collins.
Charles C. McDonald.
Arnold R. Kline.
Leslie H. Hawkinson.
Edgar T. Neale.
Ira H. Nunn.
Erskine A. Seay.
John K. Hyatt.
James H. McIntosh.
Francis M. Hook.
Samuel M. Bailey.
Roy D. Williams.
Lawrence J. McPeake.
Howell Armor.
Minor C. Heine.
Henry E. Richter.
Richard J. Bourke, jr.
Charles H. Callaway.
Herbert P. Sheldon.
Harry Burris.
Walter M. Graesser.
Arthur D. Barnes.
William B. Thompson.
William R. McCaleb.
Joseph I. Taylor, jr.
George C. Montgomery.
Thomas E. Fraser.
Russell J. Bellerby.
Edwin J. Taylor, jr.
Wallis F. Peterson.
Robert E. Sayre.
William V. Deutermann.
Lloyd H. Thomas.
Ted C. Marshall.
Louis Roedel.
Joseph W. Fowler.
John H. Morrill.
Elliott W. Shanklin.
Albert N. Perkins.
John E. Spahn.
Rufus C. Young, jr.
Edgar L. Witmer.
Frederick J. Bell.
William A. Evans, jr.

Frank R. Davis.
William S. Hays.
Richard F. Johnson, jr.
Dennis L. Francis.
Henry W. Goodall.
Charles A. Ferriter.
William L. Erdmann.
Wilfred E. Lankenau.
John C. Waldron.
Arthur M. Townsend.
George Edmund Peterson.
Cameron M. Winslow, jr.
Burton L. Doggett.
Hampton M. Ericsson.
Brainard N. Bock.
John C. Daniel.
Joseph W. Adams, jr.
Robert S. Bertschy.
Hugh J. Martin.
Clarence L. Winecoff.
Joseph A. Farrell, jr.
Stockton B. Colt, jr.
Bromfield B. Nichol.
Hugh B. McLean.
Chester E. Carroll.
Louis H. Gwinn.
John B. Rooney.
Frank H. Ball.
George M. Brydon, jr.
Charles E. McDonald.
Max C. Stormes.
Charles B. Cross, jr.
John S. Holtzclaw.
Louis B. Edwards.
Harry B. Temple.
Clyde J. Nesser.
John M. Sweeney.
Frederick J. Ilsemann.
Raymond R. Waller.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from the 2d day of June, 1927:

Ferol D. Overfelt.
Walter H. Albach.
Allan L. Dunning.
John W. Bays.
Herbert C. Zitzewitz.
Joseph F. Jelley, jr.
Lawrence R. Daspit.
Kenneth A. Knowles.
Paul D. Miles.
Charles M. Tooke.
James H. Hogg.
Henry T. Koonce.
Warren F. Graf.
Albert B. Scoles.
Jack S. Holtwick, jr.
Eliot Olsen.
John C. Bernet.
Welton D. Rowley.
Francis C. Manville.
James V. Rigby.
Jacob C. Schwab.
Leonard S. Mewhinney.
Clifford S. Cooper.
William M. Nation.
William T. McGarry.
Earl B. Patterson.
Edwin R. Van Sickle.
Wallace B. Mechling.
Ernest W. Lamons.
Philip W. Snyder.
Robert A. Hinners.
Herbert J. Pfingstag.
Herbert M. Neuhaus.
Robert D. Conrad.
Thomas L. Davey.
Samuel H. Crittenden, jr.
Richard Wagner.
Joseph S. Detwiler.
Melyn H. McCoy.
Paul H. Ramsey.
George W. Anderson, jr.
John E. Faigle.
David W. Tolson.

Richard S. Baron.
Elijah W. Irish.
Ralph T. McDaniel.
Harrell W. Hall.
Lewis E. Coley.
Joseph J. Woodward.
Henry T. Read.
Thomas J. Ball.
George C. King.
Charles J. Stuart.
Arthur B. Leverett.
Bernard T. Zelenka.
Walter C. Dey.
Eugene T. Seaward.
Joshua C. Shively.
Francis H. Gardner.
James C. Landstreet.
Joseph M. Worthington.
Elliott M. Moore.
Sidney King.
Burnice L. Rutt.
Robert H. G. Johnson.
Noble W. Abrahams.
William A. Kanakanui.
Theodore C. Linthicum.
John T. Warren.
Fitzhugh L. Rhea.
John F. Cooke.
Edward F. Gallagher.
Ralph V. Baldwin.
Arthur B. Dickie.
Robley W. Clark.
Charles L. Lee.
George Edward Peterson.
Robert W. Larson.
Arthur C. Wood.
James F. McDonough.
Ralph E. Mills.

Jack Maginnis.
Edward M. Condra, jr.
Carroll F. Johnson.
Joseph N. Murphy.
Leroy V. Honsinger.
Archibald D. Hunter.
Charles E. Clutts.
Alan B. Sutherland, jr.
Ralph Hickox.
William H. Leahy.
James A. Lucia.
Bloomfield M. Cornell.
James F. Benson.
Charles C. Pyne.
Benjamin E. Moore, jr.
Delbert F. Williamson.
Harold L. Tallman.
Thomas J. Hamilton.
Frederick L. Litty, jr.
Frederic A. Berry, jr.
Loren A. Morris.
Carl J. Pfingstag.
David B. Young.
Frederick Funke, jr.
William C. Specht.
Carl W. Flesher.
John W. White.
George L. Heath.
Harry R. Horney.
Daniel T. Eddy.
Samuel G. Mitchell.
Edward H. Eckelmeyer, jr.
Brooke Schumm.
John W. Malley.
Jack H. Lewis.
George K. Fraser.
Hilfort C. Owen.
Arthur S. Born.
Thomas B. Klakring.
Alexander M. Kowalzyk, jr.
Timothy F. Donohue.
Alden D. Schwarz.
Jesse Blackwell.
Rawson Bennett, 2d.
Thomas L. Mayo.
Eldon C. Mayer.
Harold M. Briggs.
Seymour A. Johnson.
Wellington A. Hammond.
Hubert G. Wall.
Fritz Gleim, jr.
Raymond J. Moore.
Robert C. Brixner.
Christian H. Duborg.
Lannie Conn.
Clifford L. Wickman.
William R. Sands, jr.
Martin J. Lawrence.
Edmund T. Napier, jr.
Martin R. Stone.
George B. Gilbertson.
Leland R. Lampman.
Herbert L. Hoerner.
Noble W. Lowrie.
Lee W. Parke.
Richard W. Smith.
Carl L. Steiner.
Kenton E. Price.
Allen Smith.
William Loveland.
John L. Ewing, jr.
James M. Roberts.
James G. Holloway, jr.
Vernon Dorch.
Sylvius Gazze.
Howard W. Taylor.
James J. McKinstry.
Perry K. Jeanes.
Carl R. Midtlyng.
Lester J. Geiger.
Martin P. Hottel.
Andrew H. Bergeson.
Jere H. Stofflet.
Otis C. Gregg.
James R. McCormick.
Paul W. Card.

Jack F. Bowling, jr.
William E. Ferrall.
Robert S. Quackenbush, jr.
Walter H. Price.
Daniel J. Weintraub.
Robert L. Densford.
Jack P. Monroe.
Edward K. Shanahan.
Charles P. Hill, jr.
Harry F. Bauer.
John F. Henkel.
Argyll E. Buckley.
Joseph T. Hazen.
Charles B. Beasley.
Clayton R. Dudley.
Joseph W. Kern.
John L. De Tar.
Leonard W. Bailey.
Myron T. Evans.
Charles J. Zondorak.
James A. Prichard.
James L. Shank.
George B. Coale.
Howard W. Gordon, jr.
Peter K. Wells.
Creed C. Burlingame.
Arthur K. Ehle.
James W. Blanchard.
Philip C. Olin.
John W. Schmidt.
Harold T. Deutermann.
Charles L. Melson.
Thomas O. Oberrender, jr.
Wendell G. Osborn.
Howard C. Adams.
Harold M. Zemmer.
Robert I. F. Fravel.
Theodore O. Dahl.
David C. White.
Lawrence M. Jensen.
Joe W. Boulware.
Harry E. Day.
Gill M. Richardson.
Leon J. Barbot.
John T. Corwin.
Edward N. Teall, jr.
Richard D. Zern.
John A. Edwards.
Robert B. Alderman.
Thomas L. Greene.
William L. Knickerbocker.
Tyrrell D. Jacobs.
Emmanuel T. Goyette.
John F. Hines, jr.
Paul R. Drouilhet.
Eugene E. Davis.
Robert H. Speck.
Henry R. Dozier.
William Y. C. Humes, jr.
Arthur C. W. Baskin.
Robert M. Barnes.
Harold P. Richards.
Edwin W. Herron.
Harold A. Henry.
Arnold W. McKechnie.
Ross R. Kellerman.
Paul S. Depew.
Hugh A. R. Keiran.
Liles W. Creighton.
Harry R. England.
Gerald R. Dyson.
Emmett J. Sullivan.
Charles K. Bergin.
Georgie L. Hansen.
Frank Turner.
Robert A. Johnson.
Philip A. Tague, jr.
Leo W. Nilan.
Wayne T. Stukey.
Monro M. Riker.
Louis P. Fairlamb.
Robert Brodie, jr.
Robert F. Martin.
Farar B. C. Martin.
John T. Dimon.
Gregory A. Ladd.

Philip S. Griffith.
Richard C. Collins.
George G. Mead.
John C. Woelfel.
Blinn Van Mater.
Theodore S. Dukeshire.
George D. Dickey.
Thomas B. Neblett.
Thomas M. Dykers.
Arthur G. Bruner.
William H. Ashford, jr.
Clarence E. Coffin, jr.
Frederick C. Marggraff, jr.
Thomas J. Flynn.
Alfred R. Truslow, jr.
Water C. Winn.
Frank T. Corbin.
Robert E. Dixon.
Richard B. Levin.
Ulysses S. G. Sharp, jr.
Eugene E. Lindsey.
Roy Scott.
Robie E. Palmer.
George M. B. Smith.
James S. Willis.
Abram H. Afong, jr.
Frederic S. Habecker.
William T. Romizer.
Randolph B. Boyer.
Paul L. High.
Hysell P. Cooper.
Howell J. Dyson.
Edward S. Addison.
George D. Sullivan.
Willard A. Saunders.
Loring O. Shook.
Tom C. King.
William F. Royall.
Newlin Neuhauser.
Lewis J. Sheaffer.
Floyd C. Camp.
Mitchell D. Matthews.
Frank Bruner.
Eugene B. McKinney.
Harold R. Sheehan.
Selden G. Hooper.
William C. Jennings.
Milton A. Nation.
John M. Madison.
Edmund E. Garcia.
Albert R. Heckey.
James W. Lucas, jr.
John E. Fitzgibbon.
Joseph Carey.
Louis J. Malone.
Eugene F. McDaniel.
Courtney Shands.
George Kneupfer.
Herbert D. Riley.
Jules F. Schumacher.
Roland F. Pryce.
Eugene L. Lugibihl.
Robert V. Hull.
Dick R. Downer.
Robert K. Brown.
Arthur D. Marks.
Albert E. Fitzwilliam.
Ernest J. Sabol.
William R. Caruthers.
Joe Taylor.
Spalding Trafton, jr.
Renwick S. Calderhead.
Gordon S. Ashley.
Morton S. Cressy, jr.
David J. Walsh.
Theodore G. Schirmeyer.
William R. D. Nickelson, jr.
Emile R. Winterhaler.
Robert J. Foley.
John Eldridge, jr.
Harry H. McIlhenny.
Edwin B. Robinson.
Lucius H. Chappell, jr.
Levi J. Knight, jr.
Wayne R. Loud.
John R. Waterman.

Louis H. Hunte.
Monroe B. Duffill.
Stanley E. Judson.
Charles K. Hewins.
Edward D. Lindell.
Henry T. Jarrell.
Edwin K. Ponvert.
Adoniram J. Hill.
Edward J. Drew.
Francis W. McCann.
Julian D. Greer.
Nathaniel T. Roberts.
Marshall L. Smith.
Joseph B. Danhoff.
Joseph A. Corwin.
Cyrus T. Clendenning.
Philip H. Ross.
Chesley M. Hardison.
Thomas H. Massie.
Leonard B. Sutherland.
Frank Virden.
Myron W. Graybill.
Francis S. Kirk.
Ernest Blake.
William H. Cuzner.
David B. Coleman.
Maurice E. Goudge.
Peery L. Stinson.
William S. Harris.
Edward P. Hagan.
Claren E. Duke.
William H. Brockman, jr.
John G. McClaughry.
Bosquet N. Wey.
Howard A. Yeager.
Arthur H. Taylor.
William E. Kaitner.
Howard E. Purdy.
Leonidas W. Pancoast.
Alan R. Montgomery.
Alvin Robinson.
Harry J. Hardwick.
Harry M. Dent.
Francis E. Cromwell.
John Bailey.
Gus B. Lofberg, jr.
Robert B. Morgan, jr.
Robert N. Downes.
Richard E. Fenton.
Veryl F. Frye.
Byron C. Gwinn.
James J. McRoberts.
Marion M. Byrd.
Harry D. Hale.
Harry L. Hicks.
Henry J. Armstrong, jr.
Charles L. Freeman.
Frank M. Hammitt.
Carl M. Dalton.
Robert T. Symes.
William H. Potts.
Lee F. Keys.
Philip B. Tankard.
William R. Ignatius.
James W. Hager.
Charles J. Skelly.
Bernard M. Gates.
George A. Lewis.
Doyle G. Donaho.
William A. Deam.
William E. Balfrey.
Malen Durski.
Joshua W. Cooper.
Michael P. Russillo.
Granville A. Moore.
Clinton S. Rounds.
Joseph B. Maher.
Edward P. Southwick.
Gordon S. Everett.
John C. Atkeson.
Elmer G. Cooper.
John E. Clark.
Ray A. Mitchell.
Harry R. Hummer, jr.
Jack O. Wheat.
William A. Sutherland, jr.

John O. R. Coll.
Francis R. Jones.
John A. Milburn.
Andrew B. Buttrey.
Ethan W. Allen.
Francis C. B. McCune.
John S. Tracy.
William D. Irvin.
Fred J. Leatherman.
Daniel W. Latimore.
Alex McL. Patterson.
David W. Shafer.
Claude L. Weigle.
Robert E. Braddy, jr.
Lester B. Mye.
Milton T. Dayton.
James K. Averill.
Albert B. Mayfield, jr.
Albert J. Devany.
Glenn W. Legwen, jr.
Glynn R. Donaho.
Alston Ramsay.
Paul D. Gross.
Raymond L. Harrell.
John T. Brown, jr.
Edward R. Johnson.
John W. Chittenden.
Charles J. Starkus.
Paul F. Johnston.
Elmer C. Powell.
Oddie W. Anderson.
Thomas C. Green.
John S. Thach.
Henry M. Marshall.
Robert A. Allen.
Arthur F. Anders.
Donald G. Burt.
Sam Pickering.
George B. H. Stallings.
Roscoe D. Hughes.
Gardner K. Grout, 2d.

Chief Machinist Elmer O. Davis to be an ensign in the Navy from the 4th day of June, 1927.

Machinist William S. Maxwell to be an ensign in the Navy from the 15th day of September, 1927.

Medical Inspector William Seeman to be a medical director in the Navy with the rank of captain from the 3d day of June, 1921.

Medical Inspector James S. Woodward to be a medical director in the Navy with the rank of captain from the 5th day of June, 1924.

Medical Director Samuel S. Rodman to be a medical director in the Navy with the rank of captain from the 4th day of October, 1925, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Medical Inspector John B. Mears to be a medical director in the Navy with the rank of captain from the 1st day of July, 1926.

The following-named medical inspectors to be medical directors in the Navy with the rank of captain from the 2d day of June, 1927:

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|-------------------|------------------|
| Thomas W. Raison. | James M. Minter. |
| Curtis B. Munger. | Edward U. Reed. |
| Ausey H. Robnett. | Reynolds Hayden. |

The following-named surgeons to be medical inspectors in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 1st day of January, 1925:

Sankey Bacon.
George A. Riker.

The following-named surgeons to be medical inspectors in the Navy with the rank of commanders from the 28th day of August, 1926:

Harry E. Jenkins.
John F. Riordan.
Walter C. Espach.

Passed Asst. Surg. George D. Thompson to be a surgeon in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander from the 4th day of June, 1925.

The following-named passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander from the 1st day of July, 1926:

Albert G. Wenzell.
Norman Roberts.
Edward L. McDermott.

Charles W. Parker.
Clarence E. Boyd.
Patrick Henry, jr.
Gordon L. Caswell.
William W. Outerbridge.
Joseph A. Flynn.
Julius F. Way.
Curtis A. Myers.
George A. Lange.
Clarence E. Cortner.
William O. Burch, jr.
Oscar W. Pate, jr.
Reamer E. De La Barre.
Oscar H. Dodson.
George L. Jones, jr.
James P. Walker.
Theodore R. Stansbury.
Henry F. Gorski.
Charles E. Harrison.
Charles J. Hardesty, jr.
William M. Gullett.
John H. Cross.
Richard E. Myers.
Jimmie R. Simpson.
John J. Branson.
Calvin E. Wakeman.
Joseph D. McKinney.
Herbert T. Tortorich.
Thurston B. Clark.
Albert S. Carter.
Richard P. Wilkinson, jr.
Wilton S. Heald.
Robert S. Ford.
Walton B. Hinds.
George W. Willcox.
Joseph R. Rubins.
Frank D. Giambattista.
Samuel H. Griffin, jr.
Winston I. Quattlebaum.
John William Murphy.

The following-named passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander from the 2d day of June, 1927:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Wendell P. Blake. | Rex H. White. |
| Roger D. Mackey. | Francis P. Gardner. |
| James B. Moloney. | Carl J. Robertson. |
| Charles P. Archambeault. | Eustace H. Prescott. |
| Paul P. Maher. | Maurice S. Mathis. |
| Warren E. Bradbury. | Herbert L. Barbour. |
| Lea B. Sartin. | Jesse W. Smith. |
| William W. Hall. | James E. Andrews. |

The following-named assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 2d day of June, 1927:

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|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Caldwell J. Stuart. | Herbert L. Pugh. |
| Bruce M. Summers. | Oliver A. Smith. |
| Edward P. Kunkel. | Peter C. Supan. |
| Edward M. Harris, jr. | Walter L. Bach. |
| Herman Seal. | Winfred P. Dana. |
| Robert M. Gillett. | George F. Cooper. |

The following-named assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 1st day of July, 1927:

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| John M. Bachulus. | Harry D. Templeton. |
| Charlie H. Allman. | William E. Pinner. |
| Dwight J. Wharton. | Oliver R. Nees. |
| Harvey E. Robins. | Carl D. Middlestadt. |
| Charles H. Bitner. | Charles C. Yanquell. |
| Joseph I. Porter. | Henry M. Weber. |
| John R. Smith. | Thomas F. Cooper. |
| George C. Thomas. | Leonard L. Wilson. |
| Thomas H. Hayes. | Everett H. Dickinson. |

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 6th day of June, 1927:

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| Carl H. McMillan, a citizen of Ohio. |
| James H. Wall, a citizen of South Carolina. |
| William A. DeMonbreun, a citizen of Tennessee. |

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| George H. Fondé, jr., a citizen of Alabama. |
| Clarence C. Myers, a citizen of Ohio. |

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| Irwin L. Norman, a citizen of Minnesota. |
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| Charles S. Paddock, a citizen of Tennessee. |
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| Irby B. Ballenger, a citizen of Arkansas. |
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| Emmett D. Hightower, a citizen of Tennessee. |
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| William H. Algie, a citizen of Kansas. |
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| Harold G. Young, a citizen of Illinois. |
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| Wendell H. Musselman, a citizen of California. |
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| Hubert H. Carroll, a citizen of Minnesota. |
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| Ernest D. Davis, jr., a citizen of Virginia. |
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| Harry H. Haight, a citizen of Michigan. |
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| Courtney G. Clegg, a citizen of California. |
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| William J. Hogue, a citizen of Illinois. |
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| Leslie K. MacClatchie, a citizen of Illinois. |
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| David J. Cracovaner, a citizen of New York. |
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| Joseph E. Evans, a citizen of Tennessee. |
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| Paul E. RePass, a citizen of Colorado. |
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| Jesse W. Miller, a citizen of Nebraska. |
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| John L. Enyart, a citizen of Missouri. |
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| John H. Korb, a citizen of Kansas. |
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| Leland J. Belding, a citizen of Iowa. |
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| Claude R. Ball, a citizen of West Virginia. |
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| Robert S. Simpson, a citizen of Michigan. |
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| Norman A. Ross, a citizen of Iowa. |
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| Cecil C. Welch, a citizen of South Dakota. |
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| Julian Love, a citizen of Colorado. |
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| Roy R. Kracke, a citizen of Georgia. |
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| Carl K. Youngkin, a citizen of Pennsylvania. |
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| Adolph P. von Hungen, a citizen of Oregon. |
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| William E. Carskadon, a citizen of Indiana. |
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| Germain J. Cotta, a citizen of Massachusetts. |
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| Rupert H. Draeger, a citizen of California. |
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| Douglas T. Prehn, a citizen of Wisconsin. |
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| Charles E. Fitzgerald, a citizen of Illinois. |
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| Charles J. Cooney, a citizen of Iowa. |
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| Frederick C. Meyers, a citizen of New York. |
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| Oscar W. Thoeny, a citizen of Wisconsin. |
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| Robert C. Luckey, a citizen of Indiana. |
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| James T. Parker, a citizen of California. |
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| Herbert C. Walker, a citizen of Tennessee. |
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| Joseph G. Schnebly, a citizen of Kansas. |
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| Cly H. Hatcher, a citizen of California. |
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| Jay F. Miller, a citizen of Oregon. |
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| Gordon B. Tayloe, a citizen of North Carolina. |
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| John B. Clark, a citizen of California. |
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Henry C. Wass, a citizen of Michigan.
 Dirk M. te Groen, a citizen of California.
 Ransome O. Jackson, a citizen of Indiana.
 Clyde L. Bozarth, a citizen of Missouri.
 Jesse G. Wright, a citizen of Indiana.
 Charles W. Shilling, a citizen of Indiana.
 Farra L. Read, a citizen of Oregon.
 Clark W. Virtue, a citizen of Ohio.
 Charles W. Stelle, a citizen of Kansas.
 Bernhardt L. Wulff, a citizen of Connecticut.
 Fred H. Hartshorn, a citizen of Colorado.
 Albert J. Kelley, a citizen of Illinois.
 Thomas J. Carter, a citizen of Kansas.
 Henry T. Cox, a citizen of Texas.
 Marion J. Eaton, a citizen of Indiana.
 William E. Walsh, a citizen of Wisconsin.
 DeCoy Marchand, a citizen of Indiana.
 Otto W. Wickstrom, a citizen of Indiana.
 John P. Wood, a citizen of Texas.
 Clifford W. Moore, a citizen of Oklahoma.
 John F. Moore, a citizen of the District of Columbia.
 Joseph S. Green, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

The following-named dental surgeons to be dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 28th day of August, 1926:

Ernest W. Lacy.
 Lucien C. Williams.
 Paul G. White.

The following-named passed assistant dental surgeons to be dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of July, 1926:

John J. Haas.
 Howard C. Wickham.

The following-named passed assistant dental surgeons to be dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 2d day of June, 1927:

Edward B. Howell. Daniel A. Doherty.
 Francis G. Ulen. Allen H. Hetler.
 Adolphus R. Gleitsman. Francis J. Long.
 Clarence E. Garcia.

The following-named assistant dental surgeons to be passed assistant dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 2d day of June, 1927:

Joseph Connolly. Ralph B. Putnam.
 Francis R. Hittinger. Frank A. Richison.
 Robert R. Crees. Alfred R. Harris.
 Jesse W. Miller, jr.

The following-named assistant dental surgeons to be passed assistant dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 1st day of July, 1927:

Virgil H. Traxler. Francis W. Lepeska.
 Wadsworth C. C. Trojakowski. Otto V. Rogstad.
 George H. Rice. Otis A. Peterson.
 Sidney P. Vail. Leon M. Billings.
 Theodore DeW. Allan. John M. Thompson.

The following-named citizens to be assistant dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 5th day of March, 1927:

Frank K. Sullivan, a citizen of Utah.
 Arthur Siegel, a citizen of Maryland.
 Hector J. A. MacInnis, a citizen of Massachusetts.
 Alfred Dinsmore, a citizen of New Jersey.

Edward H. Delaney, a citizen of Connecticut.

The following-named citizens to be assistant dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 6th day of October, 1927:

Louis D. Mitchell, jr., a citizen of Georgia.
 James L. Frisby, a citizen of Illinois.
 Robert P. Irons, a citizen of Illinois.
 Edwin D. Foulk, a citizen of Colorado.

Edward O. Andersen, a citizen of Florida, to be an assistant dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 21st day of November, 1927.

The following-named pay inspectors to be pay directors in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 4th day of October, 1925:

John D. Robnett. James F. Kutz.
 Felix R. Holt. Walter D. Sharp.
 Chester G. Mayo.

The following-named pay inspectors to be pay directors in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 1st day of July, 1926:

William G. Neill.
 Roland W. Schumann.

The following-named pay inspectors to be pay directors in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 2d day of June, 1927:

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|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Dallas B. Wainwright, jr. | John F. O'Mara. |
| George P. Shamer. | Manning H. Philbrick. |
| Frank Baldwin. | Edward R. Wilson. |
| David G. McRitchie. | Everett G. Morsell. |
| William H. Wilterdink. | |

The following-named paymasters to be pay inspectors in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 1st day of January, 1925:

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|----------------------|--|
| Thomas J. Bright. | |
| Robert K. Van Mater. | |
| Major C. Shirley. | |

Pay Inspector Charles E. Parsons to be a pay inspector in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 1st day of January, 1925, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Paymaster Harold C. Gwynne to be a pay inspector in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 28th day of August, 1926.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Chauncey R. Murray to be a paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 1st day of July, 1926.

Assistant Paymaster William E. Tripp to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 16th day of March, 1926.

Assistant Paymaster Nicholas J. Halpine to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 4th day of June, 1926.

The following-named midshipmen to be assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from the 2d day of June, 1927:

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| Frederic W. Hesser. | Charles G. DeKay. |
| Kenneth R. Miller. | Donald B. Hilton. |
| J. D. Parks. | Roland W. Ricketts. |

Frederick L. Hetter.

Pay Clerk Calvin B. White to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from the 20th day of September, 1927.

Chief Pay Clerk Louie L. Lindenmayer to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from the 20th day of September, 1927.

The following-named naval constructors to be naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 2d day of June, 1927:

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| Roy W. Ryden. | |
| Waldo P. Druley. | |

The following-named assistant naval constructors to be naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 27th day of August, 1927:

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|----------------------|---------------------|
| Joseph W. Paige. | William R. Nichols. |
| James E. J. Kiernan. | Richard McK. Rush. |
| James R. Allen. | Paul W. Hains. |

Leslie C. Stevens. Thomas P. Wynkoop.

The following-named ensigns to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from the 5th day of June, 1924:

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|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Armand M. Morgan. | Robert S. Hatcher. |
| Edward W. Clextion. | Edward V. Dockweiler. |
| Wendell E. Kraft. | John J. Scheibeler. |

Civil Engineer Frank T. Chambers to be a civil engineer in the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, from the 6th day of April, 1927.

Civil Engineer Clinton D. Thurber to be a civil engineer in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 2d day of June, 1927.

The following-named ensigns to be assistant civil engineers in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from the 5th day of June, 1924:

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|----------------------|-------------------------|
| William L. Richards. | Wallace B. Short. |
| Richard P. Carlson. | Harold MacT. Sylvester. |
| Walter T. Eckberg. | |

Chief Boatswain Hubert George to be a chief boatswain in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 20th day of March, 1924, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously nominated and confirmed.

Boatswain Russell L. Kaetzel to be a chief boatswain in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 20th day of December, 1924.

The following-named boatswains to be chief boatswains in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 5th day of August, 1926:

Ivan E. Pitman.

David L. Ullman.

Robert H. Merryman.

Boatswain George W. Meyer to be a chief boatswain in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 28th day of January, 1927.

Gunner Francis J. Kaiss to be a chief gunner in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 20th day of December, 1924.

The following-named gunners to be chief gunners in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 5th day of August, 1926:

Arthur S. Fenton.

Antonio G. Aquatero.

The following-named electricians to be chief electricians in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 5th day of August, 1926:

Merion E. Hair.

Albert J. Petrasek.

The following-named radio electricians to be chief radio electricians in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 5th day of August, 1926:

William H. Frost.

George W. Almour.

Machinist Anthony Iannucci to be a chief machinist in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 25th day of June, 1926.

The following-named machinists to be chief machinists in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 5th day of August, 1926:

Edward J. Sherry.

Virgil D. Duke.

Harry F. Meachen.

Meares B. Cartmell.

Raymond G. Shively.

Clarence J. P. Buckley.

Machinist Irvin J. Heckman to be a chief machinist in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 9th day of January, 1927.

Pay Clerk Cecil O. Hamrick to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 20th day of February, 1925.

Pay Clerk William D. Wilkinson to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 10th day of April, 1925.

Pay Clerk Elmer Stephenson to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 21st day of February, 1926.

The following-named pay clerks to be chief pay clerks in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 20th day of November, 1926:

James H. Parish.

Charles E. Coleman.

Charles C. Hiles.

Benn A. Fairchild.

Garret Boer.

Robert Nelson.

Leroy Alexander.

Harold R. Darling.

Ted B. Daly.

Pay Clerk Raymond Ciesluk to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 22nd day of December, 1926.

Pay Clerk William D. Burroughs to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 22d day of June, 1927.

Pay Clerk Irvin L. Ludlam to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign, from the 18th day of July, 1927.

The following-named medical directors to be medical directors in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 4th day of October, 1925, to correct the date from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Ralph W. Plummer.

Robert G. Heiner.

The following-named medical inspectors to be medical inspectors in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from the 1st day of January, 1925, to correct the date from which they take rank as previously nominated and confirmed:

Edwin L. Jones.

William H. Short.

Gordon D. Hale.

Lawrence M. Schmidt.

Chandler W. Smith.

Edward V. Valz.

Harry R. Hermesch.

Alexander B. Hayward.

Reginald B. Henry.

Walter A. Bloedorn.

George R. W. French.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1927:

Frederick A. L. Dartsch.

Richard G. Ganahl.

Medical Inspector Spencer L. Higgins to be a medical director in the Navy, with the rank of captain, from the 2d day of June, 1927.

Douglas T. Day, Jr.

Henry C. Doan.

The following-named passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 2d day of June, 1927:

Warwick T. Brown.

Max Silverman.

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 1st day of July, 1927:

Robert K. Y. Dusinberre.

John R. Lynas.

Asst. Dental Surg. Frederic McK. Ingersoll to be a passed assistant dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 2d day of June, 1927.

The following-named assistant naval constructors to be naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from the 27th day of August, 1927:

Charles A. Nicholson, 2d.

Charles H. Cushman.

Ensign Henry F. Mulloy to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 9th day of February, 1927.

Lieut. Joseph H. Lawson to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 2d day of June, 1927.

Ensign Thomas C. Ritchie to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1927.

MARINE CORPS

Lieut. Col. Presley M. Rixey, Jr., to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 25th day of July, 1927.

Lieut. Col. Theodore E. Backstrom to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 7th day of September, 1927.

Lieut. Col. William H. Pritchett to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 7th day of September, 1927.

Maj. Frederick A. Barker to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of June, 1927.

Maj. William T. Headley to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 25th day of July, 1927.

Maj. Emile P. Moses to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 7th day of September, 1927.

Maj. Harold F. Wrigman to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 7th day of September, 1927.

Capt. John B. Sebree to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 27th day of September, 1925.

Capt. Louis E. Fagan to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of October, 1926.

Capt. Allen H. Turnage to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of June, 1927.

Capt. Louis M. Bourne, Jr., to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 25th day of July, 1927.

Capt. Matthew H. Kingman to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 7th day of September, 1927.

First Lieut. Edward A. Fellowes to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 5th day of July, 1926.

First Lieut. Andrew L. W. Gordon to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of October, 1926.

First Lieut. Leland S. Swindler to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 11th day of November, 1926.

First Lieut. Howard N. Stent to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 31st day of December, 1926.

First Lieut. Donald Spicer to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 3d day of January, 1927.

First Lieut. Ford O. Rogers to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 9th day of April, 1927.

First Lieut. Walter G. Farrell to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of April, 1927.

First Lieut. William L. Harding, Jr., to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 10th day of May, 1927.

First Lieut. John B. Neill, Jr., to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 17th day of May, 1927.

First Lieut. Ralph R. Robinson to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of June, 1927.

First Lieut. Walter E. Bilisoly to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 25th day of July, 1927.

First Lieut. John K. Martenstein to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 7th day of September, 1927.

First Lieut. Hamilton M. H. Fleming to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 7th day of September, 1927.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Stack to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 23d day of November, 1927.

The following-named midshipmen to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of June, 1927:

Raymond P. Rutledge.

Samuel S. Jack.

Henry R. Paige.

Guy DeW. Chappell.

Joseph W. Earnshaw.

Walter L. J. Bayler.

Marion L. Dawson, Jr.

Harold G. Newhart.

Frank M. June.

George H. Potter.

Earl S. Piper.

Robert A. Olson.

Francis M. McAllister.
Jack P. Juhau.
Harold D. Hansen.
Jesse S. Cook, Jr.
Miles S. Newton.
Archie E. O'Neill.
Allen C. Koonce.

The following-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps (probationary for two years) from the 25th day of July, 1927:

Elmer G. Marks, a citizen of North Dakota.
Mercade A. Cramer, a citizen of North Dakota.
Roger T. Carleson, a citizen of Michigan.
John S. Letcher, a citizen of Virginia.
Frank H. Wirsig, a citizen of Nebraska.
Frank G. Dailey, a citizen of Nebraska.
William R. Williams, a citizen of Maryland.
Robert B. Luckey, a citizen of Maryland.

Marine Gunner James W. Lattin to be a chief marine gunner in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from the 10th day of June, 1926.

Quartermaster Clerk John Strong to be a chief quartermaster clerk in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from the 10th day of June, 1926.

Quartermaster Clerk Holmes J. Smith to be a chief quartermaster clerk in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from the 10th day of June, 1926.

Quartermaster Clerk Harry S. Young to be a chief quartermaster clerk in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from the 10th day of June, 1926.

Pay Clerk John W. Lytle to be a chief pay clerk in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenant, from the 10th day of June, 1926.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Robert S. Cartledge to be postmaster at Mobile, Ala., in place of H. G. Reiser. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1927.

John W. Brasfield to be postmaster at Dora, Ala., in place of Grova Grace. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1927.

William V. Dodd to be postmaster at Carbon Hill, Ala., in place of J. D. Segars. Incumbent's commission expired April 21, 1926.

Anna H. Kinney to be postmaster at Elberta, Ala. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Violet A. Brooks to be postmaster at Chickasaw, Ala. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Luke Bates to be postmaster at Rogersville, Ala., in place of H. C. Warren, resigned.

Thelma Sloane to be postmaster at Cedar Bluff, Ala., in place of J. F. Slone, Jr., removed.

ALASKA

James H. Anderson to be postmaster at Nome, Alaska, in place of M. A. Winkler, resigned.

Earl T. Stannard to be postmaster at Latouche, Alaska, in place of Guy Job, resigned.

ARIZONA

Henry M. Hall to be postmaster at Mesa, Ariz., in place of D. C. Babbitt. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1920.

Winchester Dickerson to be postmaster at Ashfork, Ariz., in place of Winchester Dickerson. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1926.

Anna L. Rybon to be postmaster at Humboldt, Ariz. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Chester A. Williamson to be postmaster at Wilcox, Ariz., in place of H. O. Parks, resigned.

George H. Staiger to be postmaster at Ray, Ariz., in place of W. E. Mullen, resigned.

ARKANSAS

Carleton H. Denslow to be postmaster at Stuttgart, Ark., in place of J. Y. Sayre. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1926.

Edgar G. Gunnels to be postmaster at Emerson, Ark., in place of A. R. Mullins. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Lena G. Bundren to be postmaster at Biggers, Ark., in place of L. G. Bundren. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Edward S. Miller to be postmaster at Bentonville, Ark., in place of E. S. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1927.

Alan Shapley.
Jefferson G. Dreysspring.
David F. O'Neill.
John C. Munn.
Jaime Sabater.
Richard P. Ross, Jr.

Pauline Prescott to be postmaster at Rosston, Ark. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

James L. Willson to be postmaster at Moro, Ark. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Thelma Jones to be postmaster at Elkins, Ark. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Peter K. Wylie to be postmaster at Carthage, Ark. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Berry Ozburn to be postmaster at Ash Flat, Ark. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Claude E. Spyres to be postmaster at Sheridan, Ark., in place of W. O. Roberts, removed.

Thomas W. Steel, Jr., to be postmaster at Scott, Ark., in place of H. T. Brown, resigned.

Leah W. Harkey to be postmaster at Plainview, Ark., in place of B. C. Willard, deceased.

Adolph O. Border to be postmaster at Knobel, Ark., in place of E. R. Clark, resigned.

James O. Crunk to be postmaster at Hughes, Ark., in place of H. F. Crunk, removed.

Larkin A. McLin to be postmaster at Harrisburg, Ark., in place of C. R. French, removed.

CALIFORNIA

Fred E. Laxdal to be postmaster at Inglewood, Calif., in place of C. P. Mosher. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1926.

George L. Clare to be postmaster at Guerneville, Calif., in place of G. L. Clare. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1927.

Cheilo A. Maghetti to be postmaster at Davis, Calif., in place of G. T. Fissell. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1927.

Charles E. Wood to be postmaster at Compton, Calif., in place of A. F. Hann. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1927.

Richard G. Power to be postmaster at Colusa, Calif., in place of M. A. Dempsey. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1927.

Earl D. Cline to be postmaster at Zelzah, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Edith M. Kennedy to be postmaster at Weimar, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mathilda Busch to be postmaster at Verdugo City, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Addie E. Waits to be postmaster at Solana Beach, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Josephine Zucca to be postmaster at Selby, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mary K. Davis to be postmaster at San Carlos, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Edgar L. Etter to be postmaster at Palos Verdes Estates, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Fadette T. Gossard to be postmaster at Olive View, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Flora Dahl to be postmaster at Mokelumne Hill, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Frank Challand to be postmaster at Mission Beach, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Grace D. Perkins to be postmaster at Los Nietos, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Gyda K. Holmboe to be postmaster at Loma Portal, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Minnie E. Dewar to be postmaster at Hueneme, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

James W. Hyatt to be postmaster at Emigrant Gap, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

George H. Burk to be postmaster at Elk, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

John L. Olson to be postmaster at Decoto, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Hazel E. Avise to be postmaster at Walnut Creek, Calif., in place of T. D. Walker, deceased.

Cinderella L. Phiney to be postmaster at Tustin, Calif., in place of N. H. Phiney, deceased.

Granville N. Purington to be postmaster at Trona, Calif., in place of F. W. Urch, resigned.

Richard L. Mason to be postmaster at South Pasadena, Calif. Office reestablished April 1, 1927.

Florence E. Buckner to be postmaster at Pacific Palisades, Calif., in place of Henry Barnbrook, resigned.

Jacob J. Shroy to be postmaster at Newman, Calif., in place of F. M. Eachus, removed.

Theodore J. Brown to be postmaster at Hynes, Calif., in place of Ethel Rockwell, resigned.

Charles C. Jenkins to be postmaster at El Centro, Calif., in place of C. W. Collins, deceased.

Walter E. Hyer to be postmaster at Del Mar, Calif., in place of J. F. Conner, resigned.

James E. Stroud to be postmaster at Arvin, Calif., in place of L. E. Patterson, declined.

COLORADO

Ethel M. DeBerry to be postmaster at Keenesburg, Colo., in place of E. M. DeBerry. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1926.

Leona E. Backus to be postmaster at Two Buttes, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Thomas E. Amick to be postmaster at McPhee, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Victor L. Waters to be postmaster at Kim, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

CONNECTICUT

Wilson T. Johnson to be postmaster at Silver Lane, Conn. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Minnie Rosenblatt to be postmaster at Newington, Conn. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Henry R. Carignan to be postmaster at North Grosvenor Dale, Conn., in place of J. E. O'Clare, resigned.

Albert G. Spiers to be postmaster at Glenbrook, Conn., in place of W. H. S. McEwen, resigned.

Clifford B. Reed to be postmaster at Collinsville, Conn., in place of W. P. English, resigned.

DELAWARE

Lulu M. Chambers to be postmaster at Stanton, Del. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

John P. Betts to be postmaster at Clarksville, Del. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Ethel Reynolds to be postmaster at Townsend, Del., in place of S. B. Hutchinson, deceased.

FLORIDA

Lera H. Taylor to be postmaster at Mayo, Fla., in place of L. H. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1927.

Albert H. Maxwell to be postmaster at Eastport, Fla., in place of A. H. Maxwell. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1927.

Vitano W. Baggott to be postmaster at Sherman, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Josiah P. Wilbar to be postmaster at Salerno, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Willie Felts to be postmaster at Pinellas Park, Fla. Office became presidential April 1, 1926.

Burdett Loomis, Jr., to be postmaster at Pierce, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Pauline Wylie to be postmaster at Orange Park, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

James A. Pitt to be postmaster at Minneola, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Coy K. Duff to be postmaster at Mims, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Charles I. Matthews to be postmaster at Longwood, Fla. Office became presidential April 1, 1927.

Jessie N. James to be postmaster at Lantana, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Carrie Bowers to be postmaster at Lake Placid, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Edward J. Raub to be postmaster at Gull Point, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Luther L. Callaway to be postmaster at Chiefland, Fla. Office became presidential April 1, 1927.

Sarah J. Burns to be postmaster at Benson Springs, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Robert Bulthuis to be postmaster at Baldwin, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Stephen R. Mallory to be postmaster at Wellborn, Fla., in place of W. P. Moore, removed.

James S. Huselton to be postmaster at Venice, Fla., in place of Kate Welliver, declined.

Max V. Robinson to be postmaster at Melbourne, Fla., in place of F. M. Wackerle, resigned.

Robert A. Boucher to be postmaster at Eau Gallie, Fla., in place of G. W. Gleason, resigned.

Benjamin Burnett to be postmaster at Brewster, Fla., in place of L. W. Greason, removed.

GEORGIA

Clarence G. Hardigree to be postmaster at Watkinsville, Ga., in place of C. G. Hardigree. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1926.

Cicero F. Duffee to be postmaster at Jonesboro, Ga., in place of C. F. Duffee. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Rufus H. Johnson to be postmaster at Hogansville, Ga., in place of R. H. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired February 13, 1927.

James P. Pirkle to be postmaster at Hoschton, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Alma Bustle to be postmaster at Coolidge, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Roxie B. Goza to be postmaster at Chamblee, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Richard G. Mansfield to be postmaster at Bluffton, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Roger E. Fulcher to be postmaster at Waynesboro, Ga., in place of Edgar Bargeron, resigned.

Pet L. Cooke to be postmaster at Sparks, Ga., in place of F. C. Lovett, resigned.

Irene W. Field to be postmaster at Monroe, Ga., in place of W. A. Sheats, resigned.

HAWAII

Antone F. Costa to be postmaster at Wailuku, Hawaii, in place of A. F. Costa. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1926.

Antone Fernandez to be postmaster at Kekaha, Hawaii. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Thomas C. White to be postmaster at Kealakekua, Hawaii, in place of J. D. Ackerman, resigned.

IDAHO

Ray W. Banbury to be postmaster at Buhl, Idaho, in place of A. G. Constant. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1927.

Alford E. Pederson to be postmaster at Pierce, Idaho. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Charles A. Wagner to be postmaster at Gifford, Idaho. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Vida I. Perry to be postmaster at Elk City, Idaho. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Charles W. Craney to be postmaster at St. Maries, Idaho, in place of Charles Brebner, resigned.

ILLINOIS

Lloyd R. Winn to be postmaster at White Hall, Ill., in place of R. B. Pearce. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

William C. Karr to be postmaster at Vermont, Ill., in place of H. M. Leighty. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1926.

William M. Repine to be postmaster at Tiskilwa, Ill., in place of B. A. Blake. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Leonard F. Richardson to be postmaster at Sheffield, Ill., in place of E. M. Klock. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1926.

Lina S. Paschal to be postmaster at St. Charles, Ill., in place of T. J. Jordau. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1926.

Alonzo M. Spaeth to be postmaster at Mount Carmel, Ill., in place of O. A. Unbehauen. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Katherine Dickson to be postmaster at Minier, Ill., in place of W. H. Lower. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Enno A. Karstens to be postmaster at Mascoutah, Ill., in place of R. W. Pfeifer. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Clifford C. Wimpress to be postmaster at Lombard, Ill., in place of A. L. Kobisk. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

William P. Volz to be postmaster at Lockport, Ill., in place of J. E. Mackin. Incumbent's commission expired March 9, 1924.

Lawrence J. Boyd to be postmaster at Lewistown, Ill., in place of L. J. Boyd. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Leo H. Borgelt to be postmaster at Havana, Ill., in place of L. H. Borgelt. Incumbent's commission expired July 31, 1926.

Eugene Saunders to be postmaster at Harvard, Ill., in place of B. F. Manley. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1926.

Mamie A. Eisenmayer to be postmaster at Granite City, Ill., in place of William Champion. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1927.

Robert E. Stephen to be postmaster at Frankfort, Ill., in place of R. E. Stephen. Incumbent's commission expired November 9, 1925.

William F. Temple to be postmaster at Fairmount, Ill., in place of B. D. Yeazel. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1927.

Aaron K. Hirstein to be postmaster at Fairbury, Ill., in place of J. F. Odell. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1927.

Forrest E. Peterson to be postmaster at Depue, Ill., in place of F. E. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1926.

Fred E. Rose to be postmaster at Crystal Lake, Ill., in place of H. C. Shales. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1927.

Ernest L. Crain to be postmaster at Villa Ridge, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Robert W. Zumwalt to be postmaster at Taylor Springs, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Bond B. Blackman to be postmaster at Stonefort, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Mary C. Guest to be postmaster at Reddick, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Oliver E. Ray to be postmaster at Poplar Grove, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

John S. Burnett to be postmaster at Pittsburg, Ill. Office became presidential April 1, 1927.

James H. Cawthon to be postmaster at Oakwood, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Roland K. Cumming to be postmaster at Midlothian, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

George E. Hull to be postmaster at Kinderhook, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Walter J. Fagan to be postmaster at Flossmoor, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Elizabeth B. Wetmore to be postmaster at Cola, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Martha K. Fredrickson to be postmaster at Bureau, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Fred Humm to be postmaster at Bethalto, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Herbert Tucker to be postmaster at Williamsfield, Ill., in place of C. H. Pulver, deceased.

James T. Livingston to be postmaster at Royalton, Ill., in place of H. H. Pierce, removed.

Bernie N. Griffin to be postmaster at Patoka, Ill., in place of J. W. Alexander, resigned.

William E. Tharp to be postmaster at Nashville, Ill., in place of W. C. Henley, resigned.

Earl Cory to be postmaster at Hazel Crest, Ill., in place of A. J. Zilligen, resigned.

George F. Sutton to be postmaster at Harvey, Ill., in place of W. H. Pease, deceased.

Edith M. Tuxhorn to be postmaster at Edwardsville, Ill., in place of C. H. Spilman, resigned.

Luther M. Kimmel to be postmaster at De Soto, Ill., in place of C. D. Ragsdale, removed.

William C. Lewman to be postmaster at Danville, Ill., in place of L. M. Birch, deceased.

John M. Bradley to be postmaster at Cypress, Ill., in place of Ruby Moak, removed.

Clarence Duckles to be postmaster at Chesterfield, Ill., in place of W. R. Barnstable, deceased.

Raymond C. Moon to be postmaster at Annawan, Ill., in place of A. G. Ferguson, resigned.

INDIANA

Charles L. Grishaw to be postmaster at Tipton, Ind., in place of L. F. Griffith. Incumbent's commission expired September 14, 1926.

John G. Martin to be postmaster at Lynn, Ind., in place of C. A. McClintock. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Robert H. Bryson to be postmaster at Indianapolis, Ind., in place of R. H. Bryson. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1926.

George F. Freeman to be postmaster at Franklin, Ind., in place of J. M. Robinson. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1927.

Charles G. Covert to be postmaster at Evansville, Ind., in place of C. G. Covert. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1927.

Lola E. Lippard to be postmaster at Clermont, Ind., in place of Mandalline Marshall. Incumbent's commission expired September 14, 1926.

Helen P. Roetzel to be postmaster at Boonville, Ind., in place of J. A. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired September 18, 1926.

Charles O. Harper to be postmaster at Somerville, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Winbern H. Dillon to be postmaster at Pittsboro, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Ruth I. Trapp to be postmaster at Grovertown, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Luther K. Abel to be postmaster at Fairland, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

William Teutemacher to be postmaster at Dyer, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

William P. Hays to be postmaster at Burns City, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Charles E. Ballance to be postmaster at Oaktown, Ind., in place of M. C. Bond, resigned.

William H. Wright to be postmaster at Montezuma, Ind., in place of M. A. Dooley, deceased.

Olin M. Bagby to be postmaster at Greenwood, Ind., in place of K. A. Brewer, removed.

Clyde W. Ward to be postmaster at Gas City, Ind., in place of J. E. Ward, deceased.

Neil D. McCallum to be postmaster at Batesville, Ind., in place of W. G. Greemann, deceased.

IOWA

Eunice M. Bute to be postmaster at Stanhope, Iowa, in place of E. M. Bute. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1927.

William D. Lorenzen to be postmaster at McCallburg, Iowa, in place of W. D. Lorenzen. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1927.

Letha Doughten to be postmaster at Woolstock, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Bessie M. Rice to be postmaster at Urbana, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mary F. Park to be postmaster at Tracy, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Libbie L. Lockhart to be postmaster at Packwood, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Albert L. Meredith to be postmaster at Lynnville, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Martin O. Evans to be postmaster at Joice, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Robert D. Adey to be postmaster at Granger, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Alfred E. P. Gillette to be postmaster at Geneva, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mary Chilcote to be postmaster at Conway, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Aaron W. Monroe to be postmaster at Clemons, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Hattie Stanley to be postmaster at Castalia, Iowa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Roscoe W. Petersen to be postmaster at Bettendorf, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1927.

John A. Schmitz to be postmaster at Storm Lake, Iowa, in place of A. M. Foster, deceased.

Frank H. Davis to be postmaster at Ionia, Iowa, in place of J. F. Cagley, deceased.

William C. Upham to be postmaster at Fredericksburg, Iowa, in place of H. L. Upham, resigned.

Herbert B. Arnold to be postmaster at Blakesburg, Iowa, in place of M. T. Jacobson, removed.

KANSAS

Oliver R. Durham to be postmaster at Udall, Kans., in place of O. R. Durham. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1927.

Arthur F. Rader to be postmaster at Smith Center, Kans., in place of A. F. Rader. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1927.

C. Harold Keiter to be postmaster at Seaman, Kans., in place of J. P. Fern. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Earl R. Ipson to be postmaster at Rolla, Kans., in place of E. A. Stout. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1925.

Everett G. Gillidett to be postmaster at Plains, Kans., in place of E. G. Gillidett. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

John A. Bryan to be postmaster at Leoti, Kans., in place of Lee Oldham. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1924.

Charles S. Smith to be postmaster at Lakin, Kans., in place of E. V. Coerber. Incumbent's commission expired April 7, 1926.

Charles A. Connelly to be postmaster at Independence, Kans., in place of C. A. Connelly. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1925.

Gertrude M. Blair to be postmaster at West Mineral, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Esther Wetterau to be postmaster at Princeton, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Goldia E. Smith to be postmaster at Hudson, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Charles R. Braden to be postmaster at Elsmore, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Reuben H. Funk to be postmaster at Durham, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Charlie Gray to be postmaster at Pretty Prairie, Kans., in place of G. D. Smith, deceased.

John Quin to be postmaster at Ottawa, Kans., in place of W. S. Clark, resigned.

Harold R. Starbuck to be postmaster at Lincoln, Kans., in place of C. R. Abbott, removed.

Walter A. Carlile to be postmaster at Jamestown, Kans., in place of E. N. Carlile, resigned.

James W. Way to be postmaster at Elmdale, Kans., in place of G. E. Campbell, resigned.

Thomas A. Biggs to be postmaster at Barnard, Kans., in place of Samuel Barber, removed.

KENTUCKY

Charles L. Tartar to be postmaster at Somerset, Ky., in place of R. B. Waddle. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1926.

Fred L. Sears to be postmaster at Nicholasville, Ky., in place of W. B. Buford. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1925.

Claude P. Freeman to be postmaster at Fulton, Ky., in place of R. B. Beadles. Incumbent's commission expired December 30, 1926.

Mildred Ramage to be postmaster at Hickman, Ky., in place of H. C. Barrett. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1927.

Amos G. Bryant to be postmaster at Fleming, Ky., in place of D. H. Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired August 26, 1926.

James H. Turner to be postmaster at Evarts, Ky., in place of H. B. Turner. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

George D. Montfort to be postmaster at Campbellsburg, Ky., in place of G. D. Montfort. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1926.

Chester A. Combs to be postmaster at Vicco, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Ella M. Geddes to be postmaster at Pippapass, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Willie M. Quillen to be postmaster at Neon, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Carl A. Reis to be postmaster at Mogg, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

York Hatfield to be postmaster at McVeigh, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mike Staley to be postmaster at Lackey, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

George L. Jarboe to be postmaster at Glen Dean, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Lula Hall to be postmaster at Gilbertsville, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Troy Arnett to be postmaster at Dunham, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Ella Dabney to be postmaster at Coxton, Ky. Office became presidential October 1, 1922.

Andrew J. Boatwright to be postmaster at Beech Creek, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Roy Fraim to be postmaster at Alva, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

James S. Trosper to be postmaster at Allais, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Byrd Wicker to be postmaster at Wayland, Ky., in place of James Osborne, resigned.

Lillie M. Jackson to be postmaster at Lebanon, Ky., in place of W. B. Timmons, declined.

Mary O. Manby to be postmaster at La Grange, Ky., in place of W. J. Manby, deceased.

Mary L. Easum to be postmaster at Jeffersontown, Ky., in place of M. F. Potts, removed.

Catherine E. Ransdell to be postmaster at Eminence, Ky., in place of W. B. Crabb, deceased.

LOUISIANA

Ella M. Perot to be postmaster at Campti, La., in place of F. J. Maricelli. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

John T. Boyett to be postmaster at Sarepta, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Moise E. Chenevert to be postmaster at Plaucheville, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

William E. Phillips to be postmaster at Greensburg, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Rufus W. Echols to be postmaster at Converse, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mildred M. Gleason to be postmaster at Belcher, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Regina D. Melanson to be postmaster at Arnaudville, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Frank Warren to be postmaster at Merryville, La., in place of C. E. Roberts, resigned.

Alvin C. Brunson to be postmaster at Mangham, La., in place of A. R. Smith, removed.

Henry S. Adams to be postmaster at Good Pine, La., in place of J. O. Adams, deceased.

MAINE

Marjorie R. Dudley to be postmaster at West Enfield, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Henry G. Swett to be postmaster at Weld, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

George A. Palmer to be postmaster at Monroe, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Sarah J. Jordan to be postmaster at Ellsworth Falls, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Robert L. Cyr to be postmaster at Van Buren, Me., in place of F. J. Murphy, removed.

Clarice O. Small to be postmaster at Ridlonville, Me., in place of L. M. Small, resigned.

Leslie D. Ames to be postmaster at Camden, Me., in place of Reuel Robinson, deceased.

Perry J. Murphy to be postmaster at Bridgton, Me., in place of H. W. Jones, deceased.

Donald W. Stackpole to be postmaster at Bridgewater, Me., in place of E. O. Collins, resigned.

MARYLAND

Nettie Fowler to be postmaster at Bowie, Md., in place of Nettie Fowler. Incumbent's commission expired November 27, 1926.

Mary B. Workman to be postmaster at Fort Howard, Md., in place of M. B. Workman. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1926.

Beatrice B. Bounds to be postmaster at Fruitland, Md., in place of B. B. Bounds. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1927.

George E. Lane to be postmaster at Queenstown, Md., in place of G. E. Lane. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1926.

Robert H. Phillips to be postmaster at Salisbury, Md., in place of R. H. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expired November 27, 1926.

Victor F. Cullen to be postmaster at State Sanatorium, Md., in place of V. F. Cullen. Incumbent's commission expired November 27, 1926.

Anna B. Bowie to be postmaster at Kensington, Md., in place of A. B. Bowie. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1926.

George W. Stevens to be postmaster at Sudlersville, Md., in place of G. W. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

Leon Clifton to be postmaster at Stockton, Md., in place of Leon Clifton. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1926.

Howard R. Damuth to be postmaster at Thurmont, Md., in place of M. L. Rouzer. Incumbent's commission expired March 7, 1926.

Joseph P. Cooper to be postmaster at Sharptown, Md. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Jacob H. Reinhardt to be postmaster at Lansdowne, Md. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Samuel T. Ragan to be postmaster at Conowingo, Md. Office became presidential April 1, 1927.

Aureila Day to be postmaster at Marion Station, Md., in place of C. R. Day, deceased.

Julian M. Richardson to be postmaster at East New Market, Md., in place of C. W. Meyer, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS

Osgood L. Small to be postmaster at Sagamore, Mass., in place of O. L. Small. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1926.

William R. Farrington to be postmaster at Middleboro, Mass., in place of W. R. Farrington. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Charles E. Hamblin to be postmaster at Huntington, Mass., in place of S. G. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1927.

Arthur F. Cahoon to be postmaster at Harwich, Mass., in place of A. F. Cahoon. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

Joseph J. Tebo to be postmaster at Fisherville, Mass., in place of E. J. LeMaire. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Godefroy de Tonnancour to be postmaster at Fall River, Mass., in place of Godefroy de Tonnancour. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Russell B. DeWolf to be postmaster at Duxbury, Mass., in place of R. B. DeWolf. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Eugene B. Tobey to be postmaster at West Hanover, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Ella M. Ovenden to be postmaster at West Boylston, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

George M. Campbell to be postmaster at Rutland Heights, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Charlotte M. Everett to be postmaster at Bolton, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Gertrude A. Davis to be postmaster at Assonet, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Stanley H. Matthews to be postmaster at Yarmouth Port, Mass., in place of C. W. Swift, resigned.

MICHIGAN

Fred H. Johnson to be postmaster at St. Ignace, Mich., in place of F. H. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Dana Stowell to be postmaster at Comstock Park, Mich., in place of Dana Stowell. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1926.

Emile J. Crete to be postmaster at Caspian, Mich., in place of E. J. Crete. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Claud E. Ford to be postmaster at Caledonia, Mich., in place of C. E. Ford. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1926.

Addie F. Martindale to be postmaster at Southbranch, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Louis A. Lowen to be postmaster at Roseville, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1926.

Napoleon Valrance to be postmaster at Rockwood, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mattie D. Read to be postmaster at Richland, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mary E. Morrison to be postmaster at Rapid City, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Victor Gustafson to be postmaster at Nahma, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Kathryn I. Stanley to be postmaster at Morrice, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Kate Turner to be postmaster at Michigan Center, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Cornelius G. Schuur to be postmaster at Marne, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1924.

Linton E. Cosand to be postmaster at Lupton, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Ray C. Wood to be postmaster at Highland, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Christena T. Murphy to be postmaster at Gaines, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Stanislaus M. Keenan to be postmaster at Eloise, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Lila Botsford to be postmaster at Comstock, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Carrie B. Daly to be postmaster at Carrollton, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Clara Kelsy to be postmaster at Bannister, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Maurice Kenel to be postmaster at Ahmeek, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Otto L. Sprague to be postmaster at Owosso, Mich., in place of C. M. Dewey, deceased.

Gwendolyn E. Stockman to be postmaster at Oscoda, Mich., in place of H. W. Stockman, deceased.

Mac W. Thomas to be postmaster at Lawrence, Mich., in place of C. E. Benedict, resigned.

George H. Florian to be postmaster at Grand Junction, Mich., in place of W. H. Florian, resigned.

Gladys E. Daniells to be postmaster at Coleman, Mich., in place of C. H. Haley, resigned.

Martin Donohue to be postmaster at Center Line, Mich., in place of Carl Van Valkenburgh, removed.

Hilda M. Hammer to be postmaster at Carney, Mich., in place of R. O. Olson, resigned.

MINNESOTA

Milda Rieman to be postmaster at Vergas, Minn., in place of Bernhard Stangenes. Incumbent's commission expired August 24, 1925.

Abraham L. Ober to be postmaster at Palisade, Minn., in place of A. W. Isaacson. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1927.

Olga P. Hatling to be postmaster at Dalton, Minn., in place of O. P. Hatling. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1925.

Alice K. Hill to be postmaster at Upsala, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Nils B. Gustafson to be postmaster at Stacy, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Grace R. Perry to be postmaster at St. Vincent, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mary C. Anderson to be postmaster at Lake Lillian, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Olive C. Hall to be postmaster at Hollandale, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Frank H. Groetsch to be postmaster at Green Isle, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Cora E. Cook to be postmaster at Chandler, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Josephine E. Brockman to be postmaster at Triumph, Minn., in place of C. N. Brockman, deceased.

Roy Coleman to be postmaster at Lancaster, Minn., in place of Harry Coleman, deceased.

John M. Johnson to be postmaster at Hills, Minn., in place of M. M. Rogness, resigned.

Charles A. Anderson to be postmaster at Greenbush, Minn., in place of C. L. Engelhorn, resigned.

Edward B. Anderson to be postmaster at Elbow Lake, Minn., in place of R. E. Anderson, deceased.

MISSISSIPPI

Thomas L. Cotten to be postmaster at Summit, Miss., in place of T. L. Cotten. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

J. D. Hale to be postmaster at Scott, Miss., in place of J. D. Hale. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1927.

Kathleen M. Baker to be postmaster at Scooba, Miss., in place of T. H. Nicholson. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

Myra P. Varnado to be postmaster at Osyka, Miss., in place of M. P. Varnado. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1927.

Nathan B. Williams to be postmaster at Fernwood, Miss., in place of N. B. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1927.

Nancy A. Murphey to be postmaster at Doddsville, Miss., in place of W. D. Fields. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Anne D. Powers to be postmaster at Cary, Miss., in place of A. D. Powers. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Katie M. Beavers to be postmaster at Boyle, Miss., in place of A. K. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1926.

Etoyle S. Countiss to be postmaster at Pittsboro, Miss. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Daniel F. Hitt to be postmaster at Louin, Miss. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Willie M. Windham to be postmaster at Lena, Miss. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

William D. Myers to be postmaster at Deemer, Miss. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Bessie Gay to be postmaster at Brooklyn, Miss. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Scott H. Speck to be postmaster at Blue Springs, Miss. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

William A. Miller to be postmaster at Wiggins, Miss., in place of James Chamberlain, removed.

Annie K. Woods to be postmaster at Water Valley, Miss., in place of J. L. Kirby, deceased.

George F. McLellan to be postmaster at Newton, Miss., in place of G. F. McLellan, resigned.

Albert S. Russell to be postmaster at Magee, Miss., in place of A. P. Russell, resigned.

Bessie F. Truly to be postmaster at Fayette, Miss., in place of E. A. Truly, deceased.

Everet M. Chilcoat to be postmaster at Amory, Miss., in place of W. T. Pearce, removed.

MISSOURI

Wallace Frederick to be postmaster at Sloutsville, Mo., in place of C. T. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired February 15, 1926.

Alfred O. Lowman to be postmaster at Smithville, Mo., in place of A. O. Lowman. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1926.

George T. Holybee, jr., to be postmaster at Platte City, Mo., in place of J. W. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1923.

Charles S. Dickson to be postmaster at Milan, Mo., in place of A. C. Boyd. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1927.

Charles N. Williamson to be postmaster at Gentry, Mo., in place of M. B. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

Merton M. Meador to be postmaster at Exeter, Mo., in place of W. H. Yarnall. Incumbent's commission expired August 30, 1926.

John J. Kennon to be postmaster at Doniphan, Mo., in place of E. C. White. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1927.

Frank W. Dunn to be postmaster at Chaffee, Mo., in place of Leah Abernathy. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1927.

James R. Simmons to be postmaster at Stotts City, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Edwin G. Karstedt to be postmaster at Rosebud, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Virginia Young to be postmaster at Osage City, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Henry W. Schupp to be postmaster at Fremont, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Florence E. Gilbert to be postmaster at Fillmore, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

William L. Shipp to be postmaster at Centerview, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Thomas J. Bryant to be postmaster at Anglum, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Annie N. Johnson to be postmaster at Winston, Mo., in place of H. L. Johnson, deceased.

Wyatt B. Little to be postmaster at Steele, Mo., in place of W. S. Copeland, deceased.

John E. Bauer to be postmaster at Osborn, Mo., in place of P. C. Campbell, resigned.

Ada J. Barker to be postmaster at Marquand, Mo., in place of E. E. Lett, resigned.

Estella D. Seaton to be postmaster at Lathrop, Mo., in place of A. D. Walker, resigned.

Robert G. Teague to be postmaster at Frankford, Mo., in place of E. S. Bradley, removed.

Alice I. Dixon to be postmaster at Creighton, Mo., in place of K. C. Dixon, removed.

Walter B. Ashbaugh to be postmaster at Clarkton, Mo., in place of M. D. Brooks, resigned.

MONTANA

George D. Dutro to be postmaster at Dodson, Mont., in place of G. D. Dutro. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1927.

Harly J. Stephenson to be postmaster at Belgrade, Mont., in place of H. J. Stephenson. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1927.

Donald A. Petrie to be postmaster at Martinsdale, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Joseph Keeler to be postmaster at Crow Agency, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Selma N. Hange to be postmaster at Paradise, Mont., in place of I. J. Rhoades, resigned.

Fred W. Handel to be postmaster at Musselshell, Mont., in place of Lunsford Miles, resigned.

Henry B. Chambers to be postmaster at Manhattan, Mont., in place of C. L. Cayle, resigned.

NEBRASKA

Harry H. Jordan to be postmaster at Wilcox, Nebr., in place of H. H. Jordan. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1927.

Roy Hauke to be postmaster at Shelton, Nebr., in place of C. S. Burkard. Incumbent's commission expired July 18, 1926.

Catherine Honey to be postmaster at Uehling, Nebr. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Helmut A. J. Paul to be postmaster at Millard, Nebr. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Otto C. Smith to be postmaster at Lyman, Nebr. Office became presidential April 1, 1927.

Robert E. Templin to be postmaster at Hoskins, Nebr. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Elmer W. Couch to be postmaster at Henry, Nebr. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Lynn F. Cunningham to be postmaster at Gurley, Nebr. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Fred C. Beach to be postmaster at Eagle, Nebr. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Lawrence A. Kibbed to be postmaster at Winnebago, Nebr., in place of F. N. Thomson, resigned.

Zenas E. Decker to be postmaster at Wauneta, Nebr., in place of C. C. Colbert, resigned.

Augusta Robb to be postmaster at Union, Nebr., in place of S. I. Barratt, resigned.

Merle A. Brady to be postmaster at Kimball, Nebr., in place of L. R. Nastman, resigned.

Albert L. Hepp to be postmaster at Greeley, Nebr., in place of J. J. McCarthy, deceased.

Harvey E. Poole to be postmaster at Dunning, Nebr., in place of N. L. Fink, resigned.

Gus Johnson to be postmaster at Ceresco, Nebr., in place of Theodore Nordgren, resigned.

Dolph L. Houser to be postmaster at Campbell, Nebr., in place of W. N. Brooks, removed.

NEVADA

Fred L. Littell to be postmaster at Yerington, Nev., in place of M. B. Allenwood, resigned.

Isaac L. Stone to be postmaster at McGill, Nev., in place of R. G. Jessen, removed.

Philomena Borrego to be postmaster at Austin, Nev., in place of T. H. Dalton, removed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

James A. Reed to be postmaster at Union, N. H., in place of J. A. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1925.

Herman P. Gleason to be postmaster at Ossipee, N. H., Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Frank E. Webster to be postmaster at Farmington, N. H., in place of C. E. Ayers, deceased.

Willard R. Heath to be postmaster at Concord, N. H., in place of W. D. Chandler, deceased.

NEW JERSEY

William B. Havens to be postmaster at Toms River, N. J., in place of W. B. Havens. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1926.

Forrest Green to be postmaster at Long Branch, N. J., in place of Forrest Green. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1927.

Dallas G. Young to be postmaster at Keyport, N. J., in place of R. O. Walling. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1927.

Charles W. Foster to be postmaster at Grenloch, N. J., in place of C. W. Foster. Incumbent's commission expired June 26, 1926.

Reuben Coyte to be postmaster at Coytesville, N. J., in place of Reuben Coyte. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1927.

Daisy R. Beekman to be postmaster at Towaco, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Winfield L. Smith to be postmaster at Mantua, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Weston Rice to be postmaster at Lake Como, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Clarence W. Gaskill to be postmaster at Bridgeboro, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

George Schultz to be postmaster at Waldwick, N. J., in place of W. A. Cullen, removed.

John S. Inman to be postmaster at New Egypt, N. J., in place of G. W. Ivins, deceased.

George C. Kloss to be postmaster at Manasquan, N. J., in place of Oscar Drake, deceased.

Harold R. Fife to be postmaster at Linwood, N. J., in place of M. T. Cavileer, resigned.

Thomas J. Willis to be postmaster at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., in place of William Hockenjos, Jr., resigned.

George Oberle to be postmaster at Edgewater, N. J., in place of I. D. B. Spatz, removed.

Emma Heus to be postmaster at Demarest, N. J., in place of Frank Achilles, resigned.

William T. Birkhead to be postmaster at Beverly, N. J., in place of D. B. Rodman, removed.

NEW MEXICO

Dennis J. Walsh to be postmaster at Santa Rita, N. Mex., in place of D. J. Walsh. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Bert C. Wright to be postmaster at Fort Sumner, N. Mex., in place of V. B. Brittingham. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

Angelo Frazzini to be postmaster at Dawson, N. Mex., in place of Harvey Springer. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

Agnes C. Evans to be postmaster at Shiprock, N. Mex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Leroy H. Brock to be postmaster at Mosquero, N. Mex., in place of Malaquias Baca, removed.

NEW YORK

George W. Harris to be postmaster at Richmondville, N. Y., in place of G. W. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1927.

J. Edward Uline to be postmaster at Ransomville, N. Y., in place of J. E. Uline. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Ruby C. Williams to be postmaster at New Lebanon, N. Y., in place of A. H. Tilden. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Maud E. Butterfield to be postmaster at New Berlin, N. Y., in place of M. E. Butterfield. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1926.

Walter J. Burke to be postmaster at Mineville, N. Y., in place of W. J. Burke. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1926.

Etta Merritt to be postmaster at Brewerton, N. Y., in place of Etta Merritt. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1927.

Irving Barrett to be postmaster at Bedford Hills, N. Y., in place of Irving Barrett. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1927.

Harold G. Haines to be postmaster at Urton, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

William L. Bouchard to be postmaster at Surmound, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Bert P. Wood to be postmaster at Springfield Center, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Otto F. Schuler to be postmaster at Snyder, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

John J. Lynch to be postmaster at Oseawana, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Emsley V. Pepper to be postmaster at Middle Granville, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

William T. Finn to be postmaster at Madison, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

John J. Cole to be postmaster at Jamesport, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Frank E. Vail to be postmaster at Howells, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

James E. Colgan to be postmaster at Hamden, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Harris Kass to be postmaster at Greenfield, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

William J. Snyder to be postmaster at Conifer, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Edna Frisbee to be postmaster at Conewango Valley, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Grace A. Harrington to be postmaster at West Point, N. Y., in place of M. R. Newlands, resigned.

Vernon Vaughn to be postmaster at Water Mill, N. Y., in place of M. W. LeFevre, resigned.

William H. Tops to be postmaster at Syosset, N. Y., in place of C. A. Van Sise, resigned.

Clarence P. Varian to be postmaster at Scarsdale, N. Y., in place of D. R. Dunn, resigned.

Harlow G. VanNamee to be postmaster at Richville, N. Y., in place of F. A. Buck, resigned.

Phelps Smith to be postmaster at Paul Smiths, N. Y., in place of A. A. Smith, deceased.

Charles F. Fowler to be postmaster at Iona Island, N. Y., in place of R. B. Hoag, deceased.

Rosa H. Warner to be postmaster at Hampton Bays, N. Y., in place of H. T. Meschutt, removed.

Sadie M. Henderson to be postmaster at Garnerville, N. Y., in place of G. H. Burres, resigned.

William W. Baldwin to be postmaster at Downsville, N. Y., in place of G. W. Hulbert, removed.

Carrie J. Johnson to be postmaster at De Kalb Junction, N. Y., in place of E. O. Hurlbut, deceased.

William S. Keene to be postmaster at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., in place of W. M. Heaney, removed.

James T. McLain to be postmaster at Center Moriches, N. Y., in place of R. T. Dayton, removed.

Elizabeth H. Oschmann to be postmaster at Broad Channel, N. Y., in place of W. R. Kase, removed.

Charles J. Amsden to be postmaster at Bolivar, N. Y., in place of E. D. Walters, removed.

Henry W. Ware to be postmaster at Batavia, N. Y., in place of J. E. Gubb, deceased.

NORTH CAROLINA

James A. Grogan to be postmaster at Spray, N. C., in place of C. C. Rowe. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1926.

James C. Staneil to be postmaster at Smithfield, N. C., in place of S. A. Lunceford. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

John A. Klein to be postmaster at Morehead City, N. C., in place of C. L. Willis. Incumbent's commission expired May 5, 1926.

Chester C. Lord to be postmaster at Montreat, N. C., in place of C. C. Lord. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1926.

Thomas E. Sparrow to be postmaster at Hillsboro, N. C., in place of T. E. Sparrow. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Sam J. Smith to be postmaster at Erlanger, N. C., in place of S. J. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

William C. Thorne to be postmaster at Elm City, N. C., in place of R. A. Strickland. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1927.

Ruth F. White to be postmaster at Colerain, N. C., in place of W. E. White. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1927.

Charles E. Boone to be postmaster at Blue Ridge, N. C., in place of J. P. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1924.

Lester G. Hales to be postmaster at Bladenboro, N. C., in place of A. R. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1927.

Salathiel F. Gordon to be postmaster at Badin, N. C., in place of R. C. Barker. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Mae A. Elliott to be postmaster at Union Mills, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mary E. Liles to be postmaster at Naples, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Christopher C. Whitaker to be postmaster at Landis, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Claudia L. York to be postmaster at Harmony, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Roscoe Hill to be postmaster at Eure, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

John B. Lonon to be postmaster at Ashford, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

David M. Cloninger to be postmaster at Newton, N. C., in place of W. A. Reinhardt, removed.

Lester H. Haymes to be postmaster at Milton, N. C., in place of C. R. Thomas, resigned.

Nugent B. Hester to be postmaster at Fuquay Springs, N. C., in place of W. W. Seawell, deceased.

William T. Fletcher to be postmaster at Booneville, N. C., in place of B. E. Clemens, resigned.

Albert T. Davidson to be postmaster at Biltmore, N. C., in place of W. B. Hemphill, resigned.

NORTH DAKOTA

Knut O. Abrahamson to be postmaster at Kathryn, N. Dak., in place of Flora Walker. Incumbent's commission expired March 4, 1926.

Lena L. Hintz to be postmaster at Dunn Center, N. Dak., in place of L. L. Hintz. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1926.

Rudolph G. W. Anderson to be postmaster at Ambrose, N. Dak., in place of R. D. Hand. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

Bridget A. H. Hennessy to be postmaster at Tolna, N. Dak. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Rose A. Boardman to be postmaster at Overly, N. Dak. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Oscar M. Thompson to be postmaster at Rolette, N. Dak., in place of S. M. Vrem, appointee not commissioned.

Jens B. Dyrud to be postmaster at Maddock, N. Dak., in place of D. L. Haugen, resigned.

Alice Stewart to be postmaster at Linton, N. Dak., in place of Henrietta Rooks, removed.

Leo Rolle to be postmaster at Brinsmade, N. Dak., in place of R. E. Stevens, resigned.

Anton A. Ficker to be postmaster at Amidon, N. Dak., in place of J. J. Saddler, removed.

OHIO

John A. Gatchell to be postmaster at Wharton, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Elva L. Gauch to be postmaster at West Manchester, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Raymond M. Swank to be postmaster at Trotwood, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Harry W. Hayes to be postmaster at Reynoldsburg, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Karl S. Schiller to be postmaster at Petersburg, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Nellie Maddock to be postmaster at North Ridgeville, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Jerry F. Koster to be postmaster at Mayfields Heights, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Elmyra L. Griswold to be postmaster at Macedonia, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Anna J. Pyle to be postmaster at Lansing, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Florence Hilgefort to be postmaster at Fort Loramie, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Lawrence W. Hall to be postmaster at East Sparta, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Janet Boster to be postmaster at Chesapeake, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Joseph T. Scheutle to be postmaster at Beaver, Ohio. Office became presidential January 1, 1925.

Robert O. Cady to be postmaster at Bay Village, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Will P. McNary to be postmaster at Bannock, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Florence M. Brakeman to be postmaster at Warrensville, Ohio, in place of Leora Morris, resigned.

Dora A. Kramer to be postmaster at West Alexandria, Ohio, in place of J. D. Kramer, deceased.

Arthur W. Cummings to be postmaster at Uhrichsville, Ohio, in place of W. W. Keepers, deceased.

Wilbur R. Meredith to be postmaster at Painesville, Ohio, in place of R. G. Goff, deceased.

Harry E. Coil to be postmaster at Mendon, Ohio, in place of S. F. Davis, removed.

Wilber S. Bush to be postmaster at Jeffersonville, Ohio, in place of C. D. Bush, resigned.

John W. Darling to be postmaster at Elmore, Ohio, in place of K. K. Witte. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1926.

George P. Ewing to be postmaster at Vinton, Ohio, in place of Isaac Evans. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

OKLAHOMA

Thomas J. Winters to be postmaster at Stringtown, Okla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Robert F. Rind to be postmaster at Pine Valley, Okla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Viola Smith to be postmaster at Clemscot, Okla. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Fred Hudson to be postmaster at Webb City, Okla., in place of R. W. Small, removed.

James M. Adkinson to be postmaster at Tulsa, Okla., in place of O. K. Benedict, resigned.

Bruce W. Hutton to be postmaster at Oakwood, Okla., in place of W. F. Hutton, deceased.

William S. Wilhite to be postmaster at Butler, Okla., in place of C. L. Logan, resigned.

Otto S. Allred to be postmaster at Boynton, Okla., in place of R. E. Sutton, resigned.

John R. Hibbard to be postmaster at Asher, Okla., in place of F. T. Laster, resigned.

Myrtle E. Harrell to be postmaster at Apperson, Okla., in place of F. S. Nipper, resigned.

John W. Dagenhart to be postmaster at Gage, Okla., in place of E. C. Baxter. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1927.

Lynn McDonald to be postmaster at Goodwell, Okla., in place of L. A. Avenett. Incumbent's commission expired December 22, 1926.

Jean C. Buell to be postmaster at Holdenville, Okla., in place of J. M. Sappington. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

Andrew G. D. Elswick to be postmaster at Manchester, Okla., in place of C. E. Morris. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1926.

William R. Casteel to be postmaster at Sapulpa, Okla., in place of W. R. Casteel. Incumbent's commission expired April 10, 1926.

James B. Cox to be postmaster at Stilwell, Okla., in place of A. L. Shannon. Incumbent's commission expired September 8, 1926.

Alvin L. Derby to be postmaster at Shidler, Okla., in place of G. C. Hill, resigned.

Etta B. Sellers to be postmaster at Quapaw, Okla., in place of C. C. Sellers, resigned.

OREGON

Walter E. Zumwalt to be postmaster at Wamic, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Annie O. Johnson to be postmaster at Odell, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Edward C. Michelsen to be postmaster at Kerry, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Elizabeth J. Morgan to be postmaster at Corbett, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Ann B. Heydon to be postmaster at Valsetz, Oreg., in place of F. K. Baker, resigned.

Harold R. McIsaac to be postmaster at Parkdale, Oreg., in place of R. J. McIsaac, resigned.

George W. Johnson to be postmaster at Lakeview, Oreg., in place of W. A. Massingill, deceased.

Fred C. Matches to be postmaster at Dayton, Oreg., in place of M. G. Miller, deceased.

Alice K. Gallier to be postmaster at Bandon, Oreg., in place of H. J. McDiarmid, removed.

Thomas R. MacMillan to be postmaster at Lebanon, Oreg., in place of W. C. De Pew. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1926.

PENNSYLVANIA

Edwin K. Bedortha to be postmaster at Woodville, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Elmer E. Grover to be postmaster at Wapwallopen, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Temple K. Gregg to be postmaster at Strafford, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Calvin S. Leitner to be postmaster at Sheridan, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Milton H. Vanness to be postmaster at Rummerfield, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Anna B. McCully to be postmaster at Ramey, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Bertha G. Thomas to be postmaster at Port Kennedy, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Anna C. Young to be postmaster at North Glenside, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mary R. Clapper to be postmaster at New Enterprise, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

M. Irene Workman to be postmaster at Mingoville, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

William J. Lytle to be postmaster at Mayview, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Ethel H. Palmer to be postmaster at Linwood, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1927.

Anna W. Kerr to be postmaster at Lincoln Place, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Caddie L. Greth to be postmaster at Laureldale, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Walter W. Gilmore to be postmaster at Hillsville, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Edwin B. Heckler to be postmaster at Harleysville, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Margaret M. Callahan to be postmaster at Glen Mills, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mildred E. Henn to be postmaster at Freemansburg, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Haydn E. Lupold to be postmaster at East Petersburg, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

George V. Glenn to be postmaster at East Butler, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

John E. Cronk to be postmaster at Duke Center, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Bennett H. Light to be postmaster at Avon, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Harold Coburn to be postmaster at Allison, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Samuel H. Wigton to be postmaster at Philipsburg, Pa., in place of F. B. Wythe, deceased.

Edwin Zimmerman to be postmaster at Newmanstown, Pa., in place of C. B. Lengel, deceased.

Edwin W. Crawford to be postmaster at New Castle, Pa., in place of J. C. Norris, deceased.

Albert W. Watts to be postmaster at McVeytown, Pa., in place of F. W. Kieffaber, deceased.

Arthur D. Garber to be postmaster at Florin, Pa., in place of E. F. Heiner, deceased.

Wallace W. Scowden to be postmaster at Farrell, Pa., in place of J. J. Nolan, deceased.

Cletus L. Goodling to be postmaster at Farm School, Pa., in place of Bernhard Ostrolenk, resigned.

John M. Thompson to be postmaster at Elizabeth, Pa., in place of C. W. Hart, resigned.

August Neimeyer to be postmaster at Drexel Hill, Pa., in place of M. E. Healy, resigned.

Willa F. Beall to be postmaster at Beallsville, Pa., in place of C. W. Foster, resigned.

John D. Gerhart to be postmaster at East Greenville, Pa., in place of J. D. Gerhart. Incumbent's commission expired January 15, 1927.

John S. Windle to be postmaster at Fernwood, Pa., in place of J. S. Windle. Incumbent's commission expired March 27, 1926.

Rhea L. Moyer to be postmaster at Macungie, Pa., in place of F. E. Lukens. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1926.

James B. Flounders to be postmaster at Media, Pa., in place of F. J. Woodward. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1927.

Howard C. Emigh to be postmaster at Morrisdale, Pa., in place of H. C. Emigh. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1927.

William M. O. Edwards to be postmaster at Pencoyd, Pa., in place of W. M. O. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1927.

George E. McGlennen to be postmaster at Sharon Hill, Pa., in place of M. E. Leavitt. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1927.

David K. Angle to be postmaster at Shippensburg, Pa., in place of Q. T. Mickey. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1927.

John S. Butterworth to be postmaster at Wallingford, Pa., in place of M. H. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1926.

Karl M. Lyons to be postmaster at Warren, Pa., in place of M. C. Parshall. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1926.

RHODE ISLAND

Lillian G. Hoxie to be postmaster at Shannock, R. I. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

James H. Riley to be postmaster at Harrisville, R. I., in place of J. H. Riley. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1927.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Elijah Lee to be postmaster at Pacolet, S. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Robert E. Ragsdale to be postmaster at Pelzer, S. C., in place of J. B. Pelzer, resigned.

George B. Patrick to be postmaster at Bowman, S. C., in place of Alice Singletary. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1926.

Roy L. Hurst to be postmaster at Chesterfield, S. C., in place of Parnell Meehan. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1926.

Walter L. Gettys to be postmaster at Clover, S. C., in place of W. L. Gettys. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Robert H. McCullagh to be postmaster at Sanator, S. Dak. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Richard Whalen to be postmaster at Pine Ridge, S. Dak. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Gustavus M. Finotti to be postmaster at Missionhill, S. Dak. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Myrt A. Lund to be postmaster at Erwin, S. Dak. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Eugene M. Coffield to be postmaster at Oelrichs, S. Dak., in place of I. G. Jones, resigned.

Catherine M. Knehl to be postmaster at Mound City, S. Dak., in place of E. E. Vroman, deceased.

Henry Swindler to be postmaster at Mitchell, S. Dak., in place of T. C. Burns, deceased.

George A. DeWalt to be postmaster at McLaughlin, S. Dak., in place of Frank Dennerly, resigned.

Clyde H. Cotton to be postmaster at Hitchcock, S. Dak., in place of F. M. Webb, deceased.

Truman C. Knott to be postmaster at Bristol, S. Dak., in place of T. C. Knott. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1927.

John Schafer to be postmaster at Belmont, S. Dak., in place of Harriet Pope. Incumbent's commission expired November 8, 1925.

Earl J. Meredith to be postmaster at Groton, S. Dak., in place of O. I. Bierman. Incumbent's commission expired August 16, 1925.

TENNESSEE

Nona C. Armstrong to be postmaster at Martel, Tenn. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Jean Brilent to be postmaster at Friendsville, Tenn. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

David H. Hughes to be postmaster at Eagleville, Tenn. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Weyman I. Dooley to be postmaster at Conasauga, Tenn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Pleas P. Campbell to be postmaster at Calderwood, Tenn. Office became presidential April 1, 1927.

James G. Jones to be postmaster at Ardmore, Tenn. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

E. Dan Smith to be postmaster at Mountpleasant, Tenn., in place of S. A. Vest, resigned.

Edna Conway to be postmaster at Mosheim, Tenn., in place of W. N. Craft, deceased.

Anthony R. Atkerson to be postmaster at Columbia, Tenn., in place of J. W. Jackson, removed.

Bessie J. Clark to be postmaster at Christiana, Tenn., in place of H. H. Clark, resigned.

John V. Lady to be postmaster at Blountville, Tenn., in place of H. F. Marion, resigned.

Joseph R. Lane to be postmaster at Church Hill, Tenn., in place of J. R. Lane. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Lavella Bratschi to be postmaster at Erin, Tenn., in place of Zeph Roby. Incumbent's commission expired September 22, 1926.

Byrd P. Allison to be postmaster at Gallatin, Tenn., in place of B. P. Allison. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1927.

William E. Richardson, Jr., to be postmaster at Halls, Tenn., in place of I. A. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Elmer T. Sparks to be postmaster at McKenzie, Tenn., in place of P. M. Ware. Incumbent's commission expired September 8, 1926.

George T. Taylor to be postmaster at Memphis, Tenn., in place of Solomon Seches. Incumbent's commission expired March 29, 1926.

Mathew M. Huling to be postmaster at Winchester, Tenn., in place of J. C. Hale. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1927.

TEXAS

Laura E. Tidwell to be postmaster at Whittenburg, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1927.

Julia E. Fones to be postmaster at Village Mills, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

D. Calvin Hutton to be postmaster at Truscott, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

John E. Kimsey to be postmaster at Texon, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Minnie L. E. Walton to be postmaster at Swenson, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Daniel W. Thurman to be postmaster at Stinnett, Tex. Office became presidential April 1, 1927.

Efron M. Ramirez to be postmaster at Roma, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Andrew J. Bushong to be postmaster at Rankin, Tex. Office became presidential April 1, 1927.

Andrew J. Sittion to be postmaster at Pyote, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Belle H. Shelly to be postmaster at Plemons, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Neeta Shaw to be postmaster at Ovalo, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Joseph F. Wiles to be postmaster at Olton, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Tryon Lewis to be postmaster at McCamey, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1926.

Jessie L. Kay to be postmaster at Lytle, Tex. Office became presidential April 1, 1927.

John H. Anderson to be postmaster at Lawn, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Alex E. Jungmann to be postmaster at Lacoste, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

James T. Davis to be postmaster at Kopperl, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Clara C. Redford to be postmaster at Johnson City, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Wiley Fox to be postmaster at Dumas, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

William F. Manning to be postmaster at Crossett, Tex. Office became presidential April 1, 1927.

Claude H. Martin to be postmaster at Crane, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Harold Rothschild to be postmaster at Borger, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1926.

William R. Black to be postmaster at Bessmay, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Antonia R. Garcia to be postmaster at Benavides, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1924.

Eugene C. Arnold to be postmaster at Agua Dulce, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Thomas W. McCormick to be postmaster at Tuscola, Tex., in place of C. H. Branton, resigned.

Ira B. Davidson to be postmaster at Strawn, Tex., in place of J. M. Campbell, removed.

Thomas C. Murray to be postmaster at Sonora, Tex., in place of May Murray, resigned.

George W. Leonard to be postmaster at Shiro, Tex., in place of H. B. Young, removed.

Willie L. Casey to be postmaster at Olney, Tex., in place of G. T. Wood, deceased.

Charlsie S. Witham to be postmaster at New Braunfels, Tex., in place of William Tays, deceased.

Elmer J. Mayo to be postmaster at Nevada, Tex., in place of C. H. Rucker, resigned.

Joel D. Cranford to be postmaster at Mineral Wells, Tex., in place of A. J. Thomas, resigned.

Oscar J. Adcock to be postmaster at Merkel, Tex., in place of T. F. Davis, deceased.

Dudley L. Gibbs to be postmaster at Manning, Tex., in place of F. A. Ragan, resigned.

Newton L. Craven to be postmaster at Leander, Tex., in place of R. M. Hazlewood, resigned.

Lillie Brinkley to be postmaster at Howe, Tex., in place of Marshall Callaway, resigned.

Fred R. Ridley to be postmaster at Campbell, Tex., in place of H. M. Bridges, removed.

John T. Watson to be postmaster at Caddo Mills, Tex., in place of A. S. Morgan, deceased.

Ray C. Kelley to be postmaster at Caddo, Tex., in place of J. Gumm, resigned.

Charles S. Myers to be postmaster at Bryan, Tex., in place of M. F. Carroll, removed.

Pearl G. Boynton to be postmaster at Bronte, Tex., in place of N. M. Boynton, deceased.

John A. Meyer to be postmaster at Archer City, Tex., in place of J. D. Powell, removed.

George W. Ragland to be postmaster at Abernathy, Tex., in place of A. G. Gilbert. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1927.

John K. Ford to be postmaster at Bogata, Tex., in place of J. K. Ford. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1926.

Frederick V. Blesse to be postmaster at Dilley, Tex., in place of T. E. Cavender. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Ferman Carpenter to be postmaster at Franklin, Tex., in place of Ferman Carpenter. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1927.

Clifford C. Burrows to be postmaster at Iowa Park, Tex., in place of C. C. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1927.

William R. Wagle to be postmaster at Lampasas, Tex., in place of W. R. Wagle. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

Fannie H. Miller to be postmaster at Newton, Tex., in place of F. H. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1927.

Jesse R. Davis to be postmaster at Pearsall, Tex., in place of J. R. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired April 10, 1926.

Thomas E. Franklin to be postmaster at Poteet, Tex., in place of T. E. Franklin. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1926.

Henry L. Goodwin to be postmaster at Roaring Springs, Tex., in place of P. L. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired October 4, 1925.

Nicholas K. Lidstone to be postmaster at San Saba, Tex., in place of J. E. Carson. Incumbent's commission expired August 10, 1926.

Turner H. Perry to be postmaster at Stephenville, Tex., in place of E. S. Howell. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1926.

Winfred C. Wilson to be postmaster at Sunset, Tex., in place of R. E. Hollingsworth. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1927.

Miles B. Earnheart to be postmaster at Trenton, Tex., in place of M. B. Earnheart. Incumbent's commission expired December 23, 1926.

Alfred S. Maddox to be postmaster at Valley View, Tex., in place of Edna Highfill. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1927.

UTAH

Verona G. Fullmer to be postmaster at Orangeville, Utah. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Corty D. Larsen to be postmaster at Mammoth, Utah. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Charles E. Torgerson to be postmaster at Emery, Utah. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Wallace L. Holst to be postmaster at Brigham, Utah, in place of R. A. Madsen, resigned.

John H. Hall to be postmaster at Hurricane, Utah, in place of M. W. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1926.

T. J. Wadsworth, jr., to be postmaster at Santaquin, Utah, in place of T. J. Wadsworth, jr. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

VERMONT

Lewis H. Higgins to be postmaster at Newfane, Vt. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

William F. Braley to be postmaster at Hartford, Vt. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

VIRGINIA

Emmett W. Brittle to be postmaster at Wakefield, Va., in place of E. W. Brittle. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1927.

Edward P. Schultz to be postmaster at Onancock, Va., in place of E. P. Schultz. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Ruth O. Griffin to be postmaster at Newsoms, Va., in place of H. E. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

Ernest M. Williams to be postmaster at Ivanhoe, Va., in place of Samuel McCrary. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1926.

Neville L. Adams to be postmaster at Gretna, Va., in place of O. M. Colbert. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1926.

James O. Humphreys to be postmaster at Goshen, Va., in place of F. L. Armentrout. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1927.

Charles W. Kilgore to be postmaster at Coeburn, Va., in place of C. W. Kilgore. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1927.

William H. Haney to be postmaster at Claremont, Va., in place of W. H. Haney. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1926.

Charles R. Whitmore to be postmaster at Broadway, Va., in place of C. R. Whitmore. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1927.

Virgie C. Goode to be postmaster at Bassett, Va., in place of V. C. Goode. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

Robert M. Bradshaw to be postmaster at Rice, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Harrison H. Dodge to be postmaster at Mount Vernon on the Potomac, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

William E. Shaver to be postmaster at Maurertown, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Henry A. Storm to be postmaster at McLean, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Thomas L. Wafers to be postmaster at Kennarock, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Emmett L. Allen to be postmaster at Glenallen, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Ralph W. Teates to be postmaster at Bealeton, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

G. Buford Bralley to be postmaster at Austinville, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Richard D. Holland to be postmaster at Windsor, Va., in place of C. E. Fulgham, resigned.

Walter E. Richmond to be postmaster at Rural Retreat, Va., in place of J. W. De Boe, removed.

Alice M. Welch to be postmaster at Phoebus, Va., in place of C. E. Welch, deceased.

Frank M. Brown to be postmaster at National Soldiers' Home, Va., in place of Margaret Woodward, resigned.

Charles M. Saunders to be postmaster at Milford, Va., in place of E. G. Thornton, resigned.

Caroline E. Bristow to be postmaster at Ivor, Va., in place of R. E. Bristow, deceased.

Gilmer T. Slusser to be postmaster at Fincastle, Va., in place of G. T. Slusser, resigned.

John R. Jones to be postmaster at Cleveland, Va., in place of W. P. Gilbert, removed.

Ella E. Ames to be postmaster at Belle Haven, Va., in place of J. W. Smith, resigned.

WASHINGTON

Paul K. Walton to be postmaster at Veradale, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Alphonse F. Learned to be postmaster at Port Ludlow, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Daniel L. Jackson to be postmaster at Port Gamble, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Alvin R. Lehmann to be postmaster at Parkland, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Frances E. McDermott to be postmaster at Monitor, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1926.

Mary A. Brummet to be postmaster at Alderwood Manor, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Hubert L. Lockhart to be postmaster at Marcus, Wash., in place of H. H. Lair, resigned.

Florence P. Cooper to be postmaster at Long Beach, Wash., in place of C. K. Cooper, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA

Frederick M. Hippert to be postmaster at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., in place of W. B. Hines. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1927.

Oscar S. Lindamood to be postmaster at Omar, W. Va., in place of J. B. McClure. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1927.

William A. F. Smith to be postmaster at Vienna, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Eugene B. Keenan to be postmaster at Nellis, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

George H. Hornickel to be postmaster at Highcoal, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Anna Lowe to be postmaster at Hastings, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

J. Valentine Hinshelwood to be postmaster at Dundon, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Ora S. Brown to be postmaster at Brownton, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Effie B. Landers to be postmaster at Boomer, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Jesse M. Wood to be postmaster at Worthington, W. Va., in place of Finley Oakes, removed.

James H. Trail to be postmaster at Winding Gulf, W. Va., in place of R. R. Church, resigned.

Robert B. Mesmer to be postmaster at Slab Fork, W. Va., in place of J. H. Reid, resigned.

Ernest E. Ritter to be postmaster at Red Jacket, W. Va., in place of W. N. Cummins, resigned.

Bonnie L. Hanshaw to be postmaster at Peach Creek, W. Va., in place of O. O. Tope, removed.

Austin H. Brown to be postmaster at Newell, W. Va., in place of A. M. Pittinger, deceased.

James D. Charlton to be postmaster at Mannington, W. Va., in place of G. B. McNeely, deceased.

Ada F. Rush to be postmaster at Hundred, W. Va., in place of R. E. Curtis, removed.

Theima Taylor to be postmaster at Gauley Bridge, W. Va., in place of M. B. Taylor, resigned.

Daisy I. Valley to be postmaster at Coalwood, W. Va., in place of W. A. King, removed.

C. Earl Mullins to be postmaster at Blair, W. Va., in place of N. A. Holman, removed.

Otto Sharitz to be postmaster at Berwind, W. Va., in place of C. L. Pinekard, resigned.

WISCONSIN

Ernest W. Meredith to be postmaster at Union Grove, Wis., in place of J. C. Colby. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

Walter F. Dietlein to be postmaster at Sheldon, Wis., in place of C. W. Hebard. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1926.

Albert C. Holmes to be postmaster at Evansville, Wis., in place of F. T. Durner. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1927.

Robert L. Raymond to be postmaster at Campbellsport, Wis., in place of William Martin. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1927.

Mae Wittmann to be postmaster at Arpin, Wis., in place of H. F. Roehrig. Incumbent's commission expired November 18, 1925.

Merton J. Dickinson to be postmaster at Tipler, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Russell E. Burlingame to be postmaster at Statesan, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

LeRoy H. Ardern to be postmaster at Springbrook, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Alma Colt to be postmaster at Poy Sippi, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Peter D. Harris to be postmaster at Oneida, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Effie Hanna to be postmaster at Ogdensburg, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Lawrence W. Daniels to be postmaster at Kansaville, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Theresa J. Keyes to be postmaster at Cobb, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Jules G. Pierre to be postmaster at Brussels, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Mildred Werner to be postmaster at Pittsville, Wis., in place of E. G. Werner, resigned.

Frank A. Hanson to be postmaster at Kewaunee, Wis., in place of O. J. Ahnert, deceased.

Norma C. Rheingans to be postmaster at Jackson, Wis., in place of Jacob Gunn, deceased.

Edward C. Rehfeld to be postmaster at Horicon, Wis., in place of D. L. Mann, removed.

Harry E. Garisch to be postmaster at Dorchester, Wis., in place of L. E. Homsted, resigned.

Jerry J. Jerabek to be postmaster at Algoma, Wis., in place of William White, deceased.

WYOMING

Daniel C. Carson to be postmaster at Pinedale, Wyo. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

George F. Seeman to be postmaster at Kaycee, Wyo. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Charles P. West to be postmaster at Bairoil, Wyo. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 9 (legislative day of December 6), 1927

POSTMASTER

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Willard R. Heath, Concord.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate December 9 (legislative day of December 6), 1927

POSTMASTER

NORTH DAKOTA

Lena L. Hintz to be postmaster at Dunn Center in the State of North Dakota.